

**Postsecondary Education**  
**Tuition/Financial Assistance**



**Schools & Learning Council**

**Fact Sheet**

**Postsecondary Tuition & Fee Policy  
-- Public Community Colleges**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What are the fees a student must pay to enroll in a college credit course at a public community college?</b></p>	<p>A student who enrolls in a college credit course or noncollege credit college-preparatory course at a public community college must pay tuition. If the student is not classified as a resident for tuition purposes, an additional out-of-state fee is required. The student may also be required to pay a capital improvement fee, a financial aid fee, a student activity and service fee, and a technology fee.</p>
<p><b>2. What is tuition?</b></p>	<p>“Tuition” is the basic fee charged to a student for instruction provided by a Florida public postsecondary educational institution.</p> <p>Unless the student is eligible for a fee exemption or fee waiver, a student who enrolls in a college-prep or college-credit course at a public community college must pay the tuition assessed by the institution. <b>(Refer to Question 11 for a discussion of the fee exemption.)</b></p>
<p><b>3. What is the out-of-state fee?</b></p>	<p>The out-of-state fee is the additional fee for instruction provided by a Florida public postsecondary educational institution that is charged to a student who does not qualify for the in-state tuition rate. Unless the student is eligible for a fee exemption or fee waiver, a student who is classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes who enrolls in a college-prep or college-credit course at a public community college must pay the out-of-state fee assessed by the institution.</p> <p>Except as otherwise provided in law, the sum of nonresident student tuition and out-of-state fees must be sufficient to defray the full cost of each program.</p>
<p><b>4. Who establishes the tuition and fees?</b></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.) establish the standard tuition and technology fee per credit hour for the following community college programs: advanced and professional, postsecondary vocational, college preparatory, and educator preparation institutes at \$51.35 per credit hour for residents for tuition purposes, effective January 1, 2008. For nonresidents for tuition purposes, the sum of tuition, the technology fee, and the out-of-state fee is \$154.14 per credit hour.</p> <p>Beginning with the FY 2008-09 and each year thereafter, the sum of the standard tuition and the technology fee for residents for tuition purposes, and the sum of the standard</p>

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	<p>tuition, the technology fee and the out-of-state fee for non residents 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>Each community college board of trustees must establish tuition and fees that may vary no more than 10% below and 15% above the combined total of the standard tuition and technology fee. <b>(Refer to Question 10 for a discussion of the technology fee.)</b></p> <p>Any amount 10-15% above the standard tuition and technology fee must be used only to support safety and security purposes. In order to assess an additional amount for safety and security purposes, the community college board must provide written justification to the State Board of Education.</p> <p>A community college board of trustees that has a service area that borders another state may implement a plan for a differential out-of-state fee.</p> <p>Community college boards of trustees are authorized by statute to establish an activity &amp; service fee, financial aid fee, capital improvement fee, and technology fee. <b>(Refer to Questions 7, 8, 9 &amp; 10 for a discussion of these types of fees.)</b></p>
<p><b>5. How is residency for purposes of tuition determined?</b></p>	<p>Current law requires students to be classified as residents or nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition in community colleges and state universities.</p> <p>In general, to qualify as a resident for tuition purposes, the student, or the student’s parent or parents if the student is a dependent child, must have established legal residence in Florida and maintained such residence for at least 12 months prior to qualification. The residence during the 12-month qualifying period must be for the purpose of maintaining a bona fide domicile, rather than for the purpose of maintaining a temporary residence incident to enrollment in an institution of higher education.</p> <p>Other conditions may apply based on a student’s dependency or marital status.</p>
<p><b>6. Are there other categories of students that are classified as residents for tuition purposes?</b></p>	<p>Yes. The following persons are classified as residents for tuition purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active duty members of the Armed Services residing or stationed in this state as well as their spouses and dependent children.</li> <li>• Active duty members of the Florida National Guard who qualify for the Guard’s tuition assistance program.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active duty members of the Armed Services, their spouses, and dependents who attend a public community college or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed. The military establishment must be in a county contiguous to Florida.</li> <li>• Active duty members of the Canadian military residing or stationed in Florida under the North America Air Defense (NORAD) agreement, and their spouses and dependent children. They must be attending an institution within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed.</li> <li>• U.S. citizens living on the Isthmus of Panama who have completed 12 consecutive months of college work at the FSU Panama Canal Branch, and their spouses and dependent children.</li> <li>• U.S. citizens living outside the U.S. who are teaching at a Department of Defense School or in an American International school and enroll in a graduate level education program that leads to a Florida teaching certificate.</li> <li>• Full-time instructional and administrative personnel employed by state public schools, community colleges, and other public postsecondary institutions and their spouses and dependent children.</li> <li>• Full-time employees of state agencies or political subdivisions of the state when the student fees are paid by the state agency or political subdivision for the purpose of job-related law enforcement or corrections training.</li> <li>• Full-time students from Latin America and the Caribbean who receive scholarships from the federal or state government.</li> <li>• Active duty members of a foreign nation’s military who are serving as liaison officers and are residing or stationed in this state, and their spouses and dependent children who attend a public community college or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed.</li> <li>• Southern Regional Education Board’s Academic Common Market graduate students attending Florida’s state universities.</li> <li>• McKnight Doctoral Fellows and Finalists who are U.S. citizens.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. What is the activity and service fee?</b></p>	<p>Each community college board of trustees may establish an activity and service fee not to exceed 10% of tuition to provide student services and programs to benefit the student body in general. Examples of uses of these fees include student publications and grants to duly recognized student organizations.</p>

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<p><b>8. What is the financial aid fee?</b></p>	<p>Each community college board of trustees may establish a financial aid fee of up to 5% of the total tuition or out-of-state fees collected. Colleges may collect an additional 2% if the total revenue generated by the financial aid fee is less than \$250,000.</p> <p>Up to 25% of the financial aid fee revenues or \$300,000, whichever is greater, may be used to support students who demonstrate academic merit or participate in athletics, public service, cultural arts, or other extracurricular programs. A minimum of 75% of the remaining financial aid fee revenues for new awards must be awarded based on absolute need and the remainder may be used for merit and other purposes approved by the board of trustees. Financial aid fee revenues may not be used for direct or indirect administrative purposes or salaries.</p>
<p><b>9. What is the capital improvement fee?</b></p>	<p>Each community college board of trustees may establish a separate fee for capital improvements which may not exceed 10 percent of tuition for resident students or 10 percent of the sum of tuition and out-of-state fees for nonresident students. The fee for resident students shall be limited to an increase of \$2 per credit hour over the prior year. The fee may be used to provide funding for construction, renovation, or remodeling of facilities; technology enhancement; or equipping buildings.</p>
<p><b>10. What is the technology fee?</b></p>	<p>Each community college board of trustees is authorized to establish a separate technology fee to support the implementation of technology improvement plans. The fee may not exceed \$1.80 per credit hour for residents and \$5.40 per credit hour for non-residents. This fee may apply to both college-credit and college-preparatory instruction. Half of the fee revenues may be pledged as a dedicated source for the repayment of debt, but revenues from the technology fee may not be bonded.</p>
<p><b>11. Under what conditions is a student eligible for a fee exemption or a fee waiver?</b></p>	<p>Certain students are provided fee exemptions pursuant to statute, including students who are dually enrolled and WAGES clients.</p> <p>The following students are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including lab fees:</p> <p><u>Fee Exemptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A student enrolled in adult basic, adult secondary, or career-preparatory instruction, who does not have a high school diploma or its equivalent.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in adult basic, adult secondary, or career-preparatory instruction who has a high school diploma or its equivalent, and who has academic skills at or below the eighth grade level.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A student enrolled in a dual enrollment or articulated acceleration mechanisms programs.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in an approved apprenticeship program.</li> <li>• A student who is or was at the time he or she reached 18 years of age in the custody of the Department of Children and Family Services or a relative, who is adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after May 5, 1997, or who after spending at least 6 months in the custody of the department after reaching 16 years of age, was placed in a guardianship by the court. However, the exemption remains valid for no more than 4 years after the date of graduation from high school.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in an employment and training program under the welfare transition program.</li> </ul> <p>Each community college is authorized to grant student fee exemptions from all fees adopted by the State Board of Education and the community college board of trustees for up to 40 full-time equivalent students at each institution.</p> <p><u>Fee Waivers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community colleges are authorized to waive fees for any fee-nonexempt student. The total value of the fee waivers granted may not exceed the amount established annually in the General Appropriations Act. For FY 2007-08, the value is up to 8 percent of the fee revenue that would otherwise be collected (2007 – 08 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 129).</li> <li>• The spouses of deceased state employees are entitled to a full waiver of student fees for up to 80 semester hours in any community college.</li> <li>• Certain active members of the Florida National Guard qualify for 100-percent tuition waiver.</li> <li>• Community colleges are authorized to waive undergraduate tuition for each recipient of a Purple Heart or another combat decoration superior in precedence. The waiver is applicable for 110 percent of the number of required credit hours of the degree or certificate program for which the student is enrolled.</li> </ul>
<p><b>12. Are community colleges authorized to assess any fees in addition to those required to enroll in a course?</b></p>	<p>Yes. Community college boards of trustees are authorized to establish a number of user fees and fines. These include, but are not limited to, application fees, parking fees, and lab fees. The user fees and fines are not to exceed the cost of the services provided and are only to be charged to persons receiving the service.</p>

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<p><b>13. What fees are authorized for baccalaureate-degree level programs at community colleges?</b></p>	<p>Tuition and out-of-state fees for upper-division courses must reflect the fact that the community college has a less 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.) establish 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 will 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 standard 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><b>14. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</b></p>	<p>Section 1009.01, F.S. -- Definitions.  Section 1009.21, F.S. -- Determination of resident status for tuition purposes.  Section 1009.23, F.S. -- Community college student fees.  Section 1009.25, F.S. -- Fee exemptions.  Section 1009.26, F.S. -- Fee waivers.</p> <p>Section 3 of ch. 2007-329, L.O.F.  Special Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-326, L.O.F.) Specific Appropriations 67 and 68.</p>
<p><b>15. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Florida Department of Education  Division of Community Colleges  (850) 245-0407  <a href="http://www.fldoe.org/cc">www.fldoe.org/cc</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives  Schools &amp; Learning Council  (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Postsecondary Tuition & Fee Policy**  
**-- State Universities**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What are the fees a student must pay to enroll in a course at a public university?</b></p>	<p>A student who enrolls in a course at a public university must pay tuition. If the student is not classified as a resident for tuition purposes, an additional out-of-state fee is required. The student may also be required to pay a building fee, a Capital Improvement Trust Fund Fee, a financial aid fee, an activity and service fee, an athletic fee, and a health fee. <b>(Refer to Question 11 for a discussion of other fees a student may be required to pay.)</b></p>
<p><b>2. What is tuition?</b></p>	<p>“Tuition” means the basic fee charged to a student for instruction provided by a Florida public postsecondary educational institution.</p> <p>Unless the student is eligible for a fee exemption or fee waiver, a student who enrolls in a course at a state university must pay the tuition assessed by the institution. Each university board of trustees is authorized to waive tuition for purposes that support and enhance the mission of the university. All fees waived must be based on policies that are adopted by university boards of trustees pursuant to rules adopted by the Board of Governors.</p>
<p><b>3. What is the out-of-state fee?</b></p>	<p>The “out-of-state fee” is the additional fee for instruction provided by a Florida public postsecondary educational institution that is charged to a student who does not qualify for the in-state tuition rate. Unless the student is eligible for a fee exemption or fee waiver, a student who is classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes who enrolls in a course at a state university must pay the out-of-state fee assessed by the institution.</p> <p>Each university board of trustees is authorized to waive out-of-state fees for purposes that support and enhance the mission of the university. All fees waived must be based on policies that are adopted by university boards of trustees pursuant to rules adopted by the Board of Governors.</p> <p>A university board of trustees may also waive the out-of-state fees for nondegree-seeking students enrolled at a state university if the credit hours are nonfundable and the direct cost for the program of study is recovered from fees charged to all students.</p>
<p><b>4. Who establishes tuition and fees?</b></p>	<p>Proviso language in the 2007 Special Appropriations Act (ch.2007-326, L.O.F.) and Senate Bill 8C (ch. 2007-329,</p>



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	<p>L.O.F.) establishes resident undergraduate tuition for lower-level and upper-level coursework at \$77.39 per credit hour effective January 1, 2008. Beginning with FY 2008-2009, resident undergraduate tuition per credit hour must increase at the rate of inflation, unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act.</p> <p>Section 1009.24 (4) (c), F.S., authorizes the Board of Governors, or the board’s designee, to establish tuition for graduate and professional programs, and out-of-state fees for all programs. The sum of tuition and out-of-state fees assessed to nonresident students must be sufficient to offset the full instructional cost of serving such students. However, any adjustments to out-of-state fees or tuition for graduate and professional programs requirement may not exceed 10 percent in any year.</p> <p>A university that has a service area that borders another state may implement a plan for a differential out-of-state fee.</p> <p>The building fee is established in statute at \$2.32 per student credit hour. The Capital Improvement Trust Fund fee is established in statute at \$2.44 per student credit hour.</p> <p>University boards of trustees are authorized to collect a financial aid fee that is capped at 5% of the tuition and out-of-state fee.</p> <p>University boards of trustees are authorized to establish separate activity and service, health, and athletic fees. The sum of the activity and service fee, health fee, and athletic fee is capped at 40% of the tuition established in law or in the General Appropriations Act. Within the 40% cap, universities may not increase the aggregate sum of these three fees more than 5% per year unless specifically authorized in law or in the General Appropriations Act. A university may exceed both of these caps if the university is increasing its athletic fee to defray costs associated with changing NCAA divisions. Such an increase cannot exceed \$2 per credit hour.</p>
<p><b>5. How is residency for purposes of tuition determined?</b></p>	<p>Current law requires students to be classified as residents or nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition in community colleges and state universities.</p> <p>In general, to qualify as a resident for tuition purposes, the student, or the student’s parent or parents if the student is a dependent child, must have established legal residence in Florida and maintained such residence for at least 12 months prior to qualification. The residence during the 12-month qualifying period must be for the purpose of maintaining a bona fide domicile, rather than for the purpose of maintaining</p>

	<p>a temporary residence incident to enrollment in an institution of higher education.</p> <p>Other conditions may apply based on a student's dependency or marital status.</p>
<p><b>6. Are there other categories of students that are classified as residents for tuition purposes?</b></p>	<p>Yes. The following persons are classified as residents for tuition purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active duty members of the Armed Services residing or stationed in this state as well as their spouses and dependent children.</li> <li>• Active duty members of the Florida National Guard who qualify for the Guard's tuition assistance program.</li> <li>• Active duty members of the Armed Services and their spouses and dependents who attend a public community college or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed. The military establishment must be in a county contiguous to Florida.</li> <li>• Active duty members of the Canadian military residing or stationed in Florida under the North America Air Defense (NORAD) agreement, and their spouses and dependent children. They must be attending an institution within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed.</li> <li>• U.S. citizens living on the Isthmus of Panama who have completed 12 consecutive months of college work at the FSU Panama Canal Branch, and their spouses and children.</li> <li>• U.S. citizens living outside the U.S. who are teaching at a Department of Defense Dependent School or in an American International School and who enroll in a graduate level education program which leads to a Florida teaching certificate.</li> <li>• Full-time instructional and administrative personnel employed by state public schools, community colleges, and other public postsecondary institutions and their spouses and children.</li> <li>• Full-time employees of state agencies or political subdivisions of the state when the student fees are paid by the state agency or political subdivision for the purpose of job-related law enforcement or corrections training.</li> <li>• Full-time students from Latin America and the Caribbean who receive scholarships from the federal or state government.</li> <li>• Southern Regional Education Board's Academic Common Market graduate students attending Florida's state universities.</li> <li>• McKnight Doctoral Fellows and Finalists who are U.S. citizens.</li> <li>• Active duty members of a foreign nation's military who are serving as liaison officers and are residing or</li> </ul>

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	<p>stationed in this state, as well as their spouses and dependent children. They must be attending an institution within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed.</p>
<b>7. What is the financial aid fee?</b>	<p>Universities are authorized to charge a financial aid fee to provide funds for financial aid awards. A minimum of 75% of funds from the financial aid fee used for new awards must provide aid based on absolute need. Universities are permitted to use funds from the financial aid fee for administrative purposes.</p>
<b>8. What is the activity &amp; service fee?</b>	<p>The activity &amp; service fee is a local fee charged by the university to provide student services and programs that benefit the student body in general. This includes, but is not limited to, student publications and grants to duly recognized student organizations, the membership of which is open to all students at the university. The student government association determines the allocation and expenditure of revenues from the activity and service fee, although the university president has line item veto authority.</p>
<b>9. What is the athletic fee?</b>	<p>The athletic fee is a local fee charged by the university to provide funding for intercollegiate athletic programs.</p>
<b>10. What is the health fee?</b>	<p>The health fee is a local fee charged by the university to provide basic health care services to students.</p>
<b>11. What other fees are authorized in statute?</b>	<p>Each university board of trustees is also authorized by statute to establish any of the following fees that are often described as “user fees”: a nonrefundable application fee; an orientation fee; a fee for security, access, or identification cards; registration fees for audit and zero-hours registration; a service charge for the payment of tuition in installments; a late-registration fee; a late-payment fee; a fee for miscellaneous health-related charges for services provided at cost by the university health center which are not covered by the health fee; materials and supplies fees; housing rental rates and miscellaneous housing charges; a charge representing the reasonable cost of efforts to collect payment of overdue accounts; a service charge on university loans in lieu of interest and administrative handling charges; a fee for off-campus course offerings; library fees and fines; fees relating to duplicating, photocopying, binding, and microfilming; copyright services; standardized testing; fees and fines relating to the use, late return, and loss and damage of facilities and equipment; a returned-check fee; traffic and parking fines, charges for parking decals, and transportation access fees; fee for child care; and fees for transcripts and diploma replacement.</p> <p>Beginning with the fall term of the 2009-2010 academic year, each university board of trustees is authorized to establish a technology fee of up to 5% of the tuition per credit hour to enhance instructional technology resources for students and</p>

	<p>faculty.</p> <p>Each university board of trustees is authorized to establish a nonrefundable admissions deposit not to exceed \$200.</p> <p>The Board of Governors may establish a tuition differential for eligible institutions. <b>(Refer to the Tuition Differential Fact Sheet).</b></p>
<p><b>12. Under what conditions is a student eligible for a fee exemption or a fee waiver?</b></p>	<p><u>Fee Exemptions</u></p> <p>The following students are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including lab fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A student enrolled in adult basic, adult secondary, or career-preparatory instruction who does not have a high school diploma or its equivalent.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in adult basic, adult secondary, or career-preparatory instruction who has a high school diploma or its equivalent and who has academic skills at or below the eighth grade level.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in a dual enrollment or articulated acceleration mechanisms programs.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in an approved apprenticeship program.</li> <li>• A student or is or was at the time, he or she, reached 18 years of age in the custody of the Department of Children and Family Services or a relative, who is adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after may 5, 1997, or who after spending at least 6 months in the custody of the department after reaching 16 years of age, was placed in a guardianship by the court. However, the exemption remains valid for no more than 4 years after the date of graduation from high school.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in an employment and training program under the welfare transition program.</li> <li>• A student who is a proprietor, owner, or worker of a company whose business has been at least 50 percent negatively financially impacted by the buy-out around Lake Apopka by the State of Florida.</li> </ul> <p><u>Fee Waivers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A state university may waive any or all application, tuition, and related fees for persons who supervise student interns for a state university.</li> <li>• A university board of trustees is authorized to permit full-time university employees who meet academic requirements to enroll for up to 6 credit hours of tuition-free courses per term on a space-available</li> </ul>

	<p>basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A state university may waive any or all application, tuition, and related fees for persons 60 years of age or older who are residents of this state and who attend classes on a space-available basis. No academic credit is awarded</li> <li>• Any graduate student enrolled in a state-approved school psychology training program may be entitled to a waiver of registration fees for internship credit hours applicable to an internship in the public school system under the supervision of a Department of Education certified school psychologist employed by the school system.</li> <li>• A university board of trustees may waive the out-of-state fees for nondegree-seeking students enrolled at a state university if the earned student credit hours generated by the students are nonfundable and the direct cost for the program of study is recovered from the fees charged to all students.</li> <li>• Certain active members of the Florida National Guard qualify for 100 percent tuition waiver.</li> <li>• State universities are authorized to waive undergraduate tuition for each recipient of a Purple Heart or another combat decoration superior in precedence.</li> <li>• Each university board of trustees is authorized to waive tuition and out-of-state fees for purposes that support and enhance the mission of the university.</li> </ul>
<p><b>13. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</b></p>	<p>Section 1009.01, F.S. -- Definitions.                  Section 1009.21, F.S. -- Determination of resident status for tuition purposes.                  Section 1009.24, F.S. -- State university student fees.                  Section 1009.25, F.S. -- Fee exemptions.                  Section 1009.26, F.S. -- Fee waivers.</p> <p>Section 5 of ch. 2007 – 322, L.O.F.                  Chapter 2007-326, L.O.F. -- General Appropriations Act.                  Specific Appropriation 87.</p>
<p><b>14. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Board of Governors                  State University System of Florida                  (850) 245-0466  <a href="http://www.flbog.org">www.flbog.org</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives                  Schools &amp; Learning Council                  (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Postsecondary Tuition & Fee**  
**Policy -- Workforce Education**

**Fact**  
**Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What are the fees a student must pay to enroll in a workforce education course?</b></p>	<p>A student who enrolls in a workforce education program must pay tuition. If the student is not classified as a resident for tuition purposes an additional out-of-state fee is required. <b>(Refer to question 3 for a discussion of the out-of-state fee.)</b></p> <p>School boards and community college boards of trustees are specifically authorized by statute to establish other fees that include, but are not limited to, a financial aid fee, a capital improvement fee, and a technology fee. If a school district or community college charges these fees, the student must pay these fees as well. <b>(Refer to questions 7, 8 &amp; 9 for a discussion of these types of fees.)</b></p>
<p><b>2. What is tuition?</b></p>	<p>“Tuition” means the basic fee charged to a student for instruction provided by a Florida public postsecondary educational institution.</p> <p>Unless the student is eligible for a fee exemption or fee waiver, a student who enrolls in a workforce education course offered by a public community college or by a school district must pay the tuition assessed by that entity.</p>
<p><b>3. What is the out-of-state fee?</b></p>	<p>The “out-of-state” fee is the additional fee for instruction provided by a Florida public postsecondary educational institution that is charged to a student who does not qualify for the in-state tuition rate. Unless the student is eligible for a fee exemption or fee waiver, a student who is classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes who enrolls in a workforce education course offered by a public community college or by a school district must pay the out-of-state fee assessed by that entity.</p>
<p><b>4. Who establishes the tuition and fees?</b></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.) establish standard resident tuition, effective Jan. 1, 2008, at \$1.67 per contact hour for programs leading to a career certificate or an applied technology diploma and 83 cents for adult general education programs.</p> <p>Beginning with FY 2008-09 and each year thereafter, the standard resident tuition per contact hour will increase at the beginning of each fall semester at a rate equal to inflation, unless otherwise provided in the General</p>

## Postsecondary Tuition & Fees—Workforce Education

	<p>Appropriations Act.</p> <p>Each school district and each community college board of trustees is authorized to adopt resident tuition that is within the range of 5 percent below to 5 percent above the standard tuition. The maximum increase in resident tuition for any school district or community college during FY 2007-2008 is 5 percent over the fee charged during FY 2006-2007.</p> <p>The State Board of Education must adopt by rule the definitions and procedures that school districts and community college boards of trustees are required to use in the calculation of cost borne by students. Except as provided by law, fees for students who are nonresidents for tuition purposes must offset the full cost of instruction.</p> <p>A district school board or community college board that has a service area that borders another state may implement a plan for a differential out-of-state fee.</p>
<p><b>5. How is residency for purposes of tuition determined?</b></p>	<p>Current law requires students to be classified as residents or nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition in community colleges and state universities. There is no specific statutory reference to school districts that offer postsecondary instruction.</p> <p>In general, to qualify as a resident for tuition purposes, the student, or the student's parent or parents if the student is a dependent child, must have established legal residence in Florida and maintained such residence for at least 12 months prior to qualification. The residence during the 12-month qualifying period must be for the purpose of maintaining a bona fide domicile, rather than for the purpose of maintaining a temporary residence incident to enrollment in an institution of higher education.</p> <p>Other conditions may apply based on a student's dependency or marital status.</p>
<p><b>6. Are there other categories of students that are classified as residents for tuition purposes?</b></p>	<p>Yes. The following persons are classified as residents for tuition purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active duty members of the Armed Services residing or stationed in this state as well as their spouses and dependent children.</li> <li>• Active duty members of the Florida National Guard who qualify for the Guard's tuition assistance program.</li> <li>• Active duty members of the Armed Services and their spouses and dependents who attend a public community college or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed. The military establishment must be in a county</li> </ul>

## Postsecondary Tuition & Fees—Workforce Education

	<p>contiguous to Florida.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active duty members of the Canadian military residing or stationed in Florida under the North America Air Defense (NORAD) agreement, and their spouses and dependent children. They must be attending an institution within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed.</li> <li>• U.S. citizens living on the Isthmus of Panama who have completed 12 consecutive months of college work at the FSU Panama Canal Branch, and their spouses and children.</li> <li>• U.S. citizens living outside the U.S. who are teaching at a Department of Defense School and enroll in a graduate level education program that leads to a Florida teaching certificate.</li> <li>• Full-time instructional and administrative personnel employed by state public schools, community colleges, and other public postsecondary institutions and their spouses and dependent children.</li> <li>• Full-time employees of state agencies or political subdivisions of the state when the student fees are paid by the state agency or political subdivision for the purpose of job-related law enforcement or corrections training.</li> <li>• Full-time students from Latin America and the Caribbean who receive scholarships from the federal or state government.</li> <li>• Southern Regional Education Board's Academic Common Market graduate students attending Florida's state universities.</li> <li>• McKnight Doctoral Fellows and Finalists who are U.S. citizens.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. What is the financial aid fee?</b></p>	<p>Each district school board and each community college board of trustees is authorized to establish a financial aid fee of up to 10% of the student fees collected for workforce education programs. Fee revenues must be used to support students enrolled in workforce education. Awards must be based on student need.</p>
<p><b>8. What is the capital improvement fee?</b></p>	<p>Each district school board and each community college board of trustees is authorized to establish a capital improvement fee of up to 5% of tuition for resident students and 5% of tuition and out-of-state fees for nonresidents to provide funding for construction, renovation, or remodeling of facilities; technology enhancement; or equipping buildings.</p>



## Postsecondary Tuition & Fees—Workforce Education

<p><b>9. What is the technology fee?</b></p>	<p>Each district school board and each community college board of trustees is authorized to establish a separate technology fee to support the implementation of technology improvement plans. This technology fee may apply only to associate degree programs and courses. The fee may not exceed \$1.80 per credit hour for residents and \$5.40 per credit hour for non-residents. Half of the fee revenues may be pledged by a community college board of trustees as a dedicated source for the repayment of debt, but revenues from the technology fee may not be bonded.</p>
<p><b>10. Under what conditions is a student eligible for a fee exemption or a fee waiver?</b></p>	<p><u>Fee Exemptions</u></p> <p>The following students are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including lab fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A student enrolled in adult basic, adult secondary, or career-preparatory instruction who does not have a high school diploma or its equivalent.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in adult basic, adult secondary, or career-preparatory instruction who has a high school diploma or its equivalent and who has academic skills at or below the eighth grade level.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in a dual enrollment or articulated acceleration mechanisms programs.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in an approved apprenticeship program.</li> <li>• A student who is or was at the time he or she reached 18 years of age in the custody of the Department of Children and Family Services or a relative, who is adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after May 5, 1997, or who after spending at least 6 months in the custody of the department after reaching 16 years of age, was placed in a guardianship by the court. However, the exemption remains valid for no more than 4 years after the date of graduation from high school.</li> <li>• A student enrolled in an employment and training program under the welfare transition program.</li> </ul> <p>Each community college is authorized to grant student fee exemptions from all fees adopted by the State Board of Education and the community college board of trustees for up to 40 full-time equivalent students at each institution.</p> <p><u>Fee Waivers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School districts and community colleges are authorized to waive fees for any fee-nonexempt</li> </ul>

## Postsecondary Tuition & Fees—Workforce Education

	<p>student. The total value of the fee waivers granted may not exceed the amount established annually in the General Appropriations Act. For FY 2007-08, the value is up to 8 percent of the fee revenue that would otherwise be collected (2007 – 08 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 125).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The spouses of deceased state employees are entitled to a full waiver of student fees for up to 80 semester hours in any community college.</li> <li>• Certain active members of the Florida National Guard qualify for 100-percent tuition waiver.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. How are fees for continuing workforce education determined?</b></p>	<p>Fees for continuing workforce education (CWE) are determined locally by the district school board or the community college board. At least 50% of the expenditures for CWE courses provided by the community college or school district must be derived from fees.</p>
<p><b>12. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</b></p>	<p>Section 1009.01, F.S. -- Definitions.          Section 1009.21, F.S. -- Determination of resident status for tuition purposes.          Section 1009.22, F.S. -- Workforce education postsecondary student fees.          Section 1009.25, F.S. -- Fee exemptions.          Section 1009.26, F.S. -- Fee waivers.</p> <p>Special Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-326, L.O.F.).          Specific Appropriation 65. Section 1 of ch. 2007 – 329, L.O.F.</p>
<p><b>13. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Department of Education          Division of Community Colleges          (850) 245-0446  <a href="http://www.firn.edu/doe/workforce">www.firn.edu/doe/workforce</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives          Schools &amp; Learning Council          (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Tuition Differential -- State Universities**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is a “tuition differential”?</b></p>	<p>“Tuition differential” means the supplemental fee charged to a student for instruction provided by an eligible public university.</p>
<p><b>2. Who establishes the tuition differential?</b></p>	<p>Current law authorizes the Board of Governors (BOG) to establish a uniform maximum undergraduate tuition differential that does not exceed 40 percent of tuition for all universities that meet the criteria for Funding Level 1 under the State University System Research and Economic Development Investment Program.</p> <p>The BOG is also authorized to establish a uniform maximum undergraduate tuition differential that does not exceed 30 percent of tuition for all universities that meet the criteria for Funding Level 2 under the State University System Research and Economic Development Investment Program.</p> <p>The BOG must ensure that the maximum tuition differential it establishes for universities meeting the Funding Level 1 criteria is at least 30 percent greater than the maximum tuition differential the BOG establishes for universities that meet the Funding Level 2 criteria.</p>
<p><b>3. What are the criteria for Funding Level 1 of the State University System Research and Economic Development Investment Program?</b></p>	<p>The criteria for Funding Level 1 include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of nonprofessional doctoral degrees awarded each year must exceed 250. At least 25% of these degrees must be in a mathematics, science, technology, engineering, or health-related discipline.</li> <li>• The number of postdoctoral appointees must exceed 200.</li> <li>• The 4-year undergraduate graduation rate must equal 40 percent or higher.</li> <li>• Expenditures from externally awarded contracts and grants must be a minimum of \$100 million per year.</li> <li>• The university must have a proven track record of securing patents and licenses leading to products in the marketplace over the last 5 years.</li> <li>• At least 75 percent of the entering freshmen each year who are Florida residents must qualify for a Bright Futures scholarship.</li> <li>• The university must be classified as a “research university with very high research activity” according to the 2005 Carnegie Classifications.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. What are the criteria for</b></p>	<p>The criteria for Funding Level 2 include the following:</p>

<p><b>Funding Level 2 of the State University System Research and Economic Development Investment Program?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expenditures from externally awarded contracts and grants must be a minimum of \$100 million per year.</li> <li>• The university must be classified as a “research university with very high research activity” according to the 2005 Carnegie Classifications.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. What are the conditions under which the tuition differential may be assessed by eligible universities?</b></p>	<p>The tuition differential is subject to the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sum of tuition and the tuition differential may not be increased by more than 15 percent of the total charged for these fees in the preceding fiscal year.</li> <li>• The tuition differential is not covered by Bright Futures.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries with prepaid tuition contracts for university plans which were in effect on July 1, 2007, and which remain in effect, are exempt from the payment of the tuition differential.</li> <li>• The tuition differential may not be charged to any student who was in attendance at the university before July 1, 2007, and who maintains continuous enrollment.</li> <li>• The tuition differential may be waived for students who meet the eligibility requirements for the Public Student Assistance Grant.</li> <li>• A university board of trustees that has been authorized by the BOG to establish a tuition differential may establish it at a rate lower than that authorized by the BOG, but may not exceed the maximum tuition differential established by the BOG</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Are there restrictions on the use of the revenues generated from the tuition differential?</b></p>	<p>Yes. The revenue generated from the tuition differential must be spent solely for improving the quality of direct undergraduate instruction and support services.</p>
<p><b>7. Is the tuition differential covered by the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program?</b></p>	<p>No. The tuition differential is not covered by Bright Futures.</p>
<p><b>8. Is the tuition differential covered by a contract with the Prepaid College Program?</b></p>	<p>Prior to July 1, 2007, the Prepaid College Board was authorized to offer advance payment contracts for a community college tuition plan, a university tuition plan, a community college plus university tuition plan, a university dormitory plan, and local fee plans.</p> <p>Beneficiaries with prepaid tuition contracts for university plans which were in effect on July 1, 2007, and which remain in effect, are exempt from the payment of the tuition differential.</p> <p>Effective July 1, 2007, the Prepaid College Board is authorized to provide advance payment contracts for a tuition differential fee plan. If the tuition differential fee plan is</p>

	<p>purchased for a beneficiary and the beneficiary decides to attend a public university that does not charge a tuition differential fee, a refund will be returned to the purchaser in an amount not to exceed the redemption value of the plan. The redemption value is defined as the average amount of tuition differential fees charged by the public universities at the time of the refund.</p>
<p><b>9. What are the applicable statutes?</b></p>	<p>Section 1004.635, F.S. -- State University System Research and Economic Development Investment Program.                  Section 1009.01, F.S. – Definitions.                  Section 1009.24, F.S. -- State university student fees.                  Section 1009.98, F.S. -- Stanley G. Tate Prepaid College Program.</p>
<p><b>10. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Board of Governors                  State University System of Florida                  (850) 245-0466  <a href="http://www.flbog.org">www.flbog.org</a></p> <p>Florida Prepaid College Program                  1-800-552-4723  <a href="http://www.florida529plans.com/Prepaid">www.florida529plans.com/Prepaid</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives                  Schools &amp; Learning Council                  (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Bright Futures Scholarship Program**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is Florida’s Bright Futures Scholarship Program?</b></p>	<p>The Bright Futures Scholarship Program is a lottery-funded scholarship program created to reward Florida high school graduates who merit recognition for high academic achievement and enroll in a degree program, certificate program, or applied technology program at an eligible Florida postsecondary institution.</p>
<p><b>2. Who administers the Bright Futures Scholarship Program?</b></p>	<p>The Bright Futures Scholarship Program is administered by the Department of Education pursuant to the rules and procedures established by the State Board of Education.</p>
<p><b>3. What are the components of the Bright Futures Scholarship Program?</b></p>	<p>The Bright Futures Scholarship Program is an “umbrella” program providing three awards: the Florida Academic Scholars Award, the Florida Medallion Scholars Award, and the Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars Award. <b>(Refer to individual fact sheets for a detailed description of each award.)</b></p>
<p><b>4. What are the general eligibility criteria for a Bright Futures award?</b></p>	<p>A student must meet the following general criteria to be considered for an award under the Bright Futures Scholarship Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete a Florida Financial Aid Application</li> <li>• Be a Florida resident</li> <li>• Earn a Florida high school diploma, or the equivalent</li> <li>• Enroll in an eligible Florida postsecondary education institution for at least 6 credit hours per semester</li> <li>• Not have been found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony charge</li> <li>• Commence using the award within 3 years of graduation (for students who enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces immediately after completion of high school, the 3-year eligibility period for initial awards begins upon the date of separation from active duty).</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Where can a student use a Bright Futures award?</b></p>	<p>A student who receives a Bright Futures award may enroll in any of the following postsecondary education institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Florida public university, community college, or career center.</li> <li>• An independent Florida college or university that is accredited by an accrediting association whose standards are comparable to the minimum standards required to operate an institution at that level in Florida, and which has operated in the state for at least three years.</li> </ul>

## Bright Futures Scholarship Program

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An independent Florida postsecondary education institution that is licensed by the Commission for Independent Education (CIE) and that is authorized to grant degrees; is fiscally sound; and has operated in the state for at least three years without having its approval, accreditation, or license placed on probation.</li> <li>• A Florida independent postsecondary education institution that offers a nursing diploma approved by the Board of Nursing.</li> <li>• A Florida independent postsecondary education institution that is licensed by the CIE and is authorized to award certificates, diplomas, or credentials other than degrees; has a program completion and placement rate of at least the rate required in statute, the Florida Administrative Code, or the Florida Department of Education (DOE) for an institution at its level; is fiscally sound, and either:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Is accredited at the institutional level by an accrediting agency recognized by the US DOE and has operated in the state for at least three years during which there has been no complaint for which probable cause has been found; or</li> <li>○ Has operated in Florida for five years during which there has been no complaint for which probable cause has been found.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A list of eligible institutions is available at the Florida DOE website link to Bright Futures.  <a href="https://www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org/SSFAD/pdf/BF.06-07.pdf">https://www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org/SSFAD/pdf/BF.06-07.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>6. How does a student apply for a Bright Futures award?</b></p>	<p>To be considered for a Bright Futures award, a student must complete a <i>Florida Financial Aid Application</i> by spring graduation. The same application form is used regardless of which award the student is seeking. The form may be completed on-line at <a href="http://www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org">www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org</a></p> <p>A hard copy application may be printed from the Florida Student Financial Aid website or obtained from a high school guidance counselor.</p>
<p><b>7. How much funding has been provided for the Bright Futures Scholarship Program?</b></p>	<p>The Legislature appropriated \$387,685,153 for the Bright Futures Scholarship Program for FY 2007-08.</p>
<p><b>8. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</b></p>	<p>Sections 1009.53 – 1009.538, F.S. -- Bright Futures Scholarship Program.</p> <p>Chapter 2007-72, L.O.F. -- General Appropriations Act.</p>

## Bright Futures Scholarship Program

	<p>Specific Appropriation 5.</p> <p>Chapter 2007-326, L.O.F. -- General Appropriations Act. Specific Appropriation 1.</p>
<p><b>9. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>A high school guidance counselor</p> <p>Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance 1-888-827-2004 (toll-free) (850) 410-5200 <a href="http://www.fldoe.org">www.fldoe.org</a> <a href="http://www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org">www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>





**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Bright Futures Scholarship**  
**Program -- Florida Academic**  
**Scholars Award**

**Fact**  
**Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Academic Scholars Award?</b></p>	<p>The Florida Academic Scholars Award is one of three awards available to Florida high school graduates through the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program. <b>(Refer to Bright Futures Scholarship Program Fact Sheet.)</b></p>
<p><b>2. What are the general eligibility criteria for a Bright Futures Award?</b></p>	<p>A student must meet the following general criteria to be considered for an award under the Bright Futures Scholarship Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete a Florida Financial Aid Application.</li> <li>• Be a Florida resident.</li> <li>• Earn a Florida high school diploma, or the equivalent.</li> <li>• Enroll in an eligible Florida postsecondary education institution for at least 6 credit hours per semester.</li> <li>• Not have been found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony charge.</li> <li>• Commence using the award within 3 years of graduation (for students who enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces immediately after completion of high school, the 3-year eligibility period for initial awards begins upon the date of separation from active duty).</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. What are the specific eligibility requirements for the Florida Academic Scholars Award?</b></p>	<p>In addition to meeting the general eligibility criteria for a Bright Futures Award <b>(Refer to Question 2)</b>, a student must meet the following criteria to be considered for an Academic Scholars Award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve a 3.5 weighted GPA using the 15 college preparatory credits listed in Question 4;</li> <li>• Perform 75 hours of community service; and score a minimum 1270 SAT or 28 ACT (best composite score).</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. What are the 15 college-preparatory credits on which the GPA calculation is based?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 English (3 with substantial writing)</li> <li>• 3 Mathematics (Algebra I and above)</li> <li>• 3 Natural Science (2 with substantial lab requirements)</li> <li>• 3 Social Science (any)</li> <li>• 2 Foreign Language (in the same language)</li> </ul> <p>A student may use up to 3 additional credits from courses in the academic areas listed above and/or Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), or AICE fine arts courses to raise his or her GPA.</p>
<p><b>5. How are courses weighted for the GPA calculation?</b></p>	<p>Current law requires that grades earned in selected courses be weighted for purposes of calculating the GPA that is used to determine eligibility for a Bright Futures award.</p>

## BFSP -- Florida Academic Scholars Award

	<p>Additional weight of no more than 0.5 points per course is given to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courses identified in the course code directory as AP, Pre-IB, IB, Pre-AICE or AICE;</li> <li>• Courses designated as academic dual enrollment courses in the statewide course numbering system; and</li> <li>• Other courses identified by the Department of Education as containing rigorous academic and performance standards.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Are there other ways to qualify for a Florida Academic Scholars Award?</b></p>	<p>Yes. A student who performs 75 hours of community service and falls into one of the following categories may qualify for a Florida Academic Scholars Award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Merit Scholar or Finalist, National Achievement Scholar or Finalist, or National Hispanic Scholar;</li> <li>• International Baccalaureate Diploma recipient or Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE) Diploma recipient;</li> <li>• Student completes the IB curriculum or AICE curriculum and scores a minimum 1270 SAT or 28 ACT;</li> <li>• Student receives a GED with best composite score of a minimum 1270 SAT or 28 ACT and has a 3.5 weighted GPA in the 15 core credits;</li> <li>• Student is enrolled full time in an Early Admissions Program with best composite score of a minimum 1270 SAT or 28 ACT and a 3.5 weighted GPA in curriculum courses completed;</li> <li>• Student attends a home education program, registered with the district, during grades 11 and 12 and scores a minimum 1270 SAT or 28 ACT.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. What are the renewal criteria for a Florida Academic Scholars Award?</b></p>	<p>To renew the Florida Academic Scholars Award, a student must earn a 3.0 cumulative GPA and earn at least six credit hours per semester funded. A Florida Academic Scholars Award recipient with a 2.75 - 2.99 cumulative college GPA and six credit hours per semester funded may renew as a Florida Medallion Scholar.</p>
<p><b>8. What is the award amount?</b></p>	<p>A student who attends a public institution is eligible for an award equal to the amount required to pay tuition, fees, and an additional amount for college-related expenses annually as specified in law or the General Appropriations Act. A student who attends a nonpublic institution is eligible for an award equal to the amount that would be required to pay for the average tuition and fees of a public postsecondary education institution at a comparable level, including the annual amount specified in law or the General Appropriations Act for college-related expenses. A student may also be eligible for an additional \$1,500 if he or she is rated as the school district's highest-ranking scholar.</p>

## BFSP -- Florida Academic Scholars Award

	<p>During the FY 2006-07, 31,896 students received Florida Academic Scholars Awards with an average award amount of \$3,488.60. Of those students, 250 were rated as school district highest-ranking scholars and eligible for an additional award amount of \$1,500.</p>
<b>9. What are the applicable statutes?</b>	<p>Sections 1009.53 – 1009.538, F.S. -- Bright Futures Scholarship Program.</p>
<b>10. Where can I get additional information?</b>	<p>A high school guidance counselor</p> <p>Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance (850) 410-5160 Student Hotline: (888) 827-2004 (toll free) <a href="http://www.fldoe.org">www.fldoe.org</a> <a href="http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org">www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Bright Futures Scholarship**  
**Program -- Florida Medallion**  
**Scholars Award**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Medallion Scholars Award?</b></p>	<p>The Florida Medallion Scholars Award is one of three awards available to Florida high school graduates through the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program. <b>(Refer to Bright Futures Scholarship Program Fact Sheet.)</b></p>
<p><b>2. What are the general eligibility criteria for a Bright Futures award?</b></p>	<p>A student must meet the following general criteria to be considered for an award under the Bright Futures Scholarship Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete a Florida Financial Aid Application.</li> <li>• Be a Florida resident.</li> <li>• Earn a Florida high school diploma, or the equivalent.</li> <li>• Enroll in an eligible Florida postsecondary education institution for at least 6 credit hours per semester.</li> <li>• Not have been found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony charge.</li> <li>• Commence using the award within 3 years of graduation (for students who enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces immediately after completion of high school, the 3-year eligibility period for initial awards begins upon the date of separation from active duty).</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. What are the specific eligibility requirements for the Florida Medallion Scholars award?</b></p>	<p>In addition to meeting the general eligibility criteria for a Bright Futures Award (<b>Refer to Question 2</b>), a student must meet the following criteria to be considered for a Medallion Scholars award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve a 3.0 weighted GPA using the 15 college preparatory credits listed in Question 4, and</li> <li>• Score a minimum 970 SAT or 20 ACT (best composite score).</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. What are the 15 college preparatory credits on which the GPA calculation is based?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 English (3 with substantial writing)</li> <li>• 3 Mathematics (Algebra I and above)</li> <li>• 3 Natural Science (2 with substantial lab)</li> <li>• 3 Social Science (any)</li> <li>• 2 Foreign Language (in the same language)</li> </ul> <p>A student may use up to 3 additional credits from courses in the academic areas listed above and/or Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), or AICE fine arts courses to raise his or her GPA.</p>
<p><b>5. How are courses weighted for the GPA calculation?</b></p>	<p>Current law requires that grades earned in selected courses be weighted for purposes of calculating the GPA that is used to determine eligibility for a Bright Futures award. Additional weight, of no more than 0.5 points per course, is</p>

## BFSP -- Florida Medallion Scholars Award

	<p>given to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courses identified in the course code directory as AP, Pre-IB, IB, pre-AICE or AICE;</li> <li>• Courses designated as academic dual enrollment courses in the statewide course numbering system; and</li> <li>• Other courses identified by the Articulation Coordinating Committee as containing rigorous academic and performance standards.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Are there other ways to qualify for a Florida Medallion Scholars award?</b></p>	<p>Yes. Students who fall into one of the following categories may qualify for a Florida Medallion Scholars award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Merit or Achievement Scholars and Finalists and National Hispanic Scholars who have not completed 75 hours of community service.</li> <li>• AICE Diploma recipients who have not completed 75 hours of community service.</li> <li>• Students who have completed the IB curriculum or the Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE) curriculum and scored a best composite of a minimum 970 SAT or 20 ACT.</li> <li>• Student who have attended a home education program, registered with the district during grades 11 and 12, and have scored a best composite of a minimum 1070 SAT or 23 ACT.</li> <li>• Student who have received a GED with a best composite score of a minimum 970 SAT or 20 ACT and a 3.0 weighted GPA in the 15 college preparatory credits.</li> <li>• Students who have enrolled in an Early Admissions Program with best composite score of a minimum 970 SAT or 20 ACT and a 3.0 weighted GPA in curriculum courses completed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. What are the renewal criteria for a Florida Medallion Scholars award?</b></p>	<p>To renew the Florida Medallion Scholars award, a student must maintain a 2.75 cumulative GPA and earn at least six credit hours per semester funded.</p>
<p><b>8. What is the award amount?</b></p>	<p>A student who attends a public institution other than a public community college is eligible for an award equal to the amount required to pay 75% of tuition and fees. A student who attends a nonpublic institution is eligible for an award equal to the amount that would be required to pay for 75% of the average tuition and fees of a public postsecondary education institution at a comparable level.</p> <p>A student who attends a public community college is eligible for an award equal to the amount required to pay 100 percent of tuition and fees for college credit courses leading to an associate degree.</p> <p>During the FY 2006-07, 118,434 students received Florida Medallion Scholars awards with the average award amount</p>

**BFSP -- Florida Medallion Scholars Award**

	of \$1,968.71.
<b>9. What are the applicable statutes?</b>	Sections 1009.53 – 1009.538, F.S. -- Bright Futures Scholarship Program. Section 1009.535, F.S. – Florida Medallion Scholars award.
<b>10. Where can I get additional information?</b>	A high school guidance counselor.  Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance (850) 410-5160 Student Hot Line: (888) 827-2004 (toll-free) <a href="http://www.fldoe.org">www.fldoe.org</a> <a href="http://www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org">www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org</a>  Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Bright Futures Scholarship**  
**Program -- Florida Gold Seal**  
**Vocational Scholars Award**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award?</b></p>	<p>The Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award is one of three awards available to Florida high school graduates through the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program. <b>(Refer to Bright Futures Scholarship Program Fact Sheet.)</b></p>
<p><b>2. What are the general eligibility criteria for a Bright Futures award?</b></p>	<p>A student must meet the following general criteria to be considered for an award under the Bright Futures Scholarship Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete a Florida Financial Aid Application.</li> <li>• Be a Florida resident.</li> <li>• Earn a Florida high school diploma, or the equivalent.</li> <li>• Enroll in an eligible Florida postsecondary education institution for at least 6 credit hours per semester.</li> <li>• Not have been found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony charge.</li> <li>• Commence using the award within 3 years of graduation (for students who enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces immediately after completion of high school, the 3-year eligibility period for initial awards begins upon the date of separation from active duty).</li> <li>• During the FY 2006-2007, 1,541 students received Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars awards with an average award amount of \$1441.52.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. What are the specific eligibility requirements for the Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award?</b></p>	<p>In addition to meeting the general eligibility criteria for a Bright Futures award <b>(Refer to Question 2)</b>, a student must meet the following criteria to be considered for a Gold Seal Vocational Scholars Award:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve a 3.0 weighted GPA on all subjects required for graduation, excluding elective courses.</li> <li>• Achieve a 3.5 unweighted GPA in a minimum of three sequential secondary school career technical education credits in one vocational program.</li> <li>• Earn the minimum score on each subsection of the CPT, SAT, or ACT. Subsections of the SAT, ACT, or CPT from different test dates may be combined to meet criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPT: Reading 83; Sentence Skills 83; Algebra 72</li> <li><u>or</u></li> <li>SAT: Verbal 440; Math 440</li> <li><u>or</u></li> <li>ACT: English 17; Reading 18; Math 19</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>4. What are the required</b></p>	<p>For students who pursue the 3-year career preparatory high</p>

**BFSP -- Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars Award**

<p><b>high school credits on which the GPA calculation is based?</b></p>	<p>school graduation option the following credits are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 English</li> <li>• 3 Mathematics (including Algebra or higher)</li> <li>• 3 Natural Science (2 credits must have a lab component)</li> <li>• 3 Social Sciences (American History, World History, ½ American Government and ½ Economics)</li> </ul> <p>For students who pursue the 3-year accelerated college preparatory high school graduation option the following credits are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 English</li> <li>• 3 Mathematics (including Algebra I or higher)</li> <li>• 3 Natural Science (2 credits must have a lab component)</li> <li>• 3 Social Sciences (American History, World History, ½ American Government and ½ Economics)</li> <li>• 2 Foreign Language</li> </ul> <p>For students who entered high school prior to the 2007 – 2008 school year and pursue the traditional 4-year 24-credit high school graduation option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 English</li> <li>• 3 Mathematics (including Algebra I or higher)</li> <li>• 3 Natural Science (2 credits must have a lab component)</li> <li>• 3 Social Sciences (American History, World History, ½ American Government and ½ Economics)</li> <li>• 1 Practical Arts; or 1 Performing Arts; or ½ credit in each</li> <li>• ½ Personal Fitness</li> <li>• ½ Physical Education</li> <li>• ½ Life Management Skills</li> </ul> <p>For students who enter their first year of high school in 2007 – 2008 and pursue the traditional 4-year 24-credit high school graduation option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 English</li> <li>• 4 Mathematics (including Algebra I)</li> <li>• 3 Science</li> <li>• 3 Social Studies (American History, World History, ½ American Government and ½ Economics)</li> <li>• 1 Fine or Performing Arts</li> <li>• 1 Physical Education (including health)</li> </ul> <p><b>(Refer to the High School Graduation Fact Sheet).</b></p>
<p><b>5. How are courses</b></p>	<p>Current law requires that grades earned in selected</p>



## BFSP -- Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars Award

<p><b>weighted for the GPA calculation?</b></p>	<p>courses be weighted for purposes of calculating the GPA that is used to determine eligibility for a Bright Futures award.</p> <p>Additional weight, of no more than 0.5 points per course, is given to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courses identified in the course code directory as AP, Pre-IB, IB, Pre-AICE or AICE;</li> <li>• Courses designated as academic dual enrollment courses in the statewide course numbering system; and</li> <li>• Other courses identified by the Articulation Coordinating Committee as containing rigorous academic and performance standards.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. What are the renewal criteria for the Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars Award?</b></p>	<p>To renew the Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award, a student must maintain a 2.75 cumulative GPA and earn at least six credit hours per semester funded. A Gold Seal Scholar may also renew as a Florida Medallion Scholar with a 2.75 cumulative college GPA and at least six credit hours per semester funded.</p>
<p><b>7. What is the award amount?</b></p>	<p>A student who enrolls in a public institution is eligible for an award equal to the amount required to pay 75% of tuition and fees. A student who enrolls in a nonpublic institution is eligible for an award equal to the amount that would be required to pay 75% of the average tuition and fees of a public institution at a comparable level.</p> <p>During the FY 2006-07, 1,541 students received Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars awards with an average award amount of \$1,441.52.</p>
<p><b>8. What are the applicable statutes?</b></p>	<p>Sections 1009.53 – 1009.538, F.S. -- Bright Futures Scholarship Program.</p> <p>Section 1009.536, F.S. – Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award.</p>
<p><b>9. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>A high school guidance counselor</p> <p>Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance (850) 410-5160 Student Hotline: (888) 827-2004 (toll-free) <a href="http://www.fldoe.org">www.fldoe.org</a> <a href="http://www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org">www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<b>1. What is the Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program?</b>	The Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program is one of four state-funded financial assistance programs that comprise the Florida Student Assistance Grant (FSAG) Program, the State's primary need-based aid program.
<b>2. Who administers the Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program?</b>	The program is administered by the institutions participating in the program in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education (SBE). Funds appropriated for the program are distributed to eligible institutions by the Department of Education in accordance with a formula approved by the SBE.
<b>3. What are the student eligibility criteria for the Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program?</b>	<p>A student must meet the following general criteria to be considered for a Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Be a Florida resident.</li><li>• Apply for a Federal Pell Grant by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).</li><li>• Demonstrate a minimum financial need of \$200.</li><li>• Enroll as an undergraduate degree-seeking student in an eligible Florida postsecondary education institution for a minimum of 12 credits per term.</li></ul> <p>A student may receive the award for a maximum of nine semesters or the equivalent.</p>
<b>4. What are the renewal criteria for a Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant?</b>	To renew a Florida Postsecondary Student Grant, a student must have earned a 2.0 cumulative GPA and 12 credit hours for each term an award was received during the academic year. Credit hours a student earned during the previous summer can be counted toward the total number of credit hours required. A student is required to demonstrate financial need each academic year by completing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) by the deadline specified by the institution. A student should consult his or her postsecondary institution for additional renewal requirements established by the institution.
<b>5. Where can a student use a Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant?</b>	A student who receives a Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant must enroll in either a private nursing diploma school approved by the Florida Board of Nursing or an independent college or university located in Florida that is licensed by the Commission on Independent Education and does not qualify to participate in the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program.

## Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program

The following institutions participated in the Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program during the FY 2006-07:

- Acupuncture & Massage College
- American Intercontinental University
- Argosy University
- Art Institute of Ft. Lauderdale
- Atlantic Institute of Oriental Medicine
- Ave Maria University
- Belhaven College
- Carlos Albizu University
- Central Florida College
- City College Fort Lauderdale
- College of Business and Technology
- Columbia College
- Concorde Career Institute – Jacksonville
- Concorde Career Institute – Tampa
- Devry University
- Digital Media Arts College
- Dragon Rises College of Oriental Medicine
- East West College of Natural Medicine
- Edutech Centers
- Everglades University
- Florida Career College – Miami
- Florida College of Natural Health – Orlando
- Florida College of Natural Health – Miami
- Florida College of Natural Health – Pompano Beach
- Florida Metropolitan University – North Orlando
- Florida Metropolitan University – Pinellas
- Florida Metropolitan University – Pompano Beach
- Florida Metropolitan University – Tampa
- Florida National College
- Florida Technical College – Jacksonville
- Florida Technical College – Orlando
- Full Sail Real World Education
- Gulf Coast College
- Herzing College
- High Tech Institute
- Hobe Sound Bible College
- International Academy of Design and Tech - Orlando
- International Academy of Design & Tech – Tampa
- ISTM dba City College
- ITT Technical Institute – Ft. Lauderdale
- ITT Technical Institute – Jacksonville
- ITT Technical Institute – Lake Mary

## Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITT Technical Institute – Miami</li> <li>• ITT Technical Institute – Tampa</li> <li>• Johnson &amp; Wales University</li> <li>• Jones College</li> <li>• Keiser Career College</li> <li>• Keiser University</li> <li>• Key College</li> <li>• Le Cordon Blue College of Culinary Arts</li> <li>• Lincoln College of Technology</li> <li>• Miami International University of Art and Design</li> <li>• National Louis University</li> <li>• North Florida Institute</li> <li>• Northwood University</li> <li>• Remington College – Jacksonville</li> <li>• Remington College – Largo</li> <li>• Remington College – Tampa</li> <li>• Schiller International University</li> <li>• South University</li> <li>• Southwest Florida College</li> <li>• Springfield College</li> <li>• Trinity Baptist College</li> <li>• Trinity College of Florida</li> <li>• Trinity International University</li> <li>• Troy University – Ft. Walton Beach</li> <li>• Union Institute &amp; University</li> <li>• University of Phoenix</li> <li>• Virginia College at Pensacola</li> <li>• Webster College – Holiday</li> <li>• Webster College – Ocala</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. How do students apply for a Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>A student must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in time to be processed error free by the deadline specified by the institution. The information provided on the FAFSA is used to determine a student's eligibility for financial assistance.</p>
<p><b>7. What is the award amount?</b></p>	<p>Unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act, the Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant award amount ranges from \$200 to the average cost of tuition and registration fees for 30 credit hours at state universities plus \$1,000. Each award is based on a student's demonstrated unmet financial need. Priority in distribution of grant money is given to students with the lowest total family resources.</p> <p>During the FY 2006-07, 11,585 students received Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grants with an average award amount of \$876.71.</p>
<p><b>8. How much funding has been provided for the</b></p>	<p>The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act provides \$11,308,644 for the Florida Postsecondary Student</p>

## Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program

<p><b>Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>Assistance Grant Program and specifies that the maximum award amount for the program is \$1,808.</p>
<p><b>9. Are part-time students eligible for the Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>No. Students receiving the Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant must be enrolled full-time.</p>
<p><b>10. What are the applicable statutes, laws, and rules?</b></p>	<p>Section 1009.52, F.S. -- Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant.</p> <p>2007 – 08 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 80.</p> <p>Rules 6A-20.033, F.A.C. -- Florida Postsecondary Student Assistance Grant Program.</p>
<p><b>11. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance (850) 410-5160 Student Hotline: (888) 827-2004 (toll-free) <a href="http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org">www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Florida Public Student Assistance Grant**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program is one of four state-funded financial assistance programs that comprise the Florida Student Assistance Grant (FSAG) Program, the State's primary need-based aid program.</p>
<p><b>2. Who administers the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The program is administered by the institutions participating in the program in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education (SBE). Funds appropriated for the program are distributed to eligible institutions by the Department of Education in accordance with a formula approved by the SBE.</p>
<p><b>3. What are the student eligibility criteria for the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>A student must meet the following general criteria to be considered for a Florida Public Student Assistance Grant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a Florida resident.</li> <li>• Apply for a Federal Pell Grant by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).</li> <li>• Demonstrate a minimum financial need of \$200.</li> <li>• Enroll as an undergraduate degree-seeking student in a Florida community college or state university for a minimum of 6 semester hours or the equivalent per term.</li> </ul> <p>A student may receive the award for a maximum of nine semesters or the equivalent.</p>
<p><b>4. What are the renewal criteria for the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>To renew a Florida Public Student Grant, a student must have earned a 2.0 cumulative GPA and 12 credit hours for full-time enrollment; 9 credit hours for three-quarter time enrollment; or 6 credit hours for half-time enrollment for each term an award was received during the academic year. Credit hours a student earned during the previous summer can be counted toward the total number of credit hours required. A student is required to demonstrate financial need each academic year by completing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) by the deadline specified by the institution. A student should consult his or her postsecondary institution for additional renewal requirements established by the institution.</p>
<p><b>5. Where can a student use a Florida Public Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>A student who receives a Florida Public Student Assistance Grant must enroll at a Florida state university or public community college.</p> <p>The following institutions participated in the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program in FY 2006-07:</p>

## Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program

	<p><u>Community Colleges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brevard Community College</li> <li>• Broward Community College</li> <li>• Central Florida Community College</li> <li>• Chipola College</li> <li>• Daytona Beach Community College</li> <li>• Edison College</li> <li>• Florida Community College at Jacksonville</li> <li>• Florida Keys Community College</li> <li>• Gulf Coast Community College</li> <li>• Hillsborough Community College</li> <li>• Indian River Community College</li> <li>• Lake City Community College</li> <li>• Lake Sumter Community College</li> <li>• Manatee Community College</li> <li>• Miami Dade College</li> <li>• North Florida Community College</li> <li>• Okaloosa-Walton College</li> <li>• Palm Beach Community College</li> <li>• Pasco Hernando Community College</li> <li>• Pensacola Junior College</li> <li>• Polk Community College</li> <li>• Santa Fe Community College</li> <li>• Seminole Community College</li> <li>• South Florida Community College</li> <li>• St. Johns River Community College</li> <li>• St. Petersburg College</li> <li>• Tallahassee Community College</li> <li>• Valencia Community College</li> </ul> <p><u>Universities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Florida A &amp; M University</li> <li>• Florida Atlantic University</li> <li>• Florida Gulf Coast University</li> <li>• Florida International University</li> <li>• Florida State University</li> <li>• New College of Florida</li> <li>• University of Central Florida</li> <li>• University of Florida</li> <li>• University of North Florida</li> <li>• University of South Florida</li> <li>• University of West Florida</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. How do students apply for a Florida Public</b></p>	<p>A student must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in time to be processed error free by</p>

## Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program

<p><b>Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>the deadline specified by the institution. The information provided on the FAFSA is used to determine a student's eligibility for financial assistance.</p>
<p><b>7. What is the award amount?</b></p>	<p>Unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act, the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant award amount ranges from \$200 to the average cost of tuition and registration fees for 30 credit hours at state universities. Each award amount is based on a student's demonstrated unmet need. Priority in distribution of grant money is given to students with the lowest total family resources.</p> <p>During the FY 2006-07, 33,374 state university students received a Florida Public Student Assistance Grant, with an average award amount of \$1,289.67.</p> <p>During the same period, 58,686 community college students received a Florida Public Student Assistance Grant, with an average award amount of \$897.41.</p>
<p><b>8. How much funding has been provided for the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations provides \$100,705,360 for the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program and specifies that the maximum award amount for the program is \$1,808.</p>
<p><b>9. Are part-time students eligible for the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>Yes. Students attending state universities and community colleges are eligible for the Florida Public Student Assistance Grant if enrolled in a minimum of 6 semester credit hours.</p>
<p><b>10. What are the applicable statutes, laws, and rules?</b></p>	<p>Section 1009.50, F.S. -- Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program.</p> <p>2007-2008 General Appropriation Act, Specific Appropriation 80.</p> <p>Rules 6A-20.032, F.A.C. -- Florida Public Student Assistance Grant Program.</p>
<p><b>11. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance (850) 410-5160 Student Hotline: (888) 827-2004 (toll-free) <a href="http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org">www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>





**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Florida Private Student Assistance Grant**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program is one of four state-funded financial assistance programs that comprise the Florida Student Assistance Grant (FSAG) Program, the State’s primary need-based aid program.</p>
<p><b>2. Who administers the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The program is administered by the institutions participating in the program in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education (SBE). Funds appropriated for the program are distributed to eligible institutions by the Department of Education in accordance with a formula approved by the SBE.</p>
<p><b>3. What are the student eligibility criteria for the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>A student must meet the following general criteria to be considered for a Florida Private Student Assistance Grant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a Florida resident.</li> <li>• Apply for a Federal Pell Grant by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).</li> <li>• Demonstrate a minimum financial need of \$200.</li> <li>• Enroll as an undergraduate degree-seeking student in an eligible Florida private postsecondary education institution for a minimum of 12 credits per term.</li> </ul> <p>A student may receive the award for a maximum of nine semesters or the equivalent.</p>
<p><b>4. What are the renewal criteria for the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>To renew a Florida Private Student Assistance Grant, a student must have earned a 2.0 cumulative GPA and 12 credit hours for each term an award was received during the academic year. Credit hours a student earned during the previous summer can be counted toward the total number of credit hours required. A student is required to demonstrate financial need each academic year by completing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) by the deadline specified by the institution. A student should consult his or her postsecondary institution for additional renewal requirements established by the institution.</p>
<p><b>5. Where can a student use a Florida Private Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>A student who receives a Florida Private Student Assistance Grant must enroll at a SACS-accredited independent nonprofit college or university located in and chartered by Florida that offers baccalaureate degrees.</p> <p>The following institutions participated in the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program during the FY 2006-07:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barry University</li> <li>• Beacon College</li> </ul>

## Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bethune-Cookman University</li> <li>• Clearwater Christian College</li> <li>• Eckerd College</li> <li>• Edward Waters College</li> <li>• Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University</li> <li>• Florida Christian College</li> <li>• Florida College</li> <li>• Florida Hospital College of Health Science</li> <li>• Florida Institute of Technology</li> <li>• Florida Memorial University</li> <li>• Florida Southern College</li> <li>• Flagler College</li> <li>• Hodges University</li> <li>• Jacksonville University</li> <li>• Lynn University</li> <li>• Nova Southern University</li> <li>• Palm Beach Atlantic University</li> <li>• Ringling School of Art and Design</li> <li>• Rollins College</li> <li>• Saint Leo University</li> <li>• Southeastern University</li> <li>• St. John Vianney College Seminary</li> <li>• St. Thomas University</li> <li>• Stetson University</li> <li>• The Baptist College of Florida</li> <li>• University of Miami</li> <li>• University of Tampa</li> <li>• Warner Southern College</li> <li>• Webber International University</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. How do students apply for a Florida Private Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>A student must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in time to be processed error free by the deadline specified by the institution. The information provided on the FAFSA is used to determine a student's eligibility for financial assistance.</p>
<p><b>7. What is the award amount?</b></p>	<p>Unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act, the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant award amount ranges from \$200 to the average cost of tuition and registration fees for 30 credit hours at state universities plus \$1,000. Each award amount is based on a student's demonstrated unmet financial need. Priority in distribution of grant money is given to students with the lowest total family resources.</p> <p>During the FY 2006-07, 12,597 students attending a private college received a Private Student Assistance Grant, with an average award amount of \$1,234.72.</p>
<p><b>8. How much funding has been provided for the</b></p>	<p>The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act, provides \$16,223,185 for the Florida Private Student Assistance</p>

## **Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program**

<p><b>Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>Grant program and specifies that the maximum award amount for the program is \$1,808.</p>
<p><b>9. Are part-time students eligible for the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>No. Students receiving the Florida Private Student Assistance Grant must be enrolled full-time.</p>
<p><b>10. What are the applicable statutes, laws, and rules?</b></p>	<p>Section 1009.51, F.S. -- Florida Private Student Assistance Grant.</p> <p>2007 – 08 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 80.</p> <p>Rule 6A-20.032, F.A.C. -- Florida Private Student Assistance Grant Program.</p>
<p><b>11. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance (850) 410-5160 Student Hotline: (888) 827-2004 (toll-free) <a href="http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org">www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Florida Public Postsecondary**  
**Career Education Student**  
**Assistance Grant**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program was created by the 2007 Legislature (Chapter 2007-113, L.O.F.), and is one of four state-funded financial assistance programs that comprise the Florida Student Assistance Grant (FSAG) Program, the State's primary need-based aid program.</p>
<p><b>2. Who administers the Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The program is administered by participating postsecondary institutions in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education.</p>
<p><b>3. What types of postsecondary career certificate programs may participate in the Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>Postsecondary career certificate programs offered by a community college or district school board operated career center that consist of 450 or more clock hours and terminate in a career certificate are eligible to participate in the program.</p>
<p><b>4. What are the student eligibility criteria for the Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>In order to be considered for a Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant, a student must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a Florida resident.</li> <li>• Apply for a Federal Pell Grant by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Unlike other FSAG programs, entitlement to a Pell Grant is not a condition to receiving aid via the Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program.</li> <li>• Demonstrate a minimum financial need of \$200.</li> <li>• Enroll in an eligible Florida public postsecondary career certificate program as at least a half-time student per term.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Where can a student use a Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant?</b></p>	<p>A student who receives a Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant must enroll in a public postsecondary career certificate program at a community college or district school board operated career center.</p>
<p>The following institutions are participating in the Florida</p>	

## Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program

	<p>Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance during Fiscal Year 2007-2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Atlantic Technical Center</li><li>• Bradford Union Area Vocational Technical Center</li><li>• Brevard Community College</li><li>• Broward Community College</li><li>• Central Florida Community College</li><li>• Charlotte Technical Center</li><li>• Chipola College</li><li>• Community Technical &amp; Adult Education</li><li>• D.G. Erwin Technical Center</li><li>• Daytona Beach Community College</li><li>• DeSoto County Adult Education Center</li><li>• Edison College</li><li>• First Coast Technical Institute</li><li>• Florida Community College at Jacksonville</li><li>• Florida Keys Community College</li><li>• George Stone Area Vocational Technical Center</li><li>• George T. Baker Aviation School</li><li>• Gulf Coast Community College</li><li>• Henry W. Brewster Technical Center</li><li>• Hillsborough Community College</li><li>• Indian River Community College</li><li>• Lake City Community College</li><li>• Lake Sumter Community College</li><li>• Lake Technical Center</li><li>• Lee County High Tech Center—Central</li><li>• Lee County High Tech Center—North</li><li>• Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center</li><li>• Lively Technical Center</li><li>• Lorenzo Walker Institute of Technology</li><li>• Manatee Community College</li><li>• Manatee Technical Institute</li><li>• Marchman Technical Education Center</li><li>• Miami Dade College</li><li>• Miami Lakes Educational Center</li><li>• North Florida Community College</li><li>• Okaloosa Applied Technology Center</li><li>• Okaloosa-Walton College</li><li>• Orlando Tech</li><li>• OTEC-Mid-Florida Tech</li><li>• Palm Beach Community College</li><li>• Pasco-Hernando Community College</li><li>• Pensacola Junior College</li><li>• Pinellas Technical Education Center—Clearwater</li><li>• Pinellas Technical Education Center—St. Petersburg</li></ul>
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**Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polk Community College</li> <li>• Radford M. Locklin Technical Center</li> <li>• Ridge Career Center</li> <li>• Robert Morgan Educational Center</li> <li>• Santa Fe Community College</li> <li>• Sarasota County Technical Institute</li> <li>• Seminole Community College</li> <li>• Sheridan Technical Center</li> <li>• South Florida Community College</li> <li>• St. Johns River Community College</li> <li>• St. Petersburg College</li> <li>• Suwanee-Hamilton Technical Center</li> <li>• Tallahassee Community College</li> <li>• Tampa Bay Vocational Technical Center</li> <li>• Taylor Technical Institute</li> <li>• Technical Education Center—Osceola (TECO)</li> <li>• Thomas P. Haney Technical Center</li> <li>• Traviss Career Center</li> <li>• Valencia Community College</li> <li>• Walton Career Development Center</li> <li>• Washington-Holmes Tech Center</li> <li>• Westside Tech</li> <li>• William T. McFatter Technical Center</li> <li>• Winter Park Tech</li> <li>• Withlacoochee Technical Institute</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. How does a student apply for the Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant program?</b></p>	<p>The student must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in time to be processed error free by the deadline specified by the institution. The information provided on the FAFSA is used by the institution to determine a student’s eligibility for financial assistance.</p>
<p><b>7. What is the award amount for the Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance award amount ranges from \$200 to the actual cost of tuition and fees or is an amount specified in the General Appropriations Act. Each award is based on the student’s demonstrated unmet financial need. Priority in distribution of grant money is given to students with the lowest total family resources.</p> <p>The 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act appropriates \$2,200,000 for the Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program and specifies that the maximum award amount for each student in the program is \$1,808.</p>
<p><b>8. Are part-time students eligible for the Florida Public Postsecondary</b></p>	<p>Yes. A student must be enrolled as at least a half-time student in an eligible Florida public postsecondary career certificate program. “Half-time” is defined as the clock hour</p>

## **Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance Grant Program**

<b>Career Education Student Assistance Grant program?</b>	equivalent of 6 semester credit hours at a community college, which is 180 hours.
<b>9. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</b>	Section 1009.505, F.S. – Florida Public Postsecondary Career Education Student Assistance.  2007-2008 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 80, Senate Bill 2800, Chapter 2007-72, L.O.F.
<b>10. Where can I get additional information?</b>	Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance (850) 410-5160 Student Hotline: (888) 827-2004 (toll-free) <a href="http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org">www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org</a>  Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Florida Resident Access Grant**  
**(FRAG)**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Resident Access Grant?</b></p>	<p>The William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG) is a tuition assistance program for students registered at eligible, independent nonprofit colleges or universities in Florida.</p>
<p><b>2. Who administers the FRAG?</b></p>	<p>The FRAG program is administered by the Department of Education pursuant to rules adopted by the State Board of Education.</p>
<p><b>3. What are the student eligibility criteria for a FRAG?</b></p>	<p>Florida residents who enroll full-time as degree-seeking undergraduates at selected independent colleges and universities in the state may be eligible to receive FRAG. Students enrolled in a theology or divinity program are <i>not</i> eligible to receive a grant. A student may receive the award for a maximum of nine semesters or the equivalent. The award is not need-based.</p>
<p><b>4. What are the renewal criteria for the FRAG?</b></p>	<p>To renew a FRAG, a student must have earned a 2.0 cumulative GPA and 12 credit hours for each term an award was received during the academic year. A student's eligibility is determined at the end of the second semester or third quarter of each academic year. Credit hours a student earned during the previous summer can be counted toward the total number of credit hours required. A student should consult his or her postsecondary institution for renewal requirements established by the institution.</p>
<p><b>5. Where can a student use FRAG?</b></p>	<p>A student must attend an independent, nonprofit, 4-year SACS-accredited institution that is located in and chartered by the State of Florida and has a secular purpose.</p> <p>The following institutions participated in the FRAG Program in FY 2006-07.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barry University</li> <li>• Beacon College</li> <li>• Bethune-Cookman University</li> <li>• Clearwater Christian College</li> <li>• Eckerd College</li> <li>• Edward Waters College</li> <li>• Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University</li> <li>• Florida College</li> <li>• Florida Hospital College of Health Science</li> <li>• Florida Institute of Technology</li> <li>• Florida Memorial University</li> <li>• Florida Southern College</li> <li>• Flagler College</li> <li>• Hodges University (formerly International College)</li> <li>• Jacksonville University</li> </ul>



**Florida Resident Access Grant**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lynn University</li> <li>• Nova Southeastern University</li> <li>• Palm Beach Atlantic University</li> <li>• Ringling School of Art and Design</li> <li>• Rollins College</li> <li>• Saint Leo University</li> <li>• Southeastern University</li> <li>• St. Thomas University</li> <li>• Stetson University</li> <li>• University of Miami</li> <li>• University of Tampa</li> <li>• Warner Southern College</li> <li>• Webber International University</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. How does a student apply for the FRAG?</b></p>	<p>A student applies for the FRAG at the institution the student plans to attend. The deadline for applying for the award is established by each participating institution.</p>
<p><b>7. What is the award amount?</b></p>	<p>The maximum amount that can be awarded is specified in the General Appropriations Act. The maximum award amount for 2007-08 is capped at \$3,000. The actual award amount is based on the overall amount appropriated by the Legislature for the program and the total number of eligible students. A total of \$102,693,000 was appropriated for 2007-08 to provide an estimated 34,231 awards.</p> <p>During the FY 2006-07, 36,330 students received a Florida Resident Access Grant, with the average award amount of \$2,599.67.</p>
<p><b>8. How much funding has been provided for FRAG?</b></p>	<p>In the FY 2007-08 General Appropriations Act, \$102,693,000 was provided for the FRAG program. This would provide an estimated 34,231 students an award amount of \$3,000.</p> <p>The Office of Student Financial Assistance may prorate the award and provide a lesser amount in the second term in the event more than 34,231 students are deemed to be Florida residents.</p>
<p><b>9. Are part-time students eligible for FRAG?</b></p>	<p>No. Students receiving the Florida Resident Access Grant must be enrolled full-time.</p>
<p><b>10. What are the applicable statutes, laws, and rules?</b></p>	<p>Section 1009.89, F.S. -- Florida Resident Access Grant.</p> <p>2007-08 General Appropriations Act (ch. 2007-72, L.O.F), Specific Appropriation 7.2.</p> <p>Rule 6A-20.007, F.A.C. -- Florida Resident Access Grants.</p>
<p><b>11. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Florida Department of Education          Office of Student Financial Assistance          (850) 410-5160          Student Hotline: (888) 827-2004 (toll free)  <a href="http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org">www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org</a></p>

**Florida Resident Access Grant**

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**Schools & Learning Council**

**Access to Better Learning and Education (ABLE) Grant Program**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Access to Better Learning and Education (ABLE) Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The Access to Better Learning and Education (ABLE) Grant Program provides tuition assistance to Florida undergraduate students enrolled in degree programs at eligible private colleges or universities in Florida.</p>
<p><b>2. Who administers the ABLE Grant Program?</b></p>	<p>The ABLE Grant Program is administered by the Department of Education pursuant to rules adopted by the State Board of Education.</p>
<p><b>3. What are the student eligibility criteria for an ABLE Grant?</b></p>	<p>Florida residents who enroll as full-time undergraduate students at participating private colleges or universities may be eligible to receive an ABLE Grant. Students eligible for the grant must enroll in programs of study leading to baccalaureate degrees. Students enrolled in a theology or divinity program are not eligible to receive an ABLE grant. Students receiving ABLE grants must make satisfactory academic progress as defined by the college or university in which he or she is enrolled.</p>
<p><b>4. What are the renewal criteria for the ABLE grant?</b></p>	<p>To renew the ABLE grant, a student must have earned a 2.0 cumulative GPA and 12 credit hours for each term an award was received during the academic year. A student's eligibility is determined at the end of the second semester or third quarter of each academic year. Credit hours a student earned during the previous summer can be counted toward the total number of credit hours required. A student should consult his or her postsecondary institution for additional renewal requirements established by the institution.</p>
<p><b>5. Where can a student use an ABLE Grant?</b></p>	<p>A student must attend one of the following types of institutions: (a) a private for-profit college or university that is located in and chartered by the state and accredited by SACS; or, (b) a non-profit college or university, chartered out of state yet located in Florida for 10 years or more and accredited by a regional accrediting association. The college must grant baccalaureate degrees. The college or university may not be a state university or community college and must have a secular purpose.</p> <p>The following institutions participated in the ABLE grant program in FY 2006-07:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miami International University of Art &amp; Design</li> <li>• Carlos Albizu University</li> <li>• Columbia College</li> </ul>

## Access to Better Learning and Education Grant Program

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Johnson &amp; Wales University</li> <li>• Keiser University</li> <li>• National Louis University</li> <li>• Northwood University</li> <li>• South University</li> <li>• Trinity International University</li> <li>• Union Institute &amp; University</li> </ul>
<b>6. How do students apply for an ABLÉ Grant?</b>	Students must meet the application procedures established by participating private colleges and universities. Applications may be obtained at the financial aid offices of participating colleges and universities.
<b>7. What is the award amount?</b>	<p>The amount of the ABLÉ grant is specified in the General Appropriations Act.</p> <p>During the FY 2006-2007, 3,693 students received ABLÉ grants with an average award amount of \$925.36.</p>
<b>8. How much funding has been provided for the ABLÉ Grant Program?</b>	<p>The FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act, provides \$4,438,750 for the ABLÉ Grant Program. This will provide an estimated 3,551 students an award amount of \$1,250.</p> <p>The Office of Student Financial Assistance may prorate the award and provide a lesser amount in the second term in the event more than 3,551 students are deemed to be eligible.</p>
<b>9. What are the applicable statutes, laws, and rules?</b>	<p>Section 1009.891, F.S. -- The Access to Better Learning and Education Grant Program.</p> <p>2007-08 General Appropriations Act (ch. 2007 -72, L.O.F), Specific Appropriation 67.</p> <p>Rule 6A-20.002 -- Postsecondary Educational Institution Administrative Responsibilities for State Student Aid Program.</p> <p>Rule 6A-20.0021 -- Program Compliance Audits of State Student Financial Aid and the Florida Resident Access Grant.</p>
<b>10. Where can I get additional information?</b>	<p>Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance 1-888-827-2004 (toll free) (850) 410-5200 <a href="http://www.fldoe.org">www.fldoe.org</a> <a href="http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org">www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (488-7451)</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Florida Prepaid College Plan**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Prepaid College Plan?</b></p>	<p>The State of Florida offers the Stanley G. Tate Florida Prepaid College Plan (Prepaid Plan) to assist families in planning and saving for a college education. The Prepaid Plan is administered by the Florida Prepaid College Board.</p> <p>The Prepaid Plan allows anyone over the age of 18 to purchase prepayment contracts for postsecondary education that lock in many of the costs associated with postsecondary attendance at the time the contract is purchased. Such costs include certain qualified higher education expenses – registration fees, local fees, and dormitory expenses depending on which contracts are purchased.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2007, a total of 1,220,540 Prepaid Plans have been purchased statewide and enrollment is growing.</p>
<p><b>2. What options are available through the Prepaid Plan?</b></p>	<p>The Prepaid Plan offers tuition plans, local fee plans, tuition differential fee plans, and dormitory plans.</p> <p><u>There are three types of tuition plans:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Four-Year University Tuition Plan covers the registration fees associated with 120 undergraduate semester credit hours of enrollment in a state university in Florida.</li><li>• The 2 + 2 Tuition Plan covers the registration fees associated with 60 semester credit hours of enrollment in a community college and 60 undergraduate semester credit hours of enrollment at a state university in Florida.</li><li>• The Two-Year Community College Tuition Plan covers the registration fees associated with 60 semester credit hours of enrollment in a community college.</li></ul> <p>Registration fees are defined in law to include tuition, building, capital improvement, and student financial aid fees.</p> <p><u>There are also three types of local fee plans which may only be purchased in conjunction with the corresponding tuition plan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Four-Year University Local Fee Plan covers the local fees associated with 120 undergraduate semester credit hours of enrollment in a state university in Florida. (The local fees covered by the plan include the student activity and service, athletic, and health fees.)</li><li>• The 2 + 2 Local Fee Plan covers the local fees associated with 60 semester credit hours of enrollment</li></ul>

## Florida Prepaid College Plan

	<p>in a community college (student activity and technology fees) and 60 undergraduate semester credit hours of enrollment at a state university in Florida (student activity and service, athletic, and health fees.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Two-Year Community College Local Fee Plan covers the student activity and technology fees associated with 60 semester credit hours of enrollment in a community college.</li> </ul> <p><u>Tuition Differential Fee plans</u> cover the supplemental fee charged to a student for instruction provided by an eligible public university. This plan supplements a 4-Year University Tuition Plan or 2+2 Tuition Plan. <b>(Refer to Tuition Differential Fact Sheet).</b></p> <p><u>Dormitory plans</u> cover the dormitory fees associated with residence in a standard, double-occupancy, air-conditioned room on a state university campus and may only be purchased in conjunction with a four-year state university or a 2 + 2 tuition plan. The universities determine which dorms are designated for Florida Prepaid students; not all dorms are offered. The dormitory plans are available in one-year (two semesters) increments for up to five years.</p>
<p><b>3. Who can purchase a Prepaid Plan?</b></p>	<p>Anyone over the age of 18 may purchase a contract — a parent, a grandparent, business, trust, church, or organization. When purchasing a contract the account owner must name a beneficiary (the student). The account owner does not have to live in Florida or be related to the beneficiary. However, the account owner and beneficiary must be U.S. citizens or resident aliens.</p> <p>In certain cases, a contract may be purchased without naming a beneficiary. <b>(Refer to Question 5).</b></p>
<p><b>4. What are the restrictions governing the beneficiary of a Prepaid Plan?</b></p>	<p>A contract beneficiary (the student) must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Florida resident OR</li> <li>• a nonresident whose non-custodial parent is a Florida resident at the time of the contract purchase.</li> </ul> <p>A beneficiary of a tuition contract must be in the eleventh grade or lower at the time of the contract purchase.</p> <p>The beneficiary of a local fee contract or a dormitory contract must be in the eighth grade or lower at the time the contract is purchased.</p>
<p><b>5. Can a Prepaid Plan be purchased without naming a beneficiary?</b></p>	<p>In most cases, no. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Prepaid Plan may be purchased without naming a beneficiary (the student) if purchased through the Florida Prepaid College Foundation, the 501(c)(3)</li> </ul>

## Florida Prepaid College Plan

	<p>direct support organization for the Florida Prepaid College Board. The Foundation provides a tax-deductible opportunity for businesses, community groups and individuals to purchase prepaid college scholarships for Florida children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Foundation also administers Project STARS, a scholarship program for low-income, at-risk children, funded by private donations and matching funds from the Florida Legislature. In order to be eligible to receive a Project STARS scholarship, a student must meet certain economic and academic requirements and must remain drug-free and crime-free.</li> <li>• Certain organizations may also purchase Prepaid Plans directly during the enrollment period for scholarships without naming a beneficiary. Eligible organizations must be 501(c)(3) organizations and must operate a scholarship program that has been approved by the Prepaid Board. The purchasing organization chooses the beneficiary (the scholarship recipient).</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. How are Prepaid Plans purchased?</b></p>	<p>Families may sign up for the Prepaid Plan online at <a href="http://www.florida529plans.com">www.florida529plans.com</a>. The Enrollment Kit and application can also be printed from the Board Web site (<a href="http://www.florida529plans.com">www.florida529plans.com</a>) or requested by calling 1-800-552-GRAD. There is a required non-refundable \$50 application fee. A Prepaid Plan must be purchased during the enrollment period, usually October through January of each year.</p>
<p><b>7. What types of payment options are available?</b></p>	<p>There are three types of payment options: a single, lump-sum payment; a monthly payment plan providing for equal payments each month until October of the year the child enters college; or the five-year installment plan of 55 equal monthly payments. The five-year plan is only available for students who are in eighth grade or lower at the time of purchase. Payments can be made via automatic withdrawal from a checking or savings account or through payroll deduction, if offered by the employer. NOTE: The State of Florida offers payroll deduction for the Prepaid Plan.</p>
<p><b>8. How do the Prepaid Plan benefits work at a public institution in Florida?</b></p>	<p>The state locks in the basic cost of registration fees, local fees, and dormitory housing at the time of the purchase of the contract. When the beneficiary enrolls in a public postsecondary institution, the state pays for the fees covered in the contract, regardless of the actual cost of those fees at the time of attendance.</p>
<p><b>9. How do the Prepaid Plan benefits work at a private, in-state institution?</b></p>	<p>The Prepaid Plan allows the use of benefits at private colleges and universities in Florida that are accredited by either the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or</p>

## Florida Prepaid College Plan

	<p>the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools, and confer a degree. If a student decides to enroll in an eligible private institution, Florida Prepaid will transfer to that institution an amount not to exceed the redemption value of the contract at a state postsecondary institution.</p>
<p><b>10. Can Prepaid Plan benefits be used at an out-of-state institution?</b></p>	<p>Yes. A student may use prepaid benefits at an eligible out-of-state college or university. The out-of-state institution must be regionally accredited, not for profit, and confer degrees. Florida Prepaid will transfer to that institution an amount not to exceed the redemption value of the contract at a state postsecondary institution.</p>
<p><b>11. Can Prepaid Plan benefits be used to obtain an applied technology diploma or a vocational certificate?</b></p>	<p>Yes. A student may use prepaid benefits to obtain an applied technology diploma or a career certificate at a school district career center or community college in Florida.</p>
<p><b>12. Are there any tax benefits associated with the Prepaid Plan?</b></p>	<p>Yes. Earnings generated from a contract purchased under the Prepaid Plan are exempt from federal income tax and from State of Florida taxes. This means that the beneficiary does not pay any taxes on disbursements from a prepaid contract.</p>
<p><b>13. What happens if a beneficiary receives a scholarship such as Bright Futures?</b></p>	<p>If the beneficiary of a Prepaid Plan receives a scholarship, the contract benefits are provided for in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the scholarship received does not require award moneys to be used for registration fees, then the contract benefits will be used for such purposes. The scholarship recipient may receive the proceeds from the scholarship to use for other educational expenses. This is the process used for a student who is the beneficiary of a Prepaid Plan and who also receives a Bright Futures scholarship. The Prepaid Plan pays the fees for which the contract was purchased, and the student still receives the full value of the Bright Futures award amount to pay for any remaining educational expenses, such as books or living expenses.</li> <li>• If the scholarship received must be used for payment of registration fees for which the Prepaid Plan is intended, the scholarship is used for such purposes. Moneys paid for the Prepaid Plan will be <i>refunded</i> to the account owner in semester installments, coinciding with semesters in which the beneficiary is enrolled in a postsecondary institution, in an amount not exceeding current rates at a state postsecondary institution.</li> </ul> <p>In either instance, the account owner also has the option to transfer the contract to a brother, sister, or first cousin of the original beneficiary, or a grandchild of the account</p>



	owner.
<p><b>14. Are there any other conditions under which an account owner may receive a refund?</b></p>	<p>Yes. An account owner may cancel the Prepaid Plan and withdraw his or her money at any time for any reason or the Board may cancel the plan if the account owner fails to make the required payments. The account owner is refunded only the amount paid into the contract, without any interest earnings. The account owner is charged a \$50 cancellation fee, if the account has been open for less than two years.</p> <p><b>Conversion from one contract option within the Prepaid Plan to another:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the event a Prepaid Plan is converted to a plan of a lesser value, the account owner is entitled to a refund equal to the difference in what was paid for the original contract and what would have been paid had the lesser contract been purchased in the beginning. The beneficiary must notify the board prior to changing plans in order to be eligible for a refund.</li> <li>• A Prepaid Plan cannot be converted to a plan of higher value. The account owner may cancel the current contract and reapply for the preferred contract during a program enrollment period. The new contract will be based on current contract prices, rather than the prices in effect when the original contract was purchased.</li> </ul> <p><b>Death or Disability:</b> In the event of a death or total disability of the beneficiary, the account owner will be refunded the redemption value of the contract at a state postsecondary institution at the time the plan is cancelled.</p>
<p><b>15. Is a Prepaid Plan financially guaranteed?</b></p>	<p>Yes, a Prepaid Plan is financially guaranteed by the State of Florida.</p> <p>If the state determines the Prepaid Program to be financially infeasible, the state may discontinue the Prepaid Program. Any beneficiary of a Prepaid Plan who has been accepted by and is enrolled in an eligible institution or is within 5 years of enrollment in an eligible institution will be entitled to exercise the complete benefits for which he or she has contracted. All other contract holders will receive a refund of the amount paid plus interest.</p>
<p><b>16. Does Florida offer families another way to</b></p>	<p>Yes. The Florida Prepaid College Board also offers a 529 college savings plan, the Florida College Investment Plan</p>

## Florida Prepaid College Plan

<p><b>save for college?</b></p>	<p>(Investment Plan), which gives families another way to save for college. Participation in one plan does not limit participation in the other. The Investment Plan complements the Prepaid Plan. Whereas the Prepaid Plan pays for certain qualified higher education expenses, the Investment Plan may be used for any qualified higher education expense, including those not covered by the Prepaid Plan. <b>(Refer to Florida College Investment Plan Fact Sheet).</b></p> <p>As required by the 529 IRS laws, the Florida Prepaid College Board has established a maximum contribution amount of \$341,000 for participation in both plans.</p>
<p><b>17. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</b></p>	<p>Part IV, Ch. 1009, F.S. — Prepaid College Board Programs.</p> <p>Subtitle 19B, F.A.C. -- Florida Prepaid College Board.</p>
<p><b>18. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Florida Prepaid College Board 1-800-552-GRAD (4723) <a href="http://www.florida529plans.com">www.florida529plans.com</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Florida College Investment Plan**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<b>1. What is the Florida College Investment Plan?</b>	<p>The State of Florida offers the Florida College Investment Plan (Investment Plan) as another method to assist families in planning and saving for a college education. The Investment Plan is administered by the Florida Prepaid College Board and provides an investment vehicle to be used to accumulate funds to pay for college expenses.</p> <p>The Investment Plan allows anyone over the age of 18 to open an investment account that will be used for any qualified education expense. The account owner saves at his or her own pace and controls the account, deciding how to invest the money from among the 5 investment options available under the Investment Plan, each option having different levels of risk, but none having commission or sales charges.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2007 a total of 24,399 Investment Plans have been opened.</p>
<b>2. What investment options are available through the Investment Plan?</b>	<p>The investment options available to account owners in the Investment Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fixed Income Investment Option (Option 1): Allocates contributions to the fixed income portfolio;</li><li>• U.S. Equity Investment Option (Option 2): Allocates contributions equally among three equity investment portfolios;</li><li>• Balanced Investment Option (Option 3): Allocates contributions equally between Option 1 and Option 2;</li><li>• Age Based/Years to Enrollment Investment Option (Option 4): Allocates contributions between Option 1 and Option 2, based on age of the beneficiary or the number of years until the anticipated enrollment of the beneficiary in an eligible educational institution; and</li><li>• Money Market Investment Option (Option 5): Allocates contributions to a money market fund.</li></ul>
<b>3. What Qualified Educational Expenses are covered under the Investment Plan?</b>	<p>Distributions from the Investment Plan may be used for any qualified higher education expenses: tuition, fees, room and board, books, supplies, equipment required for enrollment or attendance, and off-campus housing and food for students who are at least half-time. This plan can even be used for the qualified educational expenses of graduate school.</p>
<b>4. Who can purchase an Investment Plan?</b>	<p>Anyone over the age of 18 may open an investment account — a parent, a grandparent, business, trust, church, or organization. When opening an investment account, the account owner must name a beneficiary (the student).</p>

## Florida College Investment Plan

	<p>Neither the account owner nor the beneficiary have to be a Florida resident. However, the account owner and beneficiary must be U.S. citizens or resident aliens.</p> <p>(Note: An Investment Plan may not be purchased without naming a beneficiary.)</p>
<b>5. What are the age requirements governing the beneficiary of an Investment Plan?</b>	There are no age requirements for the beneficiary; when the account is opened, a beneficiary of an investment plan account can be a child, an adult, or the account owner.
<b>6. How are Investment Plans purchased?</b>	Families may sign up for the Investment Plan online at <a href="http://www.florida529plans.com">www.florida529plans.com</a> . The Enrollment Kit and application can also be printed from the Board Web site ( <a href="http://www.florida529plans.com">www.florida529plans.com</a> ) or requested by calling 1-800-552-GRAD. There is a required non-refundable \$50 application fee. An Investment Plan account may be opened at any time.
<b>7. What types of payment options are available?</b>	An account can be opened with a one-time contribution of \$250 or by starting a monthly automatic withdrawal from a checking/savings account with a minimum of \$25. Payments can be made via automatic withdrawal from a checking or savings account or through payroll deduction, if offered by the employer. NOTE: The State of Florida offers payroll deduction for the Investment Plan.
<b>8. Where can Investment Plan beneficiaries use their benefits?</b>	The Investment Plan can be used at any qualified postsecondary educational institution eligible to receive federal financial assistance.
<b>9. Are there any tax benefits associated with the Investment Plan?</b>	Yes. The earnings on an investment account are deferred for federal income tax purposes until withdrawal. As long as withdrawals from an investment account are used for the beneficiary's qualified higher education expenses, the earnings portion of the withdrawals will not be subject to federal income taxation. Contributions to an investment account and earnings on that account are also exempt from State of Florida taxation.
<b>10. Who can direct withdrawals from an Investment Plan?</b>	Only the account owner may direct withdrawals from an account by submitting a written request to the Florida Prepaid College Board.
<b>11. Are there any conditions under which an account owner may receive a refund?</b>	No. An account owner of the Investment Plan may withdraw his or her money at any time for any reason, but certain tax consequences may apply. In some cases, a \$50 cancellation fee may also apply.
<b>12. Are the Investment Plans financially guaranteed?</b>	No. Investment returns will fluctuate and are not guaranteed.
<b>13. Does Florida offer families another way to save for college?</b>	Yes. The Florida Prepaid College Board also offers the Florida Prepaid College Plan (Prepaid Plan) to assist families in planning and saving for a college education. Whereas the Investment Plan may be used for any qualified

## Florida College Investment Plan

	<p>higher education expense, the Prepaid Plan pays only for <u>certain</u> qualified higher education expenses. (<b>Refer to Florida Prepaid College Plan Fact Sheet</b>).</p> <p>Participation in one of the plans does not limit participation in the other. The Investment Plan complements the Prepaid Plan, the first plan established by the Florida Prepaid College Board.</p> <p>As required by the 529 IRS laws, the Florida Prepaid College Board has established a maximum contribution amount of \$341,000 for participation in both plans.</p>
<b>14. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</b>	<p>Part IV, Ch. 1009, F.S. — Prepaid College Board Programs.</p> <p>Subtitle 19B, F.A.C. -- Florida Prepaid College Board.</p>
<b>15. Where can I get additional information?</b>	<p>Florida Prepaid College Board 1-800-552-GRAD (4723) <a href="http://www.florida529plans.com">www.florida529plans.com</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Schools &amp; Learning Council (850) 488-7451</p>



## Schools & Learning Council Tuition Assistance for Veterans

## Fact Sheet

January 2008

<b>1. Does the state provide tuition assistance for veterans?</b>	Yes. Current law requires state universities and community colleges to waive undergraduate tuition for recipients of the Purple Heart or other combat decoration superior in precedence to the Purple Heart award.
<b>2. What are the other combat decorations that would qualify a veteran for the tuition waiver?</b>	The other combat decoration awards that would qualify a veteran for the tuition waiver are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Medal of Honor (Army, Navy, Air Force)</li><li>• Distinguished Service Cross</li><li>• Navy Cross</li><li>• Air Force Cross</li><li>• Silver Star</li><li>• Distinguished Flying Cross</li><li>• Bronze Star Medal</li></ul>
<b>3. What are the general requirements to receive the tuition waiver?</b>	In order to receive an undergraduate tuition waiver, a recipient of a Purple Heart or other qualified combat decoration must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enroll as a full-time, part-time, or summer-school student in an undergraduate program of study leading to a degree or certification.</li><li>• Reside currently in the State of Florida, and have been a Florida resident at the time of the military action that resulted in receipt of the award.</li><li>• Submit to the state university or community college the DD-214 form issued at the time of separation from service as documentation verifying receipt of the award.</li></ul>
<b>4. How many hours are covered by the tuition waiver?</b>	The waiver is set to cover 110 percent of the number of credit hours required for the degree or certificate program in which the student is enrolled.
<b>5. What are the applicable statutes?</b>	Section 1009.26, F.S. – Fee waivers.
<b>6. Where can I get additional information?</b>	Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance 1-800-366-3475 <a href="http://www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org">www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org</a>  Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**First Generation Matching Grant**  
**(FGMG) Program**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the First Generation Matching Grant (FGMG) Program?</b></p>	<p>The First Generation Matching Grant (FGMG) Program is a grant program available to degree-seeking, resident, undergraduate students who demonstrate financial need, are enrolled in a state university or public community college, and whose parents have not earned baccalaureate or higher degrees.</p>
<p><b>2. Who administers the FGMG Program?</b></p>	<p>Each participating institution determines application procedures, deadlines, and student eligibility.</p> <p>Participating institutions rank all eligible applicants on the basis of financial need; determine the award amount for each recipient; notify each student of his or her award; and, disburse awards to eligible students each term.</p>
<p><b>3. What are the student eligibility criteria for the FGMG?</b></p>	<p>A student must meet the following general criteria to be eligible to receive a FGMG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a Florida resident.</li> <li>• Not owe a repayment or be in default under any state or federal grant, loan, or scholarship program unless satisfactory arrangements to repay have been made.</li> <li>• Not have previously received a baccalaureate degree.</li> <li>• Be accepted at a Florida state university or community college and enroll for a minimum of six credit hours per term as a degree-seeking undergraduate student.</li> <li>• Meet additional eligibility requirements as established by the postsecondary institution.</li> <li>• Be a first generation college student.</li> <li>• Demonstrate financial need by submitting the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. What are the renewal criteria for the FGMG?</b></p>	<p>Each participating institution determines student eligibility for renewal awards in conformance with the eligibility criteria for the FGMG.</p>
<p><b>5. What is a “first generation” college student?</b></p>	<p>A student is considered “first generation” if neither of the student’s parents has earned a college degree at the baccalaureate level or higher. A student would also be eligible if he or she regularly resides with and receives support from only one parent who did not earn a baccalaureate degree.</p>
<p><b>6. How do students apply for a FGMG?</b></p>	<p>A student must meet the application procedures established by the participating institution. Applications may be obtained at the financial aid office of eligible participating institutions.</p>

## First Generation Matching Grant Program

	<p>A student must demonstrate financial need by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in time to be processed error free by the deadline specified by the institution.</p>
<p><b>7. What is the award amount?</b></p>	<p>The award amount is based on the student's need assessment after any scholarship or grant aid has been applied. An award may not exceed the institution's estimated annual cost of attendance for the student to attend the institution.</p> <p>During the FY 2006-07, 7,508 state university students received a FGGMG with an average award amount of \$1,607.46.</p> <p>During the same period, 2,480 community college students received a FGGMG with an average award amount of \$945.</p>
<p><b>8. How much funding has been provided for the FGGMG Program?</b></p>	<p>The Legislature appropriated \$8,245,000 to the Department of Education for the First Generation Matching Grant Program for the FY 2007-2008. Of those funds, \$6,304,925 was allocated for state universities and \$1,940,075 for community colleges.</p> <p>The funds appropriated for the program are allocated by the Department of Education's Office of Student Financial Assistance (OSFA) to match private contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis.</p> <p>OSFA reserves a proportionate allocation of the total appropriated funds for each state university on the basis of full-time equivalent enrollment. Funds that remain unmatched as of December 1 will be reallocated to state universities that have remaining unmatched private contributions for the program on the basis of full-time equivalent enrollment.</p> <p>If required matching funds are not raised by participating community colleges by December 1, 2007, the remaining funds will be reallocated to First Generation in College Matching Grant Programs at state universities which have remaining unmatched private contributions.</p>
<p><b>9. What are the applicable statutes and laws?</b></p>	<p>Section 1009.701, F.S. -- First Generation Matching Grant Program.</p> <p>2007-2008 General Appropriation Act, Specific Appropriation 5A and 2007-2008 Special Appropriation, Specific Appropriation 2.</p>
<p><b>10. Where can I get additional information?</b></p>	<p>Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance 1-888-827-2004 (toll free) (850) 410-5200</p>



## First Generation Matching Grant Program

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[www.fldoe.org](http://www.fldoe.org)

[www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org](http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org)

Florida House of Representatives  
Schools & Learning Council  
(850) 488-7451



**Schools & Learning Council**  
**Florida Work Experience Program**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2008

<p><b>1. What is the Florida Work Experience Program?</b></p>	<p>The Florida Work Experience Program (FWEP) is a work-study, need-based aid program that enables eligible students to gain work experience that complements and reinforces their educational program and career goals. Established in 1993, the program allows students who have unmet financial need to work for financial assistance.</p>
<p><b>2. Who administers the Florida Work Experience Program?</b></p>	<p>The program is administered by participating postsecondary institutions in accordance with State Board of Education rules. Each participating postsecondary institution is responsible for: identifying work experiences suited to students' areas of study; recruiting and contracting with employers; placing students with employers; and monitoring program expenditures. A participating institution may use 100% of its FWEP allocation to employ students within the institution. Each institution may retain up to 10% of its total FWEP allocation to cover the cost of administering the program.</p>
<p><b>3. What types of credentials must a student be pursuing to qualify for work-study financial aid via the Florida Work Experience Program?</b></p>	<p>Work-study financial aid via the FWEP is available to qualified students enrolled in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An associate or baccalaureate degree program at an eligible state university or community college.</li> <li>• A postsecondary workforce certificate program at a community college or district school board operated career center.</li> <li>• Instruction at an Educator Preparation Institute (EPI).</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. What are the student eligibility criteria for the Florida Work Experience Program?</b></p>	<p>In order to participate in the FWEP, a student must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a Florida resident and U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen.</li> <li>• Demonstrate unmet financial need.</li> <li>• Not have previously earned a baccalaureate degree, except for students who are enrolled in an EPI.</li> <li>• Be enrolled:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In at least 6 credit hours per term in an associate or baccalaureate program at an eligible community college or university; or</li> <li>○ As at least a half-time student in a district school board operated career center certificate program or an EPI.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Maintain a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Which postsecondary institutions are eligible to</b></p>	<p>Students must be enrolled at an eligible postsecondary institution to participate in the FWEP. An eligible institution</p>

## Florida Work Experience Program

<b>participate in the Florida Work Experience Program?</b>	<p>is any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A state university or community college;</li><li>• A non-profit college or university which is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and chartered as a Florida domestic corporation;</li><li>• A non-profit college or university licensed by the Commission for Independent Education; or</li><li>• A non-profit, private nursing diploma school approved by the Florida Board of Nursing.</li><li>• A career center operated by a district school board.</li><li>• An EPI.</li></ul> <p>The following institutions are eligible to participate in the FWEP during Fiscal Year 2007-08:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Atlantic Institute of Oriental Medicine</li><li>• Atlantic Technical Center</li><li>• Ave Maria University</li><li>• Barry University</li><li>• Beacon College</li><li>• Belhaven College</li><li>• Bethune-Cookman University</li><li>• Bradford Union Area Vocational Technical Center</li><li>• Brevard Community College*</li><li>• Broward Community College*</li><li>• Carlos Albizu University</li><li>• Central Florida Community College*</li><li>• Charlotte Technical Center</li><li>• Chipola College*</li><li>• City College Fort Lauderdale</li><li>• Clearwater Christian College</li><li>• Columbia College</li><li>• Community Technical &amp; Adult Education</li><li>• D.G. Erwin Technical Center</li><li>• Daytona Beach Community College*</li><li>• DeSoto County Adult Education Center</li><li>• Eckerd College</li><li>• Edison College*</li><li>• Edward Waters College</li><li>• Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University</li><li>• Everglades University</li><li>• First Coast Technical Institute</li><li>• Florida Community College at Jacksonville*</li><li>• Florida A &amp; M University</li><li>• Florida Atlantic University*</li></ul>
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## Florida Work Experience Program

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Florida Christian College</li><li>• Florida College</li><li>• Florida Community College at Jacksonville</li><li>• Florida Gulf Coast University</li><li>• Florida Hospital College of Health Science</li><li>• Florida Institute of Technology</li><li>• Florida International University</li><li>• Florida Keys Community College*</li><li>• Florida Memorial University</li><li>• Florida Southern College</li><li>• Florida State University</li><li>• Flagler College</li><li>• Flagler County Schools Adult and Community Education</li><li>• George Stone Area Vocational Technical Center</li><li>• George T. Baker Aviation School</li><li>• Gulf Coast Community College*</li><li>• Henry W. Brewster Technical Center</li><li>• Hillsborough Community College*</li><li>• Hobe Sound Bible College</li><li>• Hodges University</li><li>• Indian River Community College*</li><li>• ISTM DBA City College</li><li>• Jacksonville University</li><li>• Johnson &amp; Wales University</li><li>• Jones College</li><li>• Lake City Community College*</li><li>• Lake Sumter Community College*</li><li>• Lake Technical Center</li><li>• Lee County High Tech Center-- Central</li><li>• Lee County High Tech Center-- North</li><li>• Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center</li><li>• Lively Technical Center</li><li>• Lorenzo Walker Institute of Technology</li><li>• Lynn University</li><li>• Manatee Community College*</li><li>• Manatee Technical Institute</li><li>• Marchman Technical Education Center</li><li>• MDCPS The English Center</li><li>• Miami Dade College*</li><li>• Miami Lakes Educational Center</li><li>• National Louis University</li><li>• New College of Florida</li><li>• North Florida Community College*</li><li>• Northwood University</li><li>• Nova Southeastern University</li><li>• Okaloosa Applied Technology Center</li></ul>
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## Florida Work Experience Program

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Okaloosa-Walton College*</li><li>• Orlando Tech</li><li>• OTEC-Mid-Florida Tech</li><li>• Palm Beach Atlantic University</li><li>• Palm Beach Community College*</li><li>• Pasco-Hernando Community College*</li><li>• Pensacola Junior College*</li><li>• Pinellas Technical Education Center-- Clearwater</li><li>• Pinellas Technical Education Center-- St. Petersburg</li><li>• Polk Community College*</li><li>• Radford M. Locklin Technical Center</li><li>• Ridge Career Center</li><li>• Ringling School of Art and Design</li><li>• Robert Morgan Educational Center</li><li>• Rollins College</li><li>• Saint Leo University</li><li>• Santa Fe Community College*</li><li>• Sarasota County Technical Institute</li><li>• Seminole Community College*</li><li>• Sheridan Technical Center</li><li>• South Florida Community College*</li><li>• Southeastern University</li><li>• Southwest Florida College</li><li>• St. John Vianney College Seminary</li><li>• St. Johns River Community College*</li><li>• St. Petersburg College*</li><li>• St. Thomas University</li><li>• Stetson University</li><li>• Suwannee-Hamilton Technical Center</li><li>• Tallahassee Community College*</li><li>• Tampa Bay Vocational Technical Center</li><li>• Taylor Technical Institute</li><li>• Technical Education Center-- Osceola (TECO)</li><li>• The Baptist College of Florida</li><li>• Thomas P. Haney Technical Center</li><li>• Traviss Career Center</li><li>• Trinity Baptist College</li><li>• Trinity College of Florida</li><li>• Trinity International University</li><li>• Troy University-- Fort Walton Beach</li><li>• Union Institute &amp; University</li><li>• University of Central Florida</li><li>• University of Florida</li><li>• University of Miami</li><li>• University of North Florida</li><li>• University of South Florida</li></ul>
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## Florida Work Experience Program

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University of Tampa</li> <li>• University of West Florida*</li> <li>• Valencia Community College*</li> <li>• Walton Career Development Center</li> <li>• Warner Southern College</li> <li>• Washington-Holmes Tech Center</li> <li>• Webber International University</li> <li>• Westside Tech</li> <li>• William T. McFatter Technical Center</li> <li>• Winter Park Tech</li> <li>• Withlacoochee Technical Institute</li> </ul> <p>*In addition to degree and certificate programs, these postsecondary institutions operate an eligible EPI.</p>
<p><b>6. How does a student apply for the Florida Work Experience Program?</b></p>	<p>The student must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in time to be processed error free by the deadline specified by the institution. The information provided on the FAFSA is used by the institution to determine a student's eligibility for financial assistance. Other application procedures, placement procedures and program deadlines are determined by the postsecondary institution.</p>
<p><b>7. Are part-time students eligible for the Florida Work Experience Program?</b></p>	<p>Yes. A student must be enrolled as at least a half-time student in an eligible degree or career certificate program. Six semester credit hours is considered "half-time" for associate and baccalaureate degree programs. For career certificate programs, "half-time" is defined as the clock hour equivalent of 6 semester credit hours at a community college. The clock hour equivalent of 6 semester credits is 180 hours.</p>
<p><b>8. How are students placed with employers?</b></p>	<p>Participating postsecondary institutions may employ students themselves or contract for student work-study placements with employers outside of the institution. Participating students must interview with the employer to secure employment.</p>
<p><b>9. How are students paid?</b></p>	<p>Each student is paid an hourly wage, which must be no less than the greater of either the federal or state minimum wage. Wages earned must not exceed the student's net financial need by more than \$300 per academic year.</p>
<p><b>10. How are student wages reimbursed to participating employers?</b></p>	<p>Each employer receives reimbursement from the student's postsecondary institution. Reimbursements are paid from state funds received by the postsecondary institution. Postsecondary institution and public school employers receive 100 percent reimbursement for wages paid to students. All other employers may be reimbursed for up to 70 percent of student wages paid.</p> <p>For the 2007-2008 school year, the Legislature appropriated \$1,569,922 to fund the FWEP.</p>

## Florida Work Experience Program

<b>11. What are the applicable statutes, rules, and laws?</b>	Section 1009.77, F.S. – Florida Work Experience Program.  2007-2008 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 80, Senate Bill 2800, Chapter 2007-72, L.O.F.  Rule 6A-20.038, F.A.C. – Florida Work Experience Program.
<b>12. Where can I get additional information?</b>	Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance (850) 410-5160 Student Hotline: (888) 827-2004 (toll-free) <a href="http://www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org">www.FloridaStudentFinancialAid.org</a>  Florida House of Representatives Schools & Learning Council (850) 488-7451