

**Postsecondary
Education
General**



<p>1. How is postsecondary education provided in Florida?</p>	<p>Postsecondary educational opportunities in Florida are provided by a variety of public and independent institutions. These institutions include state universities; community colleges; school district career centers; charter technical career centers; and independent schools, colleges, and universities. They offer a range of programs from postsecondary certificate programs through graduate and professional degree programs.</p>
<p>2. How many state universities operate in Florida?</p>	<p>There are eleven institutions designated as state universities. These institutions include: the University of Florida (UF); the Florida State University (FSU); the Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University (FAMU); the University of South Florida (USF); the Florida Atlantic University (FAU); the University of West Florida (UWF); the University of Central Florida (UCF); the University of North Florida (UNF); the Florida International University (FIU); the Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU); and New College, a residential liberal arts college located in Sarasota County.</p>
<p>3. How are Florida's state universities governed?</p>	<p>State universities are governed by a 17-member statewide board of governors comprised of 14 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; the Commissioner of Education; a faculty representative; and a student representative. The Board of Governors is a constitutionally-created body that regulates, controls, and is responsible for the management of state universities. In addition to the statewide Board of Governors, each institution is administered by a 13-member board of trustees comprised of six members appointed by the Governor; five members appointed by the Board of Governors; a faculty representative; and a student representative. Appointed members must be confirmed by the Senate.</p>
<p>4. How many community colleges operate in Florida?</p>	<p>There are 28 institutions designated as public community colleges. The community colleges and their respective districts include: Brevard Community College (Brevard County); Broward Community College (Broward County); Central Florida Community College (Marion, Citrus, and Levy Counties); Chipola College (Jackson, Calhoun, Holmes, Liberty, and Washington Counties); Daytona Beach Community College (Volusia and Flagler Counties); Edison College (Lee, Charlotte, Collier, Glades, and Hendry Counties); Florida Community College at Jacksonville (Duval and Nassau Counties); Florida Keys Community College (Monroe County); Gulf Coast Community College (Bay, Franklin, and Gulf Counties); Hillsborough Community</p>

Postsecondary Education Overview

	<p>College (Hillsborough County); Indian River Community College (St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin, and Okeechobee Counties); Lake City Community College (Columbia, Baker, Dixie, Gilchrist, and Union Counties); Lake-Sumter Community College (Lake and Sumter Counties); Manatee Community College (Manatee and Sarasota Counties); Miami-Dade College (Miami-Dade County); North Florida Community College (Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Suwannee, and Taylor Counties); Okaloosa-Walton College (Okaloosa and Walton Counties); Palm Beach Community College (Palm Beach County); Pasco-Hernando Community College (Hernando and Pasco Counties); Pensacola Junior College (Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties); Polk Community College (Polk County); St. Johns River Community College (Putnam, Clay, and St. Johns Counties); St. Petersburg College (Pinellas County); Santa Fe Community College (Alachua and Bradford Counties); Seminole Community College (Seminole County); South Florida Community College (Highlands, DeSoto, and Hardee Counties); Tallahassee Community College (Leon, Gadsden, and Wakulla Counties); and Valencia Community College (Orange and Osceola Counties).</p>
<p>5. How are Florida’s community colleges governed?</p>	<p>Community colleges are designated in statute as political subdivisions of the state and are governed by local boards of trustees. The trustees are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Each community college board of trustees is vested by law with the responsibility to operate its community college and with the authority necessary for the proper operation and improvement thereof in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education.</p>
<p>6. What is a career center?</p>	<p>A career center is an educational institution that offers terminal courses of a technical nature and courses for out-of-school youth and adults. Each career center is under the control of the district school board of the school district in which it is located. There are 47 career centers operated and administered by school districts that offer one or more postsecondary programs.</p>
<p>7. What is a charter technical career center?</p>	<p>Charter technical centers are publicly funded schools or technical centers operated under a charter granted by a district school board; community college board of trustees; or a consortium, including one or more district school boards and community college boards of trustees, that includes the district in which the facility is located. Charter technical centers are managed by a board of directors. There are currently three charter technical career centers in the state.</p>
<p>8. How many independent postsecondary educational institutions operate in Florida?</p>	<p>There are over 300 independent institutions in the state that grant associate degrees or higher and nearly 500 independent postsecondary institutions that offer only non-degree programs.</p>
<p>9. Who has oversight</p>	<p>The 28 nonprofit, regionally-accredited colleges and</p>

Postsecondary Education Overview

<p>responsibility for independent postsecondary educational institutions in Florida?</p>	<p>universities that participate in the Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG) Program are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education for reporting purposes. The remaining independent institutions are under the jurisdiction of the Commission for Independent Education for purposes of licensure and consumer protection matters.</p>
<p>10. How much funding is provided for higher education institutions?</p>	<p>For FY 2007-2008, funding from General Revenue and state trust funds was provided at the following levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Universities -- \$2,674,149,221 • Community Colleges -- \$1,226,855,288 • School District Workforce -- \$443,640,744 • Private Colleges & Universities -- \$142,251,189
<p>11. What are the applicable statutes?</p>	<p>Section 1000.21, F.S. -- Definitions. Section 1001.44, F.S. -- Career centers. Section 1001.64, F.S. -- Community college boards of trustees; powers and duties. Section 1001.705, F.S. -- Responsibility for the State University System. Section 1001.706, F.S. -- Powers and duties of the Board of Governors. Section 1001.74, F.S. -- Powers and duties of university boards of trustees. Section 1002.34, F.S. -- Charter technical career centers. Section 1005.06, F.S. -- Institutions not under the jurisdiction or purview of the commission. Section 1005.31, F.S. -- Licensure of institutions.</p>
<p>12. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Board of Governors State University System of Florida (850) 245-0466 www.flbog.org</p> <p>State Board of Education Governmental Relations Office (850) 245-0507 www.fldoe.org/board</p> <p>Florida Department of Education Commission for Independent Education (850) 245-3200 (888) 224-6684 [toll free] www.fldoe.org/cie</p> <p>Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida (ICUF) (850) 681-3188 www.icuf.org</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Schools & Learning Council
University Major Gifts Program

Fact Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. What is the University Major Gifts Program?</p>	<p>The University Major Gifts Program provides the opportunity for each state university to receive and match private donations for the establishment of permanent endowments. The donations and the state matching funds are then invested, with the proceeds to be used to enhance university libraries and instruction and research programs.</p> <p>Matching gift programs for non-capital academic endowments at state universities were first created in 1979. In 1994, these programs were combined into a single program – the Trust Fund for University Major Gifts. The Trust Fund for University Major Gifts was renamed the University Major Gifts Program in 2007.</p>																				
<p>2. How are state matching grants determined?</p>	<p>Private donations are matched in the following manner:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="737 961 1442 1243"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Amount of Private Donation</th> <th rowspan="2">State Matching Grant</th> </tr> <tr> <th>In Excess of</th> <th>But Not More Than</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$100,000</td> <td>\$599,999</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$600,000</td> <td>\$1 Million</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1 Million</td> <td>\$1.5 Million</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$1.5 Million</td> <td>\$2 Million</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$2 Million</td> <td>---</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Amount of Private Donation		State Matching Grant	In Excess of	But Not More Than	\$100,000	\$599,999	50%	\$600,000	\$1 Million	70%	\$1 Million	\$1.5 Million	75%	\$1.5 Million	\$2 Million	80%	\$2 Million	---	100%
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<p>3. What is an Eminent Scholar Endowed Chair?</p>	<p>A private donation of at least \$600,000 may be used to designate an Eminent Scholar Endowed Chair to attract and retain distinguished scholars. The proceeds from this endowment may be used for salaries or to supplement salaries associated with the chair’s scholarly work.</p>																				
<p>4. Are there any restrictions regarding the use of the private donations, state matching funds, or proceeds from the endowments?</p>	<p>Donations must be made for the purpose of supporting the libraries and instruction and research programs of the recipient institution.</p> <p>The donations, state matching funds, and proceeds from the University Major Gifts Program may not be used for the construction, renovation, or maintenance of facilities or to support intercollegiate athletics.</p>																				
<p>5. Who administers the University Major Gifts Program?</p>	<p>The Board of Governors specifies the process for submission, documentation, and approval of requests for matching funds; accountability for endowments and proceeds of endowments; restrictions on the use of the</p>																				

	<p>proceeds from endowments; and criteria used in determining the value of donations.</p> <p>Each university foundation has responsibility for the maintenance and investment of the major gift funds and for the administration of the program at its respective university, pursuant to procedures specified by the Board of Governors.</p>
<p>6. How much funding has the state provided for the University Major Gifts Program?</p>	<p>The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act provides \$74,336,964 in state matching funds for The University Major Gifts Program. The state has provided \$715,645,362 in matching funds since the creation of the program in 1979.</p>
<p>7. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</p>	<p>Section 1011.94, F.S. – University Major Gifts Program</p> <p>FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-72, L.O.F.), Specific Appropriation 20.</p>
<p>8. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Board of Governors State University System of Florida (850) 245-0466</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (488-7451)</p>



Schools & Learning Council

Community College Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program

Fact Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. What is the Community College Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program?</p>	<p>The Community College Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program provides the opportunity for each community college through its direct-support organization to receive and match challenge grants for instructional and community-related capital facilities within the community college.</p> <p>The direct-support organization that serves the community college must solicit gifts from private sources to provide matching funds for capital facilities. Private sources may not include any federal or state government funds that a community college may receive.</p> <p>The Legislature may appropriate funds for distribution to a community college after matching funds are certified by the direct-support organization and community college.</p> <p>A community college direct-support organization must raise half of the total cost of a facilities construction project from private sources. The funds are eligible to be matched by state appropriations equal to the amount raised for the construction project.</p>
<p>2. How are specific projects approved for funding?</p>	<p>By September 1 of each year, the State Board of Education must transmit to the Legislature a list of projects which meet all eligibility requirements to participate in the Community College Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program and a budget request which includes the recommended schedule necessary to complete each project.</p> <p>In order for a project to be eligible for the program, it must be recommended by the educational plant survey, be included in the community college's 5-year capital improvement plan, and receive approval from the State Board of Education or the Legislature.</p>
<p>3. When may a community college initiate a project?</p>	<p>A project may not be initiated unless all private funds for planning, construction, and equipping the facility have been received and deposited in the direct-support organization's matching account and the state's share for the minimum amount of funds needed to begin the project has been appropriated by the Legislature.</p>
<p>4. How much funding has been provided for the Community College</p>	<p>The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act provides \$48,520,477 to be allocated to the boards of trustees of the following community colleges as matching funds for the</p>

Community College Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program

<p>Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program?</p>	<p>Community College Facilities Matching Grant Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brevard Community College - \$528,045 • Broward Community College - \$400,000 • Daytona Beach Community College - \$1,325,920 • Edison College - \$1,614,873 • Florida Community College at Jacksonville- \$10,150,000 • Florida Keys Community College - \$138,282 • Indian River Community College - \$3,385,000 • Lake-Sumter Community College - \$821,7000 • Manatee Community College - \$725,671 • Miami Dade Community College - \$9,750,000 • Okaloosa-Walton College - \$937,500 • Palm Beach Community College - \$370,083 • Pensacola Junior College - \$10,907,469 • St. Petersburg College - \$3,561,319 • Santa Fe Community College - \$3,861,115 • Seminole Community College - \$43,500
<p>5. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</p>	<p>Section 1011.32, F.S. – Community College Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program.</p> <p>2007 – 08 General Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-72, L.O.F.), Specific Appropriation 30A.</p>
<p>6. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Division of Community Colleges (850) 245-0407</p> <p>Florida Department of Education The Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Schools & Learning Council
Dr. Philip Benjamin Matching Grant
Program for Community Colleges

Fact Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. What is the Dr. Philip Benjamin Matching Grant Program?</p>	<p>The Dr. Philip Benjamin Matching Grant Program is used to encourage private support in enhancing community colleges by providing the community college system with the opportunity to receive and match challenge grants.</p>
<p>2. How does the program work?</p>	<p>The program is administered according to rules of the State Board of Education.</p> <p>Each community college board of trustees receiving state appropriations under the program must approve each gift to ensure alignment with the unique mission of the community college and must link all requests for a state match to the goals and mission statement of the community college.</p> <p>Eligible contributions received by a community college's foundation by February 1 are eligible for state matching funds. Funds sufficient to provide the match will be transferred from the state to the local community college foundation upon notification that a proportionate amount has been received and deposited by the community college in its own trust funds.</p> <p>Community college foundations are responsible for the maintenance, investment, and administration of their matching grant program funds.</p> <p>The statewide community college foundation is also eligible to participate in this program.</p>
<p>3. What are the matching ratios for donations?</p>	<p>The matching ratio for donations that are specifically designated to support scholarships, student loans, or need-based grants is \$1 of state funds to \$1 of local private funds. Otherwise, funds are proportionately allocated to the community colleges on the basis of matching each \$6 of local or private funds with \$4 of state funds. To be eligible, a minimum of \$4,500 must be raised from private sources.</p>
<p>4. What are the allowable uses for the funds?</p>	<p>The board of trustees of the community college is responsible for determining the uses of the funds. The allowable uses of funds in this program include, but are not limited to, scientific and technical equipment; scholarships, loans, or need-based grants; and other activities that will benefit current and future students, will improve the quality of education at the community college, or will enhance</p>

Dr. Philip Benjamin Matching Grant Program for Community Colleges

	economic development in the community. Each community college must submit to the State Board of Education an annual expenditure report tracking the use of all matching funds.
5. How much funding has been provided for the Dr. Philip Benjamin Matching Grant Program?	The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act provides \$48,658,783 for the Dr. Philip Benjamin Matching Grant Program.
6. What are the applicable statutes, rules, and laws?	<p>Section 1011.85, F.S. -- Dr. Philip Benjamin Matching Grant Program for Community Colleges.</p> <p>Rule 6A-14.0914 -- Dr. Philip Benjamin Matching Program For Community Colleges.</p> <p>2007 – 08 General Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-72, L.O.F.), Specific Appropriation 12A.</p>
7. Where can I get additional information?	<p>Florida Department of Education Division of Community Colleges (850) 245-0407</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (488-7451)</p>



Schools & Learning Council
University Facility Enhancement
Challenge Grant Program

Fact
Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. What is the Alec P. Courtelis University Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program?</p>	<p>The Alec P. Courtelis University Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program assists universities in building high priority instructional and research-related capital facilities, including common areas connecting such facilities.</p> <p>The foundations that serve state universities solicit gifts from private sources to provide matching funds for capital facilities. Private sources of funds may not include any federal, state, or local government funds that a university may receive.</p> <p>A university must raise a contribution equal to one-half of the total cost of a facilities construction project from private nongovernmental sources. Subject to the General Appropriations Act, the contribution will be matched by a state appropriation equal to the amount raised for a facilities construction project.</p> <p>The Board of Governors establishes the method for validating the receipt and the deposit of private matching funds. State matching funds may be appropriated in one or more fiscal years for the planning, construction, and equipping of an eligible facility.</p>
<p>2. How are specific projects approved for funding?</p>	<p>By October 1 of each year, the Board of Governors must transmit to the Legislature a list of projects that meet all eligibility requirements to participate in the Alec P. Courtelis University Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program and a budget request that includes the recommended schedule necessary to complete each project.</p> <p>In order for a project to be eligible for the program, it must be included in a university's 5-year capital improvement plan and must receive approval from the Board of Governors or the Legislature.</p> <p>A university's project may not be removed from the approved 3-year Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) priority list because of its successful participation in this program until approved by the Legislature and provided for in the General Appropriations Act. When such a project is completed and removed from the list, all other projects move up on the 3-year PECO priority list.</p>

University Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program

<p>3. When may a university initiate a project?</p>	<p>A project may not be initiated unless all private funds for planning, construction, and equipping the facility have been received and deposited in the separate university program account designated for this purpose and the state's share for the minimum amount of funds needed to begin the project has been appropriated by the Legislature.</p>
<p>4. How much funding has been provided for the University Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program?</p>	<p>The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act provides \$46,360,770 to be allocated to the boards of trustees of the following universities as matching funds for the Alec P. Courtelis Facilities Matching Grant Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Florida - \$11,534,074 • Florida State University - \$2,650,000 • University of South Florida - \$7,986,752 • Florida Atlantic University - \$2,300,000 • University of Central Florida - \$18,567,476 • Florida International University - \$2,648,852 • University of North Florida - \$161,116 • University of West Florida - \$512,500
<p>5. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</p>	<p>Section 1013.79, F.S. -- University Facility Enhancement Challenge Grant Program.</p> <p>2007 - 08 General Appropriations Act (ch.2007-72, L.O.F.), Specific Appropriation 34A</p>
<p>6. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Board of Governors State University System of Florida (850) 245-0466</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Schools & Learning Council
College Reach-Out Program
(CROP)

Fact Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. What is the College Reach-Out Program?</p>	<p>The College Reach-Out Program (CROP) is a statewide competitive grant program that was established to increase the number of low-income, educationally disadvantaged students who complete postsecondary education. CROP provides educational support and encouragement to disadvantaged students in grades 6 through 12.</p>
<p>2. Who is eligible to participate in the program?</p>	<p>Students who are in grades 6 through 12 who meet certain economic and academic criteria are eligible to participate. Participants are students who otherwise would be unlikely to seek admission to a community college, state university, or independent postsecondary institution without additional support and recruitment efforts.</p>
<p>3. What types of services are provided to the participant?</p>	<p>CROP provides a student with academic enrichment activities from the time the student enters the program until he or she has completed high school and is enrolled in a postsecondary institution. Activities may include: career and personal counseling, tutoring, test preparation for state and national exams (FCAT, PSAT, and PLAN), homework assistance, summer activities, and community involvement through partnerships with colleges, universities, and community agencies.</p> <p>During 2004-05, CROP served 8,093 students through nine universities, twenty-five community colleges, and four independent postsecondary institutions.</p>
<p>4. How are institutions and consortia proposals for CROP funded?</p>	<p>Postsecondary institutions and consortia submit proposals for CROP projects to an advisory council that is appointed by the Commissioner of Education. The advisory council uses statutory guidelines to evaluate the proposals and recommends to the State Board of Education an order of priority for funding the proposals. In selecting proposals for approval, the advisory council gives preference to institutions that demonstrate commitment to the program to match the grant funds at least one-to-one in cash or services.</p>
<p>5. How much funding has been provided for the CROP?</p>	<p>The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act provides \$3,399,990 for the College Reach-Out Program.</p>
<p>6. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</p>	<p>Section 1007.34, F.S. -- College Reach-Out Program.</p> <p>2007-08 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 100.</p>
<p>7. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Equity & Access</p>

College Reach-Out Program (CROP)

	<p>(850) 245-0511 www.fldoe.org/eeop</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>
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Schools & Learning Council
Commission for Independent Education

Fact Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. What is the Commission for Independent Education?</p>	<p>The Commission for Independent Education (Commission) was created by the 2001 Legislature as a result of combining and transferring to a single board the powers and duties of the former State Board of Independent Colleges and Universities and State Board of Nonpublic Career Education. The Commission is responsible for all independent postsecondary education institutions with the exception of those independent nonprofit colleges or universities eligible to participate in the Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG) program. (Refer to Florida Resident Access Grant Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>2. Who are members of the Commission?</p>	<p>The Commission is comprised of seven members who are Florida residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two representatives of independent colleges or universities licensed by the commission. • Two representatives of independent, nondegree-granting schools licensed by the commission. • One member from a public school district or community college who is an administrator of career education. • One representative of a religious college that meets the criteria of s. 1005.06(1)(f), F.S., and thus can operate without governmental oversight. • One lay member who is not affiliated with an independent postsecondary educational institution. <p>The members are appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate.</p>
<p>3. What are the general responsibilities of the Commission?</p>	<p>For the independent postsecondary institutions under its jurisdiction, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets licensure standards. • Reviews applications for and issues licenses. • Monitors the consumer practices of these institutions. <p>Serves as a central agency for collecting and distributing information regarding these institutions.</p>
<p>4. How many independent institutions are licensed by the Commission?</p>	<p>The Commission licensed 786 independent institutions during FY 2006-07.</p>
<p>5. How many independent institutions under the Commission are degree-granting institutions?</p>	<p>During FY 2006-07, there were 299 degree-granting institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The reported enrollment for the degree programs was 250,652.</p> <p>During FY 2006-07, there were 487 institutions offering only non-degree programs under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The reported enrollment for those non-degree</p>

Commission for Independent Education

	programs was 62,474.
6. How do institutions add new programs or modify existing programs?	<p>Any institution that seeks to add a new program or to modify an approved education program must seek prior approval from the Commission.</p> <p>During FY 2006-07, the Commission examined 532 new programs and reviewed 56 modifications to existing programs.</p>
7. What are the applicable statutes and rules?	<p>Chapter 1005, F.S. -- Nonpublic Postsecondary Education.</p> <p>Rule 6E-1.0032, F.A.C. -- Fair Consumer Practices.</p>
8. Where can I get additional information?	<p>Florida Department of Education Commission for Independent Education (850) 245-3200 (888) 224-6684 [toll free] www.fldoe.org/cie</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Schools & Learning Council
Joint-use Facilities

Fact Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. What is a joint-use facility?</p>	<p>A “joint-use facility” is an educational facility that is cooperatively developed and used by two or more educational entities. Most often, joint-use facilities are shared between a university and a community college or a school district and a community college.</p>																				
<p>2. Why are joint-use facilities useful?</p>	<p>Joint-use facilities enable the offering of cooperative educational programs at a single shared educational facility, thereby increasing access to such programs for students, using existing educational infrastructure to expand access.</p>																				
<p>3. How are joint-use facilities requested?</p>	<p>Joint-use facilities must be jointly requested by two or more boards, including district school boards, community college boards of trustees, the Board of Trustees for the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and university boards of trustees.</p>																				
<p>4. How are joint-use facilities funded?</p>	<p>Joint-use facilities are funded by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. No district school board, community college, or state university may receive funding for more than one approved joint-use facility per campus in any three-year period.</p>																				
<p>5. How much funding has been provided for the joint-use facilities?</p>	<p>The FY 2007-08 General Appropriations Act provides \$4,185,826 for joint-use facilities projects. From the funds provided, \$435,826 will be used to fund the joint-use facility project between Seminole Community College and the University of Central Florida and \$3,750,000 will be used to fund the joint-use project between Valencia Community College and the University of Central Florida.</p> <p>The state has funded 51 projects totaling \$146.4 million since 1977.</p>																				
<p>6. What are the current joint-use facilities?</p>	<p>The joint-use facilities are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="607 1392 1450 1902"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="607 1392 1036 1423">Joint Use Facility Location</th> <th data-bbox="1036 1392 1450 1423">Partnership</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1423 1036 1482">Brevard Community College (Cocoa Campus)</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1423 1450 1482">University of Central Florida</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1482 1036 1541">Brevard Community College (Palm Bay Campus)</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1482 1450 1541">University of Central Florida</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1541 1036 1600">Broward Community College (Davie Campus)</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1541 1450 1600">Florida Atlantic University Florida International University</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1600 1036 1659">Broward Community College (Tower)</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1600 1450 1659">Florida Atlantic University Florida International University</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1659 1036 1717">Central Florida Community College (Ocala Campus)</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1659 1450 1717">University Center</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1717 1036 1776">Daytona Beach Community College (Daytona)</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1717 1450 1776">University of Central Florida</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1776 1036 1835">Daytona Beach Community College Board</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1776 1450 1835">Charter Technical School</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1835 1036 1894">Middle Keys – Monroe Co. School Board</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1835 1450 1894">Florida Keys Community College (Marathon)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="607 1894 1036 1902">Middle Keys – Monroe Co. School Board</td> <td data-bbox="1036 1894 1450 1902">Florida Keys Community College (Coral Shores)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Joint Use Facility Location	Partnership	Brevard Community College (Cocoa Campus)	University of Central Florida	Brevard Community College (Palm Bay Campus)	University of Central Florida	Broward Community College (Davie Campus)	Florida Atlantic University Florida International University	Broward Community College (Tower)	Florida Atlantic University Florida International University	Central Florida Community College (Ocala Campus)	University Center	Daytona Beach Community College (Daytona)	University of Central Florida	Daytona Beach Community College Board	Charter Technical School	Middle Keys – Monroe Co. School Board	Florida Keys Community College (Marathon)	Middle Keys – Monroe Co. School Board	Florida Keys Community College (Coral Shores)
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Joint-use Facilities

	Joint Use Facility Location	Partnership
	Indian River Community College (St. Lucie West Campus)	Florida Atlantic University
	Lake-Sumter Community College (South Lake Campus)	University of Central Florida
	Miami Dade Community College (Wolfson Campus)	New World School Art – Dade Co. School Board
	Okaloosa-Walton Community College (Ft. Walton Beach Campus)	University of West Florida
	Polk Community College (Lakeland Campus)	University of South Florida
	St. Johns River Community College (Orange Park Campus)	Clay County School Board
7. What are the applicable statutes and laws?	Section 1013.52, F.S. -- Cooperative development and use of facilities by two or more boards. Section 1013.75, F.S. -- Cooperative funding of career center facilities. 2007-08 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 33.	
8. Where can I get additional information?	Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451	



Schools & Learning Council
Postsecondary Remediation

Fact Sheet

January 2008

1. What is postsecondary “remedial” education?	Within Florida's postsecondary educational system, "remedial education" is synonymous with "college-preparatory" instruction. Current law defines "college-preparatory instruction" as "courses through which a high school graduate who applies for a college credit program may attain the communication and computation skills necessary to enroll in college credit instruction."
2. Who takes college-prep courses?	In 2005-2006, public high school graduates enrolling within three years of high school graduation accounted for 38.7% of the FTE produced in college prep courses offered by community colleges. Other students enrolling in college-prep courses include returning adults in need of refresher courses prior to enrolling in college credit courses and students who graduated from private high schools.
3. How is student readiness for college tested?	Performance in reading, writing/language, or mathematics for each student is gauged by scores on the Florida College Placement Test (CPT), the SAT, or the ACT. Students are considered “ready” for college in each of the three areas if scores on one of those three exams meet the required score of competency for each given area. For example, if a student receives a verbal score of 450 and a math score of 400 on the SAT, the student would be considered “ready” for college in reading and writing/language but in need of remediation in math (threshold for each is 440).
4. Who offers postsecondary remedial education?	Florida community college or state university students who score below standardized passing scores on the Common Placement Test (or other comparable exam) must enroll in college-preparatory or other adult education courses to develop needed college-entry skills. Community colleges must advise students of alternative methods of meeting remedial education needs, such as using instruction from private providers. Community colleges may provide the remedial instruction on state university campuses. FAMU is the only state university statutorily authorized to offer college-prep instruction.
5. What is the cost of remediation to the student?	The first two times a student enrolls in a remedial course, he or she pays the normal fee. If the course is taken a third time, the student must pay 100% of the cost of instruction. This policy is consistent with the policy for students enrolled in college credit courses.

Postsecondary Remediation

<p>6. What information is available regarding the preparedness of Florida's public high school graduates?</p>	<p>Current law requires the Commissioner of Education to report annually on the performance of public high school students who enroll in public postsecondary institutions. Two sets of reports are readily available on the Department of Education's website http://www.fldoe.org/articulation/ -- a report on the performance of public high school graduates on common placement tests and the high school feedback report. These reports include data for all students who graduate from a Florida public high school and enter a public postsecondary institution. These reports do <i>not</i> include graduates who do not go to college; graduates who attend private or out-of-state colleges; transfer students; casual or non-degree-seeking students; students who take time off between high school and college; GED or non-standard diploma recipients; or private high school graduates. The reports are based on data provided by the state universities, public community colleges, and state-supported postsecondary vocational-technical centers. The report on performance on the Common Placement Test is on the website at http://www.fldoe.org/articulation/perCPT/.</p> <p>The reports indicate the number of prior year graduates who enrolled in public postsecondary institutions in Florida during the previous academic year and the number of these students whose scores on the entry-level placement tests indicate readiness for postsecondary education or the need for remediation. Each school district and high school must use these annual feedback reports to develop school improvement plan strategies aimed at improving student readiness for postsecondary education. Feedback reports are on the website at: http://data.fldoe.org/readiness/.</p>
<p>7. How many students need postsecondary remedial education?</p>	<p>Of the 2004-2005 high school graduates tested in all three areas, 40,432 or 57.8% were considered "ready" in all three subject areas.</p>
<p>8. What is the cost to the state to provide remedial instruction?</p>	<p>According to the Department of Education, the direct cost to the state for college-prep instruction at public community colleges was \$49.7 million for 2005-06.</p> <p>According to the Board of Governors, the direct cost to the state for college-prep instruction at public state universities was \$1.2 million for 2005-06.</p>
<p>9. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<p>Section 1004.02(11), F.S. -- Definition of "college-preparatory instruction." Section 1004.93, F.S. -- Adult general education. Section 1008.30, F.S. -- Common placement testing for public postsecondary education. Section 1008.37, F.S. -- Postsecondary feedback of information to high schools. Section 1009.28, F.S. -- Fees for repeated enrollment in</p>

Postsecondary Remediation

	<p>college-preparatory classes.</p> <p>Rule 6A-10.0315 -- College Preparatory Testing Placement and Instruction.</p> <p>Rule 6A-10.038 -- Postsecondary Feedback of Student Information to High Schools.</p>
10. Where can I get additional information?	<p>Florida Department of Education Division of Community Colleges (850) 245-0407</p> <p>Florida Department of Education Office of Articulation (850) 245-0427 www.fldoe.org/articulation/college.asp</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Schools & Learning Council

Access to Baccalaureate Degree Programs at Community Colleges

Fact Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. Why is it important to provide access to baccalaureate degrees on community college campuses?</p>	<p>Providing access to baccalaureate degree programs on community college campuses improves the state’s ability to meet local workforce needs and provide choices for students.</p>
<p>2. What is the process a community college must follow to obtain SBE approval to offer baccalaureate degrees?</p>	<p>The SBE provides the review and approval of proposals by community colleges to offer baccalaureate degree programs.</p> <p>A community college that plans to submit a proposal to deliver a specified baccalaureate degree program must submit notice of its intent to the SBE at least 90 days prior to submitting the proposal. The notice must include a brief description of the program that will be proposed and an estimated timeframe for implementation. The SBE must advise state universities and each regionally accredited private college and university that is chartered in and has its primary campus located in the state of the community college’s notice of intent. State universities have 60 days to submit an alternative proposal to offer the baccalaureate degree program on the community college campus. If the SBE does not receive a proposal from a state university within the 60-day period or if the university proposal is not approved, the SBE must provide the regionally accredited private colleges and universities 30 days to submit an alternative proposal.</p> <p>The community college’s proposal must document demand for the program, unmet need for graduates of the proposed program, and adequate resources to deliver the program.</p> <p>A community college that is approved to offer baccalaureate degrees remains under the authority of the SBE and the community college’s board of trustees.</p>
<p>3. In what ways do community colleges provide access to baccalaureate degrees on their campuses?</p>	<p>Community colleges that wish to provide access to baccalaureate degrees can partner with another postsecondary institution for the delivery of specified baccalaureate degree programs.</p> <p>With the exception of St. Petersburg College, community colleges may also submit proposals to the State Board of Education (SBE) to offer baccalaureate degree programs that meet local workforce needs. Community Colleges may</p>

Access to Baccalaureate Degree Programs at Community College

	<p>also submit proposals for programs in math and science to prepare graduates to enter a teaching position in math or science.</p> <p>St. Petersburg College is authorized by law to offer baccalaureate degrees in nursing, elementary education, special education, secondary education, and additional Bachelor of Applied Science programs in fields selected by its board of trustees.</p>
<p>4. Can a community college that offers a baccalaureate degree change its primary mission?</p>	<p>No. The primary mission of the community colleges that offer baccalaureate degree programs must remain the provision of associate degrees that provide access to a university. A community college may not terminate its associate in arts or associate in science degree programs as a result of being authorized to offer selected baccalaureate programs.</p>
<p>5. Are there additional accreditation requirements when offering specified baccalaureate degree programs?</p>	<p>Yes. A community college that has been approved by the SBE or the Legislature to award baccalaureate degrees must pursue Level 2 accreditation by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.</p>
<p>6. May a community college that offers baccalaureate degrees offer <i>any</i> baccalaureate degree programs?</p>	<p>No. Community colleges that have received approval to offer baccalaureate degree programs through the SBE's approval process may only offer those programs that have been approved by the SBE.</p> <p>St. Petersburg College was originally authorized to offer baccalaureate degrees in nursing, elementary education, special education and secondary education and to offer additional baccalaureate degree programs four years after first being accredited to offer baccalaureate degrees. St. Petersburg College is now offering Bachelor's of Applied Science degrees in the following areas: veterinary technology and public safety administration; banking, dental hygiene, international business, orthotics and prosthetics, paralegal studies, public safety administration, and technology management.</p>
<p>7. What baccalaureate degrees are currently being offered by community colleges pursuant to SBE approval?</p>	<p>The SBE has approved baccalaureate degree programs at six community colleges. These include:</p> <p>Chipola College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle School Science Education • Middle School Mathematics Education • Secondary Education Biology • Secondary Education Mathematics Bachelor of Applied Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Business Management

Access to Baccalaureate Degree Programs at Community College

	<p>Daytona Beach Community College Bachelor of Applied Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and Management </p> <p>Edison College Bachelor of Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary Mathematics Education • Secondary Biology Education Bachelor of Applied Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Safety Management </p> <p>Indian River Community College Bachelor of Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursing • Secondary Biology Education • Middle Grades Science Education • Secondary Mathematics Education • Middle Grades Mathematics Education • Exceptional Student Education w/ESOL Endorsement Bachelor of Applied Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Management </p> <p>Miami Dade College Bachelor of Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary Science Education – Biology Concentration • Secondary Science Education – Chemistry Concentration • Secondary Science Education Earth Science Concentration • Exceptional Student Education • Secondary Mathematics Education • Secondary Science Education – Physics Concentration • Nursing Bachelor of Applied Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Safety Management </p> <p>Okaloosa-Walton College Bachelor of Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elementary Education • Middle Grades Math/Science Education Bachelor of Applied Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project and Acquisitions Management </p> <p>Florida Community College at Jacksonville Bachelor of Applied Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Science </p>
8. What fees are authorized for baccalaureate-degree	Tuition and out-of-state fees for upper-division courses must reflect the fact that the community college has a less

Access to Baccalaureate Degree Programs at Community College

<p>level programs at community colleges?</p>	<p>expensive cost structure than that of a state university. Therefore, the board of trustees may establish tuition and out-of-state fees for upper-division courses in baccalaureate degree programs that are consistent with law and proviso language in the General Appropriations Act.</p> <p>Proviso language in the 2007 Special Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-326, L.O.F) and Senate Bill 8C (ch. 2007-329, L. O.F.) establishes the sum of the tuition and the technology fee for baccalaureate programs at \$65.47 per credit hour for residents effective January 1, 2008. The sum of tuition, the technology fee, and the out-of-state fee per credit hour for nonresidents may be no more than 85 percent of the sum of tuition and out-of-state fee per credit hour at the state university nearest the community college.</p> <p>Beginning with the FY 2008-09 and each year thereafter, the sum of the tuition and the technology fee for residents for tuition purposes, and the sum of the standard tuition, the technology fee and the out-of-state fee for nonresidents for tuition purposes will increase at the beginning of each fall semester at a rate equal to inflation, unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act.</p>
<p>9. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</p>	<p>Section 1001.03, F.S. – Specific Powers of State Board of Education. Section 1004.73, F.S. – St. Petersburg College. Section 1007.22, F.S. – Articulation; postsecondary institution coordination and collaboration. Section 1007.33, F.S. – Site-determined baccalaureate degree access.</p> <p>2007 – 2008 General Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-72, L.O.F.), Specific Appropriation 130. 2007 Special Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-326, L.O.F.) Specific Appropriation 68 and 68A.</p>
<p>10. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Division of Community Colleges (850) 245-0407</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Schools & Learning Council

Economic Development Programs for Postsecondary Education Institutions

Fact Sheet

January 2008

<p>1. What is economic development?</p>	<p>Economic development involves a spectrum of state and local government officials, businesses, academic institutions, and other stakeholders who develop policies and strategies to provide economic opportunities for all Floridians. Economic development efforts in Florida are focused on diversifying the state’s economy by creating high-skill, high-wage jobs in targeted industries.</p>
<p>2. How do Florida’s colleges and universities participate in economic development?</p>	<p>Florida’s public and private postsecondary education institutions are integral partners in state, regional, and local economic development initiatives. Colleges and universities provide the necessary education and training for Florida’s workforce. Community colleges work closely with their local business communities to provide curricula and training to meet the needs of local industries. The state’s research universities provide cutting-edge research and help Florida businesses develop new technologies for the marketplace.</p>
<p>3. What are some of the statewide economic development efforts in which colleges and universities participate?</p>	<p>Over the past several years, the Legislature has created and funded a number of initiatives to enable the state’s postsecondary education institutions to participate in statewide economic development efforts. Such initiatives include:</p> <p><u>World Class Scholars Program:</u> State matching funds enable state universities to recruit leading scientists and researchers from around the world.</p> <p><u>Centers of Excellence Program:</u> State funding helps universities and other research entities to leverage public and private funds to build infrastructure to support research and development initiatives.</p> <p><u>State University System Research & Economic Development Investment Program:</u> State matching funds assist state universities in constructing state-of-the-art facilities and acquiring specialized equipment for science and high-technology research programs.</p> <p><u>State University Research Commercialization Assistance Grant Program:</u> Early stage capital funds promote the commercialization of state university research products.</p> <p><u>Employ Florida Banner Center Program:</u> State funds establish training Centers throughout the state to support</p>

Economic Development Programs for Postsecondary Education Institutions

	<p>workers in critical industries.</p> <p><u>SUCCEED, Florida</u>: State funds provide competitive grants to public and private postsecondary institutions to increase the state's capacity to train workers in critical fields such as nursing, allied health, teacher education, manufacturing technology, and aerospace technology.</p> <p><u>Ready to Work Certification Program</u>: State funds provide a statewide certification system to enhance the workplace skills of Florida's citizens and to connect employers, jobseekers, workforce development, and education partners in building a skilled workforce.</p> <p><u>Unique Opportunities</u>: State funds enable Florida's postsecondary education institutions to take advantage of unique opportunities to assist with the state's economic development initiatives. Some of these opportunities include the acquisition of the Institute of Human Genomics by the University of Miami; the partnership between the University of Central Florida and the Burnham Research Institute; and the partnership between the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute and Florida Atlantic University.</p>
<p>4. How many Centers of Excellence have been created?</p>	<p>Nine Centers of Excellence have been established throughout the state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced Materials - Florida State University • Biomedical & Marine Biotechnology - Florida Atlantic University • Biomolecular Identification & Targeted Therapeutics - University of South Florida • Energy Technology Incubator - University of Florida • Laser Technology - University of Central Florida • Nano-Bio Sensors - University of Florida • Ocean Energy Technology - Florida Atlantic University • Photonics - University of Central Florida • Regenerative Health Biotechnology - University of Florida
<p>5. How many World Class Scholars have relocated to a Florida state university?</p>	<p>This program has enabled state universities to recruit 26 top researchers and scientists to Florida. Participating universities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Florida: 7 scholars in the areas of engineering, neuroscience, genomics, genetics, microbiology, and immunology. • Florida State University: 5 scholars in the areas of engineering, superconductivity, neuroscience, molecular biology, and genetics. • University of South Florida: 7 scholars in the areas of

Economic Development Programs for Postsecondary Education Institutions

	<p>biomolecular science, developmental pediatrics, infectious disease, oncology, and oceanography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florida Atlantic University: 1 scholar in biomedical sciences. • University of Central Florida: 4 scholars in the areas of engineering, renewable energy, optics and photonics, and fuel cell technology. • Florida International University: 2 scholars in nanotechnology.
<p>6. How many Employ Florida Banner Centers have been established?</p>	<p>Workforce, Florida, has utilized state and federal funds to establish the following ten Banner Centers throughout Florida:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aviation/Aerospace - Florida Community College at Jacksonville and Brevard Community College • Biotechnology - University of Florida • Career Academies - Okaloosa County School District • Construction - Santa Fe Community College • Energy - Lake-Sumter Community College • Financial Services - Miami Dade College • Health Sciences - Valencia Community College • Homeland Security - Indian River Community College • Logistics & Distribution - Lake City Community College • Manufacturing - Hillsborough Community College
<p>7. How much state funding is provided to postsecondary education institutions participating in economic development efforts?</p>	<p>For Fiscal Year 2007-08, the Legislature appropriated nearly \$278 million to Florida's postsecondary education institutions in support of the state's economic development efforts. Funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers of Excellence Program - \$91.5 million • State University Research Commercialization Assistance Grant Program - \$2.0 million • SUCCEED, Florida - \$29.2 million • Ready to Work Program - \$14.8 million • University of Miami/ Institute of Human Genomics - \$80 million • Florida Atlantic University/ Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute Partnership - \$53.1 million • Florida Atlantic University/ Torrey Pines Institute Partnership - \$6 million • University of Central Florida/ Burnham Research Institute Partnership - \$1.3 million
<p>8. What are some examples of public-private research partnerships that these programs have fostered?</p>	<p>Funding provided through these programs has enabled Florida's universities to partner with leading biomedical research organizations on various research and development projects in an effort to broaden the state's economy. Some of the private partners include:</p>

Economic Development Programs for Postsecondary Education Institutions

	<p><u>Scripps Research Institute</u>: opened a branch campus on the Jupiter campus of Florida Atlantic University to focus on basic biomedical science, drug discovery, and technology development.</p> <p><u>Burnham Research Institute</u>: currently establishing a campus in conjunction with the University of Central Florida Health Sciences Campus at Lake Nona in Orlando to conduct diabetes and obesity research and develop new treatments.</p> <p><u>Torrey Pines Institute</u>: relocating its headquarters from San Diego to Port St. Lucie to conduct research on human diseases including multiple sclerosis, cancer, and heart disease.</p> <p><u>SRI International</u>: opening a new marine technology research facility in St. Petersburg to focus on the development of technologies related to ocean science, the maritime industry, and port security.</p>
<p>9. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</p>	<p>Section 1004.226, F.S. -- 21st Century Technology, Research, and Scholarship Enhancement Act.</p> <p>Section 1004.635, F.S. -- State University System Research and Economic Development Investment Program.</p> <p>Sections 2 and 5, chapter 2007-189, L.O.F -- State University Research Commercialization Assistance Grants Program.</p> <p>2007-2008 General Appropriations Act, specific appropriations 27, 123A, 127, 128A, 156, 154A, and 2757, chapter 2007-72, L.O.F.</p> <p>2007-2008 Special Appropriations Act, specific appropriations 84 and 95B, chapter 2007-326, L.O.F.</p>
<p>10. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Board of Governors http://www.flbog.org/irm/21stCentury (850) 245-0467</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>