

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCS for HB 423 Higher Education
SPONSOR(S): Post-Secondary Education Subcommittee
TIED BILLS: None **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 4

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Post-Secondary Education Subcommittee		Bishop	Bishop

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill establishes the “Excellence in Higher Education Act of 2018”. Specifically, the bill:

- Modifies state university performance funding metrics and requires the Board of Governors (BOG) to develop and implement a performance agreement with each university, establishing baseline benchmarks unique to each university.
- Requires the BOG to work with each university to establish 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, and 4-year improvement benchmarks for determining eligibility for performance funding.
- Requires the BOG, in consultation with the state universities, to submit to the Governor, Senate President and Speaker a plan for transitioning from the current partial performance-based funding model to a complete performance-based continuous improvement funding model focused on outcomes.
- Revises excellence standards for the Preeminent State Research Universities Program.
- Revises requirements for SUS institution direct-support organizations (DSO).
- Expands the Florida Bright Futures Academic Scholars (FAS) award to cover 100 percent of tuition and specified fees plus \$300 per fall and spring semester for textbooks and college-related expenses and the Florida Bright Futures Medallion Scholars award to cover 75 percent of tuition and fees.
- Authorizes the use of the Bright Futures Scholarship during the summer-term if funding provided in the General Appropriations Act (GAA).
- Expands eligibility for the Benacquisto Scholarship Program to include eligible out-of-state students.
- Revises the state-to-private match requirements for the First Generation Matching Grant Program.
- Establishes the Florida Farmworker Student Scholarship Program for farmworkers and their children.
- Requires each state university board of trustees to adopt an undergraduate block tuition policy for implementation beginning fall 2019.
- Establishes the World Class Faculty and Scholar Program to support the efforts of state universities to recruit and retain exemplary faculty and research scholars.
- Establishes the State University Professional and Graduate Degree Excellence Program to enhance the quality and excellence of state university programs in medicine, law, and business.
- Revises the statewide articulation agreement to include a reverse transfer agreement for Florida College System (FCS) associate in arts degree (AA) transfer students who transfer to a state university prior to earning the AA degree.
- Allows FCS institutions to require students to take the college placement test for diagnostic purposes.
- Requires the BOG to match certain student information with state and federal educational and employment records and to enter into an agreement with the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) that allows access to individual reemployment assistance wage reports for auditing and evaluation purposes;
- Requires that the ratio of state university students to administrators may not exceed the ratio of students to faculty.
- Requires the University of South Florida (USF) to develop and implement a plan for phasing-out the separate Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges (SACSCOC) accreditation of the USF St Petersburg and USF Manatee/Sarasota campuses.

This bill includes initiatives which increase state funding requirements. See Fiscal Comments.

Subject to the Governor’s veto powers, the effective date of this bill is July 1, 2018, except as otherwise expressly provided.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: pcs0423.PSE

DATE: 1/12/2018

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

Board of Governors Powers and Duties Relating to Accountability

The BOG is required to develop a strategic plan specifying goals and objectives for the State University System (SUS) and each constituent university, including each university's contribution to overall system goals and objectives.¹

The strategic plan must include criteria for designating baccalaureate degree and master's degree programs at specified universities as high-demand programs of emphasis.² Fifty percent of the criteria for designation as high-demand programs of emphasis must be based on achievement of performance outcome thresholds determined by the BOG, and 50 percent of the criteria must be based on achievement of performance outcome thresholds specifically linked to:³

- job placement in employment of 36 hours or more per week and average full-time wages of graduates of the degree programs 1 year and 5 years after graduation; and
- data-driven gap analyses, conducted by the BOG, of the state's job market demands and the outlook for jobs that require a baccalaureate or higher degree.

The BOG is also required to develop an accountability plan for the SUS and each constituent university. The accountability plan must be submitted as part of the legislative budget request and address institutional and system achievement goals and objectives specified in the strategic plan.⁴

In May 2012, the Chair of the BOG issued a call to action to education, business and workforce, and legislative leaders to address Florida's need for future baccalaureate degree attainment.⁵ In response to the call, the Commission on Higher Education Access and Educational Attainment (Commission), composed of seven members, was established. Among the major products from the Commission's work was a sustainable method for conducting a gap analysis of baccalaureate level workforce demand.⁶

Preeminent State Research Universities Program

The Preeminent State Research Universities Program is a collaborative partnership between the BOG and the Legislature to raise the academic and research preeminence of the highest performing state research universities in Florida.⁷ A state university that meets 11 of the 12 academic and research excellence standards specified in law⁸ is designated a "preeminent state research university."⁹

¹ Section 1001.706(5)(b), F.S.

² Section 1001.706(5)(b)4., F.S.

³ *Id.*

⁴ Section 1001.706(5)(c), F.S.

⁵ Board of Governors, *Aligning Workforce and Higher Education for Florida's Future* (Nov. 21, 2013), available at http://www.flbog.edu/about/doc/commission-materials/Access-and-Attainment-Comm-FINAL-REPORT-10_29_13_rev.docx.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Section 1001.7065(1), F.S.

⁸ Section 1001.7065(2), F.S. The standards include: incoming freshman academic characteristics (average weighted GPA and average SAT score); institutional ranking nationally; freshman retention rate; six-year graduation rate; national academy membership of institution faculty; research expenditures (2 measures); research expenditure national ranking; patents awarded annually; doctoral degrees awarded annually; postdoctoral appointees annually; and institutional endowment.

⁹ Section 1001.7065(3)(a), F.S.

Currently, the University of Florida and the Florida State University are designated as preeminent state research universities.¹⁰

A state research university that meets at least 6 of the 12 standards is designated as an “emerging preeminent state research university.”¹¹ Currently, the University of Central Florida and the Tampa campus of the University of South Florida are designated as emerging preeminent state research universities.^{12,13} Each designated emerging preeminent state research university receives an amount of funding that is equal to one-half of the total increased amount awarded to each designated preeminent state research university.

Unique Courses

A university that is designated a preeminent state research university may require its incoming first-time-in-college (FTIC) students to take a six-credit set of unique courses.¹⁴ The university may stipulate that credit for such courses may not be earned through any acceleration mechanism¹⁵ or any other transfer credit specifically determined by the university.¹⁶

Programs of National Excellence

The BOG is encouraged to establish standards and measures to identify individual programs in state universities that objectively reflect national excellence and make recommendations to the Legislature for ways to enhance and promote such programs.¹⁷

State University System Performance-Based Incentive

Each fiscal year, the amount of funds available for allocation to the state universities based on the performance-based funding model consists of the state’s investment in performance funding plus institutional investments, which include funds deducted from the base funding of each state university in an amount provided in the General Appropriations Act (GAA).¹⁸

The SUS Performance-Based Incentive is awarded to state universities using performance-based metrics¹⁹ adopted by the BOG.²⁰ The current metrics selected by the BOG include the following:²¹

- Percent of bachelor’s graduates employed (earning \$25,000+) and/or continuing their education further 1 year after graduation;
- Median average full-time wages of undergraduates employed in Florida 1 year after graduation;
- Average cost to the student (net tuition and fees per 120 semester credit hours);
- Six year graduation rate (full-time and part-time FTIC);

¹⁰ Board of Governors, State University System of Florida, *System Summary of University Work Plans 2016*, at 10, available at http://www.flbog.edu/about/_doc/budget/workplan_2016/2016_SYSTEM_WORK_PLAN_2016-09-09.pdf

¹¹ Section 1001.7065(3)(b), F.S.

¹² Board of Governors, State University System of Florida, *Meeting Minutes* (September 22, 2016), available at http://www.flbog.edu/documents_meetings/0202_1035_7803_9.2.2%20BOG_minutes%202016_09_22.pdf

¹³ Board of Governors, State University System of Florida, *Minutes* (June 22-23, 2016) available at http://www.flbog.edu/documents_meetings/0201_1020_7637_13.2.2%20BOG_minutes%202016_06_23.pdf

¹⁴ Section 1001.7065(6), F.S.

¹⁵ Acceleration mechanisms include Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE), credit by examination, and dual enrollment.

¹⁶ Section 1001.7065(6), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 1001.7065(8), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 1001.92(2), F.S.

¹⁹ Board of Governors, *Performance Funding Model Overview*, available at http://www.flbog.edu/about/budget/docs/performance_funding/Overview-Doc-Performance-Funding-10-Metric-Model-Condensed-Version.pdf.

²⁰ Section 1001.92(1), F.S.

²¹ Board of Governors, *Performance Funding Model Overview*, available at http://www.flbog.edu/about/budget/docs/performance_funding/Overview-Doc-Performance-Funding-10-Metric-Model-Condensed-Version.pdf

- Academic progress rate (2nd year retention with GPA above 2.0);
- Bachelor’s degrees awarded in areas of strategic emphasis (includes STEM);
- University access rate (percent of undergraduates with a Pell grant);
- Graduate degrees awarded in areas of strategic emphasis (includes STEM)²²;
- Board of Governors choice
 - Percent of baccalaureate degrees awarded without excess hours (FAMU, FAU, FGCU, FIU, UCF, UNF, USF, UWF)
 - Number of faculty awards (FSU, UF)
 - National ranking – Top 50 (NCF)
- Board of Trustees choice.

The BOG must adopt benchmarks to evaluate each state university’s performance on the metrics.²³ The evaluation measures a state university’s achievement of institutional excellence or need for improvement, which determines the university’s eligibility to receive performance funding.²⁴

The BOG assigns points for both excellence and improvement and the higher point value on each metric is counted toward each university’s total score. A university must earn more than 50 points (out of a possible 100) to be eligible for the state investment in performance funding. However, the three lowest scoring institutions are not eligible for the state’s investment in performance funding regardless of whether they earn more than 50 points. In addition, any university that earns 50 points or less has its institutional investment withheld and is required to submit an improvement plan to the BOG. If improvement is demonstrated according to the approved improvement plan, the institutional investment will be restored.²⁵

State University Direct Support Organizations

A university direct-support organization (DSO) is a Florida corporation not for profit, incorporated under the provisions of chapter 617 and approved by the Department of State²⁶. Each of the 12 state universities have at least one DSO. The DSOs are organized and operated exclusively to receive, hold, invest, and administer property and to make expenditures to, or for the benefit of, a state university.²⁷ Each DSO has been reviewed and certified by the university BOT to be operating in a manner consistent with the goals of the university and in the best interest of the state.²⁸

The university BOTs are currently authorized to permit the use of property, facilities, and personal services at their university by the DSO.²⁹ “Personal services” includes full-time or part-time personnel as well as payroll processing.³⁰ Currently, 10 of the state universities allow their DSOs to use personal services which are funded through university funds.

The university DSOs are currently prohibited from giving, either directly or indirectly, any gift to a political committee for any purpose other than those certified by a majority roll call vote of the governing board of the DSO at a regularly scheduled meeting as being directly related to the educational mission of the institution.³¹

²² New College of Florida substitutes Freshman graduating in Top 10% of high school class for this metric.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Board of Governors, *Performance Funding Model Overview*, available at

http://www.flbog.edu/about/budget/docs/performance_funding/Overview-Doc-Performance-Funding-10-Metric-Model-Condensed-Version.pdf

²⁶ Section 1004.28(1)(a)(1), F.S.

²⁷ Section 1004.28(1)(a)(2), F.S.

²⁸ Section 1004.28(1)(a)(3), F.S.

²⁹ Section 1004.28(2)(a), F.S.

³⁰ Section 1004.28(1)(b), F.S.

³¹ Section 1004.28(4), F.S.

Currently, all records of the DSOs other than the auditor's report, management letter, and any supplemental data requested by the BOG, university BOT, the Auditor General, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability are confidential.³²

State University Research and Development

According to the BOG, for Florida to "secure its place as a national leader in the 21st century, it must prove competitive in discovery and innovation."³³ The stronger the universities and the State of Florida are in research and development (R&D) performance and reputation, the more competitive Florida becomes in attracting and retaining the best and most promising faculty, students, staff, and companies.³⁴

In a 2014-15 National Science Foundation survey of R&D spending across the United States, the State of Florida ranked 4th on total research and development expenditures among public universities, behind California, Texas, and Michigan.³⁵ States with strong and competitive research enterprises support the research infrastructure within their state with a wide range of statewide grant programs to make their state universities more competitive for federal grant opportunities.³⁶

In Florida, the state universities have identified the need for funding to support university efforts to:³⁷

- increase research capacity, output, and impact through targeted cluster hiring of talented faculty and strategic investments in research infrastructure;
- increase and enhance undergraduate student participation in research through undergraduate research programs; and connect university research to Florida's industry and economic development through industry-sponsored research at state universities and research commercialization activities.

Statewide Articulation Agreement

The SBE and the BOG are required to enter into a statewide articulation agreement to preserve Florida's "2+2" system of articulation, facilitate the seamless articulation of student credit across and among Florida's education entities, and reinforce the articulation and admission policies specified in law.³⁸

The articulation agreement must provide that every associate in arts graduate of an FCS institution has met all general education requirements, has indicated a baccalaureate institution and program of interest by the time the student earns 30 semester hours, and must be granted admission to the upper division, with certain exceptions,³⁹ of a state university or an FCS institution that offers a baccalaureate degree.⁴⁰ However, eligibility for admission to a state university does not provide to a transfer student guaranteed admission to the specific university or degree program that the student chooses.⁴¹

³² Section 1004.28(5)(b), F.S.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ Email. Board of Governors (Jan. 12, 2017)

³⁶ Board of Governors, *Draft of Advancing Research and Innovation Legislative Budget Request*, Presentation to the Board of Governors Task Force on University Research (Sept. 22, 2016), available at [http://www.flbog.edu/documents_meetings/0201_1017_7616_10.3.2%20TF-RSRCH%2003b%20LBR%20Request%20VPRs%20_2017_18%201aug2016%20Form%201%20\(002\)_JMI.pdf](http://www.flbog.edu/documents_meetings/0201_1017_7616_10.3.2%20TF-RSRCH%2003b%20LBR%20Request%20VPRs%20_2017_18%201aug2016%20Form%201%20(002)_JMI.pdf).

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ Section 1007.23(1), F.S.

³⁹ Section 1007.23(2)(a), F.S., exceptions include limited access programs, teacher certification programs, and those requiring an audition.

⁴⁰ Section 1007.23(2)(a), F.S.

⁴¹ Board of Governors Regulation 6.004(2)(b)

Developmental Education

Developmental education is instruction through which a high school graduate who applies for any college credit program may attain the communication and computation skills necessary to successfully complete college credit instruction.⁴² Developmental education may be delivered through a variety of delivery strategies described in law.⁴³

Each FCS institution BOT must develop a plan to implement the developmental education strategies defined in law⁴⁴ and rules⁴⁵ of the SBE.⁴⁶ A university BOT may contract with a FCS institution to provide developmental education services for their students in need of developmental education.⁴⁷ Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University (FAMU) is also authorized to offer developmental education.⁴⁸

During the 2013 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 1720 revised requirements relating to common placement testing.⁴⁹ The bill exempted any student who entered 9th grade in a Florida public school in the 2003-2004, or any year thereafter, and earned a standard high school diploma from taking the common placement test.

Prior to 2015, high schools were required to administer the Postsecondary Education Readiness Test (PERT) to all students in 11th grade who scored at Level 2 or 3 on the statewide, standardized 10th grade ELA assessment or Levels 2 through 4 on the Algebra I EOC assessment.⁵⁰ Students who demonstrated college readiness by achieving scores established by the state board on alternate assessments were not required to take the PERT. However, when a student did not achieve the minimum scores necessary to demonstrate college readiness on either the PERT or an alternative assessment, the school was required to use the test results to advise the student of identified deficiencies and provide appropriate postsecondary preparatory instruction during his or her 12th grade year. The student was required to complete the postsecondary preparatory instruction prior to high school graduation.⁵¹ This requirement ensured that college readiness skills were assessed in high school and remediation was provided for any skill deficiencies prior to graduation. However, in an effort to reduce duplicative and excessive assessments, the legislature repealed the requirement to administer the PERT in high school.

Block Tuition

The BOG is authorized to approve a proposal from a university BOT to implement flexible tuition⁵² policies including, but not limited to, block tuition.⁵³ The block tuition policy for resident undergraduate students or undergraduate-level courses must be based on the established per-credit-hour

⁴² Section 1008.02(1), F.S.

⁴³ *Id.* Strategies include modularized instruction that is customized and targeted to address specific skills gaps, compressed course structures that accelerate student progression from developmental instruction to college level coursework, contextualized developmental instruction that is related to meta-majors, and corequisite developmental instruction or tutoring that supplements credit instruction while a student is concurrently enrolled in a credit-bearing course.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Rule 6A-14.030(12), F.A.C.

⁴⁶ Section 1008.30(5)(a), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 1008.30(5)(c), F.S.

⁴⁸ Board of Governors Regulation 6.008(1).

⁴⁹ Florida Senate Staff Analysis for SB 1720 (2013). *Available at:*

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2013/1720/Analyses/2013s1720.ap.PDF>

⁵⁰ Section 1008.30(3), F.S. (2014)

⁵¹ Florida House of Representatives Staff Analysis for HB 7069 (2015). *Available at:*

<http://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2015/7069/Analyses/h7069z.EDC.PDF>

⁵² Section 1009.01, F.S., defines tuition as the basic fee charged to a student for instruction provided by a public postsecondary education institution in this state.

⁵³ Section 1009.24(15)(a), F.S.

undergraduate tuition.⁵⁴ The block tuition policy for nonresident undergraduate students must be based on the established per-credit-hour undergraduate tuition and out-of-state fee.⁵⁵ The BOG has not received a block tuition policy proposal for approval from any state university.⁵⁶

Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program

The Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program (Bright Futures) was established in 1997⁵⁷ as a lottery-funded scholarship program to reward a Florida high school graduate who merits recognition for high academic achievement. The student must enroll in a degree program, certificate program, or applied technology diploma program at an eligible public or private postsecondary education institution⁵⁸ in Florida after graduating from high school.⁵⁹ Bright Futures consists of three types of awards:⁶⁰

- Florida Academic Scholars (FAS);⁶¹
- Florida Medallion Scholars (FMS);⁶² and
- Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars (FGSV) and Florida Gold Seal CAPE Scholars.⁶³

Bright Futures program award amounts are specified annually in the GAA.⁶⁴ The 2017-2018 GAA provides FAS awards equal to 100 percent of tuition and applicable fees, and an additional \$300 each fall and spring semester for textbooks and college-related expenses.⁶⁵ The applicable fees include the activity and service fee, health fee, athletic fee, financial aid fee, capital improvement fee, campus access/transportation fee, technology fee, and the tuition differential fee.⁶⁶ However, current law prohibits both the technology fee and tuition differential fee from being included in any Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program award.⁶⁷ The Department of Education (DOE) authorized these fees to be included in the 2017-2018 FAS awards⁶⁸ as appropriated in the 2017-2018 GAA. Students attending a private postsecondary education institution receive a comparable amount.⁶⁹

A student may use a Bright Futures award for summer term enrollment if funds are available.⁷⁰ However, funds have not been appropriated for Bright Futures summer term awards since the 2000-2001 fiscal year.⁷¹

⁵⁴ Section 1009.24(15)(a)3., F.S.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ Board of Governors, *2017 Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 2* (Jan. 18, 2017), at 4.

⁵⁷ Section 2, ch. 1997-77, L.O.F.

⁵⁸ A student who receives any award under the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program, who is enrolled in a nonpublic postsecondary education institution, and who is assessed tuition and fees that are the same as those of a full-time student at that institution, receives a fixed award calculated by using the average tuition and fee calculation as prescribed by the Department of Education for full-time attendance at a public postsecondary education institution at the comparable level. Section 1009.538, F.S.

⁵⁹ Sections 1009.53(1) and 1009.531(2)(a)-(c), F.S. Starting with 2012-2013 graduates, a student graduating from high school is able to accept an initial award for 2 years following high school and to accept a renewal award for 5 years following high school graduation.

⁶⁰ Section 1009.53(2), F.S.

⁶¹ Section 1009.534, F.S.

⁶² Section 1009.535, F.S.

⁶³ Section 1009.536, F.S.

⁶⁴ Sections 1009.534(2), 1009.535(2), and 1009.536(3), F.S.

⁶⁵ Specific Appropriation 4, 2017-70, L.O.F. The 2017-2018 GAA also provides FMS awards at \$77 at 4-year institutions, \$63 at 2-year institutions, \$53 for upper-division programs at Florida Colleges, and \$39 for career and technical centers. *Id.*

⁶⁶ Florida Department of Education, 2017-18 Bright Futures Scholarship Program Award Amounts Update, July 12, 2017, *available at* <http://edr.state.fl.us/content/conferences/financialaid/DOEMemorandum.pdf>.

⁶⁷ Sections 1009.22(7), 1009.23(10), 1009.24(13) and (16), F.S.

⁶⁸ Florida Department of Education, 2017-18 Bright Futures Scholarship Program Award Amounts Update, July 12, 2017, *available at* <http://edr.state.fl.us/content/conferences/financialaid/DOEMemorandum.pdf>.

⁶⁹ Section 1009.538, F.S.

⁷⁰ Section 1009.53 (9), F.S.

⁷¹ Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research, Student Financial Aid Impact Conference (March 2015), *available at* <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/financialaidimpact/archives/150303financialaidimpact.pdf>.

First Generation Matching Grant Program

The First Generation Matching Grant Program was established in 2006⁷² to enable each state university to provide donors with a matching grant incentive for contributions to create grant-based student financial aid for undergraduate students who demonstrate financial need and whose parents have not earned a baccalaureate degree.⁷³ Funds appropriated for the program must be allocated by the Office of Student Financial Assistance (within the DOE) to match private contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis.⁷⁴

Benacquisto Scholarship Program

The Benacquisto Scholarship Program, created in 2014,⁷⁵ rewards any Florida high school graduate who receives recognition as a National Merit Scholar (NMS) or National Achievement Scholar (NAS) and who enrolls in a baccalaureate degree program at an eligible Florida public or independent postsecondary education institution.⁷⁶ Among other statutory eligibility requirements,⁷⁷ the student must earn a standard Florida high school diploma or equivalent and be a state resident.⁷⁸

The award amounts are as follows:

- At a Florida public postsecondary education institution the award is equal to the institutional cost of attendance less the sum of the student's Bright Futures Scholarship and NMS or NAS award;^{79,80}
- At a Florida independent postsecondary education institution the award is equal to the highest cost of attendance at a Florida public university, as reported by the BOG, less the sum of the student's Bright Futures Scholarship and NMS or NAS award.⁸¹

Stanley G. Tate Florida Prepaid College Program

The Florida Prepaid College Program (Prepaid Program) provides families an affordable and secure way to save for tuition and specified fees at Florida's postsecondary institutions.⁸² The Prepaid Program allows a family to pay for tuition and specified fees in advance of enrollment in a state postsecondary institution at a rate lower than the projected corresponding cost at the time of actual enrollment.⁸³ These payments are invested in a manner that yields sufficient interest to generate the difference between the prepaid amount and the cost of tuition and specified fees at the time of actual enrollment. For the Fall 2014 semester, 57,945 students used a Florida Prepaid College Plan at a state university.⁸⁴

⁷² Section 1, ch. 2006-73, L.O.F.

⁷³ Section 1009.701(1), F.S.

⁷⁴ *Id.* at (2)

⁷⁵ The Benacquisto Scholarship Program was formerly titled the Florida National Merit Scholar Incentive Program. Section 26, ch. 2016-237, L.O.F.

⁷⁶ Section 1009.893, F.S.

⁷⁷ Section 1009.893(4), F.S.

⁷⁸ Section 1009.893(4)(a), F.S. Under section 1009.40(1)(a)2., F.S., the student must meet the requirements of Florida residency for tuition purposes under s. 1009.21, F.S.; see also Rule 6A-10.044, F.A.C.

⁷⁹ The National Merit Scholarship Corporation discontinued the National Achievement Scholarship Program with the conclusion of the 2015 program, <http://www.nationalmerit.org/s/1758/interior.aspx?sid=1758&gid=2&pgid=433> (last visited Jan. 20, 2017).

⁸⁰ Section 1009.893(5)(a), F.S.

⁸¹ *Id.* at (5)(b)

⁸² Florida Prepaid College Board 2015 Annual Report, available at http://www.itppv.com/documents/pdf/fpcb_2015_annual_report_web.pdf.

⁸³ Section 1009.98, F.S.

⁸⁴ Florida Prepaid College Board 2015 Annual Report, available at http://www.itppv.com/documents/pdf/fpcb_2015_annual_report_web.pdf.

SUS Faculty/Administrator Ratios

From 2010 through 2014, universities reduced the ratio of students to administrators (meaning the number of administrators was growing faster than the number of students) while student to full-time faculty ratios increased slightly.⁸⁵ The number of staff with administrative duties has increased at a faster rate than that of students or full-time faculty.⁸⁶

William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG)

The William L. Boyd, IV, FRAG is a tuition assistance program that is available to full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students registered at an independent nonprofit college or university which is located in and chartered by the state; which is accredited by the SACSCOC; which grants baccalaureate degrees; is not a state university or FCS institution; and has a secular purpose.⁸⁷

University of South Florida Branch Campuses

The University of South Florida (USF) is currently considered to be a “system” which includes three, separately accredited institutions: USF; USF St. Petersburg; and USF Sarasota-Manatee.⁸⁸ Both USF St. Petersburg and USF Sarasota/Manatee must be operated and maintained as separate organizational and budget entities of USF and all appropriations for both campuses are set forth as separate line items in the GAA.⁸⁹ Both campuses are required to have a Campus Board and a Campus Executive Officer⁹⁰ and obtain separate SACSCOC accreditation.⁹¹

Effect of Proposed Changes

Board of Governors Powers and Duties Relating to Accountability

The bill modifies the requirements of the strategic plan, developed by the BOG, to require state universities to use data-driven gap analyses to identify internship opportunities in high-demand fields.

Modifications to BOG’s strategic plan emphasize the value of internships in experiential learning.⁹² Through internships, students are likely to gain exposure to relevant on-the-job experience and develop skills critical to securing and maintaining gainful employment in high-demand fields of unmet need.

The bill requires the BOG to match individual student information with information from state and federal agencies that maintain educational and employment records and to enter into an agreement with DEO that allows access to reemployment assistance wage reports maintained by DEO. The agreement must protect individual privacy and provide that student information obtained through the agreement may be used only for the purposes of auditing and evaluating higher education programs offered by state universities. This access will decrease the BOG response time for legislative requests.

⁸⁵ Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, *OPPAGA Research on State University System Administrative Positions and Salaries*, Presentation to the House Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee (March 14, 2017), available at: <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/monitor/docs/Presentations/P17-17.pdf>

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ Section 1009.89(1) and (3), F.S.

⁸⁸ University of South Florida – About USF <http://www.usf.edu/about-usf/index.aspx> (last visited January 11, 2018).

⁸⁹ Sections 1004.33(1)(a) and 1004.34(1)(a), F.S.

⁹⁰ Sections 1004.33(1)(b) and 1004.34(1)(b), F.S.

⁹¹ Sections 1004.33(1)(c) and 1004.34(1)(c), F.S.

⁹² Governor Scott’s “Finish in Four, Save More” challenge encourages universities and colleges to “make it easier for students to get class credit for internships in their fields, which puts students on the path to getting a good paying job.” Office of the Governor, *Governor Rick Scott Issues “Finish in Four, Save More” Challenge to Universities and Colleges* (May 25, 2016) <http://www.flgov.com/2016/05/25/governor-rick-scott-issues-finish-in-four-save-more-challenge-to-universities-and-colleges/> (last visited Jan. 20, 2017).

Preeminent State Research Universities Program

Consistent with the emphasis on a 4-year graduation rate metric for the SUS Performance-Based Incentive program, the bill revises the full-time FTIC student graduation rate metric for the preeminent state research university program from a 6-year to a 4-year rate, and modifies the benchmark for the graduation rate metric from 70 percent to 60 percent. The amount of funding provided to emerging preeminent state research universities is revised from one-half to one-quarter of the total additional funding awarded to preeminent state research universities.

Unique Courses

The bill eliminates the authority for the preeminent state research universities to require FTIC students to take a six-credit unique set of courses. Currently, UF lists two such courses and Florida State University lists one such course.⁹³

Programs of Excellence

The bill changes from a recommendation to a requirement that the BOG establish standards and measures for programs of excellence throughout the SUS and specifies that the programs include undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees. Additionally, the bill requires the BOG to make recommendations to the Legislature for enhancing and promoting such programs by September 1, 2018.

State University System Performance-Based Incentive

The bill, in an effort to better reflect the progress and outcomes of ALL students, revises existing performance funding metrics to include:

- 4-year graduation rate for FTIC students
- 2-year graduation rate for 2+2 transfer students
- 6 year graduation rates for Pell-eligible students as compared with non-Pell-eligible students
- Percent of students graduating without excess hours (for all institutions)
- Retention rates that incorporate 30, 60 and 90 credit hour milestones.
- Additional metrics approved by the BOG that reflect the unique mission of each university

The following metrics remain unchanged:

- Percent of graduates employed (earning \$25,000+) and/or continuing their education further 1 year after graduation;
- Median average full-time wages of undergraduates employed in Florida 1 year after graduation;
- Average cost to the student (net tuition and fees per 120 semester credit hours);
- Bachelor's degrees awarded in strategic areas of emphasis (includes STEM)

The BOG is required to develop and implement a performance agreement with each university that, by August 1, 2018, establishes baseline benchmarks unique to each university on the common performance metrics. The BOG must establish 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, and 4-year benchmarks for improvement based on the performance agreement entered into with each university that are to be used to determine eligibility for performance funding. In addition, the bill requires the office of the inspector general to annually verify the accuracy of the data used to implement performance funding and preeminence funding.

The bill eliminates unnecessary competition between universities for the state investment in performance funding because each university will compete against its own past performance. All universities will have the opportunity to meet eligibility requirements for performance funding if they meet their own individual improvement benchmarks. However, there will still be "skin in the game" because continuous improvement will be required for a share of the state investment and any

⁹³ Florida Statewide Course Numbering System (<http://scns.fldoe.org>).

regression in performance will still result in the withholding of the institutional investment (base funding).

The bill requires the BOG, in consultation with the state universities, to submit to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House by January 1, 2019, a plan for transitioning from the current partial performance-based funding model to a complete performance-based continuous improvement funding model that is focused on outcomes. The plan must include:

- A revised method for the equitable distribution of performance funds that is not based solely on historical funding distributions; and
- A proposed method for transitioning to a complete performance-based funding formula driven by outcomes.

The Legislature will also consult with an independent contractor to develop an alternative transition plan that will be considered along with the BOG plan for legislative approval. Legislative approval of a performance funding plan is required before any performance funds may be distributed beginning with the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

State University Direct Support Organizations

The bill prohibits state university BOTs from permitting the use of state funds for travel expenses by any state university DSO. DSOs are also prohibited from giving, either directly or indirectly, any gift to a political committee.

The bill narrows the provisions of current law relating to the confidentiality of records of a university DSO. Pursuant to the bill, any information related to the expenditure of state funds, and any information related to the expenditure of private funds for travel are no longer confidential.

The bill strengthens the oversight of DSOs by university boards of trustees by requiring each board to establish thresholds for approval of purchases, acquisitions, projects, and issuance of debt. In addition, the bill revises the appointment and approval process for members of a DSO board of directors. Specifically, the chair of the board of trustees will appoint at least one representative to the board of directors and the executive committee of any DSO and the board of trustees shall approve all other appointments.

The bill requires that personal services for DSOs must comply with requirements for other state employees and stipulates that, no later than July 1, 2019, university transfers of any state appropriation to direct-support organizations by a board of trustees may include only funds pledged for debt.

World Class Faculty and Scholar Program

The bill establishes the World Class Faculty and Scholar Program to elevate the national prominence of state universities in Florida. Specifically, this section:

- Authorizes state university investments in recruiting and retaining talented faculty and specifies that funding for the program will be as provided in the GAA.
- Expresses that such investments may include, but not be limited to, investments in research-centric cluster hires, faculty research and research commercialization efforts, instructional and research infrastructure, undergraduate student participation in research, professional development, awards for outstanding performance, and postdoctoral fellowships.
- Expresses that such investments may not be used for the construction of buildings.
- Requires annually, by March 15, the BOG to provide to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, an accountability report which includes specific expenditure information on program funds and the impact of those

expenditures in elevating the national competitiveness of the universities, specifically relating to the:

- success in recruiting research faculty and the resulting research funding;
- 4-year graduation rate;
- number of undergraduate courses offered with fewer than 50 students; and
- increased national academic standing of targeted programs.

State University Professional and Graduate Degree Excellence Program

The bill establishes the State University Professional and Graduate Degree Excellence Program (Degree Excellence Program) to fund and support the efforts of state universities to enhance the quality and excellence of professional schools and graduate degree programs in medicine, law, and business, and expand the economic impact of state universities. Specifically, the bill:

- Authorizes quality improvement efforts of the state universities and specifies that funding for the program will be as provided in the GAA.
- Expresses that such efforts may include, but not be limited to, targeted investments in faculty, students, research, infrastructure, and other strategic endeavors to elevate the national and global prominence of state university medicine, law, and graduate-level business programs.
- Expresses that funds may not be used for the construction of buildings.
- Requires annually, by March 15, the BOG to provide to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, an accountability report which includes specific expenditure information on program funds and the impact of those expenditures in elevating the national and global prominence of the university medicine, law, and graduate-level business programs, specifically relating to the:
 - first-time pass rate on the United States Medical Licensing Examination;
 - first-time pass rate on the Florida Bar Examination;
 - percentage of graduates enrolled or employed at a wage threshold that reflects the added value of a graduate-level business degree;
 - advancement in rankings of the state university medicine, law, and graduate-level business programs; and
 - added economic benefit of the universities to the state.

Reverse Transfer Agreements

The bill requires state universities to transfer credits back to the FCS institution once a transfer student earns the remaining credits for the Associate in Arts (AA) degree so that the FCS institution can award the AA degree to the student.

Developmental Education

The bill strengthens developmental education instruction provided by state universities by emphasizing the focus on instructional strategies specified in law.⁹⁴ FAMU is the only state university within the SUS that provides developmental education.⁹⁵ Consequently, FAMU may need to revise its developmental education program to incorporate the developmental education strategies specified in law.

The bill authorizes postsecondary institutions to require students to take the PERT (on a case-by-case basis) for diagnostic purposes, which will allow institutions to provide better advising for students and collect more robust student success data. Students will still have the option to opt out of developmental courses and enroll directly in college credit courses regardless of the score they receive on the PERT.

⁹⁴ Section 1008.02, F.S.

⁹⁵ BOG Regulation 6.008(1).

Block Tuition

The bill requires each state university board of trustees to adopt, for implementation by the fall 2019 semester, a block tuition policy for resident and non-resident undergraduate students. The policy must apply to the entering freshman class of full-time FTIC students and may be extended to other enrolled students. Each university must submit its policy, including its potential impact on students to the BOG by April 1, 2018. By August 1, 2018, the Chancellor of the SUS must provide a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, summarizing the institutional policies and the board's review and approval of such policies. The report must also include recommendations for improving block tuition and fee benefits for students.

Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program

The bill eliminates the prohibitions in Florida law⁹⁶ regarding the inclusion of the following fees in Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program awards:

- Technology fees at state universities and FCS institutions, and for postsecondary workforce education provided by school districts and FCS institutions.
- The tuition differential fee at a state university.

The bill codifies the FAS award amount⁹⁷ to cover 100 percent of tuition and certain tuition-indexed fees⁹⁸ plus \$300 for textbooks and educational expenses during each fall and spring semester or the equivalent, beginning in the 2017-2018 academic year. The Legislature appropriated \$397.3 million in the 2017-2018 GAA for the Bright Futures Program, which includes \$274.1 million⁹⁹ to provide FAS awards at an amount equal to 100 percent of tuition and specified fees, including a \$300 per semester textbook stipend.¹⁰⁰

Award amounts for the FMS award are increased to cover 75 percent of tuition and specified fees, beginning in the 2018 fall semester. Additionally, Florida Bright Futures Scholarship awards may be used for summer term enrollment if funds are provided in the GAA.

Compared to 2017, FMS awards, the 75 percent award amount is projected to increase the per-credit-hour awards as shown in the table below:

	2017-2018 FMS Per-Credit-Hour Award ¹⁰¹	Projected 2018-2019 FMS Per-Credit-Hour Award
4-Year Institutions	\$77	\$159
2-Year Institutions	\$63	\$80
Upper Division in the FCS	\$53	\$92
Career/Technical Education	\$39	\$62

⁹⁶ Sections 1009.22(7), 1009.23(10), and 1009.24(13), F.S.

⁹⁷ The 2017-2018 GAA provides that Florida Academic Scholars must receive an award equal to 100 percent of tuition and applicable fees, and an additional \$300 each fall and spring semester for textbooks and college-related expenses. Specific Appropriation 4, 2017-70, L.O.F.

⁹⁸ The tuition-indexed fees specified in the bill include financial aid, capital improvements, technology enhancements, equipping buildings, or the acquisition of improved real property, and technology (s. 1009.22, F.S.); activity and service, financial aid, technology, capital improvements, technology enhancements, and equipping student buildings or the acquisition of improved real property (s. 1009.23, F.S.); financial aid, Capital Improvement Trust Fund, activity and service, health, athletic, technology, transportation access, and includes the tuition differential (s. 1009.24, F.S.). The bill specifies that only university-wide transportation access fees may be included in any Bright Futures award.

⁹⁹ Office of Economic & Demographic Research, Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program, Awards History and Forecast, *available at*: <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/financialaid/ConferenceResults.pdf>, at 7.

¹⁰⁰ Specific Appropriation 4, 2017-70 L.O.F.

¹⁰¹ *Id.*

First Generation Matching Grant Program

The bill expands need-based financial aid by revising the state to private match requirements from a 1:1 match to a 2:1 match. In Fiscal Year 2015-16, 8,234 initial and renewal students received an average award of \$1,289.45, with 13,700 unfunded eligible students reported by postsecondary education institutions.¹⁰² The increase in the state matching contribution may raise the award amount or make more awards available for eligible students, which may help these students to graduate on time. However, the bill specifies that new funds must first be used to increase the number of scholarships awarded to students before increasing the amount of funding per scholarship.

Benacquisto Scholarship Program

The bill modifies eligibility requirements for the Benacquisto Scholarship Program to attract qualified students from out-of-state and assist these students in paying for higher education in Florida, graduate on time, and incur less education-related debt. Specifically, this section:

- Establishes student eligibility criteria, which apply only to students who are not residents of the state and who initially enroll in a baccalaureate degree program in the 2017-2018 academic year or thereafter, requiring such students to:
 - Physically reside in Florida on or near the campus of the postsecondary education institution in which they enroll;
 - Earn a high school diploma or equivalent or complete a home education program, comparable to Florida; and
 - Be accepted by and enroll full-time in a baccalaureate degree program at an eligible regionally accredited public or private postsecondary education institution.
- Provides that for an eligible student who is not a resident of the state and who attends:
 - A public postsecondary education institution, the award amount must be equal to the institutional cost of attendance¹⁰³ for a resident of the state less the student's National Merit Scholarship. Such student is exempt from out-of-state fees.
 - A private postsecondary education institution, the award amount must be equal to the highest cost of attendance¹⁰⁴ for a resident of the state enrolled at a state university, less the student's National Merit Scholarship.

Of the 320 National Merit Scholars (NMS) and National Achievement Scholars (NAS) who initially enrolled in a Florida college or university in the 2015-16 academic year,¹⁰⁵ 266 received an initial award as a Benacquisto Scholar.¹⁰⁶ The other 54 NMS who enrolled in a Florida university during the 2015-16 academic year most likely graduated from out-of-state high schools, and thus were not eligible for the Benacquisto Scholarship. Assuming this number of students remains constant for the 2017-18 academic year, and these out-of-state students otherwise meet the eligibility requirements, the cost to fund the additional out-of-state students is estimated to be \$1.2 million.

Florida Farmworker Student Scholarship Program

The bill creates the Florida Farmworker Scholarship Program (Farmworker Scholarship), to be administered by the DOE. The DOE may award up to 50 scholarships annually to farmworkers, as

¹⁰² Florida Department of Education, Office of Student Financial Assistance, *End-of-Year Report, 2015-16*, First Generation Matching Grant Program (FGMG), available at https://www.floridastudentfinancialaidsg.org/pdf/EOY_Reports/2015-16/FGMG_2015_2016.pdf.

¹⁰³ The 2016-17 cost of attendance on campus for full time undergraduate Florida resident students includes tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other expenses; the average annual cost of attendance for the State University System is \$21,534.98. Board of Governors, *Fall/Spring Cost of Attendance On-Campus for Full-Time Undergraduate Florida Residents 2016-17*, available at http://www.flbog.edu/about/doc/budget/attendance/CostAttendance2016_17_FINAL.xlsx.

¹⁰⁴ The highest State University System cost of attendance in 2016-17 is \$23,463 at Florida International University.

¹⁰⁵ National Merit Scholarship Corporation, *2014-15 Annual Report* (Oct. 31, 2015), available at http://www.nationalmerit.org/s/1758/images/gid2/editor_documents/annual_report.pdf.

¹⁰⁶ Florida Department of Education, Office of Student Financial Assistance, *End-of-Year Report, 2015-16*, Benacquisto Scholarship (FIS), available at https://www.floridastudentfinancialaidsg.org/pdf/EOY_Reports/2015-16/FIS_2015_2016.pdf.

defined in s. 420.503, and the children of such farmworkers, who meet the scholarship eligibility criteria. To be eligible for an initial scholarship, a student must:

- Have resident status as required by s. 1009.40, F.S., and rules of the SBE;
- Earn a minimum cumulative 3.5 weighted grade point average (GPA) for all high school courses creditable towards a diploma;
- Complete a minimum of 30 hours of community service;
- Have at least a 90 percent attendance rate and not have had any disciplinary action brought against him or her, as documented on the student's high school transcript.

Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for an award. A Farmworker Scholarship recipient, who is enrolled full-time, is eligible for an award equal to 100 percent of tuition and specified fees at a public postsecondary institution. A scholarship recipient must maintain a cumulative 2.5 college GPA to renew the award, and may receive funding for a maximum of 100 percent of the number of credit hours required to complete his or her degree program. The bill specifies that funding for the Farmworker Scholarship is contingent upon an appropriation in the GAA.

Stanley G. Tate Florida Prepaid College Program

The bill specifies that a Florida Prepaid College Program plan (Prepaid Plan), purchased prior to July 1, 2024, is obligated to pay only for the credit hours in which a student is enrolled. In effect, this section of the bill protects a student under any potential block tuition policy by limiting the Prepaid Plan obligation to actual hours in which the student enrolls, even if the student enrolls in fewer credit hours than the rate at which the block tuition is set.

SUS faculty/Administrator Ratios

The bill requires that the legislative budget request for each state university must include 5-year trend information on ratios of student enrollment to both faculty and administrators. The ratio of students to administrators may not grow at a faster rate than the ratio of students to faculty at any university.

William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG)

The bill renames the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG) Program as the William L. Boyd, IV, Effective Access to Student Education (EASE) Grant Program.

University of South Florida

The bill requires the University of South Florida Board of Trustees to, no later than January 15, 2019, adopt and submit an implementation plan to the BOG to phase-out the separate SACSCOC accreditation of the USF St. Petersburg and USF Sarasota/Manatee campuses. The implementation plan must:

- Provide detailed action steps and a timeline to ensure that each campus's separate accreditation is terminated no later than June 30, 2020, with no lapse in accreditation for any campus during the phase-out process;
- Be carried out in a manner that limits disruption to students attending any USF campus and does not impede any student's ability to complete a baccalaureate degree in 4 years;
- Provide that all campuses and other component units of USF shall operate under a single institutional accreditation from SACSCOC on or before July 1, 2020; and
- Provide that, on each regularly scheduled submission date after July 1, 2020, USF will report consolidated data for all campuses and students to the BOG and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

The bill provides that, for purposes of determining eligibility for funding through the State University System Performance-Based Incentive or the Preeminent State Research Universities Program, students who meet all of the following criteria will not be included by the BOG when calculating or confirming the graduation rate or retention rate for USF:

- The student was admitted and initially enrolled before the spring 2019 semester as an FTIC student at the USF St. Petersburg or the USF Sarasota/Manatee; and
- The student voluntarily disenrolled from all USF campuses without graduating before the date of termination of the separate SACSCOC accreditation of his or her admitting campus.

Finally, the bill specifies that the Florida Center for the Partnership for Arts Integrated Teaching within USF shall be physically headquartered at the university's Sarasota/Manatee campus.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Names the act the "Florida Excellence in Higher Education Act of 2018."

Section 2. Amends s.1001.706, F.S., requiring each state university to use gap analysis to identify internship opportunities for students; requiring the BOG to develop and implement a performance agreement with each constituent university and establish baseline benchmarks; requiring the BOG to work with each university to establish 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, and 4-year improvement benchmarks for determining performance funding eligibility; requiring the Office of the Inspector General to annually verify the accuracy of data used to implement performance funding; requiring the BOG to match certain student information with specified educational and employment records; requiring the BOG to enter into an agreement with DEO that allows access to reemployment assistance wage data reports.

Section 3. Amends s. 1001.7065, F.S., revising the excellence standards and benchmarks for the Preeminent State Research Universities program; reducing funding for available for emerging preeminent state research universities; and requiring the BOG to establish standards and measures for programs of national excellence.

Section 4. Amends s. 1001.92, F.S., revising the metrics for the State University System Performance-Based Incentive; requiring benchmarks and metrics must remain in place for 4 years and may not be adjusted after university performance data has been received by the BOG; stipulating each state university that meets benchmarks for improvement established in the performance agreement are eligible for a share of the state investment in performance funding; revising the criteria for determining if an institutional investment in performance funds will be withheld; revising the distribution of institutional investment funds that are not restored; requiring that, beginning with the 2019-202 fiscal year, the Legislature must approve a performance funding plan prior to the distribution of funds; requiring the BOG to submit a plan to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House by January 1, 2019 for transitioning from a partial performance-based funding model to a complete performance-based continuous improvement model.

Section 5. Amends s. 1004.28, F.S., revising the requirements for rules a state university board of trustees must adopt relating to the services, activities, and expenses of its DSOs; prohibiting the transfer of funds to certain state university DSOs; prohibiting the use of state funds for certain purposes; requiring the chair of the board of trustees to appoint certain members of a state university DSO; requiring the university board of trustees to approve all appointments to a state university; deleting an exception to the prohibition against DSOs donating gifts to a political committee; requiring the disclosure of certain financial documents;

Section 6. Creates s. 1004.6497, F.S., creating the World Class Faculty and Scholar Program to fund and support efforts of state universities to recruit and retain exemplary faculty and research scholars.

Section 7. Creates s. 1004.6498, F.S., creating the State University Professional and Graduate Degree Excellence Program to support the efforts of state universities to enhance the quality and excellence of programs in medicine, law, and business.

Section 8. Amends s. 1007.23, F.S., requiring the statewide articulation agreement to provide for a reverse transfer agreement.

Section 9. Amends s. 1008.30, F.S., revising developmental education instruction at a state university and authorizing postsecondary institutions to require all students to take the common placement test for diagnostic purposes.

Section 10. Amends s. 1008.46, F.S., revising the date by which the BOG must submit an annual accountability report.

Section 11. Amends 1009.22, F.S., providing authority for the payment of specific postsecondary workforce education fees with Bright Futures Scholarship awards.

Section 12. Amends s. 1009.23, F.S., providing authority for the payment of specific Florida College System fees with Bright Futures Scholarship awards.

Section 13. Amends s. 1009.24, F.S., providing authority for the payment of specific state university fees with Bright Futures Scholarship awards; requiring each state university board of trustees to adopt a block tuition policy for implementation by fall 2019.

Section 14. Amends s. 1009.53, F.S., permitting students to use Bright Futures Scholarship awards for summer term beginning in the 2018 summer term; authorizing the use of other Bright Futures Scholarship awards for summer term if funding is provided in the GAA.

Section 15. Amends s. 1009.534, F.S., revising award amount for the Florida Academic Scholars award.

Section 16. Amends s. 1009.535, F.S., revising award amount for the Florida Medallion Scholars award.

Section 17. Amends s. 1009.701, F.S., revising the contribution ratios for the First Generation Matching Grant Program; requiring that additional funds be used to increase the number of eligible students receiving an award before awards amounts may be increased.

Section 18. Amends s. 1009.893, F.S., expanding eligibility for the Benacquisto Scholarship Program to include eligible out-of-state students.

Section 19. Creating s. 1009.894, F.S., establishing the Florida Farmworker Student Scholarship Program for farmworkers and their children.

Section 20. Amends s. 1009.98, F.S., specifies that a Florida Prepaid College Program Plan is obligated to pay only for the credit hours in which a student is enrolled.

Section 21. Amends s. 1011.90, F.S., requiring that the BOG legislative budget request include 5-year trend information on the ratio of student enrollment to faculty and administrators at each university; requiring that the ratio of students to administrators may not grow at a greater rate than the ratio of students to faculty.

Section 22. Directs the Division of Law Revision and Information to prepare a Reviser's bill for the 2019 Regular Session to substitute the term "Effective Access to Student Education Grant Program" for

“Florida Resident Access Grant Program” and the term Effective Access to Student Education grant” for “Florida resident access grant.”

Section 23. Repeals ss. 1004.33 and 1004.34, F.S., effective July 1, 2020.

Section 24. Creates s. 1004.335, F.S., requiring USF to adopt and submit a plan, no later than January 15, 2019, to phase out the separate accreditations of USF St. Petersburg and USF Manatee/Sarasota by July 1, 2020; providing that certain students may not be included in specified graduation and retention rate calculations.

Section 25. Amends s. 1004.344, F.S., specifying the physical location of the Florida Center for the Partnership for Arts Integrated Teaching is at the USF Sarasota/Manatee campus.

Section 26. This bill takes effect upon becoming law.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The estimated fiscal impact to expand the Bright Futures Scholarship coverage for the 2018-2019 fiscal year is \$121.8 million in recurring funds from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF). More specifically,

- \$11.7 million in additional funding to cover the workload increase associated with 3,699 additional FAS students which includes funding for the summer term. The total cost to provide 100 percent of tuition and fees for FAS is \$68.8 million (\$59.3 million, plus \$9.5 for the summer term). Recurring funding was provided in the 2017-2018 General Appropriations Act to cover 100 percent of tuition and fees to FAS, including the summer term;¹⁰⁷ therefore, only funding for the increased workload is included in the total estimated fiscal impact for the 2018-2019 fiscal year. The Department of Education is currently providing FAS awards at 100 percent of tuition and fees during 2017-2018.¹⁰⁸
- \$81.7 million for the FMS award to cover 75 percent of tuition and specified fees for an estimated 46,521 FMS-eligible students, and
- \$28.4 million for 2018-2019 FMS summer term awards at 75% of tuition and fees.

The estimated fiscal impact of expanding the Benacquisto Scholarship Program Fund for a projected 59 additional scholars from out of state is \$1.2 million for the 2018-2019 fiscal year.

The estimated cost for the Florida Farmworker Student Scholarship Program is \$317,355 in Fiscal Year 2018-2019. \$500,000 in recurring general revenue was appropriated for this program in the 2017-2018 General Appropriations Act.¹⁰⁹ The appropriation was in anticipation of CS/CS/SB 374 becoming law in Fiscal Year 2017-2018. The new program’s implementation did not occur since the Governor vetoed CS/CS/SB 374.¹¹⁰ No additional appropriation is required in the 2018-19 fiscal

¹⁰⁷ Chapter 2017-70, Laws of Florida, (SB 2500), Specific Appropriation 4

¹⁰⁸ Department of Education memorandum: OSFA-State: #17-18:07

¹⁰⁹ Chapter 2017-70, Laws of Florida, (SB 2500), Specific Appropriation 73

¹¹⁰ The Florida Farmworker Student Scholarship Program was created in section 134 of CS for CS for SB 374, which was vetoed.

<http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Bills/billsdetail.aspx?BillId=56972&SessionId=83>

year because the associated recurring funds for the scholarship program as provided in the 2017-2018 General Appropriations Act were not vetoed, and therefore, remain in the base budget.

Additionally, the following provisions are expected to have an indeterminate impact on state revenues and expenditures:

- Requiring state universities to adopt and implement a block tuition policy for resident and non-resident undergraduate students at the state universities.
- Establishing the World Class Faculty and Scholar Program - funding will be as provided in the GAA.
- Establishing the State University Professional and Graduate Degree Excellence programs - funding will be as provided in the GAA.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill increases financial aid and tuition assistance to students. Specifically, the bill:

- Modifies the Florida Medallion Scholars (FMS) award to an amount equal to 75 percent of public postsecondary education institution tuition and specified fees for educational expenses. The increase in the FMS award to cover 75 percent of tuition and specified fees may increase the current average FMS award per academic year by approximately:
 - \$2,000 if the student is enrolled at a 4-year institution.
 - \$300 if the student is enrolled at a 2-year institution.
- Expands the Benacquisto Scholarship Program to include out-of-state National Merit Scholar students who meet the specified eligibility criteria, which is likely to provide a significant cost savings to such students. Such students may be eligible for an annual award of approximately \$21,148.
- Doubles the state match for the First Generation in College Matching Grant, which may make the matching grant available to additional eligible students, provide increased awards to currently eligible students, or a combination of the two.
- Establishes the Florida Farmworker Student Scholarship Program for farmworkers and the children of farmworkers. Scholarship recipients are eligible for an award equal to 100 percent of tuition and specified fees at a public postsecondary institution. A scholarship recipient who enrolls in 30 credit hours per academic year at a state university is estimated to receive an award of approximately \$6,000.
- Requires state universities to adopt and implement a block tuition policy. The impact on students will depend upon the parameters of the various policies implemented and the number of credits in which a particular student enrolls.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

N/A

2. Other:

N/A

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.