



Education Appropriations Subcommittee

Meeting Packet

**January 19, 2016
4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Morris Hall**



The Florida House of Representatives
APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE

Education Appropriations Subcommittee

Steve Crisafulli
Speaker

Erik Fresen
Chair

MEETING AGENDA

Morris Hall

January 19, 2016

- I.** Meeting Called To Order
- II.** Opening Remarks by Chair
- III.** Consideration of the following bill(s):
 - CS/HB 305 - Procurement Procedures for Educational Institutions by Government Operations Subcommittee and Rep. Drake
 - HB 341 - Public Educational Facilities by Rep. Raschein
 - HB 495 - Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living by Rep. Harrell
- IV.** Presentation on Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG) & Access to Better Learning Grant (ABLE)
 - FRAG - DOE
 - FRAG - ICUF
 - ABLE - FAPSC
- V.** Closing Remarks
- VI.** Meeting Adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 305 Procurement Procedures for Educational Institutions
SPONSOR(S): Government Operations Subcommittee and Drake
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 350

| REFERENCE | ACTION | ANALYST | STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Government Operations Subcommittee | 12 Y, 0 N, As CS | Moore | Williamson |
| 2) Education Appropriations Subcommittee | | Dobson <i>MD</i> | Heflin <i>AKH</i> |
| 3) State Affairs Committee | | | |

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Chapter 287, F.S., regulates state agency procurement of personal property and services. The Department of Management Services (DMS) is responsible for overseeing state purchasing activity, including professional and construction services, as well as commodities needed to support agency activities, such as office supplies, vehicles, and information technology.

As part of their duties, district school boards, Florida College System institution boards of trustees, and university boards of trustees are required to adopt rules or regulations to be followed when making purchases.

The bill authorizes district school boards, Florida College System institutions, and universities to make purchases through an online procurement system, an electronic auction service, or other efficient procurement tool.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2016.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Agency Procurements

Chapter 287, F.S., regulates state agency¹ procurement of personal property and services. The Department of Management Services (DMS) is responsible for overseeing state purchasing activity, including professional and construction services, as well as commodities needed to support agency activities, such as office supplies, vehicles, and information technology.² DMS establishes statewide purchasing rules and negotiates contracts and purchasing agreements that are intended to leverage the state's buying power.³

Depending on the cost and characteristics of the needed goods or services, agencies may utilize a variety of procurement methods, which include:

- Single source contracts, which are used when an agency determines that only one vendor is available to provide a commodity or service at the time of purchase;
- Invitations to bid, which are used when an agency determines that standard goods or services will meet needs, wide competition is available, and the vendor's experience will not greatly influence the agency's results;
- Requests for proposal, which are used when the procurement requirements allow for consideration of various solutions and the agency believes more than two or three vendors exist who can provide the required goods or services; and
- Invitations to negotiate, which are used when negotiations are determined to be necessary to obtain the best value and involve a request for highly complex, customized, mission-critical services.⁴

For contracts for commodities or services in excess of \$35,000, agencies must utilize a competitive solicitation process.⁵ However, specified contractual services and commodities are not subject to competitive solicitation requirements.⁶

Section 287.056, F.S., requires agencies to purchase commodities and contractual services from purchasing agreements established and state term contracts procured, pursuant to s. 287.057, F.S., by DMS. Each agreement must include:

- A provision specifying a scope of work that clearly establishes all tasks that the contractor must perform.
- A provision dividing the contract into quantifiable, measurable, and verifiable units of deliverables that must be received and accepted in writing by the contract manager before payment. Each deliverable must be directly related to the scope of work and specify the required minimum level of service to be performed and the criteria for evaluating the successful completion of each deliverable.⁷

¹ Section 287.012(1), F.S., defines the term "agency" as any of the various state officers, departments, boards, commissions, divisions, bureaus, and councils and any other unit of organization, however designated, of the executive branch of state government. "Agency" does not include the university and college boards of trustees or the state universities and colleges.

² See ss. 287.032 and 287.042, F.S.

³ *Id.*

⁴ See ss. 287.012(6) and 287.057, F.S.

⁵ Section 287.057(1), F.S., requires all projects that exceed the Category Two threshold amount (\$35,000) contained in s. 287.017, F.S., to be competitively procured.

⁶ See s. 287.057(3)(e), F.S.

⁷ Section 287.056(1), F.S.

State Universities Purchasing Procurements

Section 1001.706, F.S., provides powers and duties of the Board of Governors of the State University System. The Board of Governors must adopt regulations requiring universities to use purchasing agreements or state term contracts pursuant to s. 287.056, F.S., or enter into consortia and cooperative agreements to maximize the purchasing power for goods and services.⁸ The Board of Governors also may, by regulation, provide for alternative procedures for state universities for bidding or purchasing in cases in which the character of the item requested renders competitive bidding impractical.⁹ Each university board of trustees is required to adopt regulations to be followed in making purchases.¹⁰

Florida College System Institutions Purchasing Procurements

Section 1001.64, F.S., outlines the powers and duties of Florida College System institution boards of trustees. Each board of trustees is required to use purchasing agreements and state term contracts pursuant to s. 287.056, F.S., or enter into consortia and cooperative agreements to maximize the purchasing power for goods and services.¹¹ The board must also adopt rules to be followed when making purchases.¹²

District School Boards Purchasing Procurements

Section 1001.42, F.S., provides powers and duties of the district school boards. As part of its duties, the school board must secure purchasing regulations and amendments thereto from DMS. Prior to any purchase, the district school board's staff must determine the lowest price available to the school board under such regulations, and the school board must give consideration to such price, provided a regulation applicable to the item or items being purchased has been adopted by the Department of Education.¹³ District school boards may also use prices established by the Division of Purchasing within DMS through its state purchasing agreement price schedule.¹⁴

Each district school board must adopt rules to be followed when making purchases.¹⁵ In some counties, the county purchasing agent has authority to make purchases for the benefit of other governmental agencies within the county. In such a case, the district school board may purchase from the current county contracts.¹⁶ The State Board of Education may, by rule, provide for alternative procedures for school districts for bidding or purchasing in cases in which the character of the item requested renders competitive bidding impractical.¹⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill authorizes district school boards, Florida College System institutions, and universities to make purchases through an online procurement system, an electronic auction service, or other efficient procurement tool.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 1010.04, F.S., relating to purchasing by school districts, Florida College System institutions, and universities.

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

⁸ Section 1001.706(3)(i), F.S.

⁹ Section 1010.04(4)(b), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 1010.04(2), F.S.

¹¹ Section 1001.64(48), F.S.

¹² Section 1010.04(2), F.S.

¹³ Section 1001.42(12)(j), F.S.

¹⁴ Chapter 6A-1.012(5), F.A.C.

¹⁵ Section 1010.04(2), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 1010.04(3), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 1010.04(4), F.S.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On December 2, 2015, the Government Operations Subcommittee adopted a proposed committee substitute and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute codified the bill's provisions in the Education Code instead of chapter 287, F.S. Chapter 287, F.S., governs state agencies and does not apply to district school boards, Florida College System institutions, or universities.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as approved by the Government Operations Subcommittee.

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to procurement procedures for
 3 educational institutions; amending s. 1010.04, F.S.;
 4 authorizing specified educational institutions to make
 5 purchases through an online procurement system, an
 6 electronic auction service, or another efficient
 7 procurement tool; providing an effective date.

8

9 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

10

11 Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 1010.04, Florida
 12 Statutes, is amended to read:

13 1010.04 Purchasing.—

14 (2) Each district school board and Florida College System
 15 institution board of trustees shall adopt rules, and each
 16 university board of trustees shall adopt regulations, to be
 17 followed in making purchases. Purchases may be made through an
 18 online procurement system, an electronic auction service, or
 19 another efficient procurement tool.

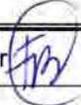
20 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 341 Public Educational Facilities

SPONSOR(S): Raschein

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 576

| REFERENCE | ACTION | ANALYST | STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF |
|--|--------|--|--|
| 1) Education Appropriations Subcommittee | | Butler  | Heflin  |
| 2) Education Committee | | | |

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A Florida College System (FCS) institution has limited authority to plan and construct facilities and acquire additional property. In 2008, the Legislature authorized the campus of a FCS institution within a municipality designated as an area of critical state concern and having a comprehensive plan and land development regulations containing a building permit allocation system that limits annual growth, to construct dormitories for up to 100 beds for FCS institution students. The bill expands authority for a Florida College System (FCS) institution to construct dormitories of up to 400 beds.

Florida Keys Community College is the only FCS institution that currently meets the criteria outlined in the bill. Florida Keys College Campus Foundation operates a 100 bed dormitory.

No state funds will be expended on the construction, finance, or operation of the dormitories.

The bill becomes effective on July 1, 2016.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

A Florida College System (FCS) institution has limited authority to plan and construct facilities and acquire additional property.¹ In 2008, the Legislature authorized the campus of a FCS institution within a municipality designated as an area of critical state concern² and having a comprehensive plan and land development regulations containing a building permit allocation system that limits annual growth, to construct dormitories for up to 100 beds for FCS institution students. The dormitories are exempt from the building permit allocation system and may be constructed up to 45 feet in height if:

- The dormitories are otherwise consistent with the comprehensive plan;
- The FCS institution has a hurricane evacuation plan requiring all dormitory occupants to be evacuated 48 hours in advance of tropical force winds; and
- Transportation is provided for dormitory occupants during an evacuation.³

Florida Keys Community College (FKCC) in Monroe County is the only college for which this provision is applicable.

The board of trustees of a FCS institution is authorized to permit the use of property, facilities, and personal services at an institution by any FCS institution direct-support organization.⁴ The Florida Keys College Campus Foundation, Inc. (Campus Foundation) was formed on May 10, 2010 for the purpose of receiving, investing, and administering real and personal property including, but not limited to, a student housing building for the benefit of the College.⁵ During the 2010-11 fiscal year, FKCC's Board of Trustees approved agreements with the Campus Foundation which initiated the process for dormitory construction.

Florida statute prohibits a statewide direct-support organization to use public funds to acquire, construct, maintain, or operate any facilities.⁶ In addition, a Florida College System institution board of trustees must authorize all debt, including lease-purchase agreements, incurred by a direct support organization. Revenues of the Florida College System institution may not be pledged to debt issued by direct-support organizations.⁷

On November 1, 2010, the Campus Foundation, under the approval of the college's board of trustees, issued a 30-year \$8,305,000 bond bearing a 7 percent per annum interest rate to pay for the construction of a new 100-bed college dormitory. Bond payments began May 1, 2012, and are due semiannually thereafter on May 1 and November 1 in each year until maturity on November 1, 2042.

The 100 bed dormitory constructed on the FKCC campus became operational in 2011. The occupancy rate has averaged 98 percent during the past three fall terms (2012, 2013, and 2014).

¹ Section 1013.40, F.S.

² The Department of Economic Opportunity, the state land planning agency, may recommend to the Administration Commission specific areas of critical state concern. Section 380.05(2), F.S., provides the criteria for designating an area of critical state concern. Designated areas of critical state concern are provided at <http://floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/programs/community-planning-table-of-contents/areas-of-critical-state-concern>

³ Section 1013.40(4), F.S.

⁴ Section 1004.70, F.S.

⁵ http://www.myflorida.com/audgen/pages/pdf_files/2012-145.pdf

⁶ Section 1004.71(4)(a), F.S.

⁷ Section 1004.70(4)(e), F.S.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill expands authority for a Florida College System (FCS) institution to construct dormitories of up to 400 beds when the campus is located within a municipality designated as an area of critical state concern and having a comprehensive plan and land development regulations containing a building permit allocation system that limits annual growth. Current law authorizes dormitory construction of up to 100 beds.⁸

Since Florida Keys Community College is the only applicable FCS institution, and currently has a 100 bed dormitory, it will be authorized to construct 300 additional dormitory beds. FKCC enrolls approximately 1,348 students.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends s. 1013.40(4), F.S., modifying the number of dormitory beds that a FCS institution is authorized to construct.

Section 2: Provides an effective date of July 1, 2016

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The current 12-month costs to students in Lagoon Landing, the Florida Keys Community College campus dormitory, are approximately \$12,230 per year, or \$1,019 per month, which includes utilities, cable, and high-speed wireless internet. Costs are competitive with off-campus Key West accommodations. Students may enter into two-semester contracts for fall and spring terms, or a summer single semester contract.⁹ Building new dorms will increase opportunities for students to live on campus.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

Funding for construction, debt service, and operation of the dormitories are to be supported through the Florida Keys College Campus Foundation. No state funds are authorized to be spent on the dormitories.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

Rule 6A-2.0010, F.A.C., will require a slight revision to increase the number of dormitory beds allowed from 100 to 400.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to public educational facilities;
 3 amending s. 1013.40, F.S.; authorizing certain Florida
 4 College System institutions to construct dormitories
 5 for up to 400 students; providing an effective date.
 6

7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
 8

9 Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 1013.40, Florida
 10 Statutes, is amended to read:

11 1013.40 Planning and construction of Florida College
 12 System institution facilities; property acquisition.—

13 (4) The campus of a Florida College System institution
 14 within a municipality designated as an area of critical state
 15 concern, as defined in s. 380.05, and having a comprehensive
 16 plan and land development regulations containing a building
 17 permit allocation system that limits annual growth, may
 18 construct dormitories for up to 400 ~~100~~ beds for Florida College
 19 System institution students. Such dormitories are ~~shall be~~
 20 exempt from the building permit allocation system and may be
 21 constructed up to 45 feet in height if the dormitories ~~provided~~
 22 ~~that they~~ are otherwise consistent with the comprehensive plan,
 23 the Florida College System institution has a hurricane
 24 evacuation plan that requires all dormitory occupants to be
 25 evacuated 48 hours in advance of tropical force winds, and ~~that~~
 26 transportation is provided for dormitory occupants during an

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2016

27 | evacuation.

28 | Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 495 Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living
SPONSOR(S): Harrell
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** CS/SB 202

| REFERENCE | ACTION | ANALYST | STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF |
|--|-----------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Higher Education & Workforce Subcommittee | 10 Y, 0 N | Cherry | Bishop |
| 2) Education Appropriations Subcommittee | | deNagy <i>SN</i> | Heflin <i>THH</i> |
| 3) Education Committee | | | |

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

In 2005, the Florida Legislature established the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services Program to provide personal care attendants for eligible persons with severe and chronic disabilities of all kinds. The bill renames the program as the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program and expands its services to assist disabled adults with securing and maintaining employment.

The bill also expands the responsibilities of the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living, which is tasked with administering the program. In addition, the existing oversight group is reestablished as an advisory and oversight committee with revised membership.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on the state or local governments. See Fiscal Comments.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2016.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

Florida law establishes and provides a funding source for the Personal Care Attendant Program that provides personal care attendants for eligible persons with severe and chronic disabilities of all kinds.¹ The program was established as a pilot in 2002 and made permanent and statewide in 2005.² Currently, there are 16 Centers for Independent Living operating in Florida.³ The most recent data shows that the centers provided independent living services to 21,938 people from October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014.⁴

Persons eligible to participate in the program must:

- Be at least 18 years of age, a legal resident of this state and be significantly and chronically disabled;
- Require a personal care attendant for assistance with or support for at least two activities of daily living such as bathing and dressing and as defined in s. 429.02, F.S.;
- Require a personal care attendant in order to maintain substantial gainful employment; and
- Be able to acquire and direct a personal care attendant.

The Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation (FEFVR) is required to enter into an agreement with the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living (FACIL) to administer the program.⁵ FACIL provides training to program participants on hiring and managing a personal care attendant.⁶ FACIL must also, in cooperation with an oversight group, adopt and revise policies and procedures governing the Personal Care Attendant Program and training program.

Funding to administer the program are paid from two sources:

- Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program; and
- Fees from the Motorcycle Specialty License Plate.⁷

The Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation (also known as the Able Trust) serves as a direct-support organization of the division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education.⁸ The principal of the endowment comes from two percent of the deposits of civil penalties by county courts⁹ and legislative appropriations.¹⁰ In Fiscal Year 2015-16, the legislature appropriated \$549,823 in general revenue funds to FEFVR.¹¹

Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program

In conjunction with the establishment of the Personal Care Attendant Program, the Department of Revenue was directed, in cooperation with FACIL and state attorneys, to select judicial circuits in which to operate a tax collection enforcement diversion program ("tax diversion program") to collect unpaid

¹ Section 413.402, F.S.

² Chapters Chapter 2002-286 and 2005-172, L.O.F.

³ See http://rehabworks.org/indep_living.shtml (last visited on November 23, 2015).

⁴ See E-mail from Government Relations Office, Florida Department of Education (November 24, 2015) (on file with the House Education Committee).

⁵ Section 413.402, F.S.

⁶ *Id.* 413.402(2)(a), F.S.

⁷ Sections 413.4021(1) and 320.08068(4)(d), F.S.

⁸ Section 413.615(4)(a)

⁹ Section 318.21

¹⁰ Section 413.615(4)(b)

¹¹ Chapter 2015-232, L.O.F.

sales taxes from delinquent business owners.¹² Fifty percent of the collections from the tax diversion program are deposited into the operating account of the Able Trust to be used to operate the Personal Care Attendant Program and to contract with the state attorneys participating in the tax diversion program.¹³

Motorcycle Specialty (Bikers Care) License Plate Fees

The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) offers a specialty license plate to any owner or lessee of a motorcycle who chooses to pay the additional cost.¹⁴ The DHSMV collects an annual use fee of \$20 from the sale of each motorcycle specialty license plate and distributes the fees to the Able Trust. The Able Trust is permitted to retain a maximum of 10 percent of the funds for administrative costs and distribute the remaining funds as follows:

- Twenty percent to the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program Trust Fund;
- Twenty percent to Prevent Blindness Florida;
- Twenty percent to the Blind Services Foundation of Florida;
- Twenty percent to support the Personal Care Attendant Program; and
- Twenty percent to the Florida Association for Centers for Independent Living.¹⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill renames the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services Program as the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program. In addition to the provision of personal care attendants currently being offered to eligible participants, the bill requires other support and services necessary to maintain competitive employment or self-employment to be made available to eligible persons in the program.

The bill defines competitive employment as public or private sector employment in which:

- The employee earns wages and benefits that are commensurate with his or her qualifications;
- The wages are comparable to persons with similar jobs in that industry or profession; and
- The employment allows the employee to work in comparable conditions to those experienced by the general workforce in that industry or profession.

The bill requires FACIL to provide training to program participants on the hiring and managing of a personal care attendant and other skills needed to effectively access and manage the support and services provided in the program. FACIL must also provide administrative services to ensure the financial integrity of the program and administrative support to the revised Advisory and Oversight Committee.

The bill changes the portion of funding available to FACIL to administer the program. Current law provides that FACIL receive 12 percent of the funds paid to or on behalf of participants in the program. The bill provides that FACIL will be reimbursed up to 12 percent of the total funds deposited into the program from the FEFVR account. The reimbursement covers costs associated with program administration and oversight. FACIL's annual operating budget must be approved by the Oversight Committee.

The bill renames the existing oversight group as the Advisory and Oversight Committee and changes its membership. The representative of the Medicaid program within the Agency for Health Care Administration is removed and the representative of the Able Trust is changed to an ex officio member. The bill adds a member of the Florida Independent Living Council appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a financial management professional appointed by the Governor, and an ex-

¹² Section 413.4021, F.S.

¹³ Section 413.4021(1), F.S. The contract amount for each state attorney cannot exceed \$50,000.

¹⁴ Section 320.08068(2), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 320.08069(4), F.S.

officio member from the FACIL. The appointing authority for the program participant is changed to the President of the Senate. The Advisory and Oversight Committee is tasked with providing program oversight, approving the program's operating budget, and advising FACIL on policies and procedures.

In addition, the bill increases the amount available to contract with state attorneys participating in the tax collection enforcement diversion program from \$50,000 to not more than \$75,000 per state attorney. The bill also changes the name of the entity receiving 20 percent of the funds distributed to the Able Trust from the sale of specialty motorcycle licenses to the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 413.402, F.S., requiring that a specified agreement be maintained; renaming the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services Program as the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program; requiring the program to provide additional support and services; requiring the association, in consultation with the Advisory and Oversight Committee, to adopt and revise certain policies and procedures and to provide technical assistance and support under certain circumstances; requiring the program to reimburse the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living for certain costs approved by the oversight committee; revising membership of the committee; and renaming the committee as the Advisory and Oversight Committee.

Section 2. Amends s. 413.4021, F.S., revising the maximum amount of specified funds for each state attorney which may be used to administer the personal attendant and employment assistance program.

Section 3. Amends s. 320.08068, F.S., making technical and conforming changes.

Section 4. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill expands the scope of services to disabled persons to include employment assistance to eligible program participants to be provided by FACIL. FACIL estimates an increase of \$231,926 in spending for the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program (program) if the bill becomes law.¹⁶ Current yearly expenditures for the program are \$1.2 million.¹⁷ The program received \$2.2 million in revenues in the current fiscal year.¹⁸

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) convened on September 3, 2015 to adopt a forecast of revenues collected from the Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program. The FY 2014-15 actual numbers showed a 9.1 percent increase in revenues over the previous year. The REC estimated an average of a 1.5 percent increase each year over the next 4 years due to population growth, bringing the total to over \$4 million each year.¹⁹ Fifty percent of the collections from the tax diversion program are deposited into the operating account of the Able Trust to be used to operate the program and to contract with the state attorneys participating in the tax diversion program.²⁰

The bill also increases the amount of funds available to contract with the state attorneys' offices participating in the tax collection enforcement diversion program from \$50,000 to not more than \$75,000 for each office. Currently, there are 7 state attorneys' offices participating in the program.²¹ The increase will result in \$175,000 going to the state attorneys' offices. The increase may result in more state attorneys' offices participating in the program, which would further increase the total revenues for the Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program.

The bill will not have a fiscal impact to the Department of Education.²²

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

¹⁶ Proposed JP-PAS Program Budget 2015-16, Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living (on file with the House Education Appropriations Subcommittee)

¹⁷ James Patrick Memorial Personal Attendant Services Program Financial Report for October 1, 2015 – November 20, 2015, The Able Trust, The Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation, Inc.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ Revenue Estimating Conference, Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program, September 3, 2015, Executive Summary

²⁰ Section 413.4021(1), F.S. The contract amount for each state attorney cannot exceed \$50,000.

²¹ Jacksonville, Clearwater, Miami, Tampa, West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Fort Meyers. Revenue Estimating Conference, Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program, September 3, 2015, Executive Summary

²² See E-mail from Government Relations Office, Florida Department of Education (December 17, 2015) (on file with the House Education Appropriations Subcommittee).

The bill expands the scope of services to disabled persons to include employment assistance to eligible program participants to be provided by FACIL. FACIL estimates an increase of \$231,926 in spending for the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program (program) if the bill becomes law.¹⁶ Current yearly expenditures for the program are \$1.2 million.¹⁷ The program received \$2.2 million in revenues in the current fiscal year.¹⁸

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) convened on September 3, 2015 to adopt a forecast of revenues collected from the Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program. The FY 2014-15 actual numbers showed a 9.1 percent increase in revenues over the previous year. The REC estimated an average of a 1.5 percent increase each year over the next 4 years due to population growth, bringing the total to over \$4 million each year.¹⁹ Fifty percent of the collections from the tax diversion program are deposited into the operating account of the Able Trust to be used to operate the program and to contract with the state attorneys participating in the tax diversion program.²⁰

The bill also increases the amount of funds available to contract with the state attorneys' offices participating in the tax collection enforcement diversion program from \$50,000 to not more than \$75,000 for each office. Currently, there are 7 state attorneys' offices participating in the program.²¹ The increase will result in \$175,000 going to the state attorneys' offices. The increase may result in more state attorneys' offices participating in the program, which would further increase the total revenues for the Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program.

The bill will not have a fiscal impact to the Department of Education.²²

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.

¹⁶ Proposed JP-PAS Program Budget 2015-16, Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living (on file with the House Education Appropriations Subcommittee)

¹⁷ James Patrick Memorial Personal Attendant Services Program Financial Report for October 1, 2015 – November 20, 2015, The Able Trust, The Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation, Inc.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ Revenue Estimating Conference, Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program, September 3, 2015, Executive Summary

²⁰ Section 413.4021(1), F.S. The contract amount for each state attorney cannot exceed \$50,000.

²¹ Jacksonville, Clearwater, Miami, Tampa, West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Fort Meyers. Revenue Estimating Conference, Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program, September 3, 2015, Executive Summary

²² See E-mail from Government Relations Office, Florida Department of Education (December 17, 2015) (on file with the House Education Appropriations Subcommittee).

1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to the Florida Association of Centers
3 for Independent Living; amending s. 413.402, F.S.;
4 requiring that a specified agreement be maintained;
5 renaming the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive
6 Personal Attendant Services Program as the James
7 Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant
8 Services and Employment Assistance Program; defining a
9 term; requiring the program to provide additional
10 support and services; revising eligibility
11 requirements; expanding the kinds of training
12 required; requiring the association, in consultation
13 with the Advisory and Oversight Committee, to adopt
14 and revise certain policies and procedures and to
15 provide technical assistance and support under certain
16 circumstances; requiring the program to reimburse the
17 Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living
18 for certain costs approved by the Advisory and
19 Oversight Committee; prohibiting such reimbursement
20 from exceeding a certain amount; establishing the
21 Advisory and Oversight Committee for the James Patrick
22 Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services
23 and Employment Assistance Program; providing the
24 committee's purpose; providing for committee
25 membership; amending s. 413.4021, F.S.; revising the
26 maximum amount of specified funds for each state

27 attorney which may be used to administer the personal
 28 attendant and employment assistance program and to
 29 contract with the state attorneys participating in the
 30 tax collection enforcement diversion program; amending
 31 s. 320.08068, F.S.; making a technical change;
 32 conforming a provision to changes made by the act;
 33 providing an effective date.

34

35 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

36

37 Section 1. Section 413.402, Florida Statutes, is amended
 38 to read:

39 413.402 James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal
 40 ~~care~~ Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program.—The
 41 Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation shall
 42 maintain ~~enter into~~ an agreement, ~~no later than October 1, 2008,~~
 43 with the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living
 44 to administer the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal
 45 Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program and shall
 46 remit sufficient funds monthly to meet the requirements of
 47 subsection (5).

48 (1) As used in this section, the term "competitive
 49 employment" means employment in the public or private sector in
 50 which the employee earns comparable wages and benefits,
 51 commensurate with his or her qualifications and experience, and
 52 works in comparable conditions to those experienced by the

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53 general workforce in that industry or profession.

54 (2) The program shall ~~to~~ provide personal care attendants
55 and other support and services necessary to enable ~~to~~ persons
56 eligible under subsection (3) who have significant ~~severe~~ and
57 chronic disabilities to obtain or maintain competitive
58 employment, including self-employment ~~of all kinds and who are~~
59 ~~eligible under subsection (1). Effective July 1, 2008, The~~
60 ~~Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living shall~~
61 ~~receive 12 percent of the funds paid to or on behalf of~~
62 ~~participants from funds to be deposited with the Florida~~
63 ~~Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation pursuant to~~
64 ~~ss. 320.08068(4)(d) and 413.4021(1) to administer the program.~~
65 ~~For the purpose of ensuring continuity of services, a memorandum~~
66 ~~of understanding shall be executed between the parties to cover~~
67 ~~the period between July 1, 2008, and the execution of the final~~
68 ~~agreement.~~

69 (3)~~(1)~~ In order to be eligible to participate in the
70 program, a person must:

71 (a) Be at least 18 years of age, be a legal resident of
72 this state, and be significantly and chronically disabled. +

73 (b) As determined by a physician, psychologist, or
74 psychiatrist, require a personal care attendant for assistance
75 with or support for at least two activities of daily living as
76 defined in s. 429.02. ~~as determined by a physician,~~
77 ~~psychologist, or psychiatrist;~~

78 (c) Require a personal care attendant and, as needed,

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79 other support and services in order to accept an offer of
80 employment and commence working or to a job or maintain
81 competitive substantial gainful employment.; and

82 (d) Be able to acquire and direct the support and services
83 provided pursuant to this section, including the services of a
84 personal care attendant.

85 (4)(2)(a) The Florida Association of Centers for
86 Independent Living shall provide program participants with
87 appropriate training to program participants on the hiring and
88 management of managing a personal care attendant and on other
89 self-advocacy skills needed to effectively access and manage the
90 support and services provided under this section. and,

91 (b) In consultation cooperation with the Advisory and
92 Oversight Committee established in subsection (6), the Florida
93 Association of Centers for Independent Living shall oversight
94 group described in paragraph (b), adopt new and revised and
95 revise the policies and procedures governing the operation of
96 the personal care attendant program and the training program
97 required in paragraph (a), provide technical assistance to
98 program participants, provide administrative support services
99 for the program, including the implementation of appropriate
100 internal financial controls to ensure program integrity, and
101 provide administrative support for the Advisory and Oversight
102 Committee.

103 (5) The James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal
104 Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program shall

105 reimburse the Florida Association of Centers for Independent
 106 Living monthly for payments made to program participants and for
 107 costs associated with program administration and oversight in
 108 accordance with the annual operating budget approved by the
 109 Advisory and Oversight Committee established pursuant to
 110 subsection (6). Such costs may not exceed 12 percent of the
 111 funds deposited with the Florida Endowment Foundation for
 112 Vocational Rehabilitation pursuant to ss. 320.08068(4)(d) and
 113 413.4021(1).

114 (6) The Advisory and Oversight Committee for the James
 115 Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services and
 116 Employment Assistance Program is established for the purpose of
 117 providing program oversight, advising the Florida Association of
 118 Centers for Independent Living on policies and procedures, and
 119 approving the program's annual operating budget for
 120 administration and oversight.

121 (a) The committee shall consist of the following members:

122 1. The director of the Division of Vocational
 123 Rehabilitation or his or her designee;

124 2. The executive director of the Department of Revenue or
 125 his or her designee;

126 3. The secretary of the Department of Children and
 127 Families or his or her designee;

128 4. The director of the advisory council on brain and
 129 spinal cord injuries or his or her designee;

130 5. A program participant, appointed by the President of

131 | the Senate;

132 | 6. A member of the Florida Independent Living Council,
133 | appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

134 | 7. A financial management professional, appointed by the
135 | Governor; and

136 | 8. Two ex officio, nonvoting members, one designated by
137 | the chair of the Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational
138 | Rehabilitation, and the other designated by the chair of the
139 | Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living.

140 | (b) The appointed members shall serve for a term
141 | concurrent with the term of the official who made the
142 | appointment and shall serve at the pleasure of such official.

143 | ~~(b) The oversight group shall include, but need not be~~
144 | ~~limited to, a member of the Florida Association of Centers for~~
145 | ~~Independent Living, a person who is participating in the~~
146 | ~~program, and one representative each from the Department of~~
147 | ~~Revenue, the Department of Children and Families, the Division~~
148 | ~~of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Department of Education, the~~
149 | ~~Medicaid program in the Agency for Health Care Administration,~~
150 | ~~the Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation,~~
151 | ~~and the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program in the Department~~
152 | ~~of Health.~~

153 | Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 413.4021, Florida
154 | Statutes, is amended to read:

155 | 413.4021 Program participant selection; tax collection
156 | enforcement diversion program.—The Department of Revenue, in

157 coordination with the Florida Association of Centers for
 158 Independent Living and the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys
 159 Association, shall select judicial circuits in which to operate
 160 the program. The association and the state attorneys' offices
 161 shall develop and implement a tax collection enforcement
 162 diversion program, which shall collect revenue due from persons
 163 who have not remitted their collected sales tax. The criteria
 164 for referral to the tax collection enforcement diversion program
 165 shall be determined cooperatively between the state attorneys'
 166 offices and the Department of Revenue.

167 (1) Notwithstanding ~~the provisions of~~ s. 212.20, 50
 168 percent of the revenues collected from the tax collection
 169 enforcement diversion program shall be deposited into the
 170 special reserve account of the Florida Endowment Foundation for
 171 Vocational Rehabilitation, to be used to administer the James
 172 Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal ~~care~~ Attendant Services
 173 and Employment Assistance Program and to contract with the state
 174 attorneys participating in the tax collection enforcement
 175 diversion program in an amount of not more than \$75,000 ~~\$50,000~~
 176 for each state attorney.

177 Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section
 178 320.08068, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

179 320.08068 Motorcycle specialty license plates.—

180 (4) A license plate annual use fee of \$20 shall be
 181 collected for each motorcycle specialty license plate. Annual
 182 use fees shall be distributed to The Able Trust as custodial

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183 agent. The Able Trust may retain a maximum of 10 percent of the
184 proceeds from the sale of the license plate for administrative
185 costs. The Able Trust shall distribute the remaining funds as
186 follows:

187 (d) Twenty percent to the Florida Endowment Foundation for
188 Vocational Rehabilitation to support the James Patrick Memorial
189 Work Incentive Personal ~~Care~~ Attendant Services and Employment
190 Assistance Program pursuant to s. 413.402.

191 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.



Florida Resident Access Grant Access to Better Learning and Education Grant

House Education Appropriations

January 19, 2016
Department of Education



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
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State Tuition Voucher Program currently known as Florida Resident Access Grant Program

- 1979 Florida Legislature created the State Tuition Voucher Program (s.240.401, F.S.)
- Established the Tuition Voucher Trust Fund
- Set annual award amount at no more than \$1,000 per student, or as specified in the GAA
- Period of award was limited to 4 years, 8 semesters or 12 quarters

State Tuition Voucher Program currently known as Florida Resident Access Grant Program

Student requirements

- Full-time undergraduate (12 credits per term)
- Florida resident
- Not enrolled in a program of study leading to a degree in theology or divinity

Institutional requirements

- Not-for-profit
- Located in and chartered by the state
- Accredited by an agency holding membership in Council on Postsecondary Accreditation
- Grants baccalaureate degrees
- Credits are transferable to state universities
- Institution is not a state university

State Tuition Voucher Program currently known as Florida Resident Access Grant Program

1989 Florida Legislature amended the statute

- To recognize private institutions as an integral part of the higher education system
- Revised annual amount of award as a range of \$1,150 to \$2,000, or as specified in the GAA
- Length of award expanded to 9 semesters or 14 quarters
- Accreditation requirement was changed to Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS)
- Added clarifying language to specify that the eligible institution/program “is one which has a secular purpose..”
- Grandfather clause added 12 institutions participating in tuition voucher program prior to 01/01/1989

State Tuition Voucher Program currently known as Florida Resident Access Grant Program

- 1994 – Name changed from State Tuition Voucher to Florida Resident Access Grant
- 1996 – Award amount set forth in the General Appropriations Act
- 1998 – Renamed William L. Boyd, VI, Florida Resident Access Grant
- Currently 31 institutions meet requirements set in s. 1009.89, F. S.

Access to Better Learning and Education Grant Program

- Florida Legislature created the program in s. 1009.891, F.S. in 2003
- Statute specified that the award amount would be provided in the General Appropriations Act
- Program was not funded in the first year
- In 2004, statute provided funding for 3 institutions meeting the first (for-profit) set of eligibility requirements
- In 2005, funding provided for 7 additional institutions meeting the second set of requirements (not-for-profit)
- No changes to the program requirements from inception to 2012
- Currently 16 institutions meet requirements set in s. 1009.891, F. S.

Access to Better Learning and Education Grant Program

Student requirements are the same as Florida Resident Access Grant requirements.

Institutions must meet **one** of the following categories:

| Category I | Category II |
|--|--|
| Located in Florida | Located in Florida |
| Chartered by the state of Florida | Chartered out-of-state |
| For-profit | Not-for-profit |
| Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) accredited | Regionally accredited |
| Grant baccalaureate degrees | Grant baccalaureate degrees |
| Secular in purpose | Secular in purpose |
| | In operation 10 years or more in Florida |

Student Eligibility Summary for Both Programs

| Initial | Renewal |
|--|--|
| Florida resident | Florida resident |
| Meets general eligibility requirements in s. 1009.40, F.S. | Makes satisfactory academic progress as defined by the college or university in which enrolled (usually 2.0 GPA) |
| Enrolled as full-time undergraduate in baccalaureate program | Enrolled as full-time undergraduate in baccalaureate program |
| Not enrolled in a program of study leading to a degree in theology or divinity | Not enrolled in a program of study leading to a degree in theology or divinity |

Institutional Eligibility Summary

| Florida Resident Access Grant | Access to Better Learning and Education Grant (meet <u>one</u> set of criteria) | |
|--|---|--|
| Independent institution | Independent institution | Independent institution |
| Not-for-profit | For-profit | Not-for-profit |
| Located in Florida | Located in Florida | Located in Florida |
| Chartered in the state as domestic | Chartered in the state as domestic | Chartered out of the state but located in Florida for 10 or more years |
| Accredited by SACS | Accredited by SACS | Regionally accredited |
| Secular in nature | Secular in nature | Secular in nature |
| Not a state university or Florida college system institution | Not a state university or Florida college system institution | Not a state university or Florida college system institution |
| Grants baccalaureate degrees | Grants baccalaureate degrees | Grants baccalaureate degrees |

FRAG Funding History

| Year | Students Funded | Average Award | Maximum Award | Appropriations |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1995-96 | 16,184 | \$1,195 | \$1,200 | \$19,852,200 |
| 1996-97 | 17,265 | \$1,670 | \$1,800 | \$28,852,200 |
| 1997-98 | 20,403 | \$1,374 | \$1,800 | \$28,852,200 |
| 1998-99 | 21,657 | \$1,790 | \$1,800 | \$40,852,200 |
| 1999-00 | 23,787 | \$2,003 | \$2,074 | \$48,232,944 |
| 2000-01 | 29,999 | \$2,355 | \$2,814 | \$70,830,388 |
| 2001-02 | 31,548 | \$2,217 | \$2,686 | \$70,830,388 |
| 2002-03 | 33,459 | \$2,315 | \$2,686 | \$79,841,350 |
| 2003-04 | 35,462 | \$1,949 | \$2,251 | \$79,841,350 |
| 2004-05 | 35,502 | \$2,049 | \$2,369 | \$79,841,350 |
| 2005-06 | 36,212 | \$2,462 | \$2,850 | \$93,990,150 |
| 2006-07 | 36,295 | \$2,602 | \$3,000 | \$102,603,148 |
| 2007-08 | 37,383 | \$2,600 | \$3,000 | \$99,193,000 |
| 2008-09 | 37,363 | \$2,468 | \$2,837 | \$92,542,395 |
| 2009-10 | 38,674 | \$2,175 | \$2,529 | \$84,171,709 |
| 2010-11 | 39,427 | \$2,109 | \$2,425 | \$83,856,500 |
| 2011-12 | 42,466 | \$1,734 | \$2,149 | \$80,761,255 |
| 2012-13 | 42,895 | \$1,752 | \$2,150 | \$78,958,406 |
| 2013-14 | 42,805 | \$2,092 | \$2,500 | \$89,664,961 |
| 2014-15 | 43,780 | \$2,541 | \$3,000 | \$112,359,000 |
| 2015-16 | | | \$3,000 | \$115,269,000 |

FRAG began in 1979 as the Tuition Voucher Program and name changed to FRAG in 1998.

ABLE Funding History

| Year | Students Funded | Average Award | Maximum Award | Appropriations |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2004-05 | 949 | \$1,100 | \$1,500 | \$1,800,000 |
| 2005-06 | 2,686 | \$876 | \$1,155 | \$3,600,000 |
| 2006-07 | 3,692 | \$926 | \$1,250 | \$5,238,750 |
| 2007-08 | 4,445 | \$910 | \$1,250 | \$4,151,250 |
| 2008-09 | 5,120 | \$848 | \$1,182 | \$4,339,592 |
| 2009-10 | 5,278 | \$740 | \$986 | \$3,947,037 |
| 2010-11 | 5,564 | \$692 | \$945 | \$4,053,105 |
| 2011-12 | 4,115 | \$571 | \$803 | \$2,419,439 |
| 2012-13 | 4,021 | \$571 | \$803 | \$2,310,231 |
| 2013-14 | 5,104 | \$619 | \$1,161 | \$3,239,567 |
| 2014-15 | 4,675 | \$1,075 | \$1,500 | \$5,689,500 |
| 2015-16 | | | \$1,500 | \$5,673,000 |



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Questions?

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**2015-16 Florida Postsecondary Institutions Eligible for
Florida Resident Access Grant or Access to Better Learning and Education Grant
(data from the State Student Financial Aid Database)**

| | Florida Resident Access Grant | Counties | Access to Better Learning and Education Grant | Counties |
|----|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Adventist University of Health Sciences | Orange | AI Miami International University of Art & Design | Miami-Dade |
| 2 | Ave Maria University | Collier | Carlos Albizu University | Miami-Dade |
| 3 | Barry University | Miami-Dade | Columbia College | Orange |
| 4 | Beacon College | Lake | Florida National University | Miami-Dade |
| 5 | Bethune Cookman University | Volusia | Herzing University | Orange |
| 6 | Eckerd College | Pinellas | Johnson & Wales University | Miami-Dade |
| 7 | Edward Waters College | Duval | Johnson University | Osceola |
| 8 | Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University | Volusia | National Louis University | Hillsborough |
| 9 | Everglades University | Broward | Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico | Orange |
| 10 | Flagler College | Saint Johns | South University | Palm Beach |
| 11 | Florida College | Hillsborough | Springfield College | Hillsborough |
| 12 | Florida Institute of Technology | Brevard | Trinity International University | Broward |
| 13 | Florida Memorial University | Miami-Dade | Union Institute & University | Miami-Dade |
| 14 | Florida Southern College | Polk | Universidad Del Este | Orange |
| 15 | Hodges University | Collier | Universidad Del Turabo | Orange |
| 16 | Jacksonville University | Duval | Universidad Metropolitana | Orange |
| 17 | Keiser University | Broward | | |
| 18 | Lynn University | Palm Beach | | |
| 19 | Nova Southeastern University | Broward | | |
| 20 | Palm Beach Atlantic University | Palm Beach | | |
| 21 | Ringling College of Art and Design | Sarasota | | |
| 22 | Rollins College | Orange | | |
| 23 | Saint Leo University | Pasco | | |
| 24 | Southeastern University | Polk | | |
| 25 | St. Thomas University | Miami-Dade | | |
| 26 | Stetson University | Volusia | | |
| 27 | The Baptist College of Florida | Jackson | | |
| 28 | University of Miami | Miami-Dade | | |
| 29 | University of Tampa | Hillsborough | | |
| 30 | Warner University | Polk | | |
| 31 | Webber International University | Polk | | |



FLORIDA RESIDENT ACCESS GRANT

ICUF AT 51 YEARS
FRAG AT 37 YEARS

Dr. Ed Moore, ICUF President
House Education Appropriations Subcommittee
January 19, 2016

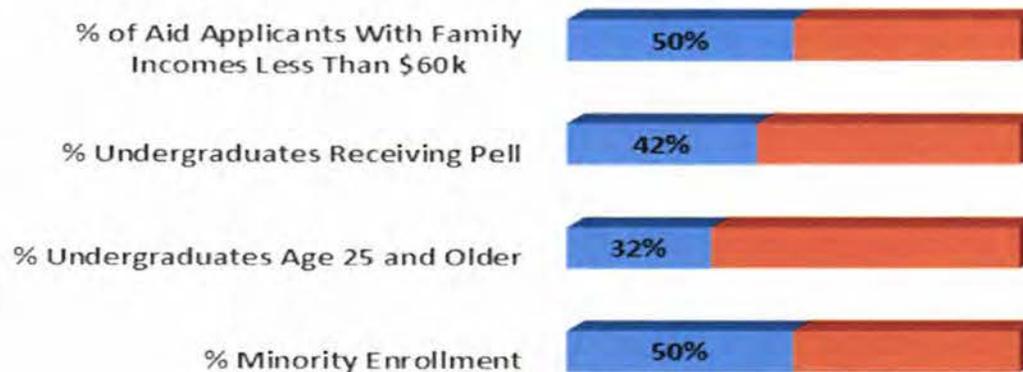


HOW FRAG CREATES ACCESS

ICUF's institutions are made affordable by the custom tailoring of federal, state and need-based/private-institutional student financial aid for each student.

Access to success is a primary focus.

- 94% of full-time undergraduates receive state, federal and private financial aid, averaging \$14,000 per student.
- 84% of full-time undergraduates receive need-based **private** institutional student aid.



30 ICUF Presidents:

- **Are Florida-based CEOs of:**
 - private-sector
 - non-profit
 - higher education corporations
- **Who:**
 - employ **36,000 Floridians**
- **Manage:**
 - operating budgets that total nearly **\$5.5 billion**
 - more than \$10 billion in total Florida assets
- **Educate:**
 - more than **150,000 students** annually

30 ICUF Institutions:

3

- **Are:**
 - Independent
 - Florida-based
 - Non-profit
 - SACS accredited
 - Offer associate, baccalaureate, graduate/professional degrees, and certifications
- **Serve:**
 - More than 150,000 students, 60% of whom are **Florida residents**
 - More than 90% are **students with financial aid**; 42% of whom receive Pell grants
 - 50% of enrollments are **minority students**
- **Offer:**
 - 470 full online degree and certificate programs
 - 19,000+ Bachelor degrees awarded annually; representing **1/3 of the bachelor and above degrees in Florida**
 - 2/3 of degrees are in STEM, health, education and business
- **Graduate:**
 - Students in an average of **4.1 years**



ICUF IS A FLORIDA PARTNER

In addition to its educational role,

ICUF supports community, regional and state economic development, developing the workforce, training professionals, and providing primary and applied research.

ICUF provides regional leadership to strengthen Florida communities.

- Partnerships with State and Local Boards
 - 16 ICUF Officers/Faculty serve on Regional Career Source Boards
 - ICUF CEO serves on Career Source Florida Board
- Hundreds of Institution to Institution Articulation Agreements for Student Transfer of Credits
- Partnerships with Florida State Colleges, Statewide Articulation Agreement
- Contracts and coalitions with independent businesses to serve our facilities and operations
- Community involvement to enrich citizen lives
- \$5.5 Billion annual combined budgets are spent on Florida economy



FRAG AVAILABLE AT PARTNER SITES THROUGH OUT THE STATE

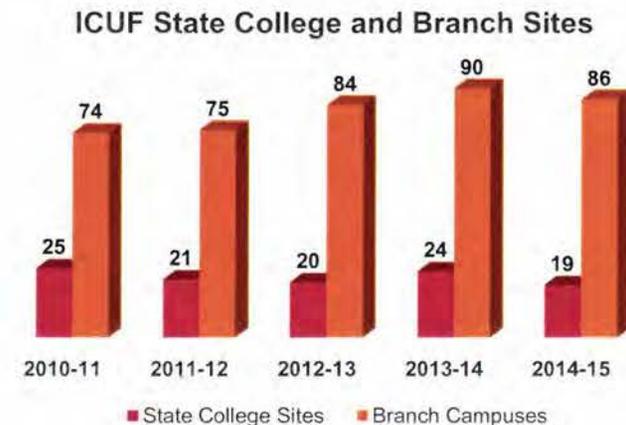
- **86 branch/satellite campuses** which have increased over the last five years.

Examples:

- Saint Leo Eglin Education Center
- Nova Southeastern Jacksonville campus
- Keiser University Daytona Beach campus
- **19 partnerships with the Florida College System, including 13 state college campuses and 5 ICUF institutions.**

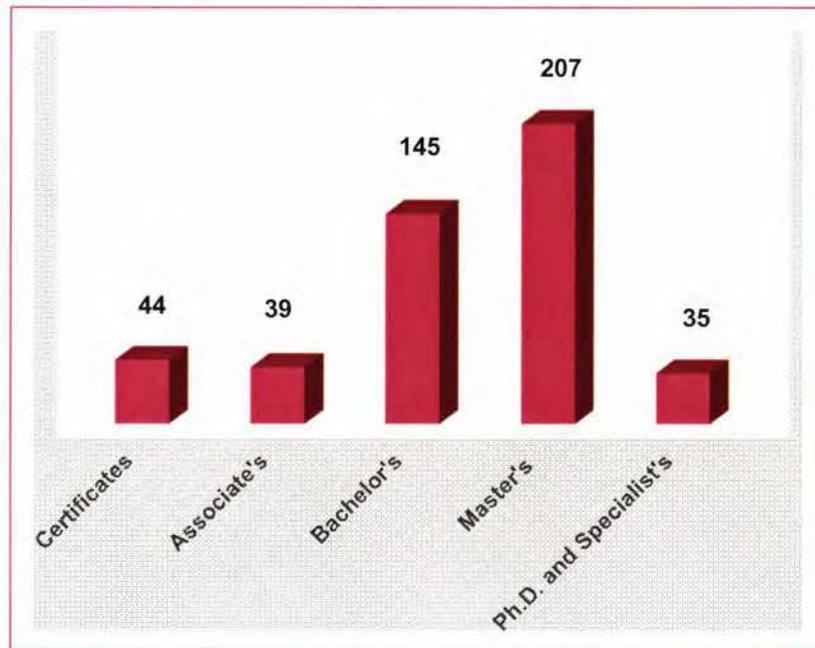
Examples:

- Barry University on St. Petersburg College campus
- Flagler College on Tallahassee Community College campus
- Hodges University on Florida Keys Community College campus



ICUF IS ACCESSIBLE - ONLINE

Reaching All Florida Counties
38,000 Students are Served by 20 ICUF Institutions Offering
470 Fully-online Degree and Certificate Programs

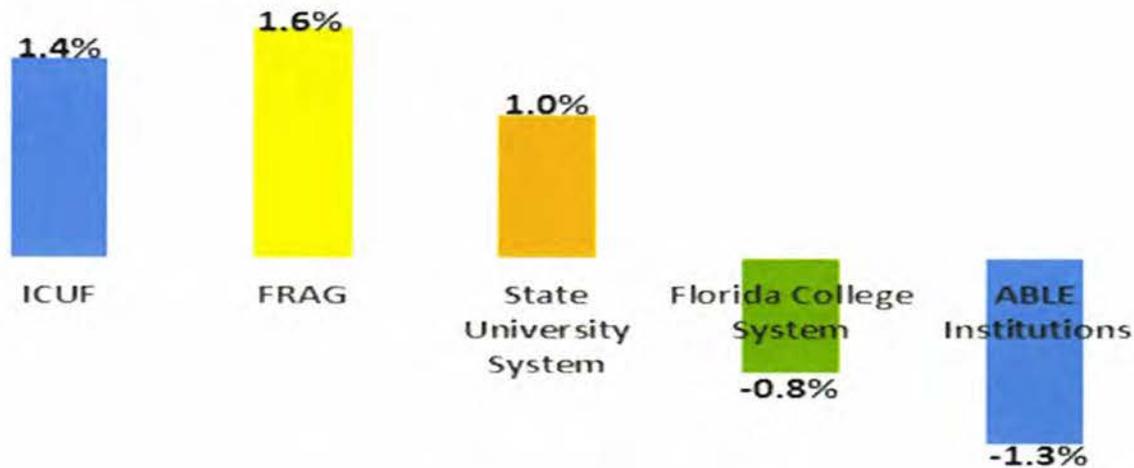


ICUF's eLibrary provides
**free and open online tutorials
and lab sessions**
in math, science, education,
social science, art and Florida history
for college instructors, school teachers,
college students, high school students, and
middle school students



ICUF ENROLLMENT GROWTH

ICUF total student enrollment continues to grow.
Enrollment in the Florida Resident Access Grant (full-time Florida students) is growing even faster.



Change in enrollment from Fall 2013 to Fall 2014.

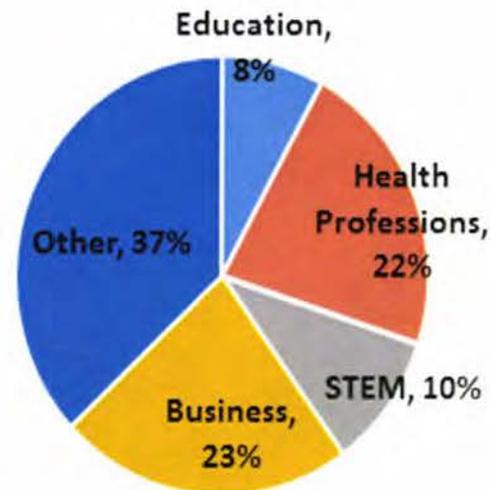


ICUF IS ALIGNED PRODUCING CRITICAL FIELD DEGREES

Nearly 2/3 of ICUF degrees are aligned to targeted high-demand careers.

Other section includes:
Liberal Arts,
Fine Arts, and
Social Sciences.

ICUF 2013-14 Degrees by Field



FRAG ACCOUNTABILITY

- **Annual Report** required by:
 - Budget Proviso
 - Section 1008.31(3)(b), Florida Statutes
- **Fields** included are:
 - Entrance Requirements/Test Scores/GPA
 - Percentage of students receiving Pell Grants, Bright Futures and other state aid
 - Total federal loan amounts disbursed and the total number of students receiving federal loans.
 - Retention Rates
 - Transfer Rates
 - Completion/Graduation Rates
 - Graduate Employment Rate/Earnings



FRAG

10

FRAG

- 31 Institutions; 30 ICUF Members
- **Non-Profit**
- **Located in Florida**
- **SACS Accredited**
- Offering Bachelor, Masters, PhD and Professional Certifications
- Enrollments (2014-15)
 - 43,780 full-time Undergraduate Florida Residents
 - 43% First Time in College Students
- 135 Educational Sites Across Florida
- Began in 1979

- Since 1979, the first year of FRAG, ICUF has worked with the Legislature to help increase access for Florida's students to post-secondary education. The Legislature created FRAG to support choice in higher education and to preserve and strengthen the not-for-profit higher education sector in Florida, funding FRAG as a separate line item in the budget and asking for specific accountability measures to be reported each year. FRAG has been a big success for Florida.
- The Legislature has also created the Florida Student Assistance Grant, the Bright Futures program and the ABLE program, while also funding the State University System and the Florida College system; each as separate line items and concepts in the budget for purposes of enabling Florida students to pursue post-secondary education options.
- **Our 30 ICUF member institutions and our students thank you for making access to success possible!**



THE ICUF 30 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Educationally Diverse, Community Focused

Fifty years ago, eleven presidents of independent colleges and universities in Florida hoped to build a vital and essential independent higher education system for Florida that offered Floridians diverse educational options at an affordable cost and led to successful lives and careers.

ICUF has reached that goal because of the support of Florida students, communities, Legislatures and Governors.

Dr. Ed H. Moore



FLORIDA
RESIDENT
ACCESS GRANT
ACCOUNTABILITY

∞

September 1, 2015

*Data Relating to the Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG)
Required by the 2015-2016 Budget SB 2500-A Proviso and 1008.31, Florida Statutes
Compiled by the Independent Colleges & Universities of Florida*

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INTRODUCTION

The Independent Colleges & Universities of Florida (ICUF) is proud of the positive results achieved by its Florida students who have received the Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG) and is committed to reporting this ongoing positive impact. During the past 36 years, the FRAG has helped hundreds of thousands of Floridians earn their bachelor's and associate's degrees. This ongoing state student support has helped to foster a diverse set of independent higher education institutions which complement and complete Florida's state university and college systems. The ICUF system now has 30 SACS accredited, Florida-based, secular degree-granting colleges and universities with more than 153,000 students. ICUF institutions receive less than 5% of the State financial support for higher education but combined award nearly 1/3 of Florida bachelor's, master's, doctoral and first-professional degrees. Most ICUF institutions have a larger percentage of PELL Grant recipients and students from families earning less than \$60,000 than the State Universities. ICUF institutions are state and national leaders in STEM, Health Care, Education, Business and fully on-line degree programs. More than 60% of the degrees awarded by ICUF institutions are in these high-demand fields, and ICUF institutions have nearly 40,000 students enrolled exclusively in fully on-line degree programs. The cost of higher education continues to be a sound personal and public investment but, unfortunately, in a slowly recovering economy, these costs are an increasing challenge for students and families. Today's students pay for their college education from many different sources. Each is essential to keep higher education goals attainable.

ICUF institutions are doing their part to help students and parents with these challenges. More than 15,000 full-time, first-time ICUF undergraduate students receive privately-funded institutional scholarships and tuition discounts. These need-based undergraduate students receive an average of over \$12,000 per year. This institutional support, the FRAG, Bright Futures, FSAG, PELL and federal loans enable ICUF institutions to be as inclusive and diverse as Florida public universities and colleges. And in many cases more inclusive and diverse.

ICUF provides performance data through its this Accountability Report, OSFA, FETPIP, IPEDS, its members, and its website: input, output, and outcome data. This report assembles the data required by 2015-2016 Budget SB 2500-A Proviso and also 1008.31, Florida Statutes.

2015-2016 Budget SB 2500-A Proviso & 1008.31, *Florida Statutes*, Requirements

2015-2016 Budget Proviso Language

“Institutions receiving funds from Specific Appropriations 62, 63, and 65 must submit an annual report to the Department of Education detailing the following metrics for Florida resident students: entrance requirements for the year; percentage of students receiving Pell Grants, Bright Futures, and other academic aid; graduation rates; job placement rates, and job placement rates in-field up to 120 days past graduation. The report shall also include information for each institution on the total federal loan amounts disbursed and the total number of students who received federal loans. The report must be submitted by September 1, 2015 and reflect prior academic year statistics.”

1008.31, *Florida Statutes*, Language

“Colleges and universities eligible to participate in the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant Program shall report student-level data for each student who receives state funds in a format prescribed by the Department of Education. At a minimum, data shall be reported annually to the department and include retention rates, transfer rates, completion rates, graduation rates, employment and placement rates, and earnings of graduates.”

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS/TEST SCORES/GPA

SB 2500A Requirement

Test scores and GPA requirements at ICUF institutions vary widely. Some institutions such as Ringling College of Art and Design use neither, depending instead on a review of an applicant's portfolio. Beacon College, which serves learning-challenged students, performs a student-learning assessment instead. Some institutions are "Open Enrollment" providing coaching, remediation and mentoring to students during their first year of study. Institutions that have significant populations of older, non-traditional student enrollments often do not adopt minimum requirements. Their applicants may not have taken these tests when they completed their high school studies and their past record does not necessarily reflect their current capacity to do college level work. Still other institutions choose minimum requirements to allow the option to accept applicants who have unique potential to succeed in specific programs that are offered by the institution. Highly competitive institutions receive a large proportion of applicants with high GPAs and test scores and may rely on other information about the applicant. Rollins College takes a holistic approach to the application process. Everglades University has its own entrance exam. Some, such as Saint Leo, require submission of test scores and/or GPA but do not have set minimums. The combined SAT scale used below is 1600, combining Critical Reading and Math, except for Ave Maria University, Everglades University, and Keiser University's minimum scores, which are based on a 2400 scale.

| | ACT - SAT | GPA |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Adventist University of Health Sciences | 19/910 | 2.50 |
| 2. Ave Maria University | 20/1410 (on 2400 scale) | 2.80 |
| 3. Barry University | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 4. Beacon College | Not applicable | 2.0 |
| 5. Bethune-Cookman University | Not applicable | 2.25 |
| 6. Eckerd College | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 7. Edward Waters College | Not applicable | 2.50 |
| 8. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 9. Everglades University | 17/1200 (on 2400 scale) | Not applicable |
| 10. Flagler College | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 11. Florida College | Not applicable | 2.0 |
| 12. Florida Institute of Technology | 21/980 | 2.50 |
| 13. Florida Memorial University | Not applicable | 2.42 |
| 14. Florida Southern College | 24/1110 | 3.5 |
| 15. Hodges University | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 16. Jacksonville University | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 17. Keiser University | 17/1230 (on 2400 scale) | Not applicable |
| 18. Lynn University | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 19. Nova Southeastern University | 22/1000 | 3.00 |
| 20. Palm Beach Atlantic University | 23/1050 | 3.50 |
| 21. Ringling College of Art and Design | Not applicable | 2.0 |
| 22. Rollins College | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23. Saint Leo University | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 24. Southeastern University | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 25. St. Thomas University | 18/880 | 2.50 |
| 26. Stetson University | Not applicable | 3.0 |
| 27. The University of Tampa | 20/950 | 2.80 |
| 28. University of Miami | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 29. Warner University | 18/870 | 2.25 |
| 30. Webber International University | 18/870 | 2.00 |

PELL, BRIGHT FUTURES & OTHER STATE AID %

SB 2500-A Requirement

In addition to federal and state student financial aid, ICUF institutions provide an average of over \$12,000 per student in private institutional aid to full-time, first-time undergraduates receiving such aid. Over 50% of ICUF students come from families with income less than \$60,000. Nine of the ten state and independent universities with the highest percentages of students from families with income below \$60,000 are ICUF institutions. Nine of the top ten state and independent universities with the highest percentage of student receiving Pell Grants are ICUF institutions. The source for Pell Grant data is the US Department of Education. The Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance maintains the official database on FRAG recipients, as well as Bright Futures, FSAG, and other State Student Financial Aid Programs. Data are for 2013-14 academic year.

| Percentage of FRAG Recipients Receiving Other Aid | | | | |
|---|------|----------------|------|--------------------------|
| | Pell | Bright Futures | FSAG | Other State Aid Programs |
| 1. Adventist University of Health Sciences | 34% | 21% | 52% | 0% |
| 2. Ave Maria University | 33% | 43% | 7% | 1% |
| 3. Barry University | 50% | 10% | 61% | 0% |
| 4. Beacon College | 24% | 3% | 28% | 8% |
| 5. Bethune-Cookman University | 78% | 4% | 66% | 3% |
| 6. Eckerd College | 23% | 37% | 43% | 0% |
| 7. Edward Waters College | 95% | 2% | 24% | 5% |
| 8. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University | 29% | 42% | 26% | 1% |
| 9. Everglades University | 70% | 2% | 28% | 0% |
| 10. Flagler College | 30% | 37% | 17% | 2% |
| 11. Florida College | 34% | 42% | 24% | 0% |
| 12. Florida Institute of Technology | 23% | 41% | 28% | 2% |
| 13. Florida Memorial University | 76% | 4% | 55% | 3% |
| 14. Florida Southern College | 33% | 58% | 30% | 0% |
| 15. Hodges University | 70% | 2% | 46% | 0% |
| 16. Jacksonville University | 30% | 36% | 14% | 1% |
| 17. Keiser University | 65% | 2% | 42% | 0% |
| 18. Lynn University | 18% | 20% | 9% | 1% |
| 19. Nova Southeastern University | 44% | 35% | 44% | 0% |
| 20. Palm Beach Atlantic University | 34% | 40% | 34% | 1% |
| 21. Ringling College of Art and Design | 30% | 36% | 22% | 0% |
| 22. Rollins College | 31% | 51% | 23% | 1% |
| 23. Saint Leo University | 48% | 17% | 19% | 1% |
| 24. Southeastern University | 40% | 38% | 16% | 0% |
| 25. St. Thomas University | 51% | 15% | 51% | 0% |
| 26. Stetson University | 35% | 63% | 25% | 1% |
| 27. The University of Tampa | 25% | 46% | 15% | 0% |
| 28. University of Miami | 18% | 74% | 20% | 0% |
| 29. Warner University | 65% | 12% | 14% | 3% |
| 30. Webber International University | 46% | 24% | 39% | 1% |

FEDERAL LOANS

SB 2500-A Requirement

The below data are for federal student loan aid for Academic Year 2013-14 and apply to such aid received by all undergraduate students.

| | Total Federal Loan Funds Disbursed to Undergraduates | Total Number of Undergraduates Receiving Federal Loans |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Adventist University of Health Sciences | \$9,499,871 | 1,256 |
| 2. Ave Maria University | \$3,835,255 | 542 |
| 3. Barry University | \$26,763,390 | 2,923 |
| 4. Beacon College | \$752,664 | 97 |
| 5. Bethune-Cookman University | \$27,639,870 | 3,302 |
| 6. Eckerd College | \$11,331,251 | 1,508 |
| 7. Edward Waters College | \$6,266,176 | 716 |
| 8. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University | \$19,689,541 | 2,408 |
| 9. Everglades University | \$11,923,223 | 1,217 |
| 10. Flagler College | \$12,267,173 | 1,703 |
| 11. Florida College | \$2,075,870 | 355 |
| 12. Florida Institute of Technology | \$10,971,552 | 1,346 |
| 13. Florida Memorial University | \$10,693,655 | 1,174 |
| 14. Florida Southern College | \$12,079,993 | 1,610 |
| 15. Hodges University | \$9,446,522 | 1,443 |
| 16. Jacksonville University | \$13,258,034 | 1,734 |
| 17. Keiser University | \$101,043,636 | 11,067 |
| 18. Lynn University | \$3,390,085 | 497 |
| 19. Nova Southeastern University | \$28,387,643 | 2,983 |
| 20. Palm Beach Atlantic University | \$11,891,257 | 1,574 |
| 21. Ringling College of Art and Design | \$5,393,454 | 705 |
| 22. Rollins College | \$11,597,699 | 1,300 |
| 23. Saint Leo University | \$88,356,114 | 7,625 |
| 24. Southeastern University | \$13,188,525 | 1,836 |
| 25. St. Thomas University | \$6,626,285 | 618 |
| 26. Stetson University | \$12,935,614 | 1,669 |
| 27. The University of Tampa | \$46,639,533 | 4,045 |
| 28. University of Miami | \$24,755,684 | 3,350 |
| 29. Warner University | \$8,598,587 | 862 |
| 30. Webber International University | \$2,788,392 | 390 |

RETENTION RATES

1008.31, Florida Statutes, Requirement

The standard for retention rate measurement established by the US Department of Education measures the percentage of students who have not graduated who return for the following Fall semester. There are many reasons why they do not return. They have dropped out, transferred, been called up for military duty or taken leaves of absence because of family, health or economic demands, especially in this economic downturn. The reasons for not returning also vary based on the status of the student. First time in college students who fail to return after a semester or two are often failing to keep up with the academic demands and may be facing suspension. Second and third year students fail to return often because they have found a program or institution that better fits their interests or finances. Students closer to completion in the fourth, fifth or six year often have family issues or have already found their career path. Individual schools have their own programs in place to foster retention and reach out to those who have left. Data below refer to the Fall 2013 adjusted cohort who returned in Fall 2014.

| | Retention Rate |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Adventist University of Health Sciences | 70% |
| 2. Ave Maria University | 74% |
| 3. Barry University | 62% |
| 4. Beacon College | 80% |
| 5. Bethune-Cookman University | 66% |
| 6. Eckerd College | 81% |
| 7. Edward Waters College | 50% |
| 8. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University | 79% |
| 9. Everglades University | 75% |
| 10. Flagler College | 69% |
| 11. Florida College | 64% |
| 12. Florida Institute of Technology | 76% |
| 13. Florida Memorial University | 63% |
| 14. Florida Southern College | 81% |
| 15. Hodges University | 60% |
| 16. Jacksonville University | 73% |
| 17. Keiser University | 75% |
| 18. Lynn University | 69% |
| 19. Nova Southeastern University | 74% |
| 20. Palm Beach Atlantic University | 74% |
| 21. Ringling College of Art and Design | 83% |
| 22. Rollins College | 83% |
| 23. Saint Leo University | 68% |
| 24. Southeastern University | 66% |
| 25. St. Thomas University | 72% |
| 26. Stetson University | 79% |
| 27. The University of Tampa | 72% |
| 28. University of Miami | 93% |
| 29. Warner University | 73% |
| 30. Webber International University | 57% |

TRANSFER RATES

1008.31, Florida Statutes, Requirement

Although an institution may send a student's transcript to another institution, it does not know if the student has been accepted at that institution. Students that do not return in the Fall or at the beginning of any semester may have transferred elsewhere, dropped out, joined the military, gotten a job, returned home on family business, gone to prison, died or something else. An institution does know the transferring students that it accepts. Transfer students are defined here as the total number of FRAG recipient undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2014 who originally entered the institution from another institution, represented as a percentage of total FRAG recipients.

| | Transfer Rate |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Adventist University of Health Sciences | 72% |
| 2. Ave Maria University | 17% |
| 3. Barry University | 61% |
| 4. Beacon College | 33% |
| 5. Bethune-Cookman University | 11% |
| 6. Eckerd College | 35% |
| 7. Edward Waters College | 18% |
| 8. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University | 20% |
| 9. Everglades University | 62% |
| 10. Flagler College | 42% |
| 11. Florida College | 7% |
| 12. Florida Institute of Technology | 31% |
| 13. Florida Memorial University | 27% |
| 14. Florida Southern College | 20% |
| 15. Hodges University | 64% |
| 16. Jacksonville University | 11% |
| 17. Keiser University | 35% |
| 18. Lynn University | 28% |
| 19. Nova Southeastern University | 54% |
| 20. Palm Beach Atlantic University | 64% |
| 21. Ringling College of Art and Design | 62% |
| 22. Rollins College | 18% |
| 23. Saint Leo University | 62% |
| 24. Southeastern University | 26% |
| 25. St. Thomas University | 66% |
| 26. Stetson University | 10% |
| 27. The University of Tampa | 25% |
| 28. University of Miami | 23% |
| 29. Warner University | 43% |
| 30. Webber International University | 32% |

COMPLETION/GRADUATION RATES

SB 2500-A & 1008.31, *Florida Statutes*, Requirement

*The data below were collected for six-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time undergraduate, entering institutions for the first time in Fall 2008. This measure has traditionally been used because “First Time in College” students used to be the dominant college population and students rarely transferred to a second institution. This measure misses degree production of returning, non-traditional students completely. This measure also misrepresents institutions that have predominantly part-time students. It also loses students who transfer from one institution where they were “First Time-in-College” to a second or third institution, which is increasingly a common practice. Many institutions have a small First-Time-in-College Cohort and a large transfer population, adding to the weakness of this as a measure. **A better measure would be total degree production growth.** This measure would include all awarded students and emphasize increased degree output by an institution; instead of simply tracking how long it takes a traditional student who stays at an institution to complete. The state could better measure institutional contributions of degrees to the economy.*

| Six-Year Graduation Rate | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Adventist University of Health Sciences | 50% |
| 2. Ave Maria University | 64% |
| 3. Barry University | 41% |
| 4. Beacon College | 87% |
| 5. Bethune-Cookman University | 35% |
| 6. Eckerd College | 60% |
| 7. Edward Waters College | 23% |
| 8. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University | 58% |
| 9. Everglades University | 58% |
| 10. Flagler College | 65% |
| 11. Florida College | 12% |
| 12. Florida Institute of Technology | 55% |
| 13. Florida Memorial University | 41% |
| 14. Florida Southern College | 55% |
| 15. Hodges University | 18% |
| 16. Jacksonville University | 41% |
| 17. Keiser University | 60% |
| 18. Lynn University | 40% |
| 19. Nova Southeastern University | 42% |
| 20. Palm Beach Atlantic University | 51% |
| 21. Ringling College of Art and Design | 65% |
| 22. Rollins College | 72% |
| 23. Saint Leo University | 43% |
| 24. Southeastern University | 40% |
| 25. St. Thomas University | 32% |
| 26. Stetson University | 64% |
| 27. The University of Tampa | 57% |
| 28. University of Miami | 81% |
| 29. Warner University | 40% |
| 30. Webber International University | 33% |

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT RATE & EARNINGS

SB 2500-A & 1008.31, Florida Statutes, Requirement

The only reliable source of post-graduation employment and earnings data in Florida is FETPIP at the Florida Department of Education. Annually, this multiple database system runs degree completers against the fourth quarter unemployment compensation enrollment data, reporting on bachelor's, master's, doctoral and first professional degree completers from the previous academic year. Although this is the best available employment rate and earnings record available, these FETPIP data fail to identify graduates who either continue their higher education (graduate school) or leave the state for employment elsewhere. Additionally, more specific employment outcome data are not available for varying reasons, including employer preference and self-employment. Except for employment positions that require federal or state certification or licensure, employers hire the employment candidate they prefer based on their review of a candidate's resume and credentials. What employment is "in-field" for an English, Psychology, Communications or even math graduate, for example? The below data are based on Fall 2013 for employment rates and earnings of graduates found that were working full-time more than 120 days after their graduation.

| | Employment Rates | Fourth Quarter Earnings |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Adventist University of Health Sciences | 86% | \$14,893 |
| 2. Ave Maria University | Not available | Not available |
| 3. Barry University | 77% | \$13,052 |
| 4. Beacon College | Not available | Not available |
| 5. Bethune-Cookman University | 47% | \$7,955 |
| 6. Eckerd College | 61% | \$10,359 |
| 7. Edward Waters College | 58% | \$7,071 |
| 8. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University | 51% | \$9,861 |
| 9. Everglades University | 61% | \$10,918 |
| 10. Flagler College | 68% | \$8,541 |
| 11. Florida College | 54% | \$9,374 |
| 12. Florida Institute of Technology | 57% | \$11,618 |
| 13. Florida Memorial University | 60% | \$7,754 |
| 14. Florida Southern College | 63% | \$9,161 |
| 15. Hodges University | 78% | \$10,388 |
| 16. Jacksonville University | 73% | \$12,273 |
| 17. Keiser University | 74% | \$10,063 |
| 18. Lynn University | 68% | \$10,918 |
| 19. Nova Southeastern University | 76% | \$11,414 |
| 20. Palm Beach Atlantic University | 68% | \$11,408 |
| 21. Ringling College of Art and Design | 47% | \$7,877 |
| 22. Rollins College | 65% | \$8,941 |
| 23. Saint Leo University | 72% | \$11,068 |
| 24. Southeastern University | 67% | \$8,121 |
| 25. St. Thomas University | 68% | \$13,719 |
| 26. Stetson University | 56% | \$8,337 |
| 27. The University of Tampa | 67% | \$9,358 |
| 28. University of Miami | 64% | \$10,494 |
| 29. Warner University | 72% | \$8,655 |
| 30. Webber International University | 64% | \$8,083 |

DATA SOURCES INDEX

Entrance Requirement /Test Scores/GPA

1. Entrance requirements are for all students, not solely FRAG recipients as there are not differentiated requirements. Source: ICUF Institutions.

Pell-Bright Futures- Other State Aid %

1. Pell Grant percentages reflect all students receiving Pell grants, not only FRAG recipients. Academic year 2013-14. Source: U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS Data Center.
2. Bright Futures, FSAG, and Other State Aid Programs percentages source: Florida Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance. Academic year 2013-14.

Federal Loans

1. Source: U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS Data Center. Data on all undergraduate students.

Retention Rates

1. Percentages reflect all students' retention rate, not solely FRAG recipients. Full-time retention rate, Fall 2013 adjusted cohort still enrolled Fall 2014. Definition: percentage of the Fall full-time cohort from the prior year (minus exclusions from the fall full-time cohort) that re-enrolled at the institution as either full- or part-time in the current year. Source: U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS Data Center.

Transfer Rates

1. Source: ICUF Institutions. Definition: Percentage of FRAG recipient undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2014 who transferred from another institution.

Completion/Graduation Rates

1. Source: U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS Data Center. The number of students (not solely FRAG recipients) from the adjusted bachelor's degree-seeking cohort, who completed a bachelor's degree within 150 percent of normal time (6-years) divided by the adjusted cohort.

Graduate Employment Rate & Earnings

1. Source: FETPIP system, Florida Department of Education. Data on all graduates.

Access to Better Learning and Education

ABLE GRANT

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
JANUARY 19, 2016



Serving Florida
since 1956

ABLE is a tuition assistance program

- **There are more than 1,000 schools licensed by Florida's CIE. In 2014-15, 16 institutions participated in ABLE**
- **250,000 students attend CIE licensed schools; 4,675 students participated in ABLE in 2014-15.**
- **The average grant in 2014-15 was \$1,074.65**
- **13 of the 16 institutions published tuition and fees lower than out-of-state tuition at Florida State (\$21,673)**
- **11 of the 15 institutions charged less than \$15,000 a year for tuition and fees, with 7 of the institutions charging less than \$12,000.**

2013-14 ABLE participating institutions

Carlos Albizu University, Miami

Columbia College, Jacksonville

Florida National University, Hialeah and Miami

Johnson & Wales University, North Miami

Johnson University, Kissimmee

Miami International University of Art and Design, Miami

National Louis University, Tampa

Northwood University, West Palm Beach

2013-14 ABLE participating institutions

Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico, Miami and Orlando

South University, Orlando, Tampa, and West Palm Beach

Springfield College, Tampa

Trinity International University, Davie

Union Institute and University, North Miami Beach

Universidad del Este, Miramar, Orlando, and Tampa

Universidad del Turabo, Miramar, Orlando, and Tampa

Univesidad Metropolitana, Miramar, Orlando, and Tampa

Participating institutions enroll populations with high financial needs

- 87.5% of institutions have a majority of students who are Federal Pell Grant eligible
- 25% of the institutions have more than 80% of their students Federal Pell Grant eligible

Most students must pay their own way

Half of participating colleges enroll primarily adult, financially independent students.

Participating institutions teach underserved populations

- 7 of the 16 institutions serve majority Hispanic student populations
- 6 of the schools serve a student population that is at least 80% Hispanic
- 5 of the schools serve a population that is at least 25% Black/African American

2014-15 ABLÉ Participants:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Hispanic | 34.9% |
| Black/African American | 11% |
| White | 7.5% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 6.5% |
| Amer. Indian/Alaska Native | 0.0% |
| Other/No Response | 46.2% |

Graduation

- The Florida Department of Education does not report graduation rates for ABLE Grant recipients.
- Graduation rates of ABLE Grant institutions range from 69% to 14%. Four institutions have graduation rates of 50% or higher. Only one institution has a graduation rate less than 20%.

Job Placement Rates

Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) annually calculates the employment rate of graduates who have received ABLE grants.

Only one of the 16 institutions reported a placement rate below 80%.

**In 2014-15, the
average job
placement rate for
ABLE students was
89.92%**



State Board of Education

Marva Johnson, *Chair*
John R. Padget, *Vice Chair*
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Gary Chartrand
Rebecca Fishman Lipsey
Michael Olenick
Andy Tuck

Pam Stewart
Commissioner of Education

MEMORANDUM

TO: Pam Stewart, Commissioner of Education

FROM: Sam Ferguson, Executive Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sam Ferguson", written over the printed name.

DATE: October 9, 2015

SUBJECT: House Bill 5001 Report

House Bill 5001 requires institutions with students receiving funds for the Access to Better Learning and Education (ABLE) grant to report specific information on Florida resident students. The bill mandates that institutions report the following metrics: entrance requirements for the year; percentage of students receiving Pell Grants, Bright Futures, and other academic aid; graduation rates; job placement rates, and job placement rates in-field up to 120 days past graduation. The report shall also include information for each institution on the total federal loan amounts disbursed and the total number of students who received federal loans.

Provided below is a report responding to each metric.

Samuel L. Ferguson
Executive Director

Commission for Independent Education

Entrance requirements for the year

- Entrance requirements are contained within institutional catalogs. Attached are the pertinent catalog pages for each institution outlining the entrance requirements.

Percentage of students receiving Pell Grants, Bright Futures, and other academic aid

- The percentage of students receiving Pell Grants provided below is based on data reported to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). This data encompasses students who may not be Florida residents.
- The percentage of students receiving Bright Futures and other academic aid provided below are based on data provided by the Florida Office of Student Financial Assistance.

| Institution Name: | Pell Grants: | Bright Futures: | Other Academic Aid: |
|--|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Carlos Albizu University | 59% | 1% | 71% |
| Columbia College | 54% | 0% | 13% |
| Florida National University | 85% | 0% | 7% |
| Johnson & Wales University | 53% | 13% | 71% |
| Johnson University | 67% | 29% | 48% |
| Miami International University of Art and Design | 55% | 4% | 30% |
| National Louis University | 50% | 0% | 50% |
| Northwood University | 34% | 21% | 25% |
| Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico | 59% | 0% | 0% |
| South University | 61% | 2% | 56% |
| Springfield College | 23% | 0% | 9% |
| Trinity International University | 63% | 2% | 9% |
| Union Institute & University | 59% | 0% | 49% |
| Universidad Del Este | 86% | 0% | 6% |
| Universidad Del Turabo | 84% | 0% | 19% |
| Universidad Metropolitana | 86% | 0% | 30% |

*Indicates there are fewer than five records in the pool and therefore a percentage was not calculated

Graduation rates

- The graduation rate provided below is based on data reported to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). This data encompasses students who may not be Florida residents.

| Institution Name: | Graduation Rate: |
|--|------------------|
| Carlos Albizu University | 50% |
| Columbia College | 38% |
| Florida National University | 57% |
| Johnson & Wales University | 44% |
| Johnson University | 35% |
| Miami International University of Art and Design | 34% |
| National Louis University | 25% |
| Northwood University | 28% |
| Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico | 50% |
| South University | 14% |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Springfield College | 69% |
| Trinity International University | Blank |
| Union Institute & University | 25% |
| Universidad Del Este | 22% |
| Universidad Del Turabo | 21% |
| Universidad Metropolitana | 26% |

Job placement rates

- The information required to report this metric was collected from the institutions in the fall of 2013. Upon completion of the data collection, the data was transferred to the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) office to determine placement rates. The results as determined by FETPIP are provided below.

| Institution Name: | Job Placement Rate: |
|--|---------------------|
| Carlos Albizu University | 98% |
| Columbia College | 96% |
| Florida National University | 85% |
| Johnson & Wales University | 93% |
| Johnson University | 58% |
| Miami International University of Art and Design | 87% |
| National Louis University | Blank |
| Northwood University | 100% |
| Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico | 100% |
| South University | 81% |
| Springfield College | 89% |
| Trinity International University | 100% |
| Union Institute & University | 92% |
| Universidad Del Este | Blank |
| Universidad Del Turabo | Blank |
| Universidad Metropolitana | Blank |

Average Grant Recipients' Grade Point Average

- The average grant recipients' grade point average provided below is based on data provided by the Florida Office of Student Financial Assistance.

| Institution Name: | GPA: |
|--|------|
| Carlos Albizu University | 3.47 |
| Columbia College | 2.86 |
| Florida National University | 3.21 |
| Johnson & Wales University | 2.98 |
| Johnson University | 2.84 |
| Miami International University of Art and Design | 2.80 |
| National Louis University | 3.25 |
| Northwood University | 2.85 |
| Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico | 3.58 |
| South University | 3.00 |
| Springfield College | 3.46 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Trinity International University | 2.54 |
| Union Institute & University | 3.25 |
| Universidad Del Este | 3.30 |
| Universidad Del Turabo | 3.52 |
| Universidad Metropolitana | 3.37 |

*Indicates there are fewer than five records in the pool and therefore an average was not calculated

Total federal loan amounts disbursed and the total number of students who received federal loans

- The data for these metrics is based on data reported to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). This data encompasses students who may not be Florida residents.

| Institution Name: | Number Students Receiving Federal Loans: | Total amount of Federal Loans received: |
|--|--|---|
| Carlos Albizu University | 228 | \$1,688,404 |
| Columbia College | 9,215 | \$71,312,753 |
| Florida National University | 1,742 | \$17,534,617 |
| Johnson & Wales University | 1,581 | \$14,243,158 |
| Johnson University | 223 | \$1,613,496 |
| Miami International University of Art and Design | 2,206 | \$20,743,000 |
| National Louis University | 898 | \$8,383,417 |
| Northwood University | 358 | \$3,045,892 |
| Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico | 107 | \$699,869 |
| South University | 1,262 | \$9,915,725 |
| Springfield College | 1,734 | \$12,193,843 |
| Trinity International University | 224 | \$1,104,693 |
| Union Institute & University | 971 | \$9,953,946 |
| Universidad Del Este | 4,830 | \$15,708,109 |
| Universidad Del Turabo | 5,691 | \$24,771,326 |
| Universidad Metropolitana | 4,941 | \$17,800,353 |