Florida Education Association
affiliated with NEA, AFT, AFL-CIO

2026 END OF SESSION REPORT

VERSION 2: BUDGET & POLICY REPORT

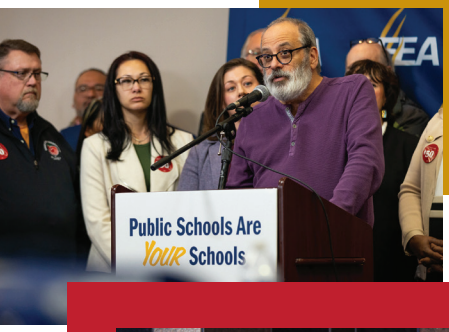
WWW.FEAWEB.ORG/SESSION

















EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the 2026 legislative session, the Florida Education Association tracked hundreds of bills that would have a direct impact on educators, students, and school communities. Yet only 237 out of 1,926 bills passed this legislative session. This document includes information on the bills that passed, how they may impact your work and ways you can stay involved all year long.

The bills in this report are organized by the following topics:

- **Affordability** – Heading into the 2026 session, legislators were big on talk when it came to addressing Florida's affordability crisis. Unfortunately, once session started, they were short on action.
- **Athletics and Extracurricular Activities** – Legislators still have not acknowledged their role in creating a massive teacher and staff shortage, but they are now trying to solve the issue of retention and recruitment of head football coaches.
- **Budget** – For the second consecutive year, session ended without a budget, with Legislators coming back in May to finalize one. The final state budget, totaling $114.5 billion, remains inadequate and falls short of the needs of public education.

New in this version of the EOS Report: A review of Special Sessions D (Redistricting), E (The Budget) and F (Property Taxes) begins on page 6.

- **Collective Bargaining and Union Issues** – SB 1296 garnered a lot of attention for its anti-worker, anti-freedom attacks on public employees. Under the radar, there were a host of other bills that also curtail the constitutionally protected right to collective bargaining. Learn more about these efforts on page 12.
- **Culture War Issues** – Legislators provided the executive branch with a new weapon to attack groups and individuals who stand up for civil rights and question Florida's creeping authoritarianism. The governor will now be authorized to label his enemies as domestic terrorists with stiff consequences applied to those who receive that label.
- **Curriculum and Instruction** – The legislature took a big step toward requiring the state to develop new math courses that can only be taught using artificial intelligence, creating a performance assessment for cursive writing, standardizing grade point average calculation and requiring the display of portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.
- **Early Learning** –There was only one meaningful bill related to early learning that passed this year. It will bring additional support for professional development for childcare workers and authorizes a new direct support organization, the Florida Child Care Fund within the Department of Education to solicit and accept donations from private sources and use the funds to increase the number of available seats in child care facilities.
- **Ethics and Elections** – Hundreds of thousands of eligible voters in Florida will be removed from the voter rolls as a result of HB 991. Regaining their right to vote will be a costly and timely endeavor.
- **Exceptional Student Education** – School districts will be required to offer at least one training on working with students who have autism annually, and some tweaks were made to the IEP process.
- **Health and Safety** – The "Guardian" program that has been in place for K-12 for several years now will also be required for colleges and universities. Students with epilepsy will see additional support as new training requirements for teachers and staff are implemented.
- **Higher Education** – Lawmakers had a real opportunity to address health and safety on college and university campuses but instead decided to put their energy toward increasing the number of firearms on campus.
- **Privatization: Vouchers and Charters** – The legislature continues to play the long game when it comes to privatization. Seemingly innocent legislation about school districts being required to report on any vacant land they own could be expanded in future sessions to force districts to give that land away to charter school corporations.
- **School Boards** – There is now consistency to ensure School board members can access public records in a timely manner without having to pay fees to get their public record requests fulfilled.
- **Teacher Certification** – It will now be easier for educators who have let their professional certification lapse to return to the classroom with a temporary teaching certificate.
- **Bills that Failed to Pass** – There's a very long list of good legislation that didn't make it across the finish line this year. Some of the many bills that didn't pass include ones that would have truly addressed Florida's teacher and staff shortage, placed minimal guardrails on voucher funding, and repealed the charter school co-location provision that was added into the budget in the closing minutes of the 2025 legislative session. You can see the full list starting on page 43.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



No matter what your role in education, we are all united in the belief that a better life is possible. The foundation of success for our state and our country is built on public education. For so many of us, it's this belief that drove us to public education in the first place.

It's no secret that being an educator comes with many unique challenges. Public schools are safe havens for our students and educators are often the cheerleaders, the mentors, the guides, the fixers and, in many cases, the voices for our students and their families.

We show up for students and our community every day. All we ask is for legislators to show up for us in the same way.

Costs in Florida continue to rise for groceries, insurance, childcare, rent and more, all while wages aren't keeping up with inflation. Too many educators in our state can't afford to live where they work and are struggling to pay their bills and support themselves or their families.

This legislative session served as a direct lens into the priorities of our state leaders. And for another year, people weren't the priority— politics were. While we were asking lawmakers to show up for us, they were distracted by infighting that persisted far past the technical end of legislative session.

Instead of supporting educators with bills that would create multiyear contracts, 10-year teaching certificates and remove many of the burdensome laws that hinder educators and their growth (all things that passed in the Senate), lawmakers passed a bill requiring cursive proficiency and called it an investment.

Instead of taking concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of students, faculty and staff on college and university campuses, lawmakers passed a bill that would allow firearms on campus and called it safety.

Instead of supporting workers and ensuring they can grow their families or invest in themselves, lawmakers passed a bill that would limit the rights of public sector employees to keep the contracts that ensure they can be paid fairly, keep us safe, and advocate for themselves and their professions. They circumvented the rights of workers and called it accountability.

At every step of the way, you showed up. FEA members sent over 150,000 emails to lawmakers asking them to focus in on real solutions to the issues Floridians are facing. You made more than 2,000 calls and more than 300 of you traveled to Tallahassee so that you could have conversations in person.

No matter what hurdles and challenges are placed in front of us, we continue to show up, we continue to advocate, and we continue to make hope a reality.

This legislative session left us with one burning question: if lawmakers aren't listening to their voters and members of their communities, who ***are*** they listening to?

Instead of listening to workers and educators, too many lawmakers listened to out of state, billionaire backed groups that are convinced they know what we in Florida need better than us — the workers who are on the ground, having to figure out how to pay our bills or take care of our families.

It's time for a change.

Together, we can and will strengthen our public education for our students, for parents, for our communities and for ourselves. It's up to us to stand up against opposition from the highest levels that only seeks to divide us and make public schools a thing of the past.

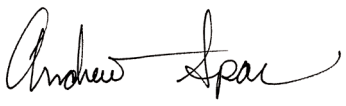
We must re-commit to using our collective power to show up, to force the conversations and the issues. We must raise our voices, even when they shake, even when we can only manage a whisper.

When we work together, we are unstoppable.

As Roger Baldwin once wrote: "Silence never won rights. They are not handed down from above; they are forced by pressures from below."

In solidarity,

Andrew Spar



President, Florida Education Association

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary 2

President's Message. 3

Table of Contents 4

Special Sessions 6

Special Session D: Congressional Redistricting 6

Related Bills 6
- HB 1D: Establishing the Congressional Districts of the State

Special Session E: The Budget 7

PreK-12 Budget 7
Higher Education Budget 9
Retirement 11
The Tax Package 12
Related Bills 13
- HB 5001: General Appropriations Act, by Rep. McClure
- HB 5003: Implementing the 2026-2027 General Appropriations Act
- HB 5205: Retirement
- HB 5601: Higher Education
- HB 7031: Taxation

Special Session F: Property Taxes 14

Related Bills 14
- HB 1F: Save our Homes from Excessive Property Taxes
- SB 4F: Property Tax Administration

Bills that Passed 15

Affordability 15

Property Tax Proposal 15
Affordable Housing 16
Related Bills 17
- HB 1389—Affordable Housing

Athletics and Extracurricular Activities 18

Extracurricular Activities 18
Personal Funds to Support Student Welfare: The Teddy Bridgewater Bill 18
Related Bills 19
- SB 178: Athletics in Public K-12 Schools
- SB 538: Extracurricular Activities

Collective Bargaining and Union Issues 20

Potential Collective Bargaining Implications 20
Union Busting 20
Related Bills 25
- SB 1296: Public Employees Relations Commission
- HB 1279: Education
- SB 538: Extracurricular Activities

Culture War Issues 26

Targeting Political Opponents 26
Related Bills 26
- SB 1134: Official Actions of Local Governments
- HB 1471: Systems of Law and Terrorist Organizations

Curriculum and Instruction 27

Addressing Reading and Math Deficiencies 27
Required Instruction and Assessment 27
Student Grading and Graduation Requirements 28
Related Bills 28
- SB 182: School Teacher Training and Mentoring Program
- HB 1279: Education

Early Learning 29

Childcare Regulations 29
Related Bills 29
- SB 1690: Child Care and Early Learning Services

Ethics and Elections 30

Stripping Away Voting Rights 30
Related Bills 31
- HB 991: Election Integrity

Exceptional Student Education 32

Training for Teaching Students with Autism 32
Special Olympic Participation Counts Toward Graduation Requirements 32
IEP Updates. 32
Related Bills 32
- HB 851: Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder
- HB 453: Requirements for a Standard High School Diploma
- HB 1279: Education

Health and Safety 33

New Epilepsy Language 33
Guardian Program Expansion 33
Background Screenings 34
Related Bills 34

- HB 1201: Student Health and Safety
- HB 757: School Safety
- HB 1069: Background Screenings

Higher Education 35

Safety on Campus 35
Free for All on Domestic Terrorism Label? 36
SB 1296 and Higher Education 36
Specialized Programs 38
Related Bills 38

- HB 757: School Safety
- HB 1115: Grants for Genetic Counseling Education
- SB 1246: Linking Industry to Nursing Education Fund
- HB 1279: Education
- HB 1471: Systems of Law and Terrorist Organizations

Privatization: Vouchers and Charters 39

Voucher Program Continues to Disproportionately Impact Public Schools 39
Charter School Land Grabs 39
Related Bills 40

- SB 124: Florida Virtual School
- SB 182: School Teacher Training and Mentoring Program
- SB 824: Inventory of Unimproved Real Property Owned by School Districts

School Boards 41

Greater Transparency 41
Related Bills 41

- HB 1073: School Districts

Teacher Certification 42

Coming Back to the Classroom 42
Mentoring Crosses the Finish Line 42
Related Bills 42

- SB 182: School Teacher Training and Mentoring Program
- HB 561: Educator Preparation and Certification
- HB 753: School Counselors

Bills that Failed to Pass 43

Accountability 43
Affordability 43
Career and Technical Education 43
Collective bargaining and Union Issues 44
Culture War Issues 44
Curriculum and Instruction 46
Early Learning 48
Educator Salaries and Recruitment 49
Ethics and Elections 49
Exceptional Student Education 50
Health and Safety 52
Higher Education 55
Juvenile Justice Education 58
Privatization: Vouchers and Charters 58
Property Taxes 59
Retirement 61
Teacher Certification 61
Miscellaneous 62

Appendix A: 2026-2027 FEFP County-by-County Breakdown 63

Important Links

- **FEA** FEAweb.org/session
- **Florida House of Representatives** www.myfloridahouse.gov
- **Florida Senate** www.flsenate.gov
- **Online Sunshine** www.leg.state.fl.us/Welcome
- **Florida Channel Video Archive** thefloridachannel.org/videos
- **FDOE** www.fldoe.org

How to find how your Representative or Senator voted on a bill

1. Go to **flsenate.gov**
2. At the top of the page enter the bill number in the **Go To Bill** field (Note: this will find House OR Senate bills)
3. On the bill page, click on the **"Vote History"** tab
4. In the **Vote History - Floor** table click on the last vote in either the House or Senate.

A copy of FEA's 2026 End of Session Report can be found at FEAweb.org/eosreport.

Special Session D: Congressional Redistricting

In mid-April, the Governor's office announced the call for the Special Session on Congressional Redistricting, which was scheduled to begin on April 28th. For the two weeks between the call and the start of the Special Session, Floridians and legislators waited for the publishing of the new proposed congressional maps. Ultimately, the Governor's office released the maps first on FOX News, and then to the legislature on April 27, giving the public less than 24 hours to review them and travel to Tallahassee to have their voices heard.

The previous maps had a 20-8 Republican advantage. The new map adds four Republican seats in the state and could lead to a 24-4 split. To put it another way, this map could lead to 85% of Florida's congressional delegation being Republican despite Republicans making up around 40% of all active voters in the state.

The four-day special session was marked by discussions about the lack of transparency regarding the data used to design the maps. The sponsors of the bills, Rep. Persons-Mulicka (R-HD 78 – Ft. Myers) and Sen. Gaetz (R-SD 1 – Pensacola), consistently referred to the map as "the Governor's map" and indicated that they took no part in the creation of the map, therefore could not answer questions being posed to them by other legislators.

In the media, the Governor's office said the changes to the maps were due to Florida's population boom, but it appears the maps were still based on 2020 census data. House Minority Leader Fentrice Driskell (D-HD 67-Tampa) expressed her concern, saying, "They are contorting the data, they are contorting the Constitution, to try to do this."

Democrats were not the only ones concerned about the new maps; many Republican Congressmen and leaders expressed concern as well. Former George W. Bush adviser Karl Rove has said the changes could cost the Republicans some seats in the 2026 elections: "They're going to have to take Republican votes out of Republican districts and put them into Democrat districts."

The bill was signed by the Governor shortly after being passed, and lawsuits were immediately filed against the map. However, the Supreme Court refused to grant a temporary injunction on the map ahead of the 2026 elections. The new district boundaries will be used during the 2026 elections, but whether that will be the end of this saga is still up in the air.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 1D: Establishing the Congressional Districts of the State**, by Rep. Persons-Mulicka (R-HD 78 – Ft. Myers), and SB 8D, by Sen. Gaetz (R-SD 1 – Pensacola)

  Votes: House: 83-28 | Senate: 21-17

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0001Der.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1&Session=2026D

Learn More:

To see a detailed map of the new congressional districts visit https://tinyurl.com/FLdistricts

Special Session E: The Budget

Yet again, the House and the Senate failed to reach a budget agreement during the 60-day regular session. As the session concluded, the Senate President and the Speaker of the House left Floridians uncertain about when they would reconvene to fulfill their one constitutionally mandated duty.

After a month of closed-door negotiations, legislators returned to Tallahassee on May 12, 2026, for a three-week special session to complete their work. The final state budget — totaling $114.5 billion — remains inadequate and falls short of the needs of public education.

PREK-12 BUDGET

The Base Student Allocation (BSA) failed to keep up with inflation. There was a meager 1.58% increase which translates to an $85 increase. For the 2026-27 school year, the BSA will be $5,457.60. In the early education budget offers, the increase was expected to be around $50; the final amount reflects the efforts made in the closing days by organized educators, local leaders, and the ongoing visibility of the Florida Education Association's constitutional challenge.

Total per-pupil funding (Total Funds per Unweighted FTE) has risen by $150.31, bringing it to $9,337.67—a 1.64% increase. Additionally, state funding per pupil has gone up by $86.81 (1.77%), while local funding per pupil has increased by $63.51 (1.48%). The state's share of total per-pupil funding has slightly increased to 53.45%, with the local share at 46.55%, which remains essentially unchanged compared to the previous year.

Despite these modest year-over-year improvements, Florida is still significantly behind. As a result, these increases do not adequately address the districts' need to keep pace with inflation, staffing shortages, and rising operational costs.

Additionally, the new money for the Classroom Teacher and Other Instructional Personnel Salary Increase categorical (formerly known as Teacher Salary Increase Allocation (TSIA)) was doubled from its initial proposal of $101 million, but the new money comes with some big strings attached. The funding now prioritizes classroom teachers "with at least ten years of full-time teaching experience in a Florida public school," allocating a maximum of $3,000 to teachers who meet this criteria. However, it doesn't preclude districts from giving smaller amounts to those with 10+ years and splitting funds among all instructional personnel. HB 5003 also included a provision that changes how salary increase percentages are handled by removing the requirement for specific percentages around performance pay and grandfather salary schedules for salary increases based on performance for one year.

Voucher Accountability?

At the beginning of the regular legislative session, the Auditor General released a scathing report highlighting a lack of transparency and accountability in Florida's Voucher Program. Despite the report, the House refused to agree with the Senate's plan to tackle these issues during the

TABLE 1: KEY NUMBERS AT-A-GLANCE

Category	2025-26	2026-27	Change
Base Student Allocation (BSA)	$5,372.60	$5,457.60	$85.00 (+1.58%)
Total Funds per UFTE	$9,187.36	$9,337.67	$150.31 (+1.64%)
State Funds per UFTE	$4,903.77	$4,990.58	$86.81 (+1.77%)
Local Funds per UFTE	$4,283.59	$4,347.10	$63.51 (+1.48%)
Total FEFP Funding	$29.29 B	$30.03 B	$735.9 M (+2.51%)
District K-12 UFTE	2,755,866	2,722,531	33,335 (-1.21%)
FES Voucher UFTE	432,581	493,399	60,818 (+14.06%)
Total FES Funding	~$3.95 B*	$4.53 B	~$575 M
Teacher Salary Allocation	$1.36 B	$1.56 B	$201.3 M (+14.8%)
10+ Yr. Experience Set-Aside	—	$200 M	NEW (max $3K/teacher)
Required Local Effort Millage	3.092	3.057	0.035 mills
Total Millage (RLE + 0.748)	3.840	3.805	0.035 mills
Mental Health Allocation	$180 M	$180 M	No change
Safe Schools Allocation	$290 M	$290 M	No change
Class Size Reduction	$2.685 B	$2.650 B	$35 M (-1.30%)
Classroom Supply (min/teacher)	$300	$300	No change

regular session. During the budget special session, however, some accountability measures were brought forth for the Florida Voucher Program, but they still fall far short of what is truly needed to address accountability.

The provisions in the budget require Scholarship Funding Organizations (SFOs) to confirm that students are enrolled in a voucher school before they can submit payment to that school. Additionally, the Department of Education must create a request for information to identify companies and programs capable of tracking and verifying students enrolled in both public and private school voucher programs. A report on this initiative is due to the Speaker of the House and the Senate President on November 2. However, no funding has been allocated for this project, and there is no assurance it will be implemented. This issue was significant in the previous year, when districts collectively lost approximately $270 million due to voucher payments for students who were also generating Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) funding in public schools—a loss that districts have yet to recover from fully. If the verification requirement moves forward, it could help close that loophole.

For the last two legislative sessions, the Senate has proposed removing the Voucher Program from the FEFP and creating a separate pot of money for vouchers. However, the House has never been open to this idea. House PreK-12 Budget Chair Jenna Persons-Mulicka said "a separate silo for scholarship funds would be a huge mistake." Meanwhile school districts keep experiencing mid-year reductions in per-student funding as voucher enrollment exceeded initial projections, resulting in financial losses for the districts. Instead of addressing this issue head-on, the Budget Stabilization Fund was created to help cushion districts against enrollment losses driven by voucher programs, but voucher funding remains in the FEFP. The new language aims to use the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) to prevent these losses in the future or, at a minimum, significantly mitigate them.

The budget also includes a $79 million Declining Enrollment Supplement to support school districts that experience significant, unexpected enrollment losses in the 2025-26 school year. Additionally, districts in financial emergency may receive funding to raise their projected fund balance to 3%, which is the statutory minimum required to avoid oversight by the Department of Education (DOE). Moreover, categorical allocations—such as those for compression, turnaround, Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), and mental health—will be recalculated mid-year based on actual FTE counts. Local districts should be prepared for these adjustments, as they may impact staffing and program decisions during the school year.

HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET

The higher education budget saw reductions in funding for both the Florida College System (FCS) and the State University System (SUS) compared to fiscal year 2025-26. Alongside these cuts, significant policy changes were introduced.

House Bill 5601E, Higher Education, grants the Board of Governors and the State Board of Education new authority to amend institutional general education course lists instead of merely approving or rejecting them. This distinction is important. Although the law does not explicitly authorize the boards to rewrite syllabi or course materials, it does empower politically appointed state boards to modify which courses can meet general education requirements across the SUS and the FCS.

This change represents a structural

TABLE 2: HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET

Category	2025-26 Allocation	2026-27 Allocation
State University System		
Total Funding	$4,736,460,371	$3,806,062,214
Performance Based Incentives	$645 million	$645 million
Programs for Strategic Incentives	$18,485,299	$18,485,299
Nursing Education Funds	$46 million	$46 million
Centers at SUS Institutions	$35,250,000	$54,333,370
New College of Florida Operational Enhancements	$10 million	$10 million
Guardian Program Funds	—	$1.8 million
SUS Capital Outlay Projects	$427,000,000	$465,466,594
Florida College System		
Total Funding	$1,808,479,003	$1,713,810,108
Performance Based Incentives	$20 million	$20 million
2+2 Student Success Incentive Funds	$17 million	$17 million
Work Florida Student Success Incentive Funds	$13 million	$13 million
Guardian Program Funds	—	$4.2 million
Nursing Education Funds	$64 million	$64 million
FCS Capital Outlay Projects	$113,900,000	$209,096,659

shift in academic governance. If utilized aggressively, this amendment authority could enable the state to reshape general education from Tallahassee, potentially removing, substituting, conditioning, or narrowing the courses that institutions propose through faculty-driven processes. United Faculty of Florida (UFF) chapters should closely monitor the initial applications of this authority in regulations and practices, as early implementation will likely set significant precedents for years to come.

In addition to these challenging policy changes, the funding allocated for college and university infrastructure maintenance was effectively reduced to zero. The House initially proposed approximately $164 million combined for maintenance and hardening efforts for both the SUS and Florida Colleges. However, the final allocation landed at just $800,000—exclusively for SUS maintenance and repair. Funding for Florida College maintenance and hardening efforts was reduced to zero. This deferred maintenance backlog will continue to accumulate on our campuses in the coming years, marking one of the most significant funding failures in the 2026 budget for higher education.

Changes at the University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee Campus

The transfer of the USF Sarasota-Manatee campus to New College of Florida (NCF) has been finalized. Property, facilities, debt, and equipment are all being transferred to NCF, which will assume liability for the debt by December 31, 2026. Questions regarding faculty employment, academic continuity, and student welfare still need to be addressed.

Carry Forward Spending Exemptions

Additionally, House Bill 5003 included intriguing spending provisions for the Boards of Trustees at Florida State University (FSU) and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University (FAMU). Both boards are now allowed to spend carry-forward balances on "special" projects. Specifically, FAMU can continue to use its carry-forward balances to fund the president's salary, while FSU will be permitted to use its carry-forward balances for the acquisition of Tallahassee Memorial Health to establish FSU Health.

RETIREMENT

HB 5205E sets new employer Florida Retirement System contribution rates effective July 1, 2026, codifies the minimum 1.5% Special Risk Class COLA referenced in the Senate budget summary, and makes several other technical adjustments. Unlike negotiated compensation increases, FRS contribution rate changes take effect automatically — districts and universities pay the new rates starting July 1, 2026, regardless of bargaining. Locals should factor these changes into their 2026-27 budget conversations and bargaining proposals.

The Legislature adjusted both the Normal contribution rates (for current benefits) and the UAL contribution rates (which address the system's unfunded actuarial liabilities). The combined effect across major classes is shown in Table 3 (above).

As the chart shows, the Regular Class rate has decreased. This is important to note as most teachers, education staff professionals, faculty, and other education staff are in the Regular Class. For the FRS Regular Class, the employer rate falls from 11.97% to 11.53%. This decrease in the rate will result in personnel savings for school districts, colleges, and universities. For large districts like Miami-Dade, Broward, and Hillsborough, the savings run into the millions. Universities and colleges see the same Regular Class rate benefit for faculty and most staff.

TABLE 3: FRS CONTRIBUTION RATE CHANGES AND NET EFFECT

Membership Class	Normal Rate (25-26 → 26-27)	UAL Rate (25-26 → 26-27)	Total Employer Rate (Change)
Regular Class	7.10% → 7.11%	4.87% → 4.42%	11.97% → 11.53% (-0.44 pp)
Special Risk Class	20.10% → 21.58%	13.03% → 14.10%	33.13% → 35.68% (+2.55 pp)
Special Risk Admin. Support	10.88% → 11.45%	26.54% → 28.28%	37.42% → 39.73% (+2.31 pp)
Senior Management Class	8.73% → 8.68%	22.45% → 21.86%	31.18% → 30.54% (-0.64 pp)
DROP	9.37% → 9.86%	10.65% → 10.26%	20.02% → 20.12% (+0.10 pp)

While the Regular Class rate decrease frees up personnel-cost dollars in district and institution budgets, locals should be prepared to argue at the table that decreased FRS employer contributions create breathing room for compensation increases — particularly in K-12, given the new TSIA dollars and the BSA increase.

THE TAX PACKAGE

As you may recall, last year the State of Florida implemented a permanent tax package for the month of August for Back-To-School items such as school supplies, backpacks and clothing. This year the tax package changes the annual dates to run from July 20 to August 20 of each year.

HB 7031 also made changes to voter approved millage referenda in two ways. First, the law will now make clear that any commissions paid to tax collectors from school millage will be paid by the board of county commissioners. This change is in response to a lawsuit brought by the Sarasota County School Board against the Sarasota Tax Collector, who withheld more than $2 million of the voter approved referenda funds.

The second change is removing the requirement of the county commission to vote to place a school board approved millage on the ballot. This requirement was merely a formality after the Hillsborough County School Board won their legal challenge against the Hillsborough county commission when they denied HCSD placement of their millage referenda on the ballot in 2024. Under the new law, provided the School Board has passed their millage resolution more than 90 days prior to the next general election ballot, the measure (or measures) must be placed on the ballot for the November general election.

Also included in the tax package:

- Sales tax rebates up to $500 for "home hardening" products on residential property, such as impact resistant windows, doors and garage doors.
- Hunting, fishing, and camping sales tax holiday from September 1 to December 31 for the retail sale of various items such as ammunition, firearms, firearm accessories, bows, crossbows, and various accessories for bows and crossbows, camping and fishing supplies.

- Beginning February 1, 2027, any home listed on a listing platform must include the estimated ad valorem taxes for the property.

Thankfully, earlier provisions opposed by FEA regarding the additional share of voter approved millage funds with non-public school approved charters were not included in the final tax package.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 5001: General Appropriations Act,** by Rep. McClure (R-HD 68 – Plant City) and SB 2500, by Sen. Hooper (R-SD 21 – Palm Harbor)

  Votes: House: 99-6 | Senate: 35-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h5001Eer.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=5001&Session=2026E

- **HB 5003: Implementing the 2026-2027 General Appropriations Act,** by Rep. McClure (R-HD 68 – Plant City) and SB 2500, by Sen. Hooper (R-SD 21 – Palm Harbor)

  Votes: House: 99-6 | Senate: 35-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h5003Eer.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=5003&Session=2026E

- **HB 5205: Retirement,** by Rep. Maggard (R-HD 54 – Zephyrhills), and SB 2E, by Sen. Mayfield (R-SD 19 – Melbourne)

  Votes: House: 101-3 | Senate: 34-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h5205Eer.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=5205&Session=2026E

- **HB 5601: Higher Education,** by Rep. Busatta (R-HD 114 – Coral Gables) and SB 2516, by Sen. Harrell (R-SD 31 – Stuart)

  Votes: House: 76-28 | Senate: 32-2

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h5601Eer.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=5601&Session=2026E

- **HB 7031: Taxation,** by Rep. Duggan (R-HD 12 – Jacksonville)

  Votes: House: 88-11 | Senate: 29-6

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h7031Eer.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=7031&Session=2026E

Full FEFP Run: https://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/2026E/Conference/11/RelatedDocument/Florida%20Education%20Finance%20Program%20(FEFP)%205-26-26_1749.pdf

Special Session F: Property Taxes

After the regular session, the House and Senate had not reached an agreement on what to do to help "cut" property taxes for Floridians. The House had initially proposed and passed a bill, eliminating non-school property taxes on homesteaded properties across the state, while the Senate never considered any changes. And despite nearly a year of talking about a plan, the Governor also never released his property tax cut plan.

However, in mid-May, the Governor announced a special session on property taxes, after which he was finally ready to release his property tax proposal to the public. The Governor took an all-or-nothing approach with his proposal, calling for an increase to the homestead exemption from $50,000 to $250,000 by January 1, 2028, and applying it to all ad valorem property taxes (including school ad valorem taxes), and lowering the annual cap on assessment increases for all non-homestead properties (like commercial property or second homes) from 10% to 5% beginning in 2027. Despite the potential loss of revenue that funds cities, counties and schools, the Revenue Estimating Conference didn't have time to review the legislation and provide cost estimates prior to legislators debating and ultimately voting on the Governor's plan during the special session.

Opponents of the bill, including the League of Cities, the Association of Counties, the League of Women Voters, Florida Tax Watch, former Senator Jeff Brandes, and more, have expressed concern over the proposal and the lack of information available when legislators cast their vote. Additionally, many have expressed that this could be a tax shift, not a tax cut. There is a chance that people may pay more, as counties and cities could shift to non-ad valorem taxation or instill fees for services to avoid the exemption.

The legislature ultimately amended the Governor's proposal to carve out school ad valorem taxes from the reduction in property taxes. While schools will miss the brunt of the losses, there is a huge cost to our communities that could trickle down to the public school system as well. In its amended form, the bill could still cost the state $11.9 billion annually once the new changes are fully implemented in Fiscal Year 2030-31.

The Joint Resolution will head to voters for the final decision. Amendment #3 must pass with the support of 60% of voters during the November General Election before it can be implemented. To learn more about Amendment 3, visit the Florida Policy Institute's Ballot Language Summary site.

You can see where the Legislature's Property Tax conversation began and how it evolved on pages 15-16.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 1F: Save our Homes from Excessive Property Taxes,** by Rep. Overdorf (R-HD 78 – Ft. Myers), and SB 2F, by Sen. Avila (R-SD 1 – Pensacola)

  Votes: House: 75-26 | Senate: 30-9

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0001Fer.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1&Session=2026F on=2026F

- **SB 4F: Property Tax Administration,** by Sen. Avila (R-SD 1 – Pensacola), and HB 3F, by Rep. Overdorf (R-HD 78 – Ft. Myers)

  Votes: House: 75-27 | Senate: 30-8

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0004Fer.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=4&Session=2026F

Affordability

Across the country, people are clamoring for their elected officials to address the affordability crisis, and here in Florida, we are no different. Housing costs continue to rise, as do health and property insurance costs. When surveyed, 40% of teachers in Florida reported working at least two jobs to make ends meet, and that number only increases when you ask education staff professionals (ESPs).

Several bills were filed to help address Florida's affordability crisis, including legislation to limit property insurance rate increases, make certain home-hardening purchases tax-free, and ensure fairness and transparency in utility rates, but none of those provisions passed. When discussing the legislative session, Former Speaker of the House Paul Renner said, "the gridlock, the excuses, and the failure to act on the biggest issues facing our constituents is unacceptable. When half of Floridians say affordability is their number one concern, doing nothing is not just disappointing — it's an abdication of responsibility and a failure of leadership."

PROPERTY TAX PROPOSAL

Florida's property tax system is the largest source of revenue for local governments — nearly $55 billion in local property taxes are collected each year. Property taxes help fund local governments and schools. Local government taxes help fund public safety (police, fire, EMS) and public infrastructure (roads, parks, senior centers, etc.). School taxes help fund capital projects and operating costs such as salaries, instructional materials and more. On average, school property taxes account for roughly 55% of school funding. However, in some counties with high-property values, their entire FEFP is funded through property taxes. The reduction or loss of property tax revenue would vastly negatively impact what happens in our local communities. According to the Florida Chamber of Commerce, an elimination of property taxes for homestead properties in Florida would result in loss of revenue of at least $19.3 billion statewide. Imagine what that would mean for your community!

For the past six years, the Governor has emphasized the importance of reducing the property tax burden on Floridians. However, we have yet to see a concrete plan from him regarding property taxes in Florida. During a mid-session inquiry about his proposal, the Governor stated, "It's better to do it right than do it quick(ly)." Given that he has had years to develop his own property tax proposal, many are wondering where the Governor's plan is.

The Governor has indicated that he is collaborating with the Senate, but throughout the regular session the Senate Finance and Tax Committee did not discuss property tax reform.

Meanwhile, the House jumped into the deep end and proposed seven different Joint Resolutions on Property Taxes (see Table 1, following page). All the proposed House Joint Resolutions would be placed on the November 2026 ballot and would

TABLE 4: HOUSE PROPOSED JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON PROPERTY TAXES

House Bill	Description
HJR 201	Proposes a full exemption from non-school property taxes for all homesteaded properties in the state, while ensuring that local governments are prohibited from reducing funding for law enforcement services.
HJR 203	Proposes a full exemption from non-school property taxes for all homesteaded properties in the state, while ensuring that local governments are prohibited from reducing funding for law enforcement services, firefighters, and other first responders.
HJR 205	Proposes an exemption for the entire assessed value of homestead properties owned by individuals aged 65 or older for all non-school taxes, while also prohibiting local governments from reducing funding for law enforcement services.
HJR 207	Proposes a 25% exemption on the assessed value of homestead properties, applicable after the additional $25,000 exemptions have been applied, while ensuring that local governments cannot reduce funding for law enforcement services.
HJR 209	Proposes an alternative second homestead exemption of $200,000 in addition to the current $25,000 exemption for homestead properties that have comprehensive homeowners' insurance. This exemption applies to properties with an assessed value ranging from $25,000 to $250,000, adjusted for inflation, while prohibiting local governments from reducing funding for law enforcement services.
HJR 211	Proposes allowing homeowners to transfer the full amount of their accrued Save Our Homes benefit to a new home. It also removes the requirement that the benefit amount be reduced if the owner is downsizing. Additionally, the proposal would prohibit local governments from cutting funding for law enforcement.
HJR 213	Proposes changing the assessment structure for individual properties. It would require assessments for property taxes, conducted by cities, counties, and special districts, to occur once every three years. Additionally, it would limit assessment increases for homestead properties to 3% or the rate of inflation, whichever is lower. For non-homestead properties, increases would be capped at 15% every third year. The proposal also stipulates that increases are not permitted if the current just value of the property exceeds the just value recorded during the last assessment change. Furthermore, it prohibits local governments from reducing funding for law enforcement.

make changes to non-school property taxes and require that law enforcement budgets be held harmless.

Because the House and Senate did not come to agreement on any of the above proposed joint resolutions, we will have to wait and see what comes of property tax reform during the special session.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Florida's 2026 affordable housing legislation—particularly HB 1389, by Rep. Redondo (R-HD 118 – Miami) —continues the state's push to expand where affordable and mixed use housing can be built by preempting many local zoning restrictions.

The bill requires counties and municipalities to allow residential development, including on publicly owned land, and prohibit them from imposing additional height limits, setbacks, or stepbacks on qualifying projects. A major affordability benchmark embedded in this policy is Area Median Income (AMI), a federally defined measure used to determine what is considered "affordable."

For teachers, professors, and education staff professionals, these policies have direct implications for housing stability and affordability. By expanding multifamily development into commercial, industrial, and public-land zones—and requiring that a share of units remain affordable

based on AMI levels—Florida is increasing the likelihood of rental housing options priced for middle-income workers who too often earn below what is needed to afford rising market rents comfortably. Accessory Dwelling Unit expansion is particularly important for early-career educators or support staff, as these units typically offer smaller, lower-cost living spaces within existing neighborhoods, increasing access to housing close to schools, colleges, and university campuses. Strengthened anti-discrimination rules in local permitting may also reduce community pushback that historically blocks affordable developments in higher-opportunity school zones, thereby making it less likely that education workers are priced out of the very communities they serve.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 1389—Affordable Housing,** by Rep. Redondo (R-HD 118 – Miami) and SB 1548, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami)

  Vote: House: 98-4 | Senate: 35-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1389er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1389&Session=2026

Deep Dive

What kind of impact could eliminating property taxes have for students, educators and school communities? We took a deep dive look into your local community, here.

Athletics and Extracurricular Activities

Legislators have intentionally passed policies designed to increase turnover in public schools. Those efforts have been successful, leading to a massive teacher and staff shortage. One side effect is that schools struggle to keep coaches as well. Rather than addressing the underlying retention problem they created, legislators spent this session focused on further picking winners and losers- but it's not likely that anyone wins when the legislature abdicates its responsibility to properly fund our schools. Instead, we expect to see greater inequity in pay for coaches as booster clubs begin to bankroll supplemental pay and foster unhealthy competition for athletic staff.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

During Committee Week #3, the Florida Coaches Coalition was invited to present at the Senate Education PreK-12 Committee. During this committee meeting, they discussed the lack of funding for athletic coaches and bemoaned teachers' unions as the biggest obstacle to adequate funding for coaches. During that meeting, Marcus Chambers, Superintendent from Okaloosa County, accurately pointed out he'd love to pay his coaches more, but he also wants to pay his teachers, his bus drivers and his custodians more; however, there is only one pot of funding and it's too small.

In the weeks after this committee, SB 538 and HB 731 were filed. The bills started very differently: the House bill allowed booster club funds to be used to pay for coaches' salaries and gave the superintendent the power to designate the coach as an athletic administrator at the coach's request, while the Senate would have allowed the school board to determine the compensation of any coach or athletic program supervisor even those classified as instructional personnel.

Following concerns that academic coaches, club sponsors, and other extracurricular activities were not receiving the same treatment as athletic coaches, the bill's sponsors began making adjustments. Ultimately, the bill authorizes district school boards to adopt policies allowing voluntary donations and booster club revenues to be used to pay coaches and activity sponsors, with certain restrictions. The bill allows coaches and extracurricular activity sponsors to request their superintendent classify them as athletic administrators, and only allows booster-funded stipends to pay them for those services, not direct salaries. However, the superintendent is authorized to negotiate salaries directly with these individuals. The bill also authorizes and sets limits for school districts to assess activity fees for any student participating in extracurricular activities whether enrolled in the school or not as approved by the school board or charter school governing board.

PERSONAL FUNDS TO SUPPORT STUDENT WELFARE: THE TEDDY BRIDGEWATER BILL

In 2024, NFL quarterback Teddy Bridgewater became the head coach at his alma mater, Miami Northwestern Senior

High School. In his first season, he took his team to a Class 3A state championship. However, shortly after that success, Bridgewater was suspended from his position for paying for Uber rides, meals, and recovery services for his players.

The Florida Legislature took notice of what happened in this case and brought forth SB 178, Athletics in Public K-12 Schools. This bill would authorize head coaches to use personal funds to support student welfare, subject to set limits and reporting requirements. Additionally, the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) would be required to adopt bylaws allowing head coaches to use personal funds for necessities such as food, transportation, and recovery services, and limit the maximum amount of personal funds a head coach can spend to $15,000 per athletic team annually.

RELATED BILLS

- **SB 178: Athletics in Public K-12 Schools,** by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 – Miami Gardens) and HB 1253, by Rep. LaMarca (R-HD 100 – Lighthouse Point)

  Votes: House: 112-0 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0178er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=178&Session=2026

- **SB 538: Extracurricular Activities,** by Sen. Simon (R-SD 3 – Tallahassee) and HB 731, Rep. Abbott (R-HD 5 – DeFuniak Springs)

  Votes: House: 104-6 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0538er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=538&Session=2026

SESSION BY THE NUMBERS

150,000+

The number of emails sent to legislators through FEA action alerts.

Collective Bargaining and Union Issues

Anti-worker and anti-public education legislators attacked public educators, public employees and unions instead of focusing on needed changes to recruit and retain high quality employees.

POTENTIAL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IMPLICATIONS

In addition to collective bargaining being universally attacked via SB 1296, there were several additional bills to weaken our right to negotiate with employers for better pay, working conditions, and terms of employment. An overview of the bills that relate to collective bargaining can be found in Table 2 on page 16.

UNION BUSTING

The 2026 session continued with another round of anti-worker legislation taking away workers' rights to join a union and collectively advocate for their profession, their working terms and conditions and the students they serve. Framed as an attack on teachers and their unions, SB 1296 sets up a two-tiered system of laws that negatively impact public sector unions representing linemen, sanitation workers, doctors, nurses, municipal workers, and educators, while exempting "first responder unions" consisting of police, firefighters, corrections officers, EMTs and paramedics. The state is once again picking winners and losers. In Fiscal Policy committee when SB 1296 was heard, Sen. Jones said it best: "On a bus, the first responder is the bus driver. In a school, the first responder is the teacher. In a hospital, the first responder is a nurse. In a hurricane, the first responder is a lineman."

The bill sets up 5 potential constitutional issues including:

1. The right to Collectively Bargain as protected under Article 1, Section 6 of the Florida Constitution;
2. Freedom of Speech;
3. Freedom of Association;
4. Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution; and
5. Single Subject laws.

SB 1296 includes the following provisions:

- Local unions that do not have 60% membership density must now file for a recertification election under new rules. For any election petitions filed on or after July 1, 2026, at least 50% of all bargaining unit members must vote. Of all the votes cast, at least 50% must vote to keep their union. If either of these thresholds are not met, the union will be decertified and lose its status as the bargaining agent, and the collective bargaining agreement will become null and void.

- In some instances, a runoff vote may be required. This could happen in cases where more than one union vies to become the bargaining agent. If 50% of bargaining unit members vote and none of the choices on the ballot receive 50% of the vote, a runoff election would be required. The runoff election would be between the two choices that received the highest number of votes in the original election. The runoff election would be conducted using the same rules as outlined in the above bullet point.
- Establishes new definition of "employee organization activities" and limits those activities relating to:
  - supporting or opposing a candidate for federal, state, or local public office;
  - influencing the passage or defeat of any federal or state legislation or regulation, local ordinance or resolution, or ballot measure;
  - promoting or soliciting membership or participation in, or support of, an employee organization or any parent organization or affiliate of the employee organization; seeking certification as a bargaining agent;
  - participating in the administration, business, or internal governance of an employee organization or any parent organization or affiliate of the employee organization;
  - preparing, conducting, or attending employee organization events, conferences, conventions, meetings, or trainings, unless such training is directly related to the performance of a public employee's job duties;
  - distributing communications of an employee organization or any parent organization or affiliate of the employee organization; representing or speaking on behalf of an employee organization or any parent organization or affiliate of the employee organization in any setting, venue, or procedure in which the public employer is not a participant; and
  - preparing, filing, or pursuing unfair labor practice charges or grievances.
- Defines "representational employee organization activities" to mean:
  - representing members in investigations, disciplinary proceedings or appeals including termination;
  - engaging in collective bargaining and any related mediation, factfinding, or arbitration;
  - administering a collective bargaining agreement; and
  - participating in labor-management committees.
- Permits the completion of "employee organization activities" by a public employee without pay or benefits, or compensated by the employee organization, or using compensated personal leave.
- Permits the completion of "representational employee organization activities" to be conducted while in a duty status without the loss of pay or benefits, provided the public employer and the bargaining agent agree.
- Codifies "release time" PERC ruling for union officers and/or staff into statute for "employee organization activities" provided that it is agreed to in the collective bargaining agreement and if the public employer is fully reimbursed by the employee organization for such compensation and benefits.

SESSION BY THE NUMBERS

2,000+

FEA members and public school activists who put solidarity into action by taking part in FEA's weekly Power Hour calls. To join future calls sign up at **FEAweb.org/PowerHour**



- Defines "membership dues" as any amount a member is required to pay in exchange for membership in an employee organization, including, but not limited to, employee organization dues; uniform assessments; or fees including initiation fees.
- Updates the Membership Authorization Form (MAF) required statement, and requires the following to be included:
  - name of the bargaining agent;
  - name of the employee;
  - name of the public employer and employing agency;
  - amount of the membership dues;
  - the names and amounts disclosed under 447.305(2)(d) for the officers and employees receiving the five highest total dollar amounts. Disclosure includes salary, allowances, and other direct or indirect disbursements, including reimbursed expenses. Disclosure is required when an officer or employee received more than $10,000 in the aggregate each fiscal year from the employee organization, or any other employee organization with which it is affiliated, including national or international employee organizations.
- Requires that a Showing of Interest Form may not be dated more than 12 months before the filing of the petition for certification or recertification.
- Changes the requirements for holding an election for certification, recertification, or decertification to include mail, in-person, or a combination of both. PERC must consider the following when determining the method of election and timing:
  - the number of eligible voters in the bargaining unit,
  - the number of work locations and availability of polling locations,
  - the size of the public employer's operations,
  - the cost to the commission and parties to conduct the election,
  - the commission's workload and election schedule,
  - the work schedules and shifts of the eligible voters,
  - whether the parties agree on a time to hold the election and method of the election to be used,
  - any other factors that might impact the integrity of the election.
- PERC must honor a request to hold an election by mail if one is made. The election must be conducted no earlier than 4 weeks after the postmark date on the ballot mailed by PERC. Notice of an election by mail must be provided by PERC to the bargaining agent, the public employer, and the public employees of the bargaining unit at least 4 weeks before the date of the election. An election conducted by mail ballot must include, subject to appropriation, return envelopes with prepaid postage affixed.
- Changes the required information required to be shared with PERC in the registration renewal application to also include salaries, wages, fringe benefits, allowances, and other direct or indirect disbursements, including reimbursed expenses, paid or accruing to each of its officers and also each of its employees who during the fiscal year received more than $10,000 in the aggregate from the employee organization and any parent organization or any affiliate of either the employee organization or the parent organization. Also includes the reporting of any reimbursements paid by the employee organization to a public

employer for moneys paid by the public employer to the employee organization's officers or employees, as well as the amount of membership dues retained or distributed to the employee organization, any parent organization of the employee organization, and any affiliate of either the employee organization or the parent organization.

- As part of the snapshot report 30 days before the registration is scheduled to end, additional requirements to be reported include the certification number assigned to the bargaining unit by the commission, the number of public employees in the bargaining unit, the number of public employees in the bargaining unit who paid full membership dues sufficient to maintain membership in good standing and the number of employees who have submitted MAFs.
- 30 days after filing an application for renewal of registration, a copy of the application must now be shared with both the public employer and the public employees of the bargaining unit.
- Bargaining unit clarification petitions may be filed with PERC when significant changes in law or case law require clarification of the unit, or when a classification was created or substantially changed after the unit was initially defined by PERC, retitled with no substantial change in job duties, included or excluded through inadvertence or misunderstanding by PERC. When clarification of a bargaining unit would result in an increase in the size of the bargaining unit by more than 25%, the unit clarification petition raises a question concerning representation and must be dismissed.
- Establishes a new "financial urgency" for any appropriation that is directly appropriated for salaries by the state. The public employer and bargaining agent must be at the table no later than 15 days from the effective date of the appropriation (July 15), and must be completed with bargaining no later than 30 days after the effective date of the appropriation (July 30). If bargaining is not complete, impasse must be declared to PERC within 2 business days and an expedited impasse process is established including the assigning of a special magistrate. A ULP charge may not be filed during the 30-day period of negotiations or while the parties are proceeding through the resulting impasse process.
- Requires equal access to the public employer's facilities and internal means of communication for any registered or petitioning public employee who is seeking to support, oppose, or intervene in the certification, recertification, or decertification of a bargaining agent.
- Increases strike fines and penalties.
- If a bargaining unit is decertified, they may not petition for certification until 12 months after the decertification occurred.
- Exempts "public safety" unions consisting of police, firefighter, corrections and EMT unions from all provisions within the legislation.

TABLE 2: BILLS RELATED TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

SB 178

Permits a head coach to spend personal funds on food, transportation, and recovery services for student welfare, subject to parental written consent. These personal funds are limited to $15,000 per team and per year.

SB 182

Authorizes school districts and charter schools to place certain experienced classroom teachers in struggling schools to serve as paid teacher mentors. Requires mentors to have at least 3 years of experience and a highly effective performance rating.

SB 538

Adds extracurricular athletic administrators to the K-12 administrative personnel classification. It allows district school superintendents to negotiate individual supplemental compensation, subject to a cap based on the district's highest-paid administrator.

HB 757

Provides training and resources to students and school district staff on youth mental health awareness and assistance; emergency procedures, including active shooter training; and school safety and security. The bill requires school district staff to explain the purpose, importance, and proper execution of school safety protocols and emergency procedures.

HB 1073

Upon request, school board members must be given free and timely access to all school district documents necessary to fulfill the duties and responsibilities required under the State Constitution and the Florida Early Learning Education Code.

A school board member may comment publicly during or outside district school board meetings on any matter of district school board business, except for student and employee disciplinary hearings specifically addressed in Florida Statutes 1006.07 and 1012.34, respectively, or other matters prohibited by law.

The district school board's decision to reject a person's nomination does not give that person a right of action to sue over the rejection and may not be used as a cause of action by the nominated employee. For this paragraph, the term "good cause" means the district school board has determined any of the following:

- That the nominated employee fabricated or materially exaggerated their credentials or background.
- The nominated employee does not meet the minimum requirements for the position.
- Another state has revoked the nominated employee's educator certificate.

A school district employee may not be required or otherwise incentivized to sign a nondisclosure agreement or confidentiality agreement. A school district may not impose conditions on employment to circumvent this paragraph.

HB 1201

Requires all employees who have regular contact with a student with epilepsy or a seizure disorder to complete training, which remains valid for 5 years.

HB 1279

Establishes that an educational emergency exists in a school district if one or more schools in the district have a school grade of D or F, or has a school that has been identified as "persistently low performing." The bill provides that salary incentives that differentiate based on a teacher's certification, subject area taught, or grade level taught may not be subject to collective bargaining requirements.

If a related service identified in a student's IEP is not provided as scheduled, the school district must notify the parent or guardian in writing or by electronic means within 10 school days, explain the reason the service was not provided, and discuss a plan for make-up services. A parent or guardian has the right to access, upon request, all service provider logs or progress notes within 15 school days of the service being provided. The school district shall inform parents of this right at each IEP meeting.

Additionally, the bill contains changes to bonuses for classrooms teachers of advanced courses. The school district shall distribute to each classroom teacher who provided the advanced course instruction:

- A bonus of $50 for each student taught by the Florida advanced course teacher in each Florida advanced course who achieves a minimum score on an assessment identified by the Florida Department of Education.
- An additional bonus of $500 to each Florida advanced course teacher in a school designated with a grade of "D" or "F" who has at least one student who achieves a minimum score on an assessment identified by the Florida Department of Education, regardless of the number of classes taught or of the number of students who achieve a minimum score on an assessment identified by the Florida Department of Education.

SB 1296

See detailed description of SB 1296 on pages 12-15.

RELATED BILLS

- **SB 1296: Public Employees Relations Commission,** by Sen. Martin (R-SD 33 – Fort Myers) and HB 995, by Rep. Persons-Mulicka (R-HD 78 – Fort Myers)

  Votes: House: 73-37 | Senate: 20-14

  Bill Text: https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/1296/BillText/er/PDF

- **HB 1279: Education,** by Rep. Kincart Jonsson (R-HD 49 – Bartow) and SB 7038, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami) and Senate Education Postsecondary Committee

  Votes: House: 81-16 | Senate: 36-1

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1279er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1279&Session=2026

- **SB 538: Extracurricular Activities,** by Sen. Simon (R-SD 3 – Tallahassee) and HB 731, Rep. Abbott (R-HD 5 – DeFuniak Springs)

  Votes: House: 104-6 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0538er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=538&Session=2026

Did You Know?

At the start of 2026, educators in the state of Florida—for the 200th consecutive time—voted to recertify their local union. Across those elections, an average of 94.5% of the ballots cast voted "YES" to keep their unions and preserve their collective bargaining agreements. When educators and education workers are given the opportunity to vote, they vote overwhelmingly to keep their unions.

Culture War Issues

2026 capped off another year of Governor DeSantis' culture war attacks on public education, unions and the least among us. While Floridians are asking for much needed relief when it comes to the cost of living in the state, many bills that could have helped did not pass this session. In the quest to keep Florida "free" and make it seem like something was accomplished, the Governor further cemented his legacy of inaction for educators and public schools.

TARGETING POLITICAL OPPONENTS

HB 1471, titled "Systems of Law and Terrorist Organizations," sponsored by Rep. Cassel (R-HD 101 – Hollywood) defines "domestic terrorist organization" in multiple criminal statutes and adds or expands penalties for persons who use, provide support or training to, or are members of such organizations.

The bill's vague language creates particularly concerning implications for students and campus organizations. Students found to be "promoting" a designated organization — a term the bill defines as any statement or action that "supports, approves, or encourages violence" — would face expulsion from their college or university, be required to pay out-of-state tuition, and become ineligible for any financial aid or fee waivers. Many legislators and civil liberties advocates raised concerns that the governor could use the bill to target political opponents, protest organizations, or advocacy groups.

The bill also prohibits public K-12 schools, colleges and universities from spending state or federal funds to support programs or campus activities that promote a designated terrorist organization — a provision that, given the breadth of the bill's definitions, could reach student organizations, academic programs, and invited speakers.

It also bars private schools participating in state scholarship programs from employing, contracting with, or receiving funds from individuals or entities linked to designated terrorist organizations, gangs, or organizations advocating terrorism.

RELATED BILLS

- **SB 1134: Official Actions of Local Governments,** by Sen. Yarborough (R-SD 4 – Jacksonville) and HB 1001, by Rep. Black (R-HD 15 – Jacksonville)

  Votes: House: 77-37 | Senate: 25-11

  Bill Text: https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/1134/BillText/er/PDF

- **HB 1471: Systems of Law and Terrorist Organizations,** by Rep. Cassel (R-HD 101 – Hollywood) and SB 1632, by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce)

  Votes: House: 80-25 | Senate: 25-11

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1471er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1471&Session=2026

Curriculum and Instruction

School grades, standardized testing and other elements of Florida's failed "accountability" system took a back seat this session to other issues. Bills proposed by the Florida Department of Education, HB 1071 and SB 1090, that did address these issues did not make it across the finish line. In the waning hours of the legislative session, the House and Senate cobbled together two train bills into an education package that included cursive-writing assessments, standardized grade point average calculations, mentor-teaching programs, and portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

ADDRESSING READING AND MATH DEFICIENCIES

This session, we did see a shift in focus to math deficiencies, as several bills moved through the committee process that required teachers to use student test scores to classify and remediate students who show math deficiencies. These efforts expand on prior-year legislation that focused on reading instruction.

SB 920, Mathematics Education, focused on the development of artificial intelligence-mediated programs for student tutoring and career-themed algebra courses. Ultimately, the House and Senate watered down the bill and included some of its provisions in HB 1279 without the words "artificial intelligence." The new language will require the Florida Department of Education to develop several secondary-level algebra courses customized to specific career clusters while still meeting the requirements for Algebra I credit. Public school students enrolled in these math courses would still be required to pass the Algebra I End-of-Course exam to graduate.

For students who continue to struggle in reading, the bill requires that parents be informed about the New Worlds Reading Initiative, created in 2021 to provide free books to students in VPK through grade 5 and administered by the University of Florida's Lastinger Center and Scholastic. The program is funded through tax credits and operates similarly to the voucher program, providing businesses with tax credits for donating.

REQUIRED INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT

At the end of the legislative session, the House added a modified provision requiring cursive instruction in grades 3 through 5 to SB 182, which was entitled School Teacher Training and Mentoring Program. Even though cursive instruction is already in state standards, the legislature now adds cursive instruction as the 23rd item of required instruction in Florida Statute 1003.42(2). The main difference is that now students will be expected to demonstrate proficiency by the 5th grade. What remains to be seen is how performance will be assessed and what consequences will result if a student does not demonstrate the required skills, as this is not clear in the legislation and will be left to the rule-making process at the Florida Department of Education.

Additionally, SB 182 requires public schools to display portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in a prominent place. This is subject to an appropriation; the Florida Department of Education will be required to select and provide portraits for display in each public school in the district.

STUDENT GRADING AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

On the last day of session, several changes were included in what became an education train bill, HB 1279. Those changes will affect the credits students can use for graduation by bringing parity to students who participate in the marching band program, but do not play instruments. Students will be allowed to use dance technique and marching band credits to meet the requirements for physical education and performance arts credits for high school graduation. This will address the gap in prior year changes that allowed students playing instruments to earn graduation credits, but not students in the color guard or dance teams associated with the marching band programs.

This legislation also establishes a standardized system for calculating weighted student grade point averages through rulemaking by the Florida Department of Education. They must specify how to award credit for the various advanced courses and articulated credits offered in the state. The bill also authorized not-for-profit independent private schools in Florida to offer dual enrollment courses to students under the same no-cost-to-student requirements as public institutions.

RELATED BILLS

- **SB 182: School Teacher Training and Mentoring Program,** by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 – Miami Gardens) and HB 157, by Rep. Hinson (D-HD 21 – Gainesville)

  Votes: House: 91-11 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/182/BillText/er/PDF

- **HB 1279: Education,** by Rep. Kincart Jonsson (R-HD 49 – Bartow) and SB 7038, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami) and Senate Education Postsecondary Committee

  Votes: House: 81-16 | Senate: 36-1

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1279er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1279&Session=2026

Did You Know?

While the legislature may make laws on curriculum, there are more chances at the state and local level to enact change. The State Board of Education sets rules for how legislation is implemented in schools around the state. Their meetings are public and a great way to make your voice heard and weigh in on the rules they are considering.

Meetings are posted each year on the Florida Department of Education website: https://www.fldoe.org/policy/state-board-of-edu/meetings

Early Learning

This session we called on lawmakers to fund full day Prekindergarten. The reality is Florida's affordability crisis cannot be separated from our state's educational crisis. Every parent wants to have the time to nurture a love of learning in their child, the time to develop a sense of curiosity and wonder about our natural world, and the time to simply read a few books together before bedtime. Those basic needs are out of reach when parents have to work multiple jobs and still aren't able to make ends meet at the end of the month. Because of the inequities across Florida, our children need robust, full-time Prekindergarten. Florida's failure to invest in early learning is a failure to invest in Florida's future.

CHILDCARE REGULATIONS

This year, the legislative load for early learning was low. Only one bill moved through the process, SB 1690, Child Care and Early Learning Services. The bill significantly revamps childcare regulations, enhances quality standards, and restructures state support for early learning providers. The legislation updates the childcare information that must be shared with communities. It removes the requirement for family childcare homes to distribute annual information and mandates previously exempt facilities to comply with minimum standards.

Additionally, SB 1690 revises the definitions of childcare facilities and personnel, updates licensing standards, and strengthens insurance protections for family childcare home operators by prohibiting insurers from denying, canceling, or refusing to renew coverage based on childcare operations. The bill also expands the professional development infrastructure through initiatives like the TEACH Scholarship Program and the Center for Early Childhood Professional Recognition.

RELATED BILLS

- **SB 1690: Child Care and Early Learning Services,** by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami) and HB 765, by Rep. McFarland (R-HD 73 –Sarasota) and Rep. Basabe (R-HD 106 – Miami Beach)

  Votes: House: 111-0 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/1690/BillText/er/PDF

Did you know:

According to the 2022 American Community Survey by the U.S. Census, early educators earn a median wage of $13.07 per hour. What's worse, no states paid early educators a living wage in 2022, according to the Berkeley Center for the Study of Child Care Employment (CSCCE). In Florida, 50% of early educator households participate in one or more public safety net programs and the early childcare educator workforce is 5.1 times more likely to live in poverty than elementary and middle school teachers. Learn more here.

Ethics and Elections

Typically, during a session before an election, we don't see many changes regarding elections. However, this session is different. There are discussions about a potential mid-decade congressional redistricting as the Trump Administration encourages state legislatures in "red" states to help secure more seats in Congress.

Moreover, Republican state legislatures across the country are using the guise of targeting noncitizen voting to disenfranchise low-income and minority citizens by making it harder for them to register to vote. This is despite records from a federal citizenship verification tool indicating that only 0.04% of voter verification cases were flagged as involving noncitizens.

STRIPPING AWAY VOTING RIGHTS

HB 991 significantly alters the processes for voter registration applications and election audits.

To eliminate noncitizens from voter rolls, the bill mandates that the Florida Department of State (DOS), in collaboration with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), verify the citizenship status of all voter registration applicants. Supervisors of Elections must work with the DHSMV and use "credible and reliable information" to assess whether a voter is ineligible due to their citizenship status.

While this might sound innocent enough, hundreds of thousands of Floridians who are eligible to vote are likely to be removed from the voter rolls. This includes individuals who aren't able to obtain a birth certificate. As was pointed out in the House when debating the bill, there are many Floridians alive today who were born when hospitals were still racially segregated, and many Black and Brown Floridians were simply never issued a birth certificate due to our state's legacy of systemic racism and segregation.

Additionally, the bill requires that all Florida identification cards and driver's licenses indicate the holder's legal status. During the debate on this bill, many pointed out that REAL ID compliance is already a form of citizenship verification, as it requires proof of a Social Security number, a passport, or a birth certificate. The bill also involves federal jury coordinators who will search for noncitizen voters and provide a list of ineligible and potentially ineligible voters to County Supervisors of Elections.

The bill further modifies the list of acceptable forms of identification at polling places by removing debit cards, credit cards, student identification cards, retirement center cards, neighborhood association cards, and public assistance cards. It specifies that only identification cards from the United States Uniformed Services or the Merchant Marine are acceptable for voters.

Lastly, the bill states that candidates, political parties, political committees, and electioneering communications organizations are prohibited from willfully accepting or soliciting campaign contributions from foreign nationals. Violating this rule would be classified as a third-degree felony, and those found in

violation would face fines equal to three times the amount contributed.

Following so many concerns about this bill, the bill's sponsors, Rep. Jenna Persons-Mulicka (R-HD 78 – Fort Myers) and Sen. Erin Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce), pushed the implementation date to July 1, 2027, to allow citizens, supervisors of elections, and state agencies to make the necessary changes to meet the bill's new requirements.

Similar legislation in other states has been found to be unconstitutional, and major voting rights groups have already announced their intent to sue over HB 991 once the bill is signed into law.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 991: Election Integrity,** by Rep. Persons-Mulicka (R-HD 78 – Fort Myers) and Rep. Trabulsy (R-HD 84 – Fort Pierce) and SB 1334, by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce)

  Votes: House: 77-28 | Senate: 27-12

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0991er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=991&Session=2026

Learn More:

It's more important than ever to be informed as a voter. You can start by checking your voter registration at the Florida Department of State's Voter Information Lookup site: https://registration.dos.fl.gov/en/CheckVoterStatus/Index.

Exceptional Student Education

Several bills focused on autism spectrum disorders (ASD) were filed, as were other bills focused on Exceptional Student Education (ESE) services and documentation. The bill provisions that were finally passed were significantly less ambitious in scope, and mostly not in the same bill where they began the session. The problems these bills were attempting to solve include persistent shortages of certified teachers for students who are identified as needing ESE support, especially in ASD; increasing training and scholarships, or loan forgiveness, for teachers; and improving communication with parents about student progress and services provided.

TRAINING FOR TEACHING STUDENTS WITH AUTISM

In the end, only a few bills and provisions survived, including HB 851, Professional Learning for Instructional and School Administrative Personnel, by freshman Rep. Long (D-HD 90 – Boynton Beach), which requires that school districts provide at least one training session each year on teaching students with autism.

SPECIAL OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION COUNTS TOWARD GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

HB 453, Graduation Requirement for a Standard High School Diploma, allows students who participate in Special Olympics for a year to earn a credit in Physical Education to satisfy their high school graduation requirements.

IEP UPDATES

On the last day of the session, another provision related to Individual Education Plans (IEP) was added to HB 1279. That provision requires that parents be notified whenever a "related service," such as speech or physical therapy, is not provided, along with a plan for making up the service. The legislation also sets a timeline for parents to request a review of their child's service logs and progress notes.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 851: Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder,** by Rep. Long (D-HD 90 – Boynton Beach) and SB 206, by Sen. Harrell (R-SD 31 – Stuart)

  Votes: House: 108-0 | Senate: 38-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0851er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=851&Session=2026

- **HB 453: Requirements for a Standard High School Diploma,** by Rep. Gossett-Seidman (R-HD 91 – Boca Raton) and SB 556, by Sen. Berman (D-SD 26 – Boynton Beach)

  Votes: House 111-0 | Senate 36-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0453er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=453&Session=2026

- **HB 1279: Education,** by Rep. Kincart Jonsson (R-HD 49 – Bartow) and SB 7038, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami) and Senate Education Postsecondary Committee

  Votes: House: 81-16 | Senate: 36-1

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1279er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1279&Session=2026

Health and Safety

Health and safety in schools took the center stage this legislative session, with bills ranging from pedestrian safety and corporal punishment to student mental health and student elopement. But, like many bills, very few crossed the finish line this legislative session.

NEW EPILEPSY LANGUAGE

Since 2022, the legislature has been focused on helping Florida's students with epilepsy. At the forefront of this is Sen. Garcia (R-SD 36 – Miami), who lives with epilepsy herself. This year, she worked on HB 1201, Student Health and Safety, with Rep. Mooney (R-HD 120 – Key Largo) to update Florida's existing framework for managing epilepsy and seizure disorders in schools, originally enacted in 2022.

The bill updates the Florida Department of Health (DOH) responsibilities for school-based epilepsy education programs, modifies requirements for individualized seizure action plans (ISAPs), and updates the list of employees required to complete seizure-care training to include any employee who teaches or transports the student to and from school and school activities, with validity for that training extended to five years.

The bill passed both chambers unanimously and takes effect July 1, 2026.

GUARDIAN PROGRAM EXPANSION

Prompted by the April 2025 shooting at Florida State University, the House and Senate brought us HB 757 and SB 896, Student Safety, which extends Florida's K-12 School Guardian Program to public colleges and universities. Under the legislation, a college or university president may appoint faculty or staff to serve as armed guardians after completing a 144-hour training program — including 132 hours of firearms instruction and 12 hours of conflict de-escalation. It is important to note, that participation is optional for institutions. The bill also:

- Creates a new second-degree felony (punishable by up to 15 years) for discharging a weapon within 1,000 feet of a school during school hours or sanctioned events, with mandatory pretrial detention for those arrested;
- Requires public postsecondary institutions to adopt active assailant response plans, campus-wide emergency alert systems, family reunification plans, and threat management teams;
- Mandates promotion of the FortifyFL suspicious activity reporting app; and
- Requires K-12 behavioral and threat assessment records to transfer to a college or university upon a student's enrollment.

FEA and UFF raised concerns that adding more firearms to campus environments increases risk, heightens anxiety among students and staff, and could create confusion during emergencies.

The bill passed both chambers with significant Democratic opposition and now heads to the Governor for his signature.

SESSION BY THE NUMBERS

2,000+

Phone calls made to lawmakers on the issues that matter most to community members, parents and educators.

BACKGROUND SCREENINGS

Every year, the legislature makes changes to statutes related to background screenings in Education. This year, HB 1069 makes two targeted adjustments to Florida's background screening framework. First, it exempts athletic coaches from the Level 2 screening requirement if they work under the direct supervision of a coach who has already cleared that screening — preventing the automatic disqualification of coaches who are actively working under qualified oversight while their own screenings are processed. Second, it designates independent sanctioning authorities as qualified entities for purposes of the Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse, allowing the Clearinghouse to share criminal history check results directly with those organizations. The bill passed unanimously in both chambers.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 1201: Student Health and Safety,** by Rep. Mooney (R-HD 120 – Key Largo) and SB 186, by Sen. Garcia (R-SD 36 – Miami)

  Votes: House: 112-0 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1201er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1201&Session=2026

- **HB 757: School Safety,** by Rep. Salzman (R-HD 1 – Cantonment) and SB 896, by Sen. Gaetz (R-SD 1 – Pensacola)

  Votes: House: 88-20 | Senate: 26-10

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0757er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=757&Session=2026

- **HB 1069: Background Screenings,** by Rep. Trabulsy (R-HD 84 – Fort Pierce) and Rep. Hunschofsky (D-HD 95 – Coconut Creek) and SB 1168, by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce)

  Votes: House: 104-0 | Senate: 36-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1069er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1069&Session=2026

Higher Education

As in the last several sessions, the legislature seemed more focused on creating problems on our college and university campuses than on fixing them. At the start of the legislative session, we saw bills that would have capped the number of international students who were allowed to enroll in Florida's Colleges and Universities, required all colleges and universities to rename specific roads on campus for Charlie Kirk, as well as a bill that would severely limit what political activities could take place on college and university campuses. While most of these bills were never placed on a committee agenda, the ones that passed will likely bring significant changes to our college and university campuses.

SAFETY ON CAMPUS

HB 757, School Safety, by Rep. Salzman (R-HD 1 – Cantonment) and Sen. Gaetz (R-SD 1 – Pensacola), passed the House 88-20 and the Senate 26-10, and expands the Guardian Program to Florida's colleges and universities. The Guardian Program was created following the February 14, 2018, shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. The Guardian Program allows school employees and staff — not exclusively classroom teachers — to carry a firearm on campus under certain conditions, though it offers flexibility in how institutions implement it. Some K-12 districts have used the program primarily to help staff their school district police forces or hire "Safe-School Officers," rather than arm instructional staff directly.

How this program will work on Florida's college and university campuses was a major topic of discussion throughout the legislative process. Campuses are large, open to the public, and faculty and staff work nontraditional hours, making this already concerning program more complicated. It is especially important to note that most, if not all, of Florida's universities already have their own police forces, and many of Florida's colleges have agreements with their local sheriff's department to help ensure campus security.

During the Senate floor debate, Sen. Carlos Guillermo Smith (D-SD 17 – Orlando) expressed his concern over the potential for further expansion of the program in future sessions, saying, "today, this bill is not about allowing students to be guardians, but next session we probably will be dealing with a bill that makes students eligible to be guardians."

It is also important to note that the legislature adjourned sine die without passing a final budget, meaning funding for HB 757 remains unresolved pending a special session. Both chambers had allocated only $1.8 million to universities and $4.2 million to colleges — totaling approximately $150,000 per institution — which raises serious questions about whether the program can be implemented at the scale the bill contemplates.

The United Faculty of Florida (UFF) prioritized campus safety during this session through a different lens, focusing

on preventing violence through improved institutional policies rather than expanding firearms access. UFF supported HB 77 and SB 176, Public Postsecondary Education Safety Policies and Procedures, by Rep. Woodson (D-HD 105 – Hollywood) and Sen. Polsky (D-SD 30 – Boca Raton). The bill would have required state universities and Florida College System institutions to adopt, implement, and annually review comprehensive safety policies and procedures. SB 176 passed unanimously through every Senate committee stop and through the full Senate floor — a meaningful bipartisan endorsement of a non-firearms-based approach to campus safety. However, the House never scheduled the companion bill HB 77 for a hearing, and it died at the session's end.

FREE FOR ALL ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM LABEL?

HB 1471, titled "Systems of Law and Terrorist Organizations," was sponsored by Rep. Hillary Cassel (R-HD 101 – Dania Beach) and represents a deeply concerning piece of legislation for both our members and the students on our college and university campuses. The bill was motivated in part by Governor DeSantis' December 2025 executive order designating the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) and the Muslim Brotherhood as terrorist organizations — an order that U.S. District Judge Mark Walker struck down with a preliminary injunction on March 5, 2026, ruling that it violated CAIR's constitutional rights. Despite that ruling, both chambers continued to advance the bill.

The bill empowers Florida's chief of domestic security — the head of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement — to designate any U.S.-based organization as a "domestic terrorist organization" if it engages in terrorist activity that poses an ongoing threat to state or national security. The designation is then subject to review by the Florida Cabinet. "Terrorist activity" is broadly defined to include any act dangerous to human life that is intended to intimidate the civilian population, influence government policy through coercion, or affect government conduct through violence.

The bill's vague language creates particularly concerning implications for students and campus organizations. Students found to be "promoting" a designated organization — a term the bill defines as any statement or action that "supports, approves, or encourages violence" — would face expulsion from their college or university, be required to pay out-of-state tuition, and become ineligible for any financial aid or fee waivers. Many legislators and civil liberties advocates raised concerns that the governor could use the bill to target political opponents, protest organizations, or advocacy groups. House Minority Leader Fentrice Driskell (D-HD 67 – Tampa) expressed concern that students exercising their right to free speech could be swept up in designations without adequate due process protections. As the ACLU of Florida noted, the absence of a meaningful pre-designation process means groups have no guaranteed opportunity to rebut a designation before penalties attach.

The bill also prohibits public universities and colleges from spending state or federal funds to support programs or campus activities that promote a designated terrorist organization — a provision that, given the breadth of the bill's definitions, could reach student organizations, academic programs, and invited speakers. The bill passed the House 80-25 and the Senate 25-11 and is headed to Governor DeSantis' desk.

SB 1296 AND HIGHER EDUCATION

A lot of questions remain about the impacts

of SB 1296 on higher education, as many of the bill's provisions are geared toward attacking K-12 unions. Here is what we do know.

SB 1296 codified the K-12 PERC "release time" rule into statute. The ruling stated that union officials could conduct union business during duty time so long as it was agreed to in the collective bargaining agreement and the bargaining agent repaid the public employer for employees' salaries and benefits during release time.

This doesn't exactly fit with the "course release time" on college and university campuses. FEA's legal department is continuing to assess how that provision of the bill will play out in higher education. Bargaining units that conduct course release time must include the practice in their collective bargaining agreement and determine the cost of the course and the benefits per employee on release time, to be paid back to the college or university.

Outside of course release, completion of "employee organization activities" by a public employee may be conducted without pay or benefits, or compensated by the employee organization, or using compensated personal leave. "Employee organization activities" is defined as

- activities relating to supporting or opposing a candidate for federal, state, or local public office;
- influencing the passage or defeat of any federal or state legislation or regulation, local ordinance or resolution, or ballot measure;
- promoting or soliciting membership or participation in, or support of, an employee organization or any parent organization or affiliate of the employee organization;
- seeking certification as a bargaining agent;
- participating in the administration, business, or internal governance of an employee organization or any parent organization or affiliate of the employee organization;
- preparing, conducting, or attending employee organization events, conferences, conventions, meetings, or trainings, unless such training is directly related to the performance of a public employee's job duties;
- distributing communications of an employee organization or any parent organization or affiliate of the employee organization;
- representing or speaking on behalf of an employee organization or any parent organization or affiliate of the employee organization in any setting, venue, or procedure in which the public employer is not a participant; and
- preparing, filing, or pursuing, unfair labor practice charges or grievances.

Representational activities are permitted to be conducted during duty status without the loss of pay or benefits, provided the public employer and the bargaining agent agree. SB 1296 defines these activities as

- representing members in investigations, disciplinary proceedings, or appeals, including termination;
- engaging in collective bargaining and any related mediation, factfinding, or arbitration;
- administering a collective bargaining agreement; and
- participating in labor-management committees.

All other provisions of SB 1296 can be found in the "Collective Bargaining and Union Issues" section starting on page 12.

SESSION BY THE NUMBERS

300+

The number of FEA members — from the panhandle to the Keys — that came to Tallahassee to testify, meet with lawmakers and advocate for public education.

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

This year, we saw some additions and changes to specialized grant programs. Universities will now have access to the Genetic Counseling Education Enhancement Grant Program, established by HB 1115 and subject to appropriations. Universities will be able to use grant funds to establish an accredited genetic counseling program, recruit and retain qualified faculty, provide financial aid for students enrolled in the program, and establish and maintain clinical rotations. Once the final budget is adopted, pending a special session, we will have a clearer picture of what this could mean for the state's universities.

In addition to creating the Genetic Counseling Grant, the legislature amended the Linking Industry to Nursing Education (LINE) Fund. Health care partners may now make both monetary and nonmonetary contributions to the fund, broadening the pool of support available for nursing education partnerships.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 757: School Safety,** by Rep. Salzman (R-HD 1 – Cantonment) and SB 896, by Sen. Gaetz (R-SD 1 – Pensacola)

  Votes: House: 88-20 | Senate: 26-10

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0757er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=757&Session=2026

- **HB 1115: Grants for Genetic Counseling Education,** by Rep. Anderson (R-HD 57 – Tarpon Springs) and SB 1376, by Sen. Burgess (R-SD 23 – Zephyrhills)

  Votes: House: 107-0 | Senate: 38-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1115er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1115&Session=2026

- **SB 1246: Linking Industry to Nursing Education Fund,** by Sen. Davis (D-SD 5 – Jacksonville) and HB 1325, by Rep. Booth (R-HD 35 – Orlando)

  Votes: House: 112-0 | Senate: 39-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1246er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1246&Session=2026

- **HB 1279: Education,** by Rep. Kincart Jonsson (R-HD 49 – Bartow) and SB 7038, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami) and Senate Education Postsecondary Committee

  Votes: House: 81-16 | Senate: 36-1

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1279er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1279&Session=2026

- **HB 1471: Systems of Law and Terrorist Organizations,** by Rep. Cassel (R-HD 101 – Hollywood) and SB 1632, by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce)

  Votes: House: 80-25 | Senate: 25-11

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1471er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1471&Session=2026

Privatization: Vouchers and Charters

Heading into the legislative session, FEA along with many of our community partners were advocating for changes following concerns about Schools of Hope and the mismanagement of voucher dollars. There was significant outcry from parents, educators and community members who wanted a fix to Schools of Hope legislation, which unleashed an avalanche of over 700 charter school co-location requests. Despite the widespread public opposition to charter school co-location, the proposed legislation to address the problems was not heard in any committees.

VOUCHER PROGRAM CONTINUES TO DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The House and Senate both spent significant time during committee weeks looking at the voucher program. That, coupled with the recommendations in the Auditor General's scathing takedown of the Florida Department of Education's handling of the private school voucher funds, provided a glimmer of hope that changes were coming to the voucher program. The Senate took this task seriously, with Sen. Gaetz (R-SD 1 – Pensacola) filing SB 318. However, the House showed no interest in fixing the issues in the voucher program. Meanwhile, enrollment in private schools continues to outpace projected enrollment. As a result, the already low funding for public schools has been prorated to cover the costs of voucher schools. When legislators return in special session to develop the state's budget, voucher funding accountability could be addressed through implementing language in the budget.

One of the pro-voucher proposals that did pass will allow private schools of fewer than 150 students to open in available spaces in commercial properties, such as strip malls and warehouses, without regard to most local ordinances. A late addition to SB 182 would permit local government to set limited mitigation requirements for pedestrian and vehicular traffic and for fire safety.

CHARTER SCHOOL LAND GRABS

It wouldn't be a session in the Florida legislature without proposals to give charter schools more advantages. One piece of legislation sought to require school districts to hand over unused land and facilities to charter schools under terms that were highly unfavorable to taxpayers. The pushback against this provision was intense, leading to modifications in the legislation. Ultimately, it was amended to require school districts to create an

Learn More:

How do provisions like the charter school takeover found in Florida's Schools of Hope Program hurt public schools, our students and our communities?

Learn more at SchoolsOfNope.org.

inventory of their real estate holdings.

Senate Bill 824 passed both the House and Senate and represents the first step toward allowing charter schools to utilize taxpayer-funded district land, particularly in areas of urban decline or in suburban and rural regions that may have been acquired in anticipation of demographic changes within a county. However, further developments on this will likely be addressed in the next session.

RELATED BILLS

- **SB 124: Florida Virtual School,** by Sen. Rodriguez (R-SD 40 – Doral) and HB 129, Rep. D. Smith (R-HD 38 – Winter Springs)

  Votes: House: 110-2 | Senate: 39-0

  Bill Text: https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/124/BillText/er/PDF

- **SB 182: School Teacher Training and Mentoring Program,** by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 – Miami Gardens) and HB 157, by Rep. Hinson (D-HD 21 – Gainesville)

  Votes: House: 91-11 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/182/BillText/er/PDF

- **SB 824: Inventory of Unimproved Real Property Owned by School Districts,** by Sen. Truenow (R-SD 13 – Tavares) an HB 1147, by Rep. Nix (R-HD 75 – Port Charlotte)

  Votes: House: 84-27 | Senate: 33-4

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0824er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=824&Session=2026

Learn More:

Florida's $4.4 billion (and growing) unaccountable voucher program, coupled with a statewide affordability crisis that has pushed Floridians out of the state due to skyrocketing living costs and policies targeting migrant communities, has led to a decline in enrollment in public schools. Even still, thousands of vacancies remain, which shows us that districts are struggling to retain qualified educators.

Where does your county stand in the latest vacancy count?

School Boards

Over the past decade, the legislature has greatly weakened local control as they have attempted to consolidate power in Tallahassee. As part of this attack on local control, the authority of school boards has been diminished and both the Governor and Commissioner of Education have targeted school board members they have personal disagreements with. This session, legislators passed a "School Board Member Bill of Rights" to clarify the authority school board members have.

GREATER TRANSPARENCY

In response to the Volusia County Superintendent's request for employees to sign non-disclosure agreements and for school board members to pay to access public records, the legislature has created a bill they refer to as the School Board Members' Bill of Rights.

Overall, this bill clarifies the rights of School Board members, establishes a definition of "good cause" for rejecting a potential employee, and prohibits requiring district employees to sign a nondisclosure or confidentiality agreement. House Bill 1073, concerning School Districts, specifies that School Board Members have the right to:

- Receive free and timely access to all school district documents necessary to fulfill their duties and responsibilities under the Constitution and Education Code.
- Consult with the school district's Chief Financial Officer on general budget-related matters and have reasonable access to any detail or line item in the proposed or approved budget or transactions by the school district.
- Request any document or information from school district staff with the permission of the superintendent or other administrative members, ensuring that such permission is not unreasonably withheld.
- Publicly comment during or outside of district school board meetings on any matters related to district school board business, except for student and employee disciplinary hearings.

The bill would also require that any attachments to the School Board agenda, such as vendor contracts or budget documents, be kept as public records in the minutes of the meetings. Additionally, the bill would prohibit requiring or incentivizing an employee to sign a nondisclosure agreement or confidentiality agreement.

RELATED BILLS

- **HB 1073: School Districts,** by Rep. Koster (R-HD 66 – Safety Harbor) and SB 1620, by Sen. Leek (R-SD 7 – St. Augustine)

  Votes: House: 108-0 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1073er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1073&Session=2026

Teacher Certification

Last year, the legislature spent considerable time rewriting the statutes regulating teacher preparation and certification. These changes have not yet been implemented, so we didn't see too many bills related to teacher certification and preparation.

COMING BACK TO THE CLASSROOM

One important bill that did pass was HB 561, Educator Preparation and Certification, by Rep. Gerwig (R-HD 93 – Greenacres), which makes it easier for teachers with expired teaching certificates to recertify. Teachers who once held a professional license in Florida will be able to receive a five-year temporary certificate while they complete any training and in-service requirements. They will not be required to restart the certification process or retake the certification tests they would have had to complete before this legislation passed. HB 753, School Counselors, by Rep. Hunschofsky (D-HD 95 – Coconut Creek) changes the assessment requirements for school counselors and social workers, exempting them from taking the General Knowledge exams and requiring their evaluations to be based on the Florida School Counseling Standards adopted by the State Board of Education.

MENTORING CROSSES THE FINISH LINE

For several years, Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 – Miami Gardens) and Rep. Hinson (D-HD 21 – Gainesville) have been working to improve district support for new teachers by providing a program of incentives for retired teachers and current teachers with highly effective evaluations to be mentors for new and struggling teachers in schools receiving a "D" or "F." Districts will be permitted to use funds from the Educational Enrichment Allocation for this purpose. After several sessions, the bill sponsors' persistence finally paid off this year when SB 182 passed on the next-to-last day of session, with a few extra provisions that needed a home after the original bills failed to pass in time.

RELATED BILLS

- **SB 182: School Teacher Training and Mentoring Program,** by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 – Miami Gardens) and HB 157, by Rep. Hinson (D-HD 21 – Gainesville)

  Votes: House: 91-11 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/182/BillText/er/PDF

- **HB 561: Educator Preparation and Certification,** by Rep. Gerwig (R-HD 93 – Green Acres) and SB 1718, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 39 – Miami)

  Votes: House: 112-0 | Senate: 37-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0561er. &DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=561&Session=2026

- **HB 753: School Counselors,** by Rep. Hunschofsky (D- HD 95 – Coconut Creek) and SB 1036, by Calatayud R-SD 39 – Miami)

  Votes: House: 103-0 | Senate: 34-0

  Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0753er.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=753&Session=2026

BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS

ACCOUNTABILITY

1. **HB 305: Statewide,** Standardized Assessments, by Rep. Harris (D-HD 44 – Orlando) and SB 342, by Sen. Arrington (D-SD 25 – Kissimmee)

   This bill would have required the Florida Department of Education to develop statewide assessments and coordinated screening tools in the five most common languages besides English, allowing ESOL students to take these assessments in their primary language.

   Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0305__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=305&Session=2026

2. **SB 1340: Coordinated Screening and Progress Monitoring,** by Sen. Harrell (R-SD 31 – Stuart)

   This bill would have strengthened district obligations when the state's coordinated screening and progress monitoring (CSPM) system identifies a student as exhibiting characteristics of dyslexia or dyscalculia. When a student screens positive, the district must place the student under a progress monitoring plan with evidence-based, disability-specific interventions, treat the screening result as reasonable suspicion that the student may have a disability for purposes of triggering the exceptional student education (ESE) initial evaluation process, and promptly seek parental consent to conduct that evaluation. Under certain conditions, a student identified with these characteristics must also undergo further, more refined screening — but that further screening runs concurrently with interventions. It cannot be used to delay or deny an ESE evaluation.

   Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1340__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1340&Session=2026

AFFORDABILITY

3. **HB 1065: Public Employee Housing Benefit,** Rep. Grow (R-HD 23 – Inverness) by and SB 1432, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami)

   This bill would have allowed public employees to take a one-time payout of their annual leave, sick leave, or a combination of both to help purchase a primary residence.

   Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1065__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1065&Session=2026

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

4. **HB 417: Career and Academic Planning for Middle and High School Students,** by Rep. Tant (D-HD 9 – Tallahassee) and Rep. LaMarca (R-HD 100 – Lighthouse Point) and SB 448, by Sen. Arrington (D-SD 25 – Kissimmee)

   This bill would have required fifth grade students and parents to receive a list of schools that provide career and technical education programs. Additionally, the bill would have required students in eighth grade to receive career and academic planning, this would continue through graduation.

   Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0417__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=417&Session=2026

5. **SB 1048: Reimagining Education and Career Help Act,** by Sen. Osgood (D-SD 32 – Tamarac)

   This bill would have added leadership and soft skills certificates to the list of credentials approved for workforce training under the Reimagining Education and Career Help Act.

   Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1048__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1048&Session=2026

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND UNION ISSUES

6. **SB 136: Protections for Public Employees who use Medical Marijuana as Qualified Patients,** by Sen. Polsky (D-SD 30 – Boca Raton)

This bill would have established the "Medical Marijuana Protection Act," establishing a process that would prohibit a public employer from taking adverse personnel action on a public employee who used medical marijuana while under the care of a qualified physician.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0136__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=136&Session=2026

7. **HB 221: Minimum Wage Requirements,** by Rep. Chamberlain (R-HD 24 – Ocala) and SB 1412, Sen. Martin (R-SD 33 – Fort Myers)

This bill would have allowed employers to be exempt from state minimum wage requirements for specified employees. It would have prohibited certain work-based learning opportunities from lasting longer than a specified period and authorized employees to voluntarily opt out of state minimum wage requirements by signing a waiver. The bill would also prohibit employers from coercing employees into opting out of state minimum wage requirements.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0221c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=221&Session=2026

8. **HB 997: Public Records/Public Employees Relations Commission,** by Rep. Persons-Mulicka (R-HD 78 – Fort Myers) and SB 1298, by Sen. Martin (R-SD 33 – Fort Myers)

This legislation would have created a public records exemption for the showing of interest cards, written communications from PERC, and certain PERC employees from the list of personnel whose home information is protected under law.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0997__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=997&Session=2026

9. **SB 1236: Employers Receiving Economic Development Incentives from State Agencies,** by Sen. Massullo (R-SD 11 – Inverness) and HB 1387, by Rep. Overdorf (R-HD 85 – Stuart)

This legislation would have established requirements for employers receiving state-awarded economic development incentives, and would have required an employer to sign an agreement with the state agency awarding the economic development incentive stating that it will not take certain actions prior to being eligible for an economic development incentive.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1236__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1236&Session=2026

CULTURE WAR ISSUES

10. **HB 31: Recognizing Judea and Samaria,** by Rep. Tramont (R-HD 30 – Port Orange) and Rep. Tendrich (D-HD 89 – Lake Clarke Shores) and SB 1106, by Sen. Massullo (R-SD 11 – Inverness)

This legislation would have Prohibited the use of the term "West Bank" in official government and educational materials, replacing it with "Judea and Samaria."

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0031c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=31&Session=2026

11. **HB 347: Adoption and Display of Flags by Governmental Entities,** by Rep. Borrero (R-HS 111 – Doral) and SB 426, by Sen. Yarborough (R-SD 4 – Jacksonville)

This legislation would have prohibited governmental entities from displaying certain flags such as the pride flag and would have set requirements for permissible flag displays on public property.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0347__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=347&Session=2026

12. **HB 415: Discrimination in Education,** by Rep. Tendrich (D-HD 89 – Lake Clarke Shores) and Rep. Valdes (R-HD 64 –Tampa) and SB 486, by Sen. Polsky (D-SD 30 – Boca Raton)

This legislation would have required each school district and postsecondary institution to designate a Title VI coordinator to oversee and address discrimination complaints.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0415__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=415&Session=2026

13. **HB 583: Protection of Religious Expression in Public Schools,** by Rep. Tramont (R-HD 30 – Port Orange) and Rep. Jacques (R-HD 59 – Clearwater) and SB 1104, by Sen. Massullo (R-SD 11 – Inverness)

This legislation would have created a ballot initiative for the November 2026 ballot to provide protections from discrimination for students and school personnel religious expression in public schools.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0583__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=583&Session=2026

14. **HB 641: Gender Identity Employment Practices,** by Rep. Plakon (R-HD 36 – Longwood) and Rep. Nix (R-HD 75 – Port Charlotte) and SB 1642, by Sen. McClain (R-SD 9 – Ocala)

HB 641 would have prohibited the mandatory use of pronouns at odds with biological sex and disallow required instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity for state-funded employment.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0641c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=641&Session=2026

15. **HB 677: Education,** by Rep. Nixon (D-HD 13 – Jacksonville) and SB 790, by Sen. Davis (D-SD 5 – Jacksonville)

A wide-ranging bill titled the "Freedom to Learn Act" would have removed many legislative changes related to diversity, equity, and inclusion, discrimination, gender equity, and instructional materials across K-12, college, and university systems.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0677__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=677&Session=2026

16. **HB 743: Prohibited Sex-reassignment Prescriptions and Procedures,** by Rep. Melo (R-HD 82 – Naples) and SB 1010, by Sen. Yarborough (R-SD 4 – Jacksonville)

This bill would have allowed the Attorney General to investigate and bring civil actions for damages, injunctive relief, and civil penalties for aiding or abetting restricted sex-reassignment interventions.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0743c2.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=743&Session=2026

17. **HB 835: Freedom of Speech and Religious Expression in Public Schools,** by Rep. Borrero (R-HD 111 – Doral) and SB 1006, by Sen. Yarborough (R-SD 4 – Jacksonville)

This legislation would have prohibited discrimination and ensured equal treatment of religious, political, or ideological expression in Florida's public schools.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0835__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=835&Session=2026

18. **SB 1114: Equity and Inclusion,** by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce) and HB 6013, by Rep. Miller (R-HD 33 – Palm Bay)

This bill would have repealed several sections of statute in chapter 760 regarding minority representation on boards, commissions, councils, and committees; eliminated the Center for Environmental Equity and Justice; and would have deleted the definition of "African American."

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1114__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1114&Session=2026

19. **HB 1119: Materials Harmful to Minors,** by Rep. Bankson (R-HD 39 – Apopka) and Rep. Trabulsy (R-HD 84 – Fort Pierce) and SB 1692, Sen. McClain (R-SD 9 – Ocala)

HB 1119 would have defined "harmful to minors" and changed the processes for objecting to and removing instructional materials.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1119__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1119&Session=2026

20. **HB 1189: Diversity,** Equity, and Inclusion and Affirmative Action, by Rep. Sapp (R-HD 20 – Palatka) and SB 1662, by Sen. McClain (R-SD 9 – Ocala)

This bill would have removed statutory references to affirmative action and minority-based preferences or set-asides across multiple Florida laws and renamed certain offices and amending procurement and appointment requirements.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1189__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1189&Session=2026

21. **HB 6031: Objections to Instructional Materials,** by Rep. Harris (D-HD 44 – Orlando)

This bill aimed to eliminate the laws that regulate the procedures for objecting to and banning books.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h6031__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=6031&Session=2026

CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

22. **HB 127: Required Instruction in Cursive Writing,** by Rep. Overdorf (R-HD 85 – Stuart) and Rep. Trabulsy (R-HD 84 – Fort Pierce) and SB 444, by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce)

While this bill ultimately died, modified provisions of the bill were included in SB 182.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0127__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=127&Session=2026

23. **HB 331: Reproductive Health and Instructional Materials,** by Rep. Hart-Lowman (D-HD 63 – Tampa) and HB 1492, by Sen. Davis (D-SD 5 – Jacksonville)

HB 331 would have shifted the approval of instructional materials on reproductive health and diseases from the Florida Department of Education to the district school board in an open, publicly noticed meeting.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0331__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=331&Session=2026

24. **SB 420: Patriotic Displays at Public Schools,** by Sen. Burgess (R-SD 23 – Zephyrhills) and HB 371, by Rep. Snyder (R-HD 86 – Palm City)

While this bill ultimately died, the provisions of the bill were included in SB 182.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0420c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=420&Session=2026

25. **SB 920: Mathematics Education,** by Sen. Gaetz (R-SD 1 – Pensacola)

This bill would have directed the Florida Department of Education (DOE) to develop algebra courses for specific career clusters that align with the Algebra I end-of-course exam that would have been accepted at Florida's universities. Modified provisions of this bill were included in HB 1279 on the last day of session.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0920__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=920&Session=2026

26. **HB 1071: Education**, by Rep. Trabulsy (R-HD 84 – Fort Pierce) and Rep. Cassel (R-HD 101 – Hollywood) and SB 7036, by Sen. Corey Simon (R-SD 3 – Tallahassee) and Senate Education PreK-12 Committee

These two lengthy bills were widely recognized as "agency bills" written from a wish list for the Department of Education. Provisions in the bill included both clean-up provisions and new policy. Some of the policy changes proposed were too controversial to survive the legislative process, but at the end of the session a few sections of the bill were amended into other bills that did pass.

The most controversial sections included an expansion of the limits and required curriculum for human reproduction and sexuality, restrictions on the membership in school advisory councils by striking a requirement that members of the SAC include representatives that reflected the ethnic, racial and economic community of the school along with other provisions to remove anti-discrimination provisions from state law.

The bill also attempted to restrict collective bargaining over supplements for critical shortages and hard to staff schools and permitting a school district use having a "D" or "F" graded school or a "persistently low performing school" as defined in the schools of hope legislation to declare an educational emergency and avoid collective bargaining over compensation and teacher placement in the district.

The bill also included requirements for school districts and charter schools to develop mathematics instruction plans similar to the reading plans, permitted the commissioner to unilaterally remove a publisher's curriculum with accompanying penalties, allowed DOE to publish its own curricular materials, added a new category to label school districts as failing accompanied by a lengthy set of reports that would have been submitted to the State Board of Education for approval.

In the Senate version, math instruction included a requirement that the Lastinger Center develop recommendations for individualized, adaptive artificial instruction tools to support math instruction in kindergarten through grades 12.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1071e1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1071&Session=2026

27. **SB 1090: Education**, by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce)

This large omnibus bill included an anti-DEI bill that would have banned educational institutions from permitting public funds to go to organizations that "Advocate for diversity, equity, and inclusion, or promote or engage in political or social activism, as defined by the State Board of Education." It would have added specific human reproduction instructional videos and content to the required instruction statute and provided a requirement for parental opt-in provisions for instruction in reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases. Also made changes to math instruction to add student supports and authorized the commissioner of education to remove instructional materials and require corrective actions of the publisher. The bill would have permitted the Department of Education to produce instructional materials for purchase by school districts, added criteria for designating a school district as in need of state intervention and support, and established actions required of the school district.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1090__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1090&Session=2026

28. **HB 1123: Pilot Program for Students with Reading Deficiencies**, by Rep. Bartleman (D-HD 103 – Weston) and SB 1252, by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34– Miami Gardens)

This bill would have created a pilot program in two school districts to help create a summer reading immersion program for first graders with a reading deficiency or at risk of developing one.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1123__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1123&Session=2026

29. **HB 1149: Recess Requirements for Middle School Students**, by Rep. Stark (R-HD 47 – St. Cloud) and Rep. Valdes (R-HD 64 –Tampa) and SB 1518, by Sen. Arrington (D-SD 25 – Kissimmee)

This bill would have added students in 6th, 7th, and 8th grades to the list of grades required to have 20 minutes of recess every day.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1149__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1149&Session=2026

30. **HB 1181: Enforcement of School Attendance,** by Rep. Hart-Lowman (D-HD 63 – Tampa) and SB 1190, by Sen. Rouson (D-SD 16 – St. Petersburg)

This legislation would have required school districts to implement a mandatory electronic alert system to alert administrators, study teams, and parents when a student reached the truancy threshold.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1181__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1181&Session=2026

31. **SB 1472: Required Instruction,** by Sen. Bernard (D-SD 24 – West Palm Beach)

This bill would have specified the content taught in certain grade bands to meet the requirements for teaching about Hispanic contributions to the United States in K-12 classrooms.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1472__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1472&Session=2026

32. **HB 1503: Computer Science Education and Certification,** by Rep. Giallombardo (R-HD 79 – Cape Coral) and SB 1694, Sen. Avila (R-SD 39 – Hialeah Gardens)

This bill would have required all high school computer science courses that school districts are already mandated to offer to include instruction on artificial intelligence. Also required that any general education core course integrating technology include AI-application instruction specific to that subject area. On the certification side, the bill directed the State Board of Education to establish separate computer science subject-area coverage for specific grade bands (rather than the current K–12 comprehensive coverage). It would have required the DOE to present competency recommendations and coordinate certification examinations for new subject-area coverages by a specified date.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1503c2.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1503&Session=2026

EARLY LEARNING

33. **HB 345: Funding for the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program,** by Rep. Edmonds (D-HD 88 – West Palm Beach) and SB 512, by Sen. Osgood (D-SD 32 – Tamarac)

The bill sought to increase the per-child funding rate for the Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) program.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0345__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=345&Session=2026

34. **HB 715: School and Child Care Facility Emergency Alerts,** by Rep. Young (D-HD 40 –Orlando) and SB 814, by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 – Miami Gardens)

This bill would have established the "Ya Ya Alert," requiring law enforcement agencies to notify private schools and child care facilities within a defined area when an imminent threat is present.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0715__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=715&Session=2026

35. **HB 1029: Maternal Health and Early Learning,** by Rep. Hinson (D-HD 21 – Gainesville) and SB 1508, by Sen. Davis (D-SD 5 – Jacksonville)

This bill would have linked maternal health supports to access to early learning. The bill would have expanded eligibility for certain early learning programs and connect maternal health services to child care and VPK enrollment pathways. It did not advance out of committee.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1029__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1029&Session=2026

EDUCATOR SALARIES AND RECRUITMENT

36. **SB 250: Rural Communities,** by Sen. Simon (R-SD 3 – Tallahassee) and HB 723, by Rep. Abbott (R-HD 5 – DeFuniak Springs)

Among other things, this bill would have created the Rural Incentive for Professional Educators Program to provide student loan repayment for teachers who move to rural areas to teach.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0250e1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=250&Session=2026

37. **SB 320: Administrative Efficiency in Public Schools,** by Sen. Simon (R-SD 3 – Tallahassee) and HB 936, by Rep. D. Smith (R-HD 38 – Winter Springs)

The third version of public school deregulation. Among other things, this bill would have established a 10-year teaching certificate, allowed multi-year contracts for effective and highly effective teachers, and clarified when an advanced degree could be used for salary adjustments.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0320__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=320&Session=2026

38. **HB 471: Recruitment and Retention of Speech-language Pathologists,** by Rep. Chambliss (D-HD 117 – Homestead) and SB 574, by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34– Miami Gardens)

This bill would have required the Department of Education to develop and maintain statewide strategic plan for the recruitment and retention of speech language pathologists.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0471__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=471&Session=2026

39. **HB 727: Instructional Personnel and School Administrator Salaries,** by Rep. Edmonds (D-HD 88 – West Palm Beach) and SB 1272, by Sen. Davis (D-SD 5 – Jacksonville)

HB 727 would have set the minimum teacher salary at $65,000, as well as set guidelines and parameters for school districts and charter schools to help address teacher salary compression.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0727__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=727&Session=2026

40. **HB 1187: Public School Personnel Compensation,** by Rep. Gonzalez Pittman (R-HD 65 – Tampa) and, SB 1216 by Sen. Rodriguez (R-SD 40 – Doral)

This legislation would have removed the requirement under performance pay for individuals with an evaluation of highly effective to be paid 25% more than an evaluation of effective and added additional requirements for districts to pay advanced degree supplements.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1187__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1187&Session=2026

ETHICS AND ELECTIONS

41. **HJR 27: Term Limits for Members of County Commissioners and District School Boards,** by Rep. Holcomb (R-HD 53 – Spring Hill)

This bill aimed to create a ballot question for the November 2026 election to amend the term limits for members of county commissions and school boards to 12 years. Additionally, it proposed that there be a four-year gap between terms for individuals wishing to run again for the County Commission or School Board.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0027__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=27&Session=2026

42. **HB 437: Public Records,** by Rep. Andrade (R-HD 2 – Pensacola) and SB 770, by Sen. Rouson (D-SD 16 – St. Petersburg)

This legislation would have strengthened citizens' access to public records by ensuring timely responses to public records requests, eliminating certain public records request fees, and increasing penalties for noncompliance.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0437c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=437&Session=2026

43. **HJR 619: State Reapportionment,** by Rep. Campbell (D-HD 99 – Fort Lauderdale) and SB 728, by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 – Miami Gardens)

This joint resolution would have put a question on the November 2026 ballot asking Florida's voters whether we should have three independent redistricting commissions for the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Senate, and Congress.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0619__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=619&Session=2026

44. **HJR 947: Reorganization of Florida Government,** by Rep. Campbell (D-HD 99 – Fort Lauderdale)

HJR 947 would have placed a question on the November 2026 ballot regarding several changes to Florida's Government structure. Among other things, it would have changed the location of the Florida Capitol, increased the number of Representatives and Senators, extended the length of legislative session to six months, and created new elected cabinet positions.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0947__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=947&Session=2026

45. **SB 1320: Tax Referenda,** by Sen. Martin (R-SD 33 – Fort Myers) and HB 1439, by Rep. Sapp (R-HD 20 – Palatka)

This bill would have required any tax referendum placed on the ballot by a local government to include a government spending analysis statement.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1320__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1320&Session=2026

46. **HB 1369: Penalties for Late-filed Disclosures or Statements of Financial Interests,** by Rep. Antone (D-HD 41 – Orlando) and SB 1622, Sen. Rodriguez (R-SD 40 – Doral)

This legislation would have allowed a one-time waiver for a late-filed financial disclosure if it was the person's first time completing the financial disclosure form.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1369__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1369&Session=2026

47. **HB 1419: Elections,** by Rep. Young (D-HD 40 – Orlando) and SB 1598, by Sen. Bracy Davis (D-SD 15 – Orlando)

HB 1419 and SB 1598 would have made large-scale changes to Florida's election laws, including making the Secretary of State an elected position, allowing for same-day voter registration, establishing the Florida Voting Rights Act Commission, and more.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1419__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1419&Session=2026

EXCEPTIONAL STUDENT EDUCATION

48. **HB 281: Use of Artificial Intelligence in Psychological,** Clinical, Counseling, and Therapy Services, by Rep. Hunschofsky (D-HD 95 – Coconut Creek) and Rep. Trabulsy (R-HD 84 – Fort Pierce) and SB 344, by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce)

The bill would have restricted the use of artificial intelligence in counseling and school counseling for administrative uses such as scheduling, managing records and billing processes but not for counseling or related patient services.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0281__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=281&Session=2026 .

49. **HB 411: Developmental Disabilities,** by Rep. Maggard (R-HD 54 – Zephyrhills)

While this bill ultimately died, provisions of the bill were included in HB 565.

Would have added the genetic condition known as Tatton-Brown-Rahman syndrome to the list of conditions causing developmental disabilities that are considered a substantial handicap and are expected to continue indefinitely.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0411c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=411&Session=2026

50. **HB 533: Communication Rights of Individuals with Disabilities,** by Rep. Woodson (D-HD 105 – Pembroke Pines) and SB 562, by Sen. Garcia (R-SD 36 – Miami)

Would have created a "Communication Bill of Rights for Individuals with Disabilities" to ensure that people with disabilities have access to the communications devices and methods of their choice and that the Agency for Persons with Disabilities develop training and create rules and an advisory board to assist implementation of the provisions in the bill.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0533__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=533&Session=2026

51. **HB 615: Individual Education Plans,** by Rep. Tendrich (D-HD 89 – Lake Clarke Shores) and SB 72, by Sen. Harrell (R-SD 31 – Stuart)

Would have codified federal law related to initial evaluation timelines related to the development of Individual Education Plans for students. The bill also would have designated the responsible administrator and creates a report for notifying parents when related services were not provided. Would have created an orientation and refresher training for parents to assist them in accessing services and information related to exceptional student education services.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0615c2.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=615&Session=2026

52. **HB 717: Autism Spectrum Disorder,** by Rep. Maggard (R-HD 54 – Zephyrhills) and SB 1652, by Sen. Burgess (R-SD 23 – Zephyrhills)

The proposed bills aimed to standardize the definition of "autism" and required K-12 teachers to hold Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) endorsements if their classes had a majority of students with ASD. However, they did not provide resources to achieve this goal.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0717__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=717&Session=2026

53. **HB 859: Exceptional Students and Video Cameras in Public Schools,** by Rep. Chambliss (D-HD 117 – Homestead) and Rep. Tramont (R-HD 30 – Port Orange) and SB 1170, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami)

This bill would have required school districts, except for those fiscally constrained counties, to provide video cameras that also record sound in self-contained classrooms upon a parent's request.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0859c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=859&Session=2026

54. **HB 969: Detection of Developmental Delays and Autism Spectrum Disorders,** by Tant and SB 1046, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami)

This bill would have required the Department of Health, in collaboration with school districts, to develop informational materials for parents and guardians to help detect developmental delays and autism spectrum disorder. Additionally, it would have required early learning coalitions to notify parents and guardians of the availability of such informational materials.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0969__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=969&Session=2026

55. **SB 1330: Disability Awareness and Inclusion Education,** by Sen. Rodriguez (R-SD 40 – Doral)

The bill would have created a Disability Awareness and Inclusion Education Program to promote empathy and awareness of people with disabilities with specific goals and activities for students in grades K-12.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1330__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1330&Session=2026

HEALTH AND SAFETY

56. **SB 54: Use of Substances Affecting Cognitive Function,** by Sen. Sharief (D-SD 35 –Davie) and HB 1519, Rep. Young (D-HD 40 –Orlando)

Among other things, this bill would have required school district safety specialists to provide training and resources to staff on the adverse effects of psychotropic drugs and intoxicating substances. Additionally, safe-school officers would have been required to complete the training on psychotropic drugs and intoxicating substances.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0054c2.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=54&Session=2026

57. **HB 109: Corporal Punishment,** by Rep. Lopez (D-HD 43 –Orlando) and Rep. Valdes (R-HD 64 –Tampa) and SB 662, by Sen. Bernard (D-SD 24 –West Palm Beach)

This bill would have prohibited school districts from administering corporal punishment as a form of discipline.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0109__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=109&Session=2026

58. **HB 283: School Zone and Pedestrian Safety,** by Rep. J Alvarez (D-HD 46 – Kissimmee) and Rep. Conerly (R-HD 72 – Lakewood Ranch) and SB 498, by Sen. Rodriguez (R-SD 40 – Doral)

HB 283 would have required all crosswalk design and construction plans in a school zone or on a highway with a speed limit higher than 35 miles per hour to have pedestrian hybrid beacons, rectangular rapid flashing beacons, or in-roadway warning lights.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0283__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=283&Session=2026

59. **HB 321: Carrying Weapons and Firearms,** by Rep. Hunschofsky (D-HD 95 – Coconut Creek) and SB 406, by Sen. Polsky (D-SD 30 – Boca Raton)

Following the decision of the First District Court of Appeals striking down Florida's open carry ban, this bill would have clarified that a person may not carry a weapon or firearm into a police station, detention facility, courthouse, courtroom, polling place, governing body of a county, school district, city, or special district, legislative meeting, school, college or professional athletic event, elementary or secondary school, bar or other establishment licensed to serve alcoholic beverages, airport, and more.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0321__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=321&Session=2026

60. **HB 423: Student Elopement,** by Rep. Eskamani (D-HD 42 – Orlando) and Rep. Tramont (R-HD 30 – Port Orange), and SB 494, by Sen. Arrington (D-SD 25 – Kissimmee)

This legislation would have ensured all school districts have School Staff Assistance for Emergencies (SAFE) Teams and a school elopement plan to serve better and support Florida's students with disabilities who are "runners" or elope.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0423__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=423&Session=2026

61. **HB 521: Fines for Violations Detected by Traffic Infraction Detectors,** by Rep. Yeager (R-HD 56 – New Port Richey) and SB 654, by Sen. DiCeglie (R-SD 18 – St. Petersburg)

This bill would have made changes to the process for camera-based traffic infractions to help ensure consistency and transparency. Specifically, the bill would have limited the use of such systems to times when school zone speed limits are in effect, required the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to post program data, and allowed virtual hearings to challenge citations.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0521__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=521&Session=2026

62. **HB 553: Temporary Door Locking Devices,** by Rep. Partington (R-HD 28 – Daytona Beach) and SB 936, by Sen. McClain (R-SD 9 – Ocala)

This bill would have authorized "temporary door locks" to be used during emergencies and incorporated into the Florida Building Code, safety planes, drills, and training programs.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0553__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=553&Session=2026

63. **HB 563: Repetitive Head Impact Prevention by Rep. Daniels (D-HD 14 – Jacksonville) and Rep. Owen (R-HD 70 – Apollo Beach)**

The "Mac Parkman and Ray Lewis III Act" would have required the parent or guardian registering a child in a high-risk sport to receive and sign standardized educational materials on repetitive head impacts and chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE). Additionally, the bill would have created the Florida Brain Health in Sports panel in the Department of Health to report to the Legislature, offering policy recommendations and guidance on parental education content and training requirements to reduce repetitive head impact exposure.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0563__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=563&Session=2026

64. **SB 626: School Attendance Immunizations,** by Sen. Smith (D-SD 17 – Orlando)

This bill would have added hepatitis B, chicken pox, pneumococcal and additional vaccines to the list of required immunizations for enrollment in Florida's public schools.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0626__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=626&Session=2026

65. **HB 671: School Safety Equipment,** by Rep. Blanco (R-HD 115 – Miami) and Rep. Rizo (R-HD 112 – Hialeah) and SB 1174, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami)

This bill would have required that every school, including private and charter schools, have a "ballistic shield" and a "breaching tool" on each campus, and that a school employee or safe-school officer receive training in their use.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0671__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=671&Session=2026

66. **SB 730: Sexual Violence Policies,** by Sen. Arrington (D-SD 25 – Kissimmee) and HB 1025, by Rep. Porras (R-HD 119 – Miami)

SB 730/HB 1025 would have required all public and private K–12 schools and postsecondary institutions to adopt, publish, and regularly communicate written sexual violence policies and available supportive measures. Policies would have been required to address sexual assault, sexual abuse, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence occurring on school property. Institutions would have been required to notify students, employees, and parents of the policies at enrollment or during hiring, and to maintain them on publicly accessible websites.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0730__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=730&Session=2026

67. **HB 857: Student Support Services for K-12 Schools,** by Rep. Lopez (D-HD 43 –Orlando) and SB 1008, by Sen. Truenow (R-SD 13 – Tavares)

This bill would have allowed School Boards to refer students to outside organizations that provide student support services. These support services would not have been allowed to restrict participation based on race, color, or ethnicity and must have had staff or volunteers who have passed a level 2 background check.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0857__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=857&Session=2026

68. **HB 917: Medical Freedom,** by Rep. Holcomb (R-HD 53 – Spring Hill) and SB 1756, by Sen. Yarborough (R-SD 4 – Jacksonville)

This bill would have created a nonmedical exemption from school immunization requirements if the vaccine conflicts with the parent's conscience. Additionally, the bill would have required parents who elect to receive vaccinations to receive information about the risks and benefits of the vaccination. It would also have allowed for Ivermectin to be sold over the counter without a prescription

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0917__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=917&Session=2026

69. **HB 973: Bleeding Control Kits in K-12 Schools,** by Rep. Campbell (D-HD 99 – Fort Lauderdale) and SB 1204, by Sen. Osgood (D-SD 32 – Tamarac)

This bill would have required schools to develop plans to address severe bleeding incidents and required each public and charter school in the state to have bleeding control kits on school grounds by July 1, 2028.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0973__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=973&Session=2026

70. **SB 978: Student Mental Health,** by Sen. Osgood (D-SD 32 – Tamarac)

This bill proposed changes to schools and classrooms to ensure we consider students' mental health. It would have required at least one licensed mental health therapist at each school, every classroom to have a cool-down corner, and for homework to be purposeful and considerate of students' time outside of the classroom. Additionally, the bill would have required the State Board of Education to adopt rules to enforce maximum class-size requirements.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0978__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=978&Session=2026

71. **HB 1091: Dental Screenings for K-12 Students,** by Rep. Skidmore (D-HD 92 – Delray Beach) and SB 1136, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami)

The bill would have allowed schools to sponsor noninvasive visual dental screenings with parental consent to help identify signs of disease or abnormality.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1091c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1091&Session=2026

72. **SB 1098: Universal Free School Breakfast and Lunch Program,** by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34– Miami Gardens)

This bill would have required the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to establish and operate a universal free breakfast and lunch program for K-12 students by maximizing federal reimbursements using federal programs.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1098__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1098&Session=2026

73. **SB 1206: School Personnel Screening Standards,** by Sen. Osgood (D-SD 32 – Tamarac)

SB 1206 aimed to require any applicant seeking employment as a teacher or for any position with direct student contact at a traditional public school, charter school, or private school that accepts vouchers to provide their name, address, phone number, and other relevant information. This bill would have included details about their current and former employers for positions with direct student contact. Additionally, applicants would have been required to submit a written statement disclosing whether they have ever been the subject of an investigation related to abuse or sexual misconduct, faced disciplinary action, been discharged, resigned, or had their employment not renewed due to such conduct. They would also have been required to indicate whether their license or certificate has ever been suspended, surrendered, or revoked for similar reasons.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1206__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1206&Session=2026

74. **HB 1239: Sexual Assault Education and Support,** by Rep. Gantt (D-HD 109 – Miami) and SB 1590, by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34– Miami Gardens)

The "Safe Students and Survivors Act" would have created a sexual assault response liaison at school districts to help connect students with law enforcement, counseling, and advocacy services in response to a sexual assault. Additionally, it would have created the Safe Students and Survivors Grant program to help fund this work and allowed for partnerships with local nonprofits to provide workshops, instructional personnel training, and survivor support programs. It would also have made changes to the required instruction in Health Education to include information on sexual assault.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1239__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1239&Session=2026

75. **SB 1464: Food and Plastic Waste Reduction,** by Sen. Rodriguez (R-SD 40 – Doral) and HB 1523, by Rep. Rayner (D-HD 62 – St. Petersburg)

This bill would have required the Department of Education to develop a 3-year pilot program with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to help reduce food and plastic waste in certain school districts.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1464__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1464&Session=2026

76. **HB 1501: K-12 School Lunches and Breakfasts,** by Rep. Joseph (D-HD 108 – North Miami) and SB 1674, by Sen. Rouson (D-SD 16 – St. Petersburg)

This bill sought to expand access to free school meals in Florida public schools, drawing on models in other states that have moved toward universal free breakfast and lunch programs.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1501__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1501&Session=2026

HIGHER EDUCATION

77. **HB 113: Redesignations of State University and Florida College System Institution Roads,** by Rep. Steele (R-HD 55 – Hudson) and SB 1428, by Sen. Garcia (R-SD 36 –Miami)

This bill would have required all of Florida's public colleges and universities to rename specific roads for Charlie Kirk.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0113__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=113&Session=2026

78. **HB 121: Nursing Education Programs,** by Rep. Overdorf (R-HD 85 – Stuart) and SB 254, by Sen. Harrell (R-SD 31 – Stuart)

This bill would have made changes to Nursing Education Programs, requiring graduates to complete a remedial course before taking the NCLEX if it has been more than six months since graduation, requiring programs to administer an exit exam to assess licensure exam readiness, requiring programs to post their graduation rates for the past two years on their website, and more.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0121c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=121&Session=2026

79. **SB 176: Public Postsecondary Safety Policies and Procedures,** by Sen. Polsky (D-SD 30 – Boca Raton) and HB 77, by Rep. Woodson (D-HD 105 – Pembroke Pines)

A priority of UFF, this bill would have helped create a safer school environment by requiring colleges and universities to maintain written, enforceable safety protocols, including threat prevention, victim protection, and a designated campus safety coordinator.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0176c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=176&Session=2026

80. **HB 307: Public Postsecondary Tuition and Fee Waivers for Sheriff's Office Employees,** by Rep. Johnson (R-HD 22 – Newberry) and SB 372, by Sen. Trumbull (R-SD 2 – Panama City)

This bill would have expanded tuition waivers at Florida's colleges and universities for employees of sheriff's offices, allowing them to receive up to 6 credit hours per term if space is available.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0307__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=307&Session=2026

81. **HB 391: Public Postsecondary Reports on Pell Grant Eligibility and Food Insecurity,** by Rep. Chambliss (D-HD 117 – Homestead) and Rep. Rayner (D-HD 62 – St. Petersburg) and SB 534, by Sen. Bernard (D-SD 24 – West Palm Beach)

This bill would have created the Hunger Free Campus Pilot Program to help fight hunger and food insecurity on college and university campuses. The pilot program would have worked with the three colleges or universities with the largest percentage of Pell Grant-eligible students to combat hunger and food insecurity by creating a hunger task force, establishing food pantries on campus, and more.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0391__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=391&Session=2026

82. **SB 720: Resident Status for Tuition Purposes,** by Sen. Osgood (D-SD 32 – Tamarac)

This bill would have prohibited an incarcerated person from losing their resident status for in-state tuition solely due to incarceration.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0720__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=720&Session=2026

83. **HB 721: Foreign Students Enrolled in Public Postsecondary Educational Institutions,** by Rep. Jacques (R-HD 59 – Clearwater) and SB 1276, by Sen. Martin (R-SD 33 – Fort Myers)

This bill would have placed caps on the number of foreign students that could enroll at Florida's public colleges and universities at 10%.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0721__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=721&Session=2026

84. **HB 725: Political Activity at Public Institutions of Higher Education,** by Rep. Gossett-Seidman (R-HD 91 – Boca Raton) and SB 1736, by Sen. Harrell (R-SD 31 – Stuart)

HB 725 started as a laundry list of prohibited political activities on Florida's colleges and universities. The Education Administration Subcommittee eventually amended it to give the Board of Governors and the State Board of Education, respectively, all rulemaking authority over political activities on state university and college campuses.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0725c1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=725&Session=2026

85. **SB 802: Public Officers and Employees,** by Sen. Mayfield (R-SD 19 – Melbourne)

Among other things, this bill would have required that members of the Board of Governors be U.S. citizens and Florida residents or a graduate of one of Florida's state universities. Additionally, it would have required members of University Boards of Trustees to be Florida residents or graduates of the state university they would be serving.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0802__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=802&Session=2026

86. **SB 882: Fee Waivers,** by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34– Miami Gardens) and HB 1273, by Rep. Aristide (D-HD 111 – North Miami Beach)

This bill sought to reinstate the Dreamers Fee Waiver and enable undocumented students in Florida to qualify for in-state tuition rates.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0882__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=882&Session=2026

87. **HB 899: Task Force on Artificial Intelligence in Public Postsecondary Education,** by Rep. Spencer (D-HD 45 – Winter Garden) and SB 1458, by Sen. Davis (D-SD 5 – Jacksonville)

A priority of UFF, this bill would have established a statewide taskforce to help establish guidelines and guardrails for the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) at Florida's colleges and universities.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0899__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=899&Session=2026

88. **SB 1052: Education,** by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce)

This omnibus bill would have added tuition and fee waivers to the benefits available for Florida State Guard members, protections for fee-based services for individuals who are blind or visually impaired, and protections for individuals with disabilities who receive vocational rehabilitation services. Additionally, the bill prohibited a school district, state college, or state university from admitting students who are not citizens or lawfully in the United States and removed part of the statutory protections for gender equity. Those changes would have added weighted funding in the FEFP for advanced courses, created a CAPE scholarship in the Gold Seal scholarships, standardized the grade point average, and made other changes.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1052__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1052&Session=2026

89. **HB 1441: Optional Retirement Programs for Public Postsecondary Employees,** by Rep. Dunkley (D-HD 97 – Lauderhill)

A priority of UFF, this bill would have raised employer contribution rates to match Florida Retirement System rates, currently 8.3%, for those faculty and staff members enrolled in the Optional Retirement Program at Florida's colleges and universities.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1441__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1441&Session=2026

90. **SB 1478: Intellectual Freedom and Viewpoint Diversity,** by Sen. Davis (D-SD 5 – Jacksonville)

A priority for UFF, this bill would have ensured that Florida's colleges and universities remained free from undue political influence and interference regarding curriculum design, faculty appointments, research, and administrative operations.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1478__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1478&Session=2026

91. **HB 1555: Postsecondary Education,** by Rep. Johnson (R-HD 22 – Newberry)

This bill would have created several new admissions data reporting requirements for Florida's colleges and universities. Additionally, the bill would have allowed students, employees or officers to bring civil action against a state college or university over any violation of the Stop WOKE Act.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1555__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1555&Session=2026

JUVENILE JUSTICE EDUCATION

92. **HB 523: Education in the Criminal Justice System,** by Rep. Chambliss (D-HD 117 – Homestead) and SB 818, by Sen. Truenow (R-SD 13 – Tavares)

This legislation would have required the Florida Virtual School to offer blended learning and established a Justice Education Program for students under the Department of Corrections.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0523__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=523&Session=2026

PRIVATIZATION: VOUCHERS AND CHARTERS

93. **SB 318: Educational Scholarship Programs by Sen. Gaetz (R-SD 1 – Pensacola)**

SB 318 proposed several changes to the voucher program. It aimed to enhance financial accountability for both the recipients of the voucher program and the scholarship funding organizations. Additionally, it included many of the Auditor General's suggestions in his 2025 assessment of the Voucher Program.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0318e1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=318&Session=2026

94. **SB 424: Educational Facilities,** by Sen. Rouson (D-SD 16 – St. Petersburg) and HB 6023, by (D-SD 109 – Miami)

This bill would have repealed Schools of Hope laws passed during the 2025 Legislative Session.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0424__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=424&Session=2026

95. **HB 579: Family Empowerment Scholarship Program,** by Rep. Bartleman (D-HD 103 – Weston) and SB 690, by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 – Miami Gardens)

This bill would have required private schools participating in the Family Empowerment Voucher Program to provide specified information in writing to parents before student enrollment in school.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0579__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=579&Session=2026

96. **HB 833: Private Schools,** by Rep. Cassel (R-HD 101 – Hollywood) and SB 1264, by Sen. Calatayud (R-SD 38 – Miami)

While this bill ultimately died, some of the provisions of the bill were included in SB 182.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0833e1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=833&Session=2026

97. **SB 1100: Charter Schools,** by Sen. Massullo (R-SD 11 – Inverness) and HB 1393, by Rep. Rizo (R-HD 112 – Hialeah)

This bill would have created a new category of charter schools called "job engine charter school," sponsored by colleges or universities, and created a mechanism for these schools to access school district tax revenue from the district in which they are located.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1100__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1100&Session=2026

98. **HB 1543: Schools of Hope,** by Rep. Aristide (D-HD 111 – North Miami Beach)

This bill would have modified the Schools of Hope statute by requiring a mutual management plan with shared costs for a co-located school.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1543__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1543&Session=2026

99. **SB 1676: Advanced Education Options,** by Sen. McClain (R-SD 9 – Ocala)

SB 1676 would have allowed private high schools to participate in dual enrollment articulation programs with institutions in the state college and university system, with an emphasis on STEM programs. It would have created an Advanced Academics Supplement for private schools, with students receiving vouchers using a prescribed calculation methodology. Additionally, it would have created a complicated supplemental funding mechanism within the FEFP for accelerated academics and academic competitions in math and science.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1676__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1676&Session=2026

100. **SB 1318: Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program,** by Sen. Rodriguez (R-SD 40 – Doral) and HB 6025, by Rep. Busatta (R-HD 114 – Coral Gables)

This language would have clarified that if funds remain unused in a student's voucher account, they revert to the scholarship funding organization's accounts to be made available to fund new vouchers. This provision was added to SB 182 at the end of session.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1318__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1318&Session=2026

101. **HB 1437: Conversion Charter Schools,** by Rep. Sapp (R-HD 20 – Palatka) and SB 1704, by Sen. Yarborough (R-SD 4 – Jacksonville)

This bill would have required a mutual facilities management agreement between the district and the charter school management for co-located schools and conversion charter schools. It would have required using capital outlay funds at that facility.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1437c2.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1437&Session=2026

PROPERTY TAXES

102. **HB 149: Maximum Millage Rates for the 2027-28 Fiscal Year,** by Rep. Chamberlian (R-HD 24 – Ocala)

The bill would have set the maximum county millage rate and the maximum school millage rate for the 2027-28 fiscal year at the rate that was levied during the 2022-23 fiscal year. The bill would have sunset on January 1, 2029.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0149__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=149&Session=2026

103. **HJR 201: Elimination of Non-school Property Tax for Homesteads,** by Rep. Steele (R-HD 55 – Hudson) and Rep. Miller (R-HD 33 – Palm Bay)

Proposed a full exemption from non-school property taxes for all homesteaded properties in the state, while ensuring that local governments are prohibited from reducing funding for law enforcement services.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0201__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=201&Session=2026

104. **HJR 203: Elimination of Non-school Property Tax for Homesteads,** by Rep. Miller (R-HD 33 – Palm Bay)

Proposed a full exemption from non-school property taxes for all homesteaded properties in the state, while ensuring that local governments are prohibited from reducing funding for law enforcement services, firefighters, and other first responders.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0203e1.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=203&Session=2026

105. **HJR 205: Elimination of Non-School Property Tax for Homesteads for Persons Age 65 or Older,** by Rep. Porras (R-HD 119 – Miami)

Proposed an exemption for the entire assessed value of homestead properties owned by individuals aged 65 or older for all non-school taxes, while also prohibiting local governments from reducing funding for law enforcement services.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0205__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=205&Session=2026

106. **HJR 209: Property Insurance Relief Homestead Exemption Non-school Property Tax,** by Rep. Busatta (R-HD 114 – Coral Gables)

Proposed an alternative second homestead exemption of $200,000 in addition to the current $25,000 exemption for homestead properties that have comprehensive homeowners' insurance. This exemption would have applied to properties with an assessed value ranging from $25,000 to $250,000, adjusted for inflation, while prohibiting local governments from reducing funding for law enforcement services.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0209c2.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=209&Session=2026

107. **HJR 211: Accrued Save-Our-Homes Property Tax Benefit for Non-school Property Tax,** by Rep. Overdorf (R-HD 85 – Stuart)

The proposal would have allowed homeowners to transfer the full amount of their accrued Save Our Homes benefit to a new home. It also would have removed the requirement that the benefit amount be reduced if the owner is downsizing. Additionally, the proposal would prohibit local governments from cutting funding for law enforcement.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0211__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=211&Session=2026

108. **HJR 213: Modification of Limitations on Property Assessment Increases,** by Rep. Griffitts (R-HD 6 – Panama City)

This proposal would have changed the assessment structure for individual properties. It would have required assessments for property taxes, conducted by cities, counties, and special districts, to occur once every three years. Additionally, it would have limited assessment increases for homestead properties to 3% or the rate of inflation, whichever was lower. For non-homestead properties, increases would have be capped at 15% every third year. The proposal also stipulated that increases are not permitted if the current just value of the property exceeded the just value recorded during the last assessment change. Furthermore, it prohibited local governments from reducing funding for law enforcement.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0213c2.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=213&Session=2026

109. **HB 787: County and School District Ad Valorem Taxing Authority,** by Rep. Chamberlain (R-HD 24 – Ocala)

The legislation would have proposed a constitutional amendment to the November 2026 ballot to remove the authority of counties and school districts to levy ad valorem taxes.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0787__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=787&Session=2026

110. **HB 789: Ad Valorem Tax Levies,** by Rep. Chamberlain (R-HD 24 – Ocala)

This bill was the accompanying legislation to HB 787, that if passed by voters, would have established sweeping changes to property tax levies after county and school districts were prohibited from assessing ad valorem taxes.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0789__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=789&Session=2026

111. **HB 791: Tax/Sales Taxes,** by Rep. Chamberlain (R-HD 24 – Ocala)

This bill would have replaced school ad valorem taxes with an increase of the state sales tax from 6% to 9%.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0791__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=791&Session=2026

112. **HB 799: Ad Valorem Tax Revenue in Fiscally Constrained Counties,** by Rep. Tuck (R-HD 83 – Sebring) and SB 932, by Sen. McClain (R-SD 9 – Ocala)

This bill would have required the legislature to appropriate funds to counties that are fiscally constrained to offset any potential reductions in property tax revenues resulting from a constitutional amendment.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0799__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=799&Session=2026

RETIREMENT

113. **SB 1018: Deferred Compensation Plans for Public Employees,** by Sen. Truenow (R-SD 13 – Tavares) and HB 1403, by Rep. Salzman (R-HD 1 – Cantonment)

The "Deferred Compensation Automatic Enrollment Act," would have authorized the inclusion of automatic enrollment arrangements in governmental 457(b) deferred compensation plans — meaning employees could have been automatically enrolled in a supplemental retirement savings plan unless they actively opt out. The bill also would have authorized counties, municipalities, political subdivisions, and constitutional county officers to adopt automatic enrollment for their own deferred compensation programs. It included provisions for a default investment option and required that the automatic enrollment arrangement allow employees to elect different contribution levels or opt out entirely.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1018__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1018&Session=2026

114. **SB 1528: Transferring Years of Creditable Service,** by Sen. Pizzo (N-SD 37 – Hollywood)

This bill would have established a process for those state employees within the Florida Retirement System to transfer years of creditable service to another employee under certain circumstances.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s1528__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1528&Session=2026

TEACHER CERTIFICATION

115. **HB 23: Educator Certifications and Training,** Rep. Daley (D-HD 96– Coral Springs) and SB 510, by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34– Miami Gardens)

This legislation would have ensured that teachers received training on preparing for, addressing, and responding to mass casualty incidents during their educator preparation program.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0023__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=23&Session=2026

116. **HB 147: Oaths of Classroom Teachers,** by Rep. Fabricio (R-HD 110 – Miami Lakes) and SB 430, by Sen. Yarborough (R-SD 4 – Jacksonville)

This bill proposed an additional oath that college, university, and K-12 school personnel would need to take before starting their jobs. The oath required them to promise to "support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States," along with other elements that are already part of the Professional Code of Ethics.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0147__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=147&Session=2026

MISCELLANEOUS

117. **SB 166: Parental Rights,** by Sen. Grall (R-SD 29 – Fort Pierce) and HB 173, by Rep. Kendall (R-HD 18 – St. Johns)

This bill aimed to expand parental rights while limiting the ability of minors to give consent for medical and behavioral services. Additionally, the bill required school districts to provide parents with specific information before administering certain questionnaires or forms to students.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_s0166__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=166&Session=2026

118. **HB 235: Prohibited Discrimination Based on Hairstyle,** by Rep. Driskel (D-HD 62 – Temple Terrace) and Rep. Campbell (D-HD 99 – Fort Lauderdale) and SB 252, by Sen. Jones (D-SD 34 –Miami Gardens)

This legislation would have established a "protected hairstyle" typically associated with a particular race, such as afros, braids, locks, and twists. It would have protected individuals with protected hairstyles from discrimination in K-20 education – public or private.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0235__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=235&Session=2026

119. **HB 409: Observance of Veterans' Day by K-12 Schools,** by Rep. Giallombardo (R-HD 79 – Cape Coral) and SB 464, by Sen. Avila (R-SD 39 – Hialeah Gardens)

This bill would have designated Veterans' Day as an official school holiday, requiring all districts to close on Veterans' Day.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h0409__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=409&Session=2026

120. **HB 1321: Educational Facilities,** by Rep. Conerly (R-HD 72 – Lakewood Ranch)

This bill would have revised the formula used to calculate state funds for the remodeling, renovation, maintenance, repair, and site improvement of existing school facilities. Notably, it would require school boards to prioritize a specified portion of those funds to correct unsafe, unhealthy, or unsanitary conditions.

Bill Text: https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?FileName=_h1321__.docx&DocumentType=Bill&BillNumber=1321&Session=2026

APPENDIX A: 2026-2027 FEFP COUNTY-BY-COUNTY BREAKDOWN

Source: *Appendix A contains pages 5-14 of the PDF version of the 2026-27 FEFP. The complete FEFP can be found at* FEAweb.org/2026eos-fefp.

5/5/2026

FLORIDA EDUCATION FINANCE PROGRAM

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Change in FTE and Funds Compared to the 2025-26 Third Calculation

	K-12 Unweighted FTE Students				K-12 Total Funding			
District	2025-26 Third -1-	2026-27 HB 5001E -2-	Difference -3-	Percentage Difference -4-	2025-26 Third -5-	2026-27 HB 5001E -6-	Difference -7-	Percentage Difference -8-
1 Alachua	31,978.98	31,822.67	(156.31)	-0.49%	285,496,343	291,227,927	5,731,584	2.01%
2 Baker	4,649.68	4,563.04	(86.64)	-1.86%	43,312,272	44,126,702	814,430	1.88%
3 Bay	28,286.02	28,608.17	322.15	1.14%	263,305,615	271,907,791	8,602,176	3.27%
4 Bradford	3,208.72	3,213.34	4.62	0.14%	30,630,387	31,769,184	1,138,797	3.72%
5 Brevard	80,625.92	81,613.73	987.81	1.23%	728,878,460	757,404,242	28,525,782	3.91%
6 Broward	279,698.18	278,905.04	(793.14)	-0.28%	2,548,678,106	2,614,741,537	66,063,431	2.59%
7 Calhoun	1,980.90	1,935.75	(45.15)	-2.28%	19,581,973	19,684,802	102,829	0.53%
8 Charlotte	18,441.89	18,584.60	142.71	0.77%	178,026,122	182,005,348	3,979,226	2.24%
9 Citrus	16,548.96	16,565.86	16.90	0.10%	148,135,494	152,421,523	4,286,029	2.89%
10 Clay	40,875.83	41,049.20	173.37	0.42%	368,724,871	379,185,468	10,460,597	2.84%
11 Collier	50,575.18	50,643.99	68.81	0.14%	565,710,106	582,311,978	16,601,872	2.93%
12 Columbia	10,401.73	10,335.49	(66.24)	-0.64%	94,661,065	97,053,244	2,392,179	2.53%
13 Dade	384,202.52	386,771.94	2,569.42	0.67%	3,613,044,580	3,751,906,892	138,862,312	3.84%
14 DeSoto	4,588.54	4,528.39	(60.15)	-1.31%	42,639,828	43,526,020	886,192	2.08%
15 Dixie	2,509.76	2,516.72	6.96	0.28%	23,515,514	22,886,882	(628,632)	-2.67%
16 Duval	152,671.37	155,211.54	2,540.17	1.66%	1,358,146,145	1,414,149,690	56,003,545	4.12%
17 Escambia	41,185.19	41,392.02	206.83	0.50%	370,338,868	380,503,916	10,165,048	2.74%
18 Flagler	15,326.24	15,571.41	245.17	1.60%	139,532,318	144,967,245	5,434,927	3.90%
19 Franklin	1,117.79	1,157.15	39.36	3.52%	12,973,718	13,404,124	430,406	3.32%
20 Gadsden	4,951.40	5,027.02	75.62	1.53%	46,314,943	49,031,675	2,716,732	5.87%
21 Gilchrist	2,979.37	3,002.49	23.12	0.78%	29,737,491	30,787,358	1,049,867	3.53%
22 Glades	1,920.78	1,936.43	15.65	0.81%	19,161,472	19,804,059	642,587	3.35%
23 Gulf	1,797.96	1,757.75	(40.21)	-2.24%	18,617,014	18,860,089	243,075	1.31%
24 Hamilton	1,732.18	1,754.19	22.01	1.27%	16,922,487	17,271,606	349,119	2.06%
25 Hardee	4,504.58	4,317.93	(186.65)	-4.14%	40,826,657	40,690,284	(136,373)	-0.33%
26 Hendry	15,458.65	15,472.17	13.52	0.09%	130,903,183	135,516,399	4,613,216	3.52%
27 Hernando	26,670.14	26,902.79	232.65	0.87%	240,472,644	248,773,832	8,301,188	3.45%
28 Highlands	13,116.53	13,067.35	(49.18)	-0.37%	118,033,023	121,956,682	3,923,659	3.32%
29 Hillsborough	237,125.90	237,081.69	(44.21)	-0.02%	2,123,086,740	2,184,042,781	60,956,041	2.87%
30 Holmes	2,928.84	2,812.40	(116.44)	-3.98%	27,938,271	28,019,513	81,242	0.29%
31 Indian River	18,277.18	18,285.38	8.20	0.04%	173,392,011	178,861,451	5,469,440	3.15%
32 Jackson	6,023.88	5,973.46	(50.42)	-0.84%	56,806,392	58,471,825	1,665,433	2.93%
33 Jefferson	1,122.52	1,155.90	33.38	2.97%	12,324,258	12,979,748	655,490	5.32%
34 Lafayette	1,173.87	1,182.50	8.63	0.74%	11,520,947	11,753,548	232,601	2.02%
35 Lake	53,560.50	54,250.14	689.64	1.29%	472,149,087	491,474,094	19,325,007	4.09%
36 Lee	109,416.29	111,719.64	2,303.35	2.11%	1,041,999,095	1,088,144,051	46,144,956	4.43%
37 Leon	34,515.51	34,674.71	159.20	0.46%	307,108,300	315,311,333	8,203,033	2.67%
38 Levy	6,035.95	6,137.72	101.77	1.69%	58,066,720	61,086,234	3,019,514	5.20%
39 Liberty	1,180.47	1,130.68	(49.79)	-4.22%	12,191,698	12,015,221	(176,477)	-1.45%
40 Madison	2,186.94	2,112.50	(74.44)	-3.40%	20,434,739	20,329,630	(105,109)	-0.51%
41 Manatee	57,668.96	59,477.17	1,808.21	3.14%	513,661,055	540,970,865	27,309,810	5.32%
42 Marion	53,133.11	54,318.04	1,184.93	2.23%	479,625,766	501,982,254	22,356,488	4.66%
43 Martin	18,379.16	18,430.84	51.68	0.28%	181,592,991	188,168,520	6,575,529	3.62%
44 Monroe	9,099.88	9,116.23	16.35	0.18%	121,697,043	125,823,658	4,126,615	3.39%
45 Nassau	13,928.66	13,990.45	61.79	0.44%	128,923,536	133,105,475	4,181,939	3.24%
46 Okaloosa	33,071.97	32,966.95	(105.02)	-0.32%	300,226,639	306,769,547	6,542,908	2.18%
47 Okeechobee	6,330.39	6,250.86	(79.53)	-1.26%	58,944,664	60,255,664	1,311,000	2.22%
48 Orange	226,901.31	228,125.95	1,224.64	0.54%	2,063,735,477	2,129,094,440	65,358,963	3.17%
49 Osceola	83,988.29	85,364.95	1,376.66	1.64%	736,196,001	767,172,415	30,976,414	4.21%
50 Palm Beach	207,782.75	209,455.02	1,672.27	0.80%	2,016,864,091	2,086,316,019	69,451,928	3.44%
51 Pasco	93,172.74	95,006.49	1,833.75	1.97%	840,853,023	877,556,861	36,703,838	4.37%
52 Pinellas	97,100.76	95,677.16	(1,423.60)	-1.47%	905,275,428	923,769,475	18,494,047	2.04%
53 Polk	131,296.30	134,001.06	2,704.76	2.06%	1,181,535,034	1,237,747,421	56,212,387	4.76%
54 Putnam	10,607.04	10,582.13	(24.91)	-0.23%	97,123,040	100,101,368	2,978,328	3.07%
55 St. Johns	56,055.62	57,774.27	1,718.65	3.07%	516,886,231	545,793,295	28,907,064	5.59%
56 St. Lucie	54,549.14	56,107.79	1,558.65	2.86%	488,675,006	514,513,840	25,838,834	5.29%
57 Santa Rosa	31,082.56	31,317.35	234.79	0.76%	286,879,584	295,043,202	8,163,618	2.85%
58 Sarasota	48,816.41	49,086.72	270.31	0.55%	495,226,983	507,432,364	12,205,381	2.46%
59 Seminole	70,933.87	70,442.52	(491.35)	-0.69%	633,131,264	646,508,147	13,376,883	2.11%
60 Sumter	10,526.20	11,104.05	577.85	5.49%	105,225,787	113,526,276	8,300,489	7.89%
61 Suwannee	6,682.95	6,726.95	44.00	0.66%	58,783,246	61,141,812	2,358,566	4.01%
62 Taylor	2,744.72	2,673.93	(70.79)	-2.58%	26,402,296	26,681,418	279,122	1.06%
63 Union	2,145.93	2,079.39	(66.54)	-3.10%	20,036,983	19,918,425	(118,558)	-0.59%
64 Volusia	68,243.45	68,111.95	(131.50)	-0.19%	614,296,104	627,138,740	12,842,636	2.09%
65 Wakulla	5,396.63	5,423.33	26.70	0.49%	50,482,826	52,651,772	2,168,946	4.30%
66 Walton	12,189.66	12,505.58	315.92	2.59%	136,449,068	143,483,149	7,034,081	5.16%
67 Washington	3,383.22	3,372.28	(10.94)	-0.32%	33,153,944	34,332,457	1,178,513	3.55%
69 FAMU Lab School	526.32	526.32	0.00	0.00%	5,238,543	5,123,243	(115,300)	-2.20%
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	1,329.61	1,329.61	0.00	0.00%	13,462,126	13,213,672	(248,454)	-1.85%
72 FSU Lab - Broward	724.59	724.59	0.00	0.00%	6,684,559	6,615,295	(69,264)	-1.04%
73 FSU Lab - Leon	1,809.95	1,809.95	0.00	0.00%	16,226,751	16,314,646	87,895	0.54%
74 UF Lab School	1,384.39	1,384.39	0.00	0.00%	13,134,370	13,159,493	25,123	0.19%
75 Virtual School	51,301.61	50,329.95	(971.66)	-1.89%	328,003,915	328,388,919	385,004	0.12%
76 FSU Lab - Bay	274.01	362.58	88.57	32.32%	2,571,129	3,174,480	603,351	23.47%
77 TSC	331.61	388.63	57.02	17.19%	2,867,644	3,150,486	282,842	9.86%
TOTAL	3,188,446.61	3,211,090.32	22,643.71	0.71%	29,293,411,104	30,296,505,041	1,003,093,937	3.42%

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Change in Funds and Funds per Student Compared to the 2025-26 Third Calculation

	K-12 Total Funding				K-12 Total Funds per Unweighted FTE Student			
District	2025-26 Third -1-	2026-27 HB 5001E -2-	Difference -3-	Percentage Difference -4-	2025-26 Third -5-	2026-27 HB 5001E -6-	Difference -7-	Percentage Difference -8-
1 Alachua	285,496,343	291,227,927	5,731,584	2.01%	8,927.63	9,151.59	223.96	2.51%
2 Baker	43,312,272	44,126,702	814,430	1.88%	9,315.11	9,670.46	355.35	3.81%
3 Bay	263,305,615	271,907,791	8,602,176	3.27%	9,308.68	9,504.55	195.87	2.10%
4 Bradford	30,630,387	31,769,184	1,138,797	3.72%	9,545.98	9,886.66	340.68	3.57%
5 Brevard	728,878,460	757,404,242	28,525,782	3.91%	9,040.25	9,280.35	240.10	2.66%
6 Broward	2,548,678,106	2,614,741,537	66,063,431	2.59%	9,112.24	9,375.02	262.78	2.88%
7 Calhoun	19,581,973	19,684,802	102,829	0.53%	9,885.39	10,169.08	283.69	2.87%
8 Charlotte	178,026,122	182,005,348	3,979,226	2.24%	9,653.36	9,793.34	139.98	1.45%
9 Citrus	148,135,494	152,421,523	4,286,029	2.89%	8,951.35	9,200.94	249.59	2.79%
10 Clay	368,724,871	379,185,468	10,460,597	2.84%	9,020.61	9,237.34	216.73	2.40%
11 Collier	565,710,106	582,311,978	16,601,872	2.93%	11,185.53	11,498.15	312.62	2.79%
12 Columbia	94,661,065	97,053,244	2,392,179	2.53%	9,100.51	9,390.29	289.78	3.18%
13 Dade	3,613,044,580	3,751,906,892	138,862,312	3.84%	9,404.01	9,700.57	296.56	3.15%
14 DeSoto	42,639,828	43,526,020	886,192	2.08%	9,292.68	9,611.81	319.13	3.43%
15 Dixie	23,515,514	22,886,882	(628,632)	-2.67%	9,369.63	9,093.93	(275.70)	-2.94%
16 Duval	1,358,146,145	1,414,149,690	56,003,545	4.12%	8,895.88	9,111.11	215.23	2.42%
17 Escambia	370,338,868	380,503,916	10,165,048	2.74%	8,992.04	9,192.69	200.65	2.23%
18 Flagler	139,532,318	144,967,245	5,434,927	3.90%	9,104.15	9,309.83	205.68	2.26%
19 Franklin	12,973,718	13,404,124	430,406	3.32%	11,606.58	11,583.74	(22.84)	-0.20%
20 Gadsden	46,314,943	49,031,675	2,716,732	5.87%	9,353.91	9,753.63	399.72	4.27%
21 Gilchrist	29,737,491	30,787,358	1,049,867	3.53%	9,981.13	10,253.94	272.81	2.73%
22 Glades	19,161,472	19,804,059	642,587	3.35%	9,975.88	10,227.10	251.22	2.52%
23 Gulf	18,617,014	18,860,089	243,075	1.31%	10,354.52	10,729.68	375.16	3.62%
24 Hamilton	16,922,487	17,271,606	349,119	2.06%	9,769.47	9,845.92	76.45	0.78%
25 Hardee	40,826,657	40,690,284	(136,373)	-0.33%	9,063.37	9,423.56	360.19	3.97%
26 Hendry	130,903,183	135,516,399	4,613,216	3.52%	8,467.96	8,758.72	290.76	3.43%
27 Hernando	240,472,644	248,773,832	8,301,188	3.45%	9,016.55	9,247.14	230.59	2.56%
28 Highlands	118,033,023	121,956,682	3,923,659	3.32%	8,998.80	9,332.93	334.13	3.71%
29 Hillsborough	2,123,086,740	2,184,042,781	60,956,041	2.87%	8,953.42	9,212.20	258.78	2.89%
30 Holmes	27,938,271	28,019,513	81,242	0.29%	9,539.02	9,962.85	423.83	4.44%
31 Indian River	173,392,011	178,861,451	5,469,440	3.15%	9,486.80	9,781.66	294.86	3.11%
32 Jackson	56,806,392	58,471,825	1,665,433	2.93%	9,430.20	9,788.60	358.40	3.80%
33 Jefferson	12,324,258	12,979,748	655,490	5.32%	10,979.10	11,229.13	250.03	2.28%
34 Lafayette	11,520,947	11,753,548	232,601	2.02%	9,814.50	9,939.58	125.08	1.27%
35 Lake	472,149,087	491,474,094	19,325,007	4.09%	8,815.25	9,059.41	244.16	2.77%
36 Lee	1,041,999,095	1,088,144,051	46,144,956	4.43%	9,523.25	9,739.95	216.70	2.28%
37 Leon	307,108,300	315,311,333	8,203,033	2.67%	8,897.69	9,093.41	195.72	2.20%
38 Levy	58,066,720	61,086,234	3,019,514	5.20%	9,620.15	9,952.59	332.44	3.46%
39 Liberty	12,191,698	12,015,221	(176,477)	-1.45%	10,327.83	10,626.54	298.71	2.89%
40 Madison	20,434,739	20,329,630	(105,109)	-0.51%	9,343.99	9,623.49	279.50	2.99%
41 Manatee	513,661,055	540,970,865	27,309,810	5.32%	8,907.06	9,095.44	188.38	2.11%
42 Marion	479,625,766	501,982,254	22,356,488	4.66%	9,026.87	9,241.54	214.67	2.38%
43 Martin	181,592,991	188,168,520	6,575,529	3.62%	9,880.37	10,209.44	329.07	3.33%
44 Monroe	121,697,043	125,823,658	4,126,615	3.39%	13,373.48	13,802.16	428.68	3.21%
45 Nassau	128,923,536	133,105,475	4,181,939	3.24%	9,255.99	9,514.02	258.03	2.79%
46 Okaloosa	300,226,639	306,769,547	6,542,908	2.18%	9,077.98	9,305.37	227.39	2.50%
47 Okeechobee	58,944,664	60,255,664	1,311,000	2.22%	9,311.38	9,639.58	328.20	3.52%
48 Orange	2,063,735,477	2,129,094,440	65,358,963	3.17%	9,095.30	9,332.98	237.68	2.61%
49 Osceola	736,196,001	767,172,415	30,976,414	4.21%	8,765.46	8,986.97	221.51	2.53%
50 Palm Beach	2,016,864,091	2,086,316,019	69,451,928	3.44%	9,706.60	9,960.69	254.09	2.62%
51 Pasco	840,853,023	877,556,861	36,703,838	4.37%	9,024.67	9,236.81	212.14	2.35%
52 Pinellas	905,275,428	923,769,475	18,494,047	2.04%	9,323.05	9,655.07	332.02	3.56%
53 Polk	1,181,535,034	1,237,747,421	56,212,387	4.76%	8,999.00	9,236.85	237.85	2.64%
54 Putnam	97,123,040	100,101,368	2,978,328	3.07%	9,156.47	9,459.47	303.00	3.31%
55 St. Johns	516,886,231	545,793,295	28,907,064	5.59%	9,220.95	9,447.00	226.05	2.45%
56 St. Lucie	488,675,006	514,513,840	25,838,834	5.29%	8,958.44	9,170.10	211.66	2.36%
57 Santa Rosa	286,879,584	295,043,202	8,163,618	2.85%	9,229.60	9,421.08	191.48	2.07%
58 Sarasota	495,226,983	507,432,364	12,205,381	2.46%	10,144.68	10,337.47	192.79	1.90%
59 Seminole	633,131,264	646,508,147	13,376,883	2.11%	8,925.66	9,177.81	252.15	2.83%
60 Sumter	105,225,787	113,526,276	8,300,489	7.89%	9,996.56	10,223.86	227.30	2.27%
61 Suwannee	58,783,246	61,141,812	2,358,566	4.01%	8,796.00	9,089.08	293.08	3.33%
62 Taylor	26,402,296	26,681,418	279,122	1.06%	9,619.30	9,978.35	359.05	3.73%
63 Union	20,036,983	19,918,425	(118,558)	-0.59%	9,337.20	9,578.98	241.78	2.59%
64 Volusia	614,296,104	627,138,740	12,842,636	2.09%	9,001.54	9,207.47	205.93	2.29%
65 Wakulla	50,482,826	52,651,772	2,168,946	4.30%	9,354.51	9,708.38	353.87	3.78%
66 Walton	136,449,068	143,483,149	7,034,081	5.16%	11,193.84	11,473.53	279.69	2.50%
67 Washington	33,153,944	34,332,457	1,178,513	3.55%	9,799.52	10,180.78	381.26	3.89%
69 FAMU Lab School	5,238,543	5,123,243	(115,300)	-2.20%	9,953.15	9,734.08	(219.07)	-2.20%
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	13,462,126	13,213,672	(248,454)	-1.85%	10,124.87	9,938.01	(186.86)	-1.85%
72 FSU Lab - Broward	6,684,559	6,615,295	(69,264)	-1.04%	9,225.30	9,129.71	(95.59)	-1.04%
73 FSU Lab - Leon	16,226,751	16,314,646	87,895	0.54%	8,965.30	9,013.87	48.57	0.54%
74 UF Lab School	13,134,370	13,159,493	25,123	0.19%	9,487.48	9,505.63	18.15	0.19%
75 Virtual School	328,003,915	328,388,919	385,004	0.12%	6,393.64	6,524.72	131.08	2.05%
76 FSU Lab - Bay	2,571,129	3,174,480	603,351	23.47%	9,383.34	8,755.25	(628.09)	-6.69%
77 TSC	2,867,644	3,150,486	282,842	9.86%	8,647.64	8,106.65	(540.99)	-6.26%
TOTAL	29,293,411,104	30,296,505,041	1,003,093,937	3.42%	9,187.36	9,434.96	247.60	2.70%

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Funding Summary - Page 1

District	2026-27 Unweighted FTE -1-	2026-27 Funded Weighted FTE -2-	$5,501.71 Times Funded Weighted FTE -3-	Comparable Wage Factor -4-	1.0576 Small District Factor -5-	Base Funding -6-	0.748 Mills Compression -7-	Acceleration Options Supplement -8-	DJJ Supplemental Allocation -9-
1 Alachua	31,822.67	33,092.62	182,065,998			182,065,998	6,623,252	7,027,018	82,304
2 Baker	4,563.04	4,824.20	26,541,349		1.0576	28,070,131	2,745,764	1,124,530	0
3 Bay	28,608.17	32,350.43	177,982,684			177,982,684	349,306	4,552,844	36,092
4 Bradford	3,213.34	3,395.63	18,681,772		1.0576	19,757,842	1,529,614	258,077	0
5 Brevard	81,613.73	86,880.46	477,991,096			477,991,096	14,282,403	15,747,631	33,838
6 Broward	278,905.04	296,590.06	1,631,752,499	1.0233		1,669,772,332	0	67,013,796	164,038
7 Calhoun	1,935.75	2,096.09	11,532,079		1.0576	12,196,327	1,187,079	253,135	0
8 Charlotte	18,584.60	19,618.44	107,934,968			107,934,968	0	3,888,609	0
9 Citrus	16,565.86	17,439.32	95,946,081			95,946,081	1,428,971	1,873,324	46,470
10 Clay	41,049.20	43,792.52	240,933,745			240,933,745	20,498,329	9,138,696	108,064
11 Collier	50,643.99	54,921.85	302,164,091	1.0430		315,157,147	0	8,945,547	83,723
12 Columbia	10,335.49	10,819.10	59,523,551		1.0576	62,952,108	5,477,603	1,196,439	0
13 Dade	386,771.94	411,743.93	2,265,295,697	1.0362		2,347,299,401	0	65,667,507	68,115
14 DeSoto	4,528.39	4,724.06	25,990,408		1.0576	27,487,456	1,764,125	396,229	0
15 Dixie	2,516.72	2,636.83	14,507,074		1.0576	15,342,681	1,613,117	251,094	0
16 Duval	155,211.54	164,855.09	906,984,897	1.0075		913,787,284	45,494,054	16,981,885	162,237
17 Escambia	41,392.02	43,553.89	239,620,872			239,620,872	11,084,783	8,171,089	129,777
18 Flagler	15,571.41	16,507.25	90,818,102			90,818,102	0	2,486,144	0
19 Franklin	1,157.15	1,250.44	6,879,558		1.0576	7,275,821	0	94,534	0
20 Gadsden	5,027.02	5,353.84	29,455,275		1.0576	31,151,899	2,415,986	222,530	0
21 Gilchrist	3,002.49	3,304.41	18,179,906		1.0576	19,227,069	1,451,824	613,499	0
22 Glades	1,936.43	2,051.67	11,287,693		1.0576	11,937,864	795,834	154,656	0
23 Gulf	1,757.75	1,905.60	10,484,059		1.0576	11,087,941	0	150,802	0
24 Hamilton	1,754.19	1,860.32	10,234,941		1.0576	10,824,474	553,640	180,364	0
25 Hardee	4,317.93	4,528.40	24,913,944		1.0576	26,348,987	1,254,445	579,131	0
26 Hendry	15,472.17	16,091.53	88,530,932		1.0576	93,630,314	10,079,964	2,300,022	0
27 Hernando	26,902.79	28,855.83	158,756,408			158,756,408	8,818,735	4,221,996	33,433
28 Highlands	13,067.35	13,646.77	75,080,571		1.0576	79,405,212	4,592,259	1,992,615	0
29 Hillsborough	237,081.69	252,853.04	1,391,124,099	1.0129		1,409,069,600	71,141,103	49,550,080	210,111
30 Holmes	2,812.40	2,904.10	15,977,516		1.0576	16,897,821	1,869,037	257,079	0
31 Indian River	18,285.38	19,645.69	108,084,889			108,084,889	0	2,934,514	0
32 Jackson	5,973.46	6,402.41	35,224,203		1.0576	37,253,117	3,421,180	887,944	0
33 Jefferson	1,155.90	1,209.84	6,656,189		1.0576	7,039,585	61,413	39,174	0
34 Lafayette	1,182.50	1,230.55	6,770,129		1.0576	7,160,088	751,656	399,584	0
35 Lake	54,250.14	57,037.06	313,801,363			313,801,363	11,180,954	9,710,482	0
36 Lee	111,719.64	121,681.89	669,458,471	1.0033		671,667,684	0	15,889,819	111,679
37 Leon	34,674.71	36,170.23	198,998,116			198,998,116	9,794,219	5,145,170	97,806
38 Levy	6,137.72	6,554.66	36,061,838		1.0576	38,139,000	2,607,794	734,603	0
39 Liberty	1,130.68	1,327.34	7,302,640		1.0576	7,723,272	722,527	40,806	103,851
40 Madison	2,112.50	2,206.21	12,137,928		1.0576	12,837,073	819,059	212,873	0
41 Manatee	59,477.17	62,657.50	344,723,394	1.0002		344,792,339	0	8,214,752	178,086
42 Marion	54,318.04	58,548.88	322,118,959			322,118,959	16,511,598	6,923,959	133,926
43 Martin	18,430.84	19,731.59	108,557,486			108,557,486	0	5,431,811	0
44 Monroe	9,116.23	9,748.02	53,630,779	1.0261		55,030,542	0	1,697,404	661
45 Nassau	13,990.45	14,755.08	81,178,171			81,178,171	0	2,340,193	0
46 Okaloosa	32,966.95	35,179.49	193,547,352	1.0015		193,837,673	5,737,898	6,317,443	43,103
47 Okeechobee	6,250.86	6,486.78	35,688,382		1.0576	37,744,033	1,825,689	932,786	0
48 Orange	228,125.95	252,367.08	1,388,450,488	1.0072		1,398,447,332	14,593,217	41,937,175	127,912
49 Osceola	85,364.95	91,495.54	503,381,927			503,381,927	29,212,740	12,636,971	0
50 Palm Beach	209,455.02	222,250.49	1,222,757,743	1.0310		1,260,663,233	0	58,502,790	97,006
51 Pasco	95,006.49	103,663.97	570,329,100			570,329,100	34,826,529	14,585,832	99,591
52 Pinellas	95,677.16	102,336.12	563,023,655	1.0003		563,192,562	0	18,514,975	114,134
53 Polk	134,001.06	145,433.76	800,134,372			800,134,372	60,092,775	13,305,468	90,658
54 Putnam	10,582.13	10,995.63	60,494,768		1.0576	63,979,267	3,284,058	1,388,365	0
55 St. Johns	57,774.27	61,988.56	341,043,080			341,043,080	2,627,574	19,388,637	0
56 St. Lucie	56,107.79	58,508.87	321,898,835			321,898,835	13,870,968	9,748,659	52,284
57 Santa Rosa	31,317.35	34,075.75	187,474,895			187,474,895	11,814,783	6,929,038	0
58 Sarasota	49,086.72	53,287.30	293,171,271	1.0121		296,718,643	0	12,355,725	0
59 Seminole	70,442.52	73,783.40	405,934,870			405,934,870	17,222,492	18,404,028	0
60 Sumter	11,104.05	11,894.40	65,439,539			65,439,539	0	3,550,325	0
61 Suwannee	6,726.95	6,948.13	38,226,596		1.0576	40,428,448	3,459,536	580,310	0
62 Taylor	2,673.93	2,973.58	16,359,775		1.0576	17,302,098	996,092	172,474	0
63 Union	2,079.39	2,167.36	11,924,186		1.0576	12,611,019	1,535,006	269,367	0
64 Volusia	68,111.95	72,786.21	400,448,619			400,448,619	7,385,379	10,388,818	102,609
65 Wakulla	5,423.33	5,765.85	31,722,035		1.0576	33,549,224	2,686,447	1,125,346	0
66 Walton	12,505.58	12,987.38	71,452,798			71,452,798	0	3,071,668	0
67 Washington	3,372.28	3,647.42	20,067,047		1.0576	21,222,909	1,754,125	631,998	0
69 FAMU Lab School	526.32	543.19	2,988,474			2,988,474	148,664	52,685	0
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	1,329.61	1,333.83	7,338,346	1.0310		7,565,835	0	583,212	0
72 FSU Lab - Broward	724.59	775.98	4,269,217	1.0233		4,368,690	0	0	0
73 FSU Lab - Leon	1,809.95	1,847.36	10,163,639			10,163,639	511,238	491,398	0
74 UF Lab School	1,384.39	1,401.91	7,712,902			7,712,902	288,133	548,572	0
75 Virtual School	50,329.95	49,655.27	273,188,896			273,188,896	787,160	4,298,349	0
76 FSU Lab - Bay	362.58	354.47	1,950,191			1,950,191	4,427	141,371	0
77 TSC	388.63	376.00	2,068,643			2,068,643	6,078	24,121	0
State	3,211,090.32	3,430,665.75	18,874,528,061			19,132,353,095	477,592,635	596,771,896	2,511,508

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Funding Summary - Page 2

District	Educational Enrichment Allocation	ESE Guaranteed Allocation	Federally Connected Student Supplement	Mental Health Assistance Allocation	Safe Schools	State-Funded Discretionary Contribution	Student Transportation	Gross State & Local FEFP	Required Local Effort Taxes	Net State FEFP
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-
1 Alachua	8,921,090	16,931,792	0	1,730,711	5,185,792	0	5,001,874	233,569,831	89,505,944	144,063,887
2 Baker	1,735,613	1,948,646	0	365,494	687,852	0	1,388,770	38,066,800	5,621,133	32,445,667
3 Bay	8,273,184	12,047,777	1,323,723	1,784,208	3,876,672	0	4,251,492	214,477,982	104,556,385	109,921,597
4 Bradford	1,737,233	1,786,655	0	262,954	558,024	0	887,346	26,777,745	5,748,948	21,028,797
5 Brevard	21,651,020	45,321,226	3,716,720	4,405,797	10,294,480	0	12,505,447	605,949,658	242,549,056	363,400,602
6 Broward	60,376,285	132,018,581	0	14,317,955	39,554,664	0	31,782,062	2,014,999,713	1,042,950,331	972,049,382
7 Calhoun	1,491,818	960,753	0	218,306	326,256	0	540,469	17,174,143	2,261,466	14,912,677
8 Charlotte	4,057,509	9,547,282	0	1,152,974	3,143,520	0	4,473,035	134,197,897	108,994,774	25,203,123
9 Citrus	3,551,550	9,279,625	0	1,010,479	2,768,176	0	4,774,804	120,679,480	55,842,403	64,837,077
10 Clay	10,258,339	23,226,974	418,315	2,474,419	4,778,196	0	9,147,705	320,982,782	65,838,328	255,144,454
11 Collier	11,246,171	27,198,839	0	3,000,747	7,797,192	0	10,061,940	383,491,306	326,011,048	57,480,258
12 Columbia	3,774,831	4,420,798	0	644,907	1,303,152	0	2,601,504	82,371,342	16,076,501	66,294,841
13 Dade	125,517,779	197,355,562	108,020	19,439,342	56,211,888	0	24,628,940	2,836,296,554	1,792,689,017	1,043,607,537
14 DeSoto	2,358,929	2,123,743	0	338,965	685,888	0	1,056,478	36,211,813	9,421,299	26,790,514
15 Dixie	834,912	923,356	0	244,823	326,628	0	564,330	20,100,941	2,763,233	17,337,708
16 Duval	41,017,723	72,831,844	953,457	8,123,158	22,471,322	0	22,514,783	1,144,337,747	379,683,102	764,654,645
17 Escambia	10,994,544	18,208,280	1,953,102	2,278,730	5,524,252	0	9,917,311	307,882,740	108,794,751	199,087,989
18 Flagler	3,289,886	9,245,498	0	931,242	1,501,287	0	3,824,178	112,096,337	62,261,243	49,835,094
19 Franklin	249,032	693,107	0	170,980	141,574	0	352,048	8,977,096	7,630,730	1,346,366
20 Gadsden	1,834,225	1,894,519	0	353,659	1,068,186	0	2,090,107	41,031,111	8,510,692	32,520,419
21 Gilchrist	2,128,172	1,471,721	0	265,498	329,424	0	716,240	26,203,447	5,176,157	21,027,290
22 Glades	1,588,558	922,577	597,782	213,090	305,712	0	355,942	16,872,015	3,779,324	13,092,691
23 Gulf	351,954	980,361	0	209,308	316,896	0	377,473	13,474,735	11,453,504	2,021,231
24 Hamilton	932,164	639,076	0	193,367	158,158	0	694,219	14,175,462	4,236,519	9,938,943
25 Hardee	1,069,525	1,767,131	0	359,515	745,146	0	1,598,899	33,722,779	10,437,550	23,285,229
26 Hendry	7,841,496	5,399,225	0	1,028,067	899,679	0	1,880,089	123,058,856	16,030,650	107,028,206
27 Hernando	6,221,850	13,831,095	0	1,546,099	3,487,614	0	7,288,246	204,205,476	62,258,636	141,946,840
28 Highlands	2,846,824	6,097,114	0	808,623	1,714,196	0	3,342,942	100,799,785	30,196,947	70,602,838
29 Hillsborough	60,505,777	102,120,634	1,458,626	13,134,556	35,641,800	0	43,027,243	1,785,859,530	585,981,265	1,199,878,265
30 Holmes	2,387,441	1,232,871	0	263,940	770,710	0	881,230	24,560,129	2,621,623	21,938,506
31 Indian River	3,956,399	8,647,516	0	1,092,524	2,856,910	0	3,383,588	130,956,340	100,108,272	30,848,068
32 Jackson	2,515,163	2,668,588	0	447,486	1,074,388	0	2,008,984	50,276,850	8,178,870	42,097,980
33 Jefferson	1,453,530	744,351	0	142,418	250,740	0	323,817	10,055,028	4,148,995	5,906,033
34 Lafayette	768,100	595,609	0	169,466	163,126	0	208,052	10,215,681	1,354,675	8,861,006
35 Lake	12,383,568	25,635,209	0	2,962,657	7,031,043	0	10,749,039	393,454,315	154,043,393	239,410,922
36 Lee	40,790,198	41,537,215	107,855	6,447,378	15,725,588	0	40,082,524	832,359,940	512,581,263	319,778,677
37 Leon	9,954,669	19,976,851	0	2,003,096	5,088,162	0	5,530,971	256,589,060	88,750,447	167,838,613
38 Levy	3,424,297	3,330,379	0	430,346	947,952	0	1,716,484	51,330,855	11,916,346	39,414,509
39 Liberty	722,487	579,573	0	169,113	229,284	0	308,012	10,598,925	1,242,991	9,355,934
40 Madison	888,798	965,162	0	216,326	287,992	0	729,817	16,957,100	4,600,375	12,356,725
41 Manatee	14,913,807	26,785,806	0	3,480,969	9,593,184	0	10,319,781	418,278,724	232,180,880	186,097,844
42 Marion	15,929,535	23,557,728	0	2,986,809	6,972,378	0	14,702,015	409,836,907	131,686,205	278,150,702
43 Martin	4,253,469	9,549,078	0	1,188,697	3,080,096	0	3,628,606	135,689,243	115,334,161	20,355,082
44 Monroe	1,971,369	4,702,547	1,192,048	616,170	1,804,032	0	1,314,807	68,329,580	58,077,294	10,252,286
45 Nassau	5,318,574	5,996,111	0	857,770	1,641,847	0	3,603,685	100,936,351	62,383,457	38,552,894
46 Okaloosa	8,794,061	15,233,505	3,129,509	1,967,119	4,246,413	0	7,810,152	247,116,876	98,906,500	148,210,376
47 Okeechobee	1,921,621	3,917,397	0	454,735	966,408	0	2,074,364	49,837,033	15,807,756	34,029,277
48 Orange	53,761,368	79,706,426	0	12,371,698	34,752,186	0	33,532,512	1,669,229,826	790,470,354	878,759,472
49 Osceola	20,288,823	30,441,053	0	4,670,019	9,627,860	0	17,084,095	627,343,488	193,252,556	434,090,932
50 Palm Beach	46,171,017	102,080,921	125,678	11,305,348	31,362,156	0	36,045,235	1,546,353,384	1,134,836,660	411,516,724
51 Pasco	26,011,781	42,944,632	0	5,419,351	10,917,250	0	20,206,336	725,340,402	200,153,325	525,187,077
52 Pinellas	22,366,389	48,725,535	0	4,972,784	17,751,050	0	13,425,762	689,063,191	459,675,330	229,387,861
53 Polk	34,404,467	59,589,429	0	7,339,136	18,598,950	0	36,188,188	1,029,743,443	245,156,255	784,587,188
54 Putnam	3,021,125	5,828,017	0	696,418	1,197,824	0	3,072,896	82,467,970	26,214,039	56,253,931
55 St. Johns	13,010,165	29,290,910	0	3,338,304	7,155,760	0	16,100,783	431,955,213	199,760,080	232,195,133
56 St. Lucie	16,809,332	30,512,753	0	3,144,688	6,172,456	0	14,264,699	416,474,674	146,481,628	269,993,046
57 Santa Rosa	8,585,301	12,616,334	2,228,020	1,851,310	3,356,010	0	10,058,257	244,913,948	69,405,520	175,508,428
58 Sarasota	9,925,483	25,215,335	0	2,874,851	8,448,813	0	8,828,578	364,367,428	309,672,679	54,694,749
59 Seminole	16,367,908	36,865,113	0	3,775,473	8,332,106	0	14,830,867	521,732,857	184,483,057	337,249,800
60 Sumter	2,240,885	5,807,025	0	776,730	1,486,752	0	1,900,884	81,202,140	69,014,454	12,187,686
61 Suwannee	1,366,501	2,860,185	0	450,432	746,670	0	1,488,038	51,380,120	11,057,008	40,323,112
62 Taylor	809,665	1,163,755	0	230,056	575,330	0	776,724	22,026,194	5,610,829	16,415,365
63 Union	930,444	1,077,750	0	216,937	233,136	0	524,417	17,398,076	1,456,508	15,941,568
64 Volusia	17,796,087	34,819,987	0	3,704,957	8,119,008	0	13,929,121	496,694,585	216,347,040	280,347,545
65 Wakulla	1,004,971	3,044,272	0	417,267	978,756	0	1,956,544	44,762,827	9,249,640	35,513,187
66 Walton	2,554,890	6,441,342	0	850,792	2,206,413	0	3,590,929	90,168,832	76,649,394	13,519,438
67 Washington	1,788,733	1,615,986	0	285,667	770,680	0	1,187,182	29,257,280	5,438,634	23,818,646
69 FAMU Lab School	812,222	63,519	0	133,351	89,266	327,050	0	4,615,231	0	4,615,231
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	1,456,814	154,113	0	184,253	213,348	1,778,978	0	11,936,553	0	11,936,553
72 FSU Lab - Broward	204,023	371,853	0	145,915	100,648	672,449	0	5,863,578	0	5,863,578
73 FSU Lab - Leon	1,463,688	447,513	0	214,691	178,532	1,124,685	0	14,595,384	0	14,595,384
74 UF Lab School	1,520,022	486,548	0	187,724	162,056	963,148	0	11,869,105	0	11,869,105
75 Virtual School	0	2,121,695	0	3,289,254	0	44,703,565	0	328,388,919	0	328,388,919
76 FSU Lab - Bay	97,904	47,915	5,446	122,976	161,528	323,291	0	2,855,049	0	2,855,049
77 TSC	101,294	53,715	0	124,626	89,266	345,185	0	2,812,928	0	2,812,928
State	843,876,381	1,481,242,918	17,318,301	180,000,000	448,317,689	50,238,351	570,013,891	23,800,236,665	11,125,569,429	12,674,667,236

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Funding Summary - Page 3

District	Net State FEFP -1-	Class Size Reduction Allocation -2-	State-Funded Discretionary Supplement -3-	Total State Funding -4-	Required Local Effort Taxes -5-	0.748 Discretionary Local Effort -6-	Total Local Funding -7-	Total State and Local Funding -8-
1 Alachua	144,063,887	24,603,323	10,915,075	179,582,285	89,505,944	22,139,698	111,645,642	291,227,927
2 Baker	32,445,667	4,046,443	634,899	37,127,009	5,621,133	1,378,560	6,999,693	44,126,702
3 Bay	109,921,597	27,705,637	4,215,961	141,843,195	104,556,385	25,508,211	130,064,596	271,907,791
4 Bradford	21,028,797	2,489,508	1,127,183	24,645,488	5,748,948	1,374,748	7,123,696	31,769,184
5 Brevard	363,400,602	66,133,973	25,836,449	455,371,024	242,549,056	59,484,162	302,033,218	757,404,242
6 Broward	972,049,382	226,806,137	114,101,298	1,312,956,817	1,042,950,331	258,834,389	1,301,784,720	2,614,741,537
7 Calhoun	14,912,677	1,836,492	111,621	16,860,790	2,261,466	562,546	2,824,012	19,684,802
8 Charlotte	25,203,123	16,034,323	5,007,504	46,244,950	108,994,774	26,765,624	135,760,398	182,005,348
9 Citrus	64,837,077	13,900,167	4,297,739	83,034,983	55,842,403	13,544,137	69,386,540	152,421,523
10 Clay	255,144,454	36,110,571	5,488,248	296,743,273	65,838,328	16,603,867	82,442,195	379,185,468
11 Collier	57,480,258	47,439,774	17,907,300	122,827,332	326,011,048	133,473,598	459,484,646	582,311,978
12 Columbia	66,294,841	8,310,038	2,507,718	77,112,597	16,076,501	3,864,146	19,940,647	97,053,244
13 Dade	1,043,607,537	312,059,345	175,958,077	1,531,624,959	1,792,689,017	427,592,916	2,220,281,933	3,751,906,892
14 DeSoto	26,790,514	3,662,302	1,323,045	31,775,861	9,421,299	2,328,860	11,750,159	43,526,020
15 Dixie	17,337,708	1,730,621	393,701	19,462,030	2,763,233	661,619	3,424,852	22,886,882
16 Duval	764,654,645	124,466,826	50,551,072	939,672,543	379,683,102	94,794,045	474,477,147	1,414,149,690
17 Escambia	199,087,989	33,455,269	12,838,352	245,381,610	108,794,751	26,327,555	135,122,306	380,503,916
18 Flagler	49,835,094	12,745,235	4,901,283	67,481,612	62,261,243	15,224,390	77,485,633	144,967,245
19 Franklin	1,346,366	1,124,711	136,601	2,607,678	7,630,730	3,165,716	10,796,446	13,404,124
20 Gadsden	32,520,419	3,985,874	1,887,017	38,393,310	8,510,692	2,127,673	10,638,365	49,031,675
21 Gilchrist	21,027,290	2,621,071	700,857	24,349,218	5,176,157	1,261,983	6,438,140	30,787,358
22 Glades	13,092,691	1,672,477	305,166	15,070,334	3,779,324	954,401	4,733,725	19,804,059
23 Gulf	2,021,231	1,720,046	114,864	3,856,141	11,453,504	3,550,444	15,003,948	18,860,089
24 Hamilton	9,938,943	1,462,212	602,048	12,003,203	4,236,519	1,031,884	5,268,403	17,271,606
25 Hardee	23,285,229	3,906,247	412,924	27,604,400	10,437,550	2,648,334	13,085,884	40,690,284
26 Hendry	107,028,206	7,788,373	764,603	115,581,182	16,030,650	3,904,567	19,935,217	135,516,399
27 Hernando	141,946,840	22,214,264	6,856,768	171,017,872	62,258,636	15,497,324	77,755,960	248,773,832
28 Highlands	70,602,838	10,620,365	3,317,831	84,541,034	30,196,947	7,218,701	37,415,648	121,956,682
29 Hillsborough	1,199,878,265	200,212,592	54,824,354	1,454,915,211	585,981,265	143,146,305	729,127,570	2,184,042,781
30 Holmes	21,938,506	2,461,219	325,216	24,724,941	2,621,623	672,949	3,294,572	28,019,513
31 Indian River	30,848,068	15,672,281	6,500,532	53,020,881	100,108,272	25,732,298	125,840,570	178,861,451
32 Jackson	42,097,980	5,379,863	837,164	48,315,007	8,178,870	1,977,948	10,156,818	58,471,825
33 Jefferson	5,906,033	646,021	1,295,350	7,847,404	4,148,995	983,349	5,132,344	12,979,748
34 Lafayette	8,861,006	1,064,934	155,782	10,081,722	1,354,675	317,151	1,671,826	11,753,548
35 Lake	239,410,922	43,796,947	16,369,856	299,577,725	154,043,393	37,852,976	191,896,369	491,474,094
36 Lee	319,778,677	101,645,085	27,181,813	448,605,575	512,581,263	126,957,213	639,538,476	1,088,144,051
37 Leon	167,838,613	28,975,752	8,199,837	205,014,202	88,750,447	21,546,684	110,297,131	315,311,333
38 Levy	39,414,509	5,125,201	1,690,393	46,230,103	11,916,346	2,939,785	14,856,131	61,086,234
39 Liberty	9,355,934	1,041,629	75,228	10,472,791	1,242,991	299,439	1,542,430	12,015,221
40 Madison	12,356,725	1,773,617	508,583	14,638,925	4,600,375	1,090,330	5,690,705	20,329,630
41 Manatee	186,097,844	52,072,062	12,787,479	250,957,385	232,180,880	57,832,600	290,013,480	540,970,865
42 Marion	278,150,702	44,978,099	14,583,298	337,712,099	131,686,205	32,583,950	164,270,155	501,982,254
43 Martin	20,355,082	17,104,087	3,623,275	41,082,444	115,334,161	31,751,915	147,086,076	188,168,520
44 Monroe	10,252,286	8,286,375	5,635,170	24,173,831	58,077,294	43,572,533	101,649,827	125,823,658
45 Nassau	38,552,894	11,633,704	4,871,497	55,058,095	62,383,457	15,663,923	78,047,380	133,105,475
46 Okaloosa	148,210,376	28,664,832	6,928,632	183,803,840	98,906,500	24,059,207	122,965,707	306,769,547
47 Okeechobee	34,029,277	5,370,768	1,223,736	40,623,781	15,807,756	3,824,127	19,631,883	60,255,664
48 Orange	878,759,472	198,262,901	70,003,585	1,147,025,958	790,470,354	191,598,128	982,068,482	2,129,094,440
49 Osceola	434,090,932	69,262,813	22,621,533	525,975,278	193,252,556	47,944,581	241,197,137	767,172,415
50 Palm Beach	411,516,724	180,208,839	79,510,210	671,235,773	1,134,836,660	280,243,586	1,415,080,246	2,086,316,019
51 Pasco	525,187,077	82,823,601	18,347,959	626,358,637	200,153,325	51,044,899	251,198,224	877,556,861
52 Pinellas	229,387,861	76,078,653	44,433,959	349,900,473	459,675,330	114,193,672	573,869,002	923,769,475
53 Polk	784,587,188	115,467,015	31,513,043	931,567,246	245,156,255	61,023,920	306,180,175	1,237,747,421
54 Putnam	56,253,931	9,034,526	2,318,250	67,606,707	26,214,039	6,280,622	32,494,661	100,101,368
55 St. Johns	232,195,133	50,226,203	14,019,931	296,441,267	199,760,080	49,591,948	249,352,028	545,793,295
56 St. Lucie	269,993,046	46,206,831	14,990,285	331,190,162	146,481,628	36,842,050	183,323,678	514,513,840
57 Santa Rosa	175,508,428	27,699,382	5,938,344	209,146,154	69,405,520	16,491,528	85,897,048	295,043,202
58 Sarasota	54,694,749	44,621,604	14,517,548	113,833,901	309,672,679	83,925,784	393,598,463	507,432,364
59 Seminole	337,249,800	55,257,983	23,070,546	415,578,329	184,483,057	46,446,761	230,929,818	646,508,147
60 Sumter	12,187,686	10,521,291	1,203,160	23,912,137	69,014,454	20,599,685	89,614,139	113,526,276
61 Suwannee	40,323,112	5,175,517	1,965,566	47,464,195	11,057,008	2,620,609	13,677,617	61,141,812
62 Taylor	16,415,365	2,018,147	1,216,326	19,649,838	5,610,829	1,420,751	7,031,580	26,681,418
63 Union	15,941,568	1,786,106	389,802	18,117,476	1,456,508	344,441	1,800,949	19,918,425
64 Volusia	280,347,545	55,792,663	20,474,195	356,614,403	216,347,040	54,177,297	270,524,337	627,138,740
65 Wakulla	35,513,187	4,966,808	706,725	41,186,720	9,249,640	2,215,412	11,465,052	52,651,772
66 Walton	13,519,438	11,438,256	2,686,897	27,644,591	76,649,394	39,189,164	115,838,558	143,483,149
67 Washington	23,818,646	2,926,092	855,161	27,599,899	5,438,634	1,293,924	6,732,558	34,332,457
69 FAMU Lab School	4,615,231	508,012	0	5,123,243	0	0	0	5,123,243
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	11,936,553	1,277,119	0	13,213,672	0	0	0	13,213,672
72 FSU Lab - Broward	5,863,578	751,717	0	6,615,295	0	0	0	6,615,295
73 FSU Lab - Leon	14,595,384	1,719,262	0	16,314,646	0	0	0	16,314,646
74 UF Lab School	11,869,105	1,290,388	0	13,159,493	0	0	0	13,159,493
75 Virtual School	328,388,919	0	0	328,388,919	0	0	0	328,388,919
76 FSU Lab - Bay	2,855,049	319,431	0	3,174,480	0	0	0	3,174,480
77 TSC	2,812,928	337,558	0	3,150,486	0	0	0	3,150,486
State	12,674,667,236	2,652,535,410	991,615,424	16,318,818,070	11,125,569,429	2,852,117,542	13,977,686,971	30,296,505,041

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Funding Summary - Page 4

District	FES Scholarship Funding -1-	State-Funded Discretionary Supplement -2-	Adjusted FES Funding -3-	Adjusted Net State FEFP -4-	Percentage of Net State FEFP -5-
1 Alachua	54,277,771	10,915,075	43,362,696	100,701,191	69.9%
2 Baker	3,945,645	634,899	3,310,746	29,134,921	89.8%
3 Bay	20,373,281	4,215,961	16,157,320	93,764,277	85.3%
4 Bradford	6,230,200	1,127,183	5,103,017	15,925,780	75.7%
5 Brevard	128,634,275	25,836,449	102,797,826	260,602,776	71.7%
6 Broward	488,820,283	114,101,298	374,718,985	597,330,397	61.5%
7 Calhoun	782,936	111,621	671,315	14,241,362	95.5%
8 Charlotte	18,961,103	5,007,504	13,953,599	11,249,524	44.6%
9 Citrus	19,873,500	4,297,739	15,575,761	49,261,316	76.0%
10 Clay	33,813,110	5,488,248	28,324,862	226,819,592	88.9%
11 Collier	53,253,318	17,907,300	35,346,018	22,134,240	38.5%
12 Columbia	15,741,051	2,507,718	13,233,333	53,061,508	80.0%
13 Dade	760,150,875	175,958,077	584,192,798	459,414,739	44.0%
14 DeSoto	7,158,900	1,323,045	5,835,855	20,954,659	78.2%
15 Dixie	2,177,364	393,701	1,783,663	15,554,045	89.7%
16 Duval	251,611,611	50,551,072	201,060,539	563,594,106	73.7%
17 Escambia	60,255,576	12,838,352	47,417,224	151,670,765	76.2%
18 Flagler	22,192,679	4,901,283	17,291,396	32,543,698	65.3%
19 Franklin	463,526	136,601	326,925	1,019,441	75.7%
20 Gadsden	9,474,004	1,887,017	7,586,987	24,933,432	76.7%
21 Gilchrist	4,083,733	700,857	3,382,876	17,644,414	83.9%
22 Glades	1,521,060	305,166	1,215,894	11,876,797	90.7%
23 Gulf	533,079	114,864	418,215	1,603,016	79.3%
24 Hamilton	2,678,050	602,048	2,076,002	7,862,941	79.1%
25 Hardee	2,376,044	412,924	1,963,120	21,322,109	91.6%
26 Hendry	7,142,194	764,603	6,377,591	100,650,615	94.0%
27 Hernando	38,353,002	6,856,768	31,496,234	110,450,606	77.8%
28 Highlands	17,147,533	3,317,831	13,829,702	56,773,136	80.4%
29 Hillsborough	283,602,966	54,824,354	228,778,612	971,099,653	80.9%
30 Holmes	2,274,645	325,216	1,949,429	19,989,077	91.1%
31 Indian River	24,764,404	6,500,532	18,263,872	12,584,196	40.8%
32 Jackson	4,788,715	837,164	3,951,551	38,146,429	90.6%
33 Jefferson	5,254,221	1,295,350	3,958,871	1,947,162	33.0%
34 Lafayette	845,606	155,782	689,824	8,171,182	92.2%
35 Lake	81,968,508	16,369,856	65,598,652	173,812,270	72.6%
36 Lee	109,942,888	27,181,813	82,761,075	237,017,602	74.1%
37 Leon	42,825,415	8,199,837	34,625,578	133,213,035	79.4%
38 Levy	9,005,440	1,690,393	7,315,047	32,099,462	81.4%
39 Liberty	686,539	75,228	611,311	8,744,623	93.5%
40 Madison	2,568,476	508,583	2,059,893	10,296,832	83.3%
41 Manatee	56,434,108	12,787,479	43,646,629	142,451,215	76.5%
42 Marion	76,989,081	14,583,298	62,405,783	215,744,919	77.6%
43 Martin	14,258,576	3,623,275	10,635,301	9,719,781	47.8%
44 Monroe	12,696,442	5,635,170	7,061,272	3,191,014	31.1%
45 Nassau	19,076,829	4,871,497	14,205,332	24,347,562	63.2%
46 Okaloosa	33,243,519	6,928,632	26,314,887	121,895,489	82.2%
47 Okeechobee	6,139,420	1,223,736	4,915,684	29,113,593	85.6%
48 Orange	313,428,467	70,003,585	243,424,882	635,334,590	72.3%
49 Osceola	118,839,996	22,621,533	96,218,463	337,872,469	77.8%
50 Palm Beach	306,445,940	79,510,210	226,935,730	184,580,994	44.9%
51 Pasco	105,430,764	18,347,959	87,082,805	438,104,272	83.4%
52 Pinellas	171,218,914	44,433,959	126,784,955	102,602,906	44.7%
53 Polk	179,337,146	31,513,043	147,824,103	636,763,085	81.2%
54 Putnam	10,910,530	2,318,250	8,592,280	47,661,651	84.7%
55 St. Johns	64,200,454	14,019,931	50,180,523	182,014,610	78.4%
56 St. Lucie	76,639,309	14,990,285	61,649,024	208,344,022	77.2%
57 Santa Rosa	32,901,769	5,938,344	26,963,425	148,545,003	84.6%
58 Sarasota	52,130,299	14,517,548	37,612,751	17,081,998	31.2%
59 Seminole	114,191,905	23,070,546	91,121,359	246,128,441	73.0%
60 Sumter	5,194,118	1,203,160	3,990,958	8,196,728	67.3%
61 Suwannee	10,705,586	1,965,566	8,740,020	31,583,092	78.3%
62 Taylor	5,594,365	1,216,326	4,378,039	12,037,326	73.3%
63 Union	2,274,924	389,802	1,885,122	14,056,446	88.2%
64 Volusia	99,136,727	20,474,195	78,662,532	201,685,013	71.9%
65 Wakulla	4,041,912	706,725	3,335,187	32,178,000	90.6%
66 Walton	8,232,488	2,686,897	5,545,591	7,973,847	59.0%
67 Washington	4,325,621	855,161	3,470,460	20,348,186	85.4%
69 FAMU Lab School	0	0	0	4,615,231	100.0%
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	0	0	0	11,936,553	100.0%
72 FSU Lab - Broward	0	0	0	5,863,578	100.0%
73 FSU Lab - Leon	0	0	0	14,595,384	100.0%
74 UF Lab School	0	0	0	11,869,105	100.0%
75 Virtual School	0	0	0	328,388,919	100.0%
76 FSU Lab - Bay	0	0	0	2,855,049	100.0%
77 TSC	0	0	0	2,812,928	100.0%
State	4,504,572,735	991,615,424	3,512,957,311	9,161,709,925	72.3%

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Family Empowerment Scholarship (FES) Award Amounts

	FES - Educational Options (EO)			FES - Unique Abilities (UA)				
	101	102	103	111	112	113	254	255
District	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-
1 Alachua	8,368	7,780	7,587	10,532	9,944	9,751	21,617	34,771
2 Baker	9,129	8,507	8,303	11,293	10,671	10,467	23,141	37,053
3 Bay	8,455	7,867	7,674	10,619	10,031	9,838	21,704	34,858
4 Bradford	9,221	8,599	8,395	11,385	10,763	10,559	23,233	37,145
5 Brevard	8,423	7,835	7,642	10,587	9,999	9,806	21,672	34,826
6 Broward	8,541	7,939	7,742	10,705	10,103	9,906	22,099	35,559
7 Calhoun	9,468	8,846	8,642	11,632	11,010	10,806	23,480	37,392
8 Charlotte	8,856	8,268	8,075	11,020	10,432	10,239	22,105	35,259
9 Citrus	8,348	7,760	7,567	11,003	10,415	10,222	21,597	34,751
10 Clay	8,379	7,791	7,598	10,543	9,955	9,762	21,628	34,782
11 Collier	10,257	9,644	9,442	12,941	12,328	12,126	24,076	37,795
12 Columbia	8,784	8,162	7,958	11,011	10,389	10,185	22,796	36,708
13 Dade	8,792	8,183	7,983	10,956	10,347	10,147	22,521	36,151
14 DeSoto	9,099	8,477	8,273	11,729	11,107	10,903	23,111	37,023
15 Dixie	9,205	8,583	8,379	11,369	10,747	10,543	23,217	37,129
16 Duval	8,459	7,866	7,672	10,623	10,030	9,836	21,807	35,060
17 Escambia	8,452	7,864	7,671	10,616	10,028	9,835	21,701	34,855
18 Flagler	8,302	7,714	7,521	11,050	10,462	10,269	21,551	34,705
19 Franklin	10,349	9,727	9,523	12,513	11,891	11,687	24,361	38,273
20 Gadsden	9,047	8,425	8,221	11,211	10,589	10,385	23,059	36,971
21 Gilchrist	9,442	8,820	8,616	11,606	10,984	10,780	23,454	37,366
22 Glades	9,733	9,111	8,907	11,897	11,275	11,071	23,745	37,657
23 Gulf	10,148	9,526	9,322	12,312	11,690	11,486	24,160	38,072
24 Hamilton	9,433	8,811	8,607	11,970	11,348	11,144	23,445	37,357
25 Hardee	8,840	8,218	8,014	11,236	10,614	10,410	22,852	36,764
26 Hendry	8,522	7,900	7,696	10,686	10,064	9,860	22,534	36,446
27 Hernando	8,333	7,745	7,552	10,791	10,203	10,010	21,582	34,736
28 Highlands	8,775	8,153	7,949	10,939	10,317	10,113	22,787	36,699
29 Hillsborough	8,479	7,883	7,687	10,643	10,047	9,851	21,898	35,222
30 Holmes	9,406	8,784	8,580	11,578	10,956	10,752	23,418	37,330
31 Indian River	8,786	8,198	8,005	10,950	10,362	10,169	22,035	35,189
32 Jackson	9,152	8,530	8,326	11,316	10,694	10,490	23,164	37,076
33 Jefferson	10,421	9,799	9,595	12,991	12,369	12,165	24,433	38,345
34 Lafayette	9,533	8,911	8,707	11,697	11,075	10,871	23,545	37,457
35 Lake	8,330	7,742	7,549	10,494	9,906	9,713	21,579	34,733
36 Lee	8,830	8,240	8,047	11,396	10,806	10,613	22,123	35,320
37 Leon	8,421	7,833	7,640	10,971	10,383	10,190	21,670	34,824
38 Levy	9,255	8,633	8,429	11,419	10,797	10,593	23,267	37,179
39 Liberty	9,607	8,985	8,781	11,771	11,149	10,945	23,619	37,531
40 Madison	9,092	8,470	8,266	11,381	10,759	10,555	23,104	37,016
41 Manatee	8,427	7,839	7,646	10,591	10,003	9,810	21,679	34,835
42 Marion	8,352	7,764	7,571	10,516	9,928	9,735	21,601	34,755
43 Martin	9,220	8,632	8,439	11,384	10,796	10,603	22,469	35,623
44 Monroe	12,272	11,669	11,471	14,436	13,833	13,635	25,867	39,364
45 Nassau	8,870	8,282	8,089	11,034	10,446	10,253	22,119	35,273
46 Okaloosa	8,524	7,935	7,742	10,768	10,179	9,986	21,793	34,967
47 Okeechobee	8,918	8,296	8,092	11,082	10,460	10,256	22,930	36,842
48 Orange	8,468	7,876	7,681	10,632	10,040	9,845	21,812	35,061
49 Osceola	8,385	7,797	7,604	10,549	9,961	9,768	21,634	34,788
50 Palm Beach	8,936	8,330	8,131	11,100	10,494	10,295	22,596	36,157
51 Pasco	8,379	7,791	7,598	10,543	9,955	9,762	21,628	34,782
52 Pinellas	8,693	8,105	7,912	10,857	10,269	10,076	21,946	35,104
53 Polk	8,384	7,796	7,603	10,548	9,960	9,767	21,633	34,787
54 Putnam	9,020	8,398	8,194	11,184	10,562	10,358	23,032	36,944
55 St. Johns	8,464	7,876	7,683	10,628	10,040	9,847	21,713	34,867
56 St. Lucie	8,498	7,910	7,717	11,219	10,631	10,438	21,747	34,901
57 Santa Rosa	8,359	7,771	7,578	10,523	9,935	9,742	21,608	34,762
58 Sarasota	9,108	8,513	8,317	11,395	10,800	10,604	22,517	35,830
59 Seminole	8,425	7,837	7,644	10,589	10,001	9,808	21,674	34,828
60 Sumter	9,127	8,539	8,346	11,291	10,703	10,510	22,376	35,530
61 Suwannee	8,805	8,183	7,979	10,969	10,347	10,143	22,817	36,729
62 Taylor	9,074	8,452	8,248	11,238	10,616	10,412	23,086	36,998
63 Union	9,292	8,670	8,466	11,456	10,834	10,630	23,304	37,216
64 Volusia	8,287	7,699	7,506	10,451	9,863	9,670	21,536	34,690
65 Wakulla	8,818	8,196	7,992	10,982	10,360	10,156	22,830	36,742
66 Walton	10,382	9,794	9,601	12,585	11,997	11,804	23,631	36,785
67 Washington	9,433	8,811	8,607	11,597	10,975	10,771	23,445	37,357
69 FAMU Lab School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72 FSU Lab - Broward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73 FSU Lab - Leon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74 UF Lab School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 Virtual School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76 FSU Lab - Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77 TSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Family Empowerment Scholarship (FES) Funding

	FES - Educational Options (EO)		FES - Unique Abilities (UA)		Total	
	UFTE	Funds	UFTE	Funds	UFTE	Funds
District	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
1 Alachua	3,872.25	30,892,627	2,216.00	23,385,144	6,088.25	54,277,771
2 Baker	170.75	1,470,264	202.50	2,475,381	373.25	3,945,645
3 Bay	1,035.75	8,371,342	993.75	12,001,939	2,029.50	20,373,281
4 Bradford	436.75	3,847,085	205.00	2,383,115	641.75	6,230,200
5 Brevard	7,566.50	60,658,227	6,097.00	67,976,048	13,663.50	128,634,275
6 Broward	37,138.50	300,494,496	17,391.50	188,325,787	54,530.00	488,820,283
7 Calhoun	21.50	193,274	47.25	589,662	68.75	782,936
8 Charlotte	1,233.00	10,459,513	734.50	8,501,590	1,967.50	18,961,103
9 Citrus	1,430.25	11,404,662	767.25	8,468,838	2,197.50	19,873,500
10 Clay	1,969.75	15,675,345	1,608.50	18,137,765	3,578.25	33,813,110
11 Collier	3,213.00	31,439,192	1,654.00	21,814,126	4,867.00	53,253,318
12 Columbia	1,236.25	10,278,162	500.00	5,462,889	1,736.25	15,741,051
13 Dade	53,716.25	448,804,730	27,859.50	311,346,145	81,575.75	760,150,875
14 DeSoto	570.75	4,952,248	186.50	2,206,652	757.25	7,158,900
15 Dixie	162.25	1,404,931	69.00	772,433	231.25	2,177,364
16 Duval	20,443.00	164,053,624	8,154.25	87,557,987	28,597.25	251,611,611
17 Escambia	5,399.00	43,307,047	1,610.25	16,948,529	7,009.25	60,255,576
18 Flagler	1,580.00	12,524,566	873.50	9,668,113	2,453.50	22,192,679
19 Franklin	4.50	42,854	32.50	420,672	37.00	463,526
20 Gadsden	753.75	6,456,662	270.25	3,017,342	1,024.00	9,474,004
21 Gilchrist	216.00	1,946,745	174.75	2,136,988	390.75	4,083,733
22 Glades	100.50	921,473	51.25	599,587	151.75	1,521,060
23 Gulf	1.00	10,148	31.75	522,931	32.75	533,079
24 Hamilton	227.25	2,033,027	53.50	645,023	280.75	2,678,050
25 Hardee	88.25	751,740	134.25	1,624,304	222.50	2,376,044
26 Hendry	660.00	5,290,024	166.25	1,852,170	826.25	7,142,194
27 Hernando	2,356.75	18,697,692	1,725.00	19,655,310	4,081.75	38,353,002
28 Highlands	1,383.25	11,592,890	501.25	5,554,643	1,884.50	17,147,533
29 Hillsborough	21,521.75	173,306,488	9,860.25	110,296,478	31,382.00	283,602,966
30 Holmes	130.25	1,175,822	95.00	1,098,823	225.25	2,274,645
31 Indian River	1,620.75	13,568,071	1,001.50	11,196,333	2,622.25	24,764,404
32 Jackson	342.50	2,998,086	147.25	1,790,629	489.75	4,788,715
33 Jefferson	353.25	3,515,338	133.25	1,738,883	486.50	5,254,221
34 Lafayette	56.25	508,036	30.00	337,570	86.25	845,606
35 Lake	5,349.75	42,413,894	3,724.50	39,554,614	9,074.25	81,968,508
36 Lee	7,584.25	63,821,996	3,966.75	46,120,892	11,551.00	109,942,888
37 Leon	2,662.00	21,373,967	1,979.75	21,451,448	4,641.75	42,825,415
38 Levy	569.50	5,000,874	355.00	4,004,566	924.50	9,005,440
39 Liberty	4.25	39,382	35.75	647,157	40.00	686,539
40 Madison	202.00	1,744,725	74.75	823,751	276.75	2,568,476
41 Manatee	3,370.75	26,952,209	2,751.00	29,481,899	6,121.75	56,434,108
42 Marion	6,023.50	47,862,692	2,737.50	29,126,389	8,761.00	76,989,081
43 Martin	4.00	34,142	1,246.00	14,224,434	1,250.00	14,258,576
44 Monroe	589.25	7,004,195	381.25	5,692,247	970.50	12,696,442
45 Nassau	1,317.25	11,236,535	714.75	7,840,294	2,032.00	19,076,829
46 Okaloosa	1,957.00	16,040,325	1,544.75	17,203,194	3,501.75	33,243,519
47 Okeechobee	421.50	3,602,174	231.25	2,537,246	652.75	6,139,420
48 Orange	24,377.00	196,585,689	10,088.00	116,842,778	34,465.00	313,428,467
49 Osceola	8,937.75	71,057,225	4,307.25	47,782,771	13,245.00	118,839,996
50 Palm Beach	21,264.50	180,469,173	11,357.75	125,976,767	32,622.25	306,445,940
51 Pasco	5,974.25	47,722,291	5,087.00	57,708,473	11,061.25	105,430,764
52 Pinellas	13,253.00	109,457,791	5,526.25	61,761,123	18,779.25	171,218,914
53 Polk	12,383.00	98,690,083	7,376.50	80,647,063	19,759.50	179,337,146
54 Putnam	845.50	7,311,588	324.50	3,598,942	1,170.00	10,910,530
55 St. Johns	3,719.50	29,988,587	2,950.75	34,211,867	6,670.25	64,200,454
56 St. Lucie	4,499.75	36,607,751	3,559.50	40,031,558	8,059.25	76,639,309
57 Santa Rosa	2,467.00	19,679,652	1,212.75	13,222,117	3,679.75	32,901,769
58 Sarasota	3,406.50	29,649,533	1,890.00	22,480,766	5,296.50	52,130,299
59 Seminole	7,395.25	59,416,577	5,044.25	54,775,328	12,439.50	114,191,905
60 Sumter	33.50	292,253	391.00	4,901,865	424.50	5,194,118
61 Suwannee	881.00	7,339,327	315.75	3,366,259	1,196.75	10,705,586
62 Taylor	533.75	4,604,287	87.75	990,078	621.50	5,594,365
63 Union	165.50	1,481,190	68.50	793,734	234.00	2,274,924
64 Volusia	7,601.75	60,116,228	3,620.00	39,020,499	11,221.75	99,136,727
65 Wakulla	210.50	1,765,557	206.00	2,276,355	416.50	4,041,912
66 Walton	1.00	10,382	656.25	8,222,106	657.25	8,232,488
67 Washington	320.50	2,903,661	121.75	1,421,960	442.25	4,325,621
69 FAMU Lab School	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
72 FSU Lab - Broward	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
73 FSU Lab - Leon	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
74 UF Lab School	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
75 Virtual School	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
76 FSU Lab - Bay	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
77 TSC	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
State	319,337.00	2,615,322,366	169,512.75	1,889,250,369	488,849.75	4,504,572,735

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Unweighted FTE by Program

District	101	102	103	111	112	113	130	254	255	300	Grand Total
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-
1 Alachua	7,277.16	8,312.70	6,873.95	2,714.13	3,478.04	1,727.04	837.57	62.53	33.48	506.07	31,822.67
2 Baker	1,136.14	1,394.52	776.10	326.79	355.42	239.89	11.37	22.87	11.18	288.76	4,563.04
3 Bay	6,276.12	8,114.43	5,763.16	2,160.54	2,126.05	1,287.83	1,257.86	820.35	155.41	646.42	28,608.17
4 Bradford	824.29	910.59	501.11	267.86	345.15	237.90	23.30	21.71	5.32	76.11	3,213.34
5 Brevard	17,136.11	21,553.90	15,615.18	7,042.73	9,374.64	6,286.11	2,065.23	830.17	181.04	1,528.62	81,613.73
6 Broward	50,981.35	73,280.53	59,318.33	22,979.96	24,567.29	17,312.87	21,818.93	2,212.01	581.01	5,852.76	278,905.04
7 Calhoun	450.84	537.63	369.68	175.37	167.26	106.41	13.01	37.38	1.16	77.01	1,935.75
8 Charlotte	3,663.83	5,048.62	4,400.86	1,459.32	1,830.74	1,121.40	565.46	147.76	38.43	308.18	18,584.60
9 Citrus	3,861.69	4,852.88	3,633.97	1,223.31	1,585.27	690.32	94.19	143.83	12.58	467.82	16,565.86
10 Clay	8,078.64	10,882.32	8,219.81	3,565.31	4,670.00	2,827.30	1,217.59	458.73	89.84	1,039.66	41,049.20
11 Collier	8,632.30	13,637.66	9,979.44	2,824.35	4,671.98	3,523.47	5,655.03	739.41	126.13	854.22	50,643.99
12 Columbia	2,623.26	3,347.79	1,752.24	734.25	759.36	528.91	94.01	56.03	1.78	437.86	10,335.49
13 Dade	61,342.96	89,813.97	77,490.82	33,785.47	41,077.38	28,066.73	43,744.85	3,444.82	427.88	7,577.06	386,771.94
14 DeSoto	948.15	1,370.47	916.59	322.57	286.60	212.73	330.75	5.19	4.31	131.03	4,528.39
15 Dixie	618.15	958.61	392.08	186.79	145.55	94.33	20.76	14.00	0.97	85.48	2,516.72
16 Duval	35,469.17	42,109.20	29,639.93	10,860.57	14,815.73	10,324.47	8,634.06	1,418.17	198.01	1,742.23	155,211.54
17 Escambia	10,105.24	12,071.54	7,690.74	2,870.60	3,591.03	2,813.01	742.46	204.27	81.09	1,222.04	41,392.02
18 Flagler	3,350.58	4,476.69	3,191.94	1,005.38	1,383.30	1,081.26	485.80	126.36	37.58	432.52	15,571.41
19 Franklin	292.16	311.00	146.65	118.05	145.93	68.43	15.01	13.72	3.29	42.91	1,157.15
20 Gadsden	1,461.31	1,524.01	1,011.39	305.92	358.73	218.64	14.21	42.16	13.35	77.30	5,027.02
21 Gilchrist	630.99	835.76	548.80	240.80	295.54	177.81	69.95	69.62	7.42	125.80	3,002.49
22 Glades	463.45	647.57	283.60	137.06	207.21	84.85	73.99	13.03	3.51	22.16	1,936.43
23 Gulf	341.82	485.03	358.89	165.80	186.90	129.10	19.18	33.60	4.08	33.35	1,757.75
24 Hamilton	467.34	515.85	374.31	92.55	92.79	69.50	64.99	14.40	1.63	60.83	1,754.19
25 Hardee	930.52	1,364.27	879.46	279.78	296.82	186.38	188.19	18.03	5.59	168.89	4,317.93
26 Hendry	3,057.71	4,640.19	3,676.47	673.78	1,108.15	810.99	837.23	43.05	16.17	608.43	15,472.17
27 Hernando	5,720.23	8,101.20	5,555.97	2,053.91	2,198.15	1,537.76	648.95	341.43	70.44	674.75	26,902.79
28 Highlands	2,893.39	3,930.29	2,467.80	957.56	1,220.91	797.61	368.16	53.86	10.99	366.78	13,067.35
29 Hillsborough	48,790.77	65,327.19	49,327.99	14,712.29	21,330.60	11,144.40	18,289.99	2,209.05	427.15	5,522.26	237,081.69
30 Holmes	680.34	894.38	577.96	192.14	231.93	150.19	2.64	2.95	1.07	78.80	2,812.40
31 Indian River	3,994.86	5,048.00	3,680.01	1,322.04	1,711.22	1,196.94	657.41	247.95	40.33	386.62	18,285.38
32 Jackson	1,448.67	1,826.50	1,091.07	518.63	497.76	237.17	72.43	78.48	7.82	194.93	5,973.46
33 Jefferson	274.06	343.27	196.97	101.89	114.70	74.92	22.25	4.59	1.25	22.00	1,155.90
34 Lafayette	254.47	341.05	192.91	114.57	101.33	78.37	22.31	2.37	0.00	75.12	1,182.50
35 Lake	12,224.95	15,936.09	10,310.21	3,916.20	4,889.62	3,343.61	1,897.75	352.50	45.99	1,333.22	54,250.14
36 Lee	21,970.77	30,850.27	23,193.69	5,179.45	7,008.06	5,556.94	13,513.96	1,860.67	202.53	2,383.30	111,719.64
37 Leon	8,016.17	9,988.39	6,914.53	3,031.78	3,257.06	1,961.17	856.69	137.55	19.55	491.82	34,674.71
38 Levy	1,402.68	1,820.97	925.80	590.81	628.07	411.84	133.21	43.33	7.09	173.92	6,137.72
39 Liberty	211.03	336.36	201.57	120.58	93.07	54.15	8.21	42.97	11.44	51.30	1,130.68
40 Madison	516.74	641.68	417.22	168.91	171.75	93.12	2.55	9.67	1.10	89.76	2,112.50
41 Manatee	11,758.77	16,551.37	11,689.96	4,471.49	5,249.16	3,380.26	4,810.21	207.64	114.67	1,243.64	59,477.17
42 Marion	11,782.02	16,039.51	10,724.15	3,805.74	4,562.44	3,220.93	1,798.06	849.89	100.89	1,434.41	54,318.04
43 Martin	3,250.03	4,647.17	4,193.41	1,669.19	1,941.37	826.01	1,122.92	81.85	103.93	594.96	18,430.84
44 Monroe	1,662.73	2,183.06	1,564.84	759.15	928.40	605.61	1,103.89	64.57	17.97	226.01	9,116.23
45 Nassau	3,338.45	4,256.11	2,799.47	970.03	1,154.52	774.91	81.33	125.21	11.75	478.67	13,990.45
46 Okaloosa	7,359.89	9,515.65	6,763.25	2,387.91	2,773.28	1,916.91	1,150.00	278.70	106.59	714.77	32,966.95
47 Okeechobee	1,312.68	1,518.35	999.92	498.53	852.76	548.98	336.20	2.92	3.74	176.78	6,250.86
48 Orange	44,706.45	62,241.45	48,764.69	10,793.14	17,621.25	12,689.61	21,523.19	5,320.18	665.73	3,800.26	228,125.95
49 Osceola	15,847.28	24,225.98	18,479.22	4,557.45	5,895.76	4,507.81	9,001.82	927.69	165.37	1,756.57	85,364.95
50 Palm Beach	36,502.73	54,107.91	45,244.43	16,797.53	19,535.43	10,850.75	20,808.55	1,100.07	525.98	3,981.64	209,455.02
51 Pasco	20,494.21	26,971.03	20,309.42	5,800.91	9,080.25	5,186.86	3,195.40	1,926.41	247.74	1,794.26	95,006.49
52 Pinellas	18,981.35	25,379.85	21,080.18	7,645.99	10,406.66	4,849.07	3,335.81	1,192.86	192.64	2,612.75	95,677.16
53 Polk	27,653.32	36,213.42	26,512.50	9,044.84	11,835.52	8,901.10	8,774.98	824.64	1,012.68	3,228.06	134,001.06
54 Putnam	2,458.85	3,017.60	1,612.80	829.68	1,086.15	883.42	359.50	13.14	6.06	314.93	10,582.13
55 St. Johns	12,054.98	16,289.55	11,580.46	3,894.52	6,546.89	4,544.88	827.52	746.61	196.25	1,092.61	57,774.27
56 St. Lucie	11,677.76	15,890.43	11,820.96	4,451.55	4,098.13	2,959.07	3,742.97	128.51	30.37	1,308.04	56,107.79
57 Santa Rosa	6,915.54	9,440.81	7,028.61	1,956.65	2,539.98	1,854.38	283.23	668.83	69.69	559.63	31,317.35
58 Sarasota	9,156.79	12,684.62	10,357.31	3,521.84	5,458.41	3,000.72	3,017.09	825.60	135.71	928.63	49,086.72
59 Seminole	14,578.99	18,918.58	13,932.11	5,371.08	7,785.79	5,825.98	2,061.41	402.73	85.56	1,480.29	70,442.52
60 Sumter	2,443.33	3,160.12	1,788.34	960.93	1,149.19	701.06	375.64	128.13	19.67	377.64	11,104.05
61 Suwannee	1,494.55	2,116.93	1,377.77	429.62	557.17	375.99	170.07	2.21	1.00	201.64	6,726.95
62 Taylor	774.73	827.12	459.68	204.01	210.31	129.38	1.29	12.98	2.24	52.19	2,673.93
63 Union	481.22	700.53	270.92	150.13	255.90	112.73	0.00	6.04	1.97	99.95	2,079.39
64 Volusia	14,793.88	18,703.47	12,731.93	5,069.32	7,023.93	4,874.84	1,830.63	978.84	45.51	2,059.60	68,111.95
65 Wakulla	1,202.53	1,564.88	973.75	586.77	521.57	325.73	21.27	58.49	6.41	161.93	5,423.33
66 Walton	2,400.75	3,736.03	2,458.02	1,066.32	1,218.80	721.14	536.03	21.31	10.58	336.60	12,505.58
67 Washington	850.59	1,020.26	583.55	278.17	289.12	198.80	9.84	52.64	8.25	81.06	3,372.28
69 FAMU Lab School	176.26	178.42	123.92	7.00	14.35	9.00	4.85	0.00	0.00	12.52	526.32
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	226.87	369.21	660.72	27.62	39.59	4.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,329.61
72 FSU Lab - Broward	342.54	170.74	0.00	78.29	93.53	0.00	39.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	724.59
73 FSU Lab - Leon	383.45	616.09	456.24	48.05	121.60	81.04	10.20	0.00	0.00	93.28	1,809.95
74 UF Lab School	215.00	455.99	387.46	23.14	154.12	62.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.42	1,384.39
75 Virtual School	3,352.80	11,290.36	32,986.27	107.45	484.28	667.56	45.50	0.00	0.00	1,395.73	50,329.95
76 FSU Lab - Bay	0.00	0.00	303.73	0.00	0.00	22.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.71	362.58
77 TSC	0.00	25.00	331.97	0.00	0.00	31.16	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.63
State	629,451.73	863,410.97	680,211.16	227,763.84	292,862.70	192,509.96	215,772.48	33,349.26	6,777.94	68,980.28	3,211,090.32

2026-27 FEFP HB 5001E Calculation
Unweighted FTE

District	Basic Education Grades K-3 101 & 111 -1-	Basic Education Grades 4-8 102 & 112 -2-	Basic Education Grades 9-12 103 & 113 -3-	ESOL/Intensive English Grades K-12 130 -4-	ESE Support Level IV 254 -5-	ESE Support Level V 255 -6-	Career Education Grades 9-12 300 -7-	Total Unweighted FTE -8-
1 Alachua	9,991.29	11,790.74	8,600.99	837.57	62.53	33.48	506.07	31,822.67
2 Baker	1,462.93	1,749.94	1,015.99	11.37	22.87	11.18	288.76	4,563.04
3 Bay	8,436.66	10,240.48	7,050.99	1,257.86	820.35	155.41	646.42	28,608.17
4 Bradford	1,092.15	1,255.74	739.01	23.30	21.71	5.32	76.11	3,213.34
5 Brevard	24,178.84	30,928.54	21,901.29	2,065.23	830.17	181.04	1,528.62	81,613.73
6 Broward	73,961.31	97,847.82	76,631.20	21,818.93	2,212.01	581.01	5,852.76	278,905.04
7 Calhoun	626.21	704.89	476.09	13.01	37.38	1.16	77.01	1,935.75
8 Charlotte	5,123.15	6,879.36	5,522.26	565.46	147.76	38.43	308.18	18,584.60
9 Citrus	5,085.00	6,438.15	4,324.29	94.19	143.83	12.58	467.82	16,565.86
10 Clay	11,643.95	15,552.32	11,047.11	1,217.59	458.73	89.84	1,039.66	41,049.20
11 Collier	11,456.65	18,309.64	13,502.91	5,655.03	739.41	126.13	854.22	50,643.99
12 Columbia	3,357.51	4,107.15	2,281.15	94.01	56.03	1.78	437.86	10,335.49
13 Dade	95,128.43	130,891.35	105,557.55	43,744.85	3,444.82	427.88	7,577.06	386,771.94
14 DeSoto	1,270.72	1,657.07	1,129.32	330.75	5.19	4.31	131.03	4,528.39
15 Dixie	804.94	1,104.16	486.41	20.76	14.00	0.97	85.48	2,516.72
16 Duval	46,329.74	56,924.93	39,964.40	8,634.06	1,418.17	198.01	1,742.23	155,211.54
17 Escambia	12,975.84	15,662.57	10,503.75	742.46	204.27	81.09	1,222.04	41,392.02
18 Flagler	4,355.96	5,859.99	4,273.20	485.80	126.36	37.58	432.52	15,571.41
19 Franklin	410.21	456.93	215.08	15.01	13.72	3.29	42.91	1,157.15
20 Gadsden	1,767.23	1,882.74	1,230.03	14.21	42.16	13.35	77.30	5,027.02
21 Gilchrist	871.79	1,131.30	726.61	69.95	69.62	7.42	125.80	3,002.49
22 Glades	600.51	854.78	368.45	73.99	13.03	3.51	22.16	1,936.43
23 Gulf	507.62	671.93	487.99	19.18	33.60	4.08	33.35	1,757.75
24 Hamilton	559.89	608.64	443.81	64.99	14.40	1.63	60.83	1,754.19
25 Hardee	1,210.30	1,661.09	1,065.84	188.19	18.03	5.59	168.89	4,317.93
26 Hendry	3,731.49	5,748.34	4,487.46	837.23	43.05	16.17	608.43	15,472.17
27 Hernando	7,774.14	10,299.35	7,093.73	648.95	341.43	70.44	674.75	26,902.79
28 Highlands	3,850.95	5,151.20	3,265.41	368.16	53.86	10.99	366.78	13,067.35
29 Hillsborough	63,503.06	86,657.79	60,472.39	18,289.99	2,209.05	427.15	5,522.26	237,081.69
30 Holmes	872.48	1,126.31	728.15	2.64	2.95	1.07	78.80	2,812.40
31 Indian River	5,316.90	6,759.22	4,876.95	657.41	247.95	40.33	386.62	18,285.38
32 Jackson	1,967.30	2,324.26	1,328.24	72.43	78.48	7.82	194.93	5,973.46
33 Jefferson	375.95	457.97	271.89	22.25	4.59	1.25	22.00	1,155.90
34 Lafayette	369.04	442.38	271.28	22.31	2.37	0.00	75.12	1,182.50
35 Lake	16,141.15	20,825.71	13,653.82	1,897.75	352.50	45.99	1,333.22	54,250.14
36 Lee	27,150.22	37,858.33	28,750.63	13,513.96	1,860.67	202.53	2,383.30	111,719.64
37 Leon	11,047.95	13,245.45	8,875.70	856.69	137.55	19.55	491.82	34,674.71
38 Levy	1,993.49	2,449.04	1,337.64	133.21	43.33	7.09	173.92	6,137.72
39 Liberty	331.61	429.43	255.72	8.21	42.97	11.44	51.30	1,130.68
40 Madison	685.65	813.43	510.34	2.55	9.67	1.10	89.76	2,112.50
41 Manatee	16,230.26	21,800.53	15,070.22	4,810.21	207.64	114.67	1,243.64	59,477.17
42 Marion	15,587.76	20,601.95	13,945.08	1,798.06	849.89	100.89	1,434.41	54,318.04
43 Martin	4,919.22	6,588.54	5,019.42	1,122.92	81.85	103.93	594.96	18,430.84
44 Monroe	2,421.88	3,111.46	2,170.45	1,103.89	64.57	17.97	226.01	9,116.23
45 Nassau	4,308.48	5,410.63	3,574.38	81.33	125.21	11.75	478.67	13,990.45
46 Okaloosa	9,747.80	12,288.93	8,680.16	1,150.00	278.70	106.59	714.77	32,966.95
47 Okeechobee	1,811.21	2,371.11	1,548.90	336.20	2.92	3.74	176.78	6,250.86
48 Orange	55,499.59	79,862.70	61,454.30	21,523.19	5,320.18	665.73	3,800.26	228,125.95
49 Osceola	20,404.73	30,121.74	22,987.03	9,001.82	927.69	165.37	1,756.57	85,364.95
50 Palm Beach	53,300.26	73,643.34	56,095.18	20,808.55	1,100.07	525.98	3,981.64	209,455.02
51 Pasco	26,295.12	36,051.28	25,496.28	3,195.40	1,926.41	247.74	1,794.26	95,006.49
52 Pinellas	26,627.34	35,786.51	25,929.25	3,335.81	1,192.86	192.64	2,612.75	95,677.16
53 Polk	36,698.16	48,048.94	35,413.60	8,774.98	824.64	1,012.68	3,228.06	134,001.06
54 Putnam	3,288.53	4,103.75	2,496.22	359.50	13.14	6.06	314.93	10,582.13
55 St. Johns	15,949.50	22,836.44	16,125.34	827.52	746.61	196.25	1,092.61	57,774.27
56 St. Lucie	16,129.31	19,988.56	14,780.03	3,742.97	128.51	30.37	1,308.04	56,107.79
57 Santa Rosa	8,872.19	11,980.79	8,882.99	283.23	668.83	69.69	559.63	31,317.35
58 Sarasota	12,678.63	18,143.03	13,358.03	3,017.09	825.60	135.71	928.63	49,086.72
59 Seminole	19,950.07	26,704.37	19,758.09	2,061.41	402.73	85.56	1,480.29	70,442.52
60 Sumter	3,404.26	4,309.31	2,489.40	375.64	128.13	19.67	377.64	11,104.05
61 Suwannee	1,924.17	2,674.10	1,753.76	170.07	2.21	1.00	201.64	6,726.95
62 Taylor	978.74	1,037.43	589.06	1.29	12.98	2.24	52.19	2,673.93
63 Union	631.35	956.43	383.65	0.00	6.04	1.97	99.95	2,079.39
64 Volusia	19,863.20	25,727.40	17,606.77	1,830.63	978.84	45.51	2,059.60	68,111.95
65 Wakulla	1,789.30	2,086.45	1,299.48	21.27	58.49	6.41	161.93	5,423.33
66 Walton	3,467.07	4,954.83	3,179.16	536.03	21.31	10.58	336.60	12,505.58
67 Washington	1,128.76	1,309.38	782.35	9.84	52.64	8.25	81.06	3,372.28
69 FAMU Lab School	183.26	192.77	132.92	4.85	0.00	0.00	12.52	526.32
70 FAU Lab - Palm Beach	254.49	408.80	664.72	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,329.61
72 FSU Lab - Broward	420.83	264.27	0.00	39.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	724.59
73 FSU Lab - Leon	431.50	737.69	537.28	10.20	0.00	0.00	93.28	1,809.95
74 UF Lab School	238.14	610.11	449.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.42	1,384.39
75 Virtual School	3,460.25	11,774.64	33,653.83	45.50	0.00	0.00	1,395.73	50,329.95
76 FSU Lab - Bay	0.00	0.00	325.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.71	362.58
77 TSC	0.00	25.00	363.13	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.63
State	857,215.57	1,156,273.67	872,721.12	215,772.48	33,349.26	6,777.94	68,980.28	3,211,090.32

The **Florida Education Association** is the state's largest association of professional employees, with more than 120,000 members. We are affiliated nationally with the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), the National Education Association (NEA) and the national AFL-CIO.

FLORIDA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

213 South Adams Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301

850-201-2800 | 888-807-8007

www.feaweb.org/session

Facebook.com/floridaea

Twitter.com/floridaea

Instagram.com/floridaea

Facebook.com/feaenespanol

Twitter.com/enespanolfea

Instagram.com/fea_enespanol