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By the Committee on Community Colleges & Career Prep and Representatives Sindler, Fasano, Wise, Diaz de la Portilla, Gay, Casey, Kelly, Futch, D. Prewitt, Miller, Chestnut, Hafner, K. Pruitt, Crow, Greene, Logan, Betancourt, Frankel, (Additional Sponsors on Last Printed Page)

A bill to be entitled An act relating to postsecondary education; amending s. 229.551, F.S., relating to educational management; revising responsibilities of the Commissioner of Education and the Articulation Coordinating Committee; revising provisions relating to the offering of certain courses; providing for the classifying of degree vocational education programs; amending s. 229.8075, F.S., relating to the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program; requiring job retention data; amending s. 236.081, F.S.; providing funding for the co-enrollment of secondary students; amending s. 239.105, F.S.; revising and adding definitions relating to adult and vocational education; amending s. 239.115, F.S., relating to funds for operation of adult general education and vocational education programs; revising provisions relating to workforce development education programs; changing the name of the associate in applied technology degree to the applied technology diploma; revising funding for adults with disabilities; revising provisions relating to funding through the Workforce Development Education Fund; providing duties relating to workforce development programs and funding; providing for use of funds; creating the Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program and providing requirements;

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requiring audits and reviews of workforce development programs; amending s. 239.117, F.S.; revising provisions relating to postsecondary student fees; conforming provisions; revising certain requirements relating to student fee exemptions; revising provisions relating to fee schedules; amending s. 239.213, F.S., relating to vocational-preparatory instruction; deleting obsolete language; amending s. 239.229, F.S., relating to vocational standards; conforming provisions; amending s. 239.233, F.S.; requiring job retention data; amending s. 239.249, F.S., relating to performance-based funding for vocational and technical programs; amending s. 239.301, F.S.; revising adult general education provisions; amending s. 240.115, F.S.; providing for the statewide articulation of workforce development coursework and certain degree programs; requiring the Articulation Coordinating Committee to establish standards; amending s. 240.301, F.S., relating to mission and responsibilities of community colleges; conforming provisions; amending s. 240.35, F.S., relating to community college student fees; clarifying the inclusion of college-preparatory fee requirements; providing for fees relating to degree career education programs; revising certain requirements relating to student fee exemptions; revising

provisions relating to the use of financial aid 1 2 fee revenues; amending s. 240.359, F.S.; 3 providing for the funding of college-preparatory programs and certain degree 4 5 programs through the community college program fund; amending s. 246.013, F.S., relating to 6 7 participation in the common course designation 8 and numbering system; revising certain 9 requirements; requiring timely review of course inclusion and maintenance; amending s. 446.052, 10 11 F.S., relating to preapprenticeship programs; conforming to the duties of the Division of 12 13 Workforce Development; requiring the State Board of Community Colleges and the 14 15 Commissioner of Education to investigate 16 specified issues; providing duties of the commissioner, the Jobs and Education 17 Partnership, the State Board of Community 18 19 Colleges, and the Board of Regents; requiring 20 establishment of an Employment Task Force for 21 Adults with Disabilities and providing duties; 22 providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (1) of section 229.551, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

229.551 Educational management.--

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(1) The department is directed to identify all functions which under the provisions of this act contribute to, or comprise a part of, the state system of educational

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30 31 accountability and to establish within the department the necessary organizational structure, policies, and procedures for effectively coordinating such functions. Such policies and procedures shall clearly fix and delineate responsibilities for various aspects of the system and for overall coordination of the total system. The commissioner shall perform the following duties and functions:

- (f) Development and coordination of a common course designation and numbering system for postsecondary education in school districts, community colleges, participating nonpublic postsecondary education institutions, and the State University System which will improve program planning, increase communication among all postsecondary delivery systems, community colleges and universities and facilitate the transfer of students. The system shall not encourage or require course content prescription or standardization or uniform course testing, and the continuing maintenance of the system shall be accomplished by appropriate faculty committees representing public and participating nonpublic institutions. Also, the system shall be applied to all postsecondary and certificate career education programs and courses offered in school districts and community colleges. The Articulation Coordinating Committee whose membership represents public and nonpublic postsecondary institutions shall:
- 1. Identify the highest demand degree programs within the State University System.
- 2. Conduct a study of courses offered by universities and accepted for credit toward a degree. The study shall identify courses designated as either general education or required as a prerequisite for a degree. The study shall also

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identify these courses as upper-division level or lower-division level.

- 3. Appoint faculty committees representing both community college and university faculties to recommend a single level for each course included in the common course numbering and designation system. Any course designated as an upper-division level course must be characterized by a need for advanced academic preparation and skills that a student would be unlikely to achieve without significant prior coursework. A course that is offered as part of an associate in science degree program and as an upper-division course for a baccalaureate degree shall be designated for both the lower and upper division. Of the courses required for each baccalaureate degree, at least half of the credit hours required for the degree shall be achievable through courses designated as lower-division courses, except in degree programs approved by the Board of Regents pursuant to s. 240.209(5)(e). A course designated as lower-division may be offered by any community college. By January 1, 1996, The Articulation Coordinating Committee shall recommend to the State Board of Education the levels for the courses. By January 1, 1996, The common course numbering and designation system shall include the courses at the recommended levels.7 and by fall semester of 1996, The registration process at each state university and community college shall include the courses at their designated levels and common course numbers.
- 4. Appoint faculty committees representing both community college and university faculties to recommend those courses identified to meet general education requirements within the subject areas of communication, mathematics, social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences. By January 1,

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1996, The Articulation Coordinating Committee shall recommend to the State Board of Education those courses identified to meet these general education requirements by their common course code number. By fall semester, 1996, All community colleges and state universities shall accept these general education courses.

- 5. Appoint faculty committees representing both community colleges and universities to recommend common prerequisite courses and identify course substitutions when common prerequisites cannot be established for degree programs across all institutions. Faculty work groups shall adopt a strategy for addressing significant differences in prerequisites, including course substitutions. The Board of Regents shall be notified by the Articulation Coordinating Committee when significant differences remain. By fall semester, 1996, Common degree program prerequisites shall be offered and accepted by all state universities and community colleges, except in cases approved by the Board of Regents pursuant to s. 240.209(5)(f). The Board of Regents shall work with the State Board of Community Colleges on the development of a centralized database containing the list of courses and course substitutions that meet the prerequisite requirements for each baccalaureate degree program; and
- (g) Expansion and ongoing maintenance of the common course designation and numbering system to include the numbering and designation of college credit postsecondary vocational courses and facilitate the transfer of credits between public schools, and community colleges, and state universities. The Articulation Coordinating Committee shall:
- 1. Adopt guidelines for the participation of public school districts and community colleges in offering college

 credit courses that may be transferred to a certificate_/
diploma, or degree program. These guidelines shall establish
standards addressing faculty qualifications, admissions,
program curricula, participation in the common course
designation and numbering system, and other issues identified
by the Task Force on Workforce Development and the
Commissioner of Education. Guidelines should also address the
role of accreditation in the designation of courses as
transferable college credit. Such guidelines must not
jeopardize the accreditation status of educational
institutions and must be based on data related to the history
of credit transfer among institutions in this state and
others.

- 2. <u>Identify</u> Conduct a study identifying postsecondary vocational programs offered by community colleges and public school districts. The <u>listing</u> study shall also identify postsecondary vocational courses designated as college credit courses applicable toward a vocational <u>diploma or</u> degree. Such college credit courses must be identified within the common course numbering and designation system.
- 3. Appoint faculty committees representing both community college and public school faculties to recommend a standard program length and appropriate occupational completion points for each postsecondary vocational certificate program, diploma, and degree. A course designated as college credit may be offered only by a public school district or community college, provided the standards established in subparagraph 1. are met.
- 4. Classify degree vocational education programs as either associate in science or associate in applied science degree programs.

 Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 229.8075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

229.8075 Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program.--

(1) The Department of Education shall develop and maintain a continuing program of information management named the "Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program," the purpose of which is to compile, maintain, and disseminate information concerning the educational histories, placement and employment, enlistments in the United States armed services, and other measures of success of former participants in state educational and workforce development programs. Placement and employment information, where appropriate, shall contain data relevant to job retention, including retention rates.

Section 3. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 236.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

236.081 Funds for operation of schools.--If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

- (1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION. -- The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:
- (h) Instruction outside required number of school days.—Students in grades 9 through 12 may be counted as full-time equivalent students for instruction provided outside the required number of school days if such instruction counts

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as credit toward a high school diploma. However, if a high school student wishes to earn additional high school credits from an adult education program in a community college or school district, and enrolls in one or more adult secondary education courses offered by either at the community college, including courses conducted at the high school, then the student's co-enrollment shall be funded by the proportional share of full-time equivalent enrollment generated through the Florida Education Finance Program for the student's enrollment at the high school. For co-enrollment instruction provided by a community college, enrollment funds shall be provided from the Florida Education Finance Program in a direct allocation to the Division of Community Colleges for distribution to the appropriate colleges. school district must pay the community college for the costs incurred because of the high school student's co-enrollment.

Section 4. Section 239.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

239.105 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

- instruction designed to improve the employability of the state's workforce through instruction in mathematics, reading, language, and workforce readiness skills at grade level equivalency 0-8.9. at or below a fifth grade educational level in the language arts, including English for speakers of other languages, mathematics, natural and social sciences, consumer education and other courses that enable an adult to attain basic or functional literacy.
- (2) "Adult ESOL" or "adult ESL" means noncredit

 English language courses designed to improve the employability

 of the state's workforce through acquisition of communication skills and cultural competencies which enhance ability to read, write, speak, and listen in English. ESOL means English for Speaker of Other Languages. ESL means English as a Second Language. The two terms are interchangeable.

(3)(2) "Adult general education" means a comprehensive instructional programs designed to improve the employability of the state's workforce through program of adult basic education, adult secondary education, English for Speaker of Other Languages, vocational preparatory instruction, and instruction for adults with disabilities.general educational development test instruction, and vocational preparatory instruction.

- (4) "Adult high school credit program" means the award of credits upon completion of courses and passing of state mandated assessments necessary to qualify for a high school diploma. Except as provided elsewhere in law, the graduation standards for adults shall be the same as those for secondary students.
- (5)(3) "Adult secondary education" means courses through which a person receives high school credit that leads to the award of a high school diploma or courses of instruction through which a student prepares to take the general educational development test. This includes grade levels 9.0 through 12.9.
- (6) "Adult student" is a student who is beyond the compulsory school age and who has legally left elementary or secondary school, or a high school student who is taking an adult course required for high school graduation.
- (7) "Adult with disability," for the purpose of funding, means an individual who has a physical or mental

impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment, and who requires modifications to the educational program, adaptive equipment, or specialized instructional methods and services in order to participate in workforce development programs that lead to competitive employment.

- (8) "Applied technology diploma" means a document conferring completion of a program of study that is part of an associate in applied science degree or an associate in science degree, is less than 60 credit hours, and leads to employment in a specific occupation. Diploma programs may be delivered by community colleges only and shall be governed by a statewide articulation agreement in accordance with s.

 240.115. Articulation to a degree program is subject to guidelines and standards adopted by the Articulation Coordinating Committee pursuant to s. 229.551(1)(g).
- (9)(4) "Basic literacy," which is also referred to as "beginning adult basic education," means the demonstration of academic competence from 2.0 through 5.9 educational grade levels as measured by means approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education.
- (10)(5) "Beginning literacy" means the demonstration of academic competence from 0 through 1.9 educational grade levels as measured by means approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education.
- (11) "Co-enrollment" means current enrollment of a high school student, 16 years of age or older, in both a high school and a postsecondary education institution in order to earn additional high school credit through adult education.

(12)(6) "College-preparatory instruction" means
courses through which a high school graduate who applies for
an associate in arts degree program or an associate in science
degree program may attain the communication and computation
skills necessary to enroll in college credit instruction.

 $\underline{\text{(13)}}$ "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

(14)(8) "Community education" means the use of a school or other public facility as a community center operated in conjunction with other public, private, and governmental organizations for the purpose of providing educational, recreational, social, cultural, health, and community services for persons in the community in accordance with the needs, interests, and concerns of that community, including lifelong learning.

- instruction that does not result in a vocational certificate,
 diploma, associate in applied science degree, or associate in
 science degree. Continuing workforce education is for:
- (a) Individuals who are required to have training for licensure renewal or certification renewal by a regulatory agency or credentialing body;
- (b) New or expanding businesses as described in chapter 288;
- (c) Business, industry, and government agencies whose products or services are changing so that retraining of employees is necessary or whose employees need training in specific skills to increase efficiency and productivity; or
- (d) Individuals who are enhancing occupational skills necessary to maintain current employment, to cross train, or to upgrade employment.

(16)(18) "Degree vocational education program" means a program course of study that leads to an associate in applied science technology degree or an associate in science degree. A degree vocational education program may contain courses that within it one or more occupational completion points and may lead to certificates or diplomas within the program course of study. The term is interchangeable with the term "degree career education program."

 $\underline{(17)}(9)$ "Department" means the Department of Education.

(10) "Document literacy" means the demonstration of competence in identifying and using information located in materials such as charts, forms, tables, and indexes.

 $\underline{(18)(11)}$ "Family literacy" means a program for adults with a literacy component for parents and children or other intergenerational literacy components.

(19)(12) "Functional literacy," which is also referred to as "intermediate adult basic education," means the demonstration of academic competence from 6.0 through 8.9 educational grade levels as measured by means approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education.

<u>(20)(13)</u> "General educational development <u>(GED)</u> test preparation instruction" means courses of instruction designed to prepare adults for success on the five GED subject area tests leading to qualification for a State of Florida high school diploma. noncredit courses through which persons prepare to take the general educational development test.

(21)(14) "Lifelong learning" means a noncredit course or activity offered by a school district or community college which seeks to address community social and economic issues related to health and human relations, government, parenting,

consumer economics, and senior citizens. The course or activity must have specific expected outcomes that relate to one or more of these areas.

 $\underline{\text{(22)}}\text{(15)}$ "Local educational agency" means a community college or school district.

(23)(16) "Local sponsor" means a school board, community college board of trustees, public library, other public entity, or private nonprofit entity, or any combination of these entities, that provides adult literacy instruction.

vocational education program"means a program course of study that leads to at least one occupational completion point. The program may also confer credit that may articulate with a diploma or degree career education program, if authorized by rules of the Department of Education. Any college credit instruction designed to articulate to a degree program is subject to guidelines and standards adopted by the Articulation Coordinating Committee pursuant to s. 229.551(1)(g). The term is interchangeable with the term "certificate career education program."

- (19) "Occupational completion point" means the vocational competencies that qualify a person to enter an occupation that is linked to a vocational program.
- (20) "Prose literacy" means the demonstration of competence in reading and interpreting materials such as newspapers, magazines, and books.
- (21) "Quantitative literacy" means the demonstration of competence in the application of arithmetic operations to materials such as loan documents, sale advertisements, order forms, and checking accounts.

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(25)(22) "Vocational education planning region" means the geographic area in which career or adult education is provided. Each vocational region is contiguous with one of the 28 community college service areas. The term may be used interchangeably with the term "career education planning region."

(26)(23) "Vocational-preparatory instruction" means adult general education through which persons attain academic and workforce readiness skills at the level of functional literacy(grade levels 6.0-8.9) or higher so that such persons may pursue certificate career education or higher-level career education.

(27) "Vocational program" means a group of identified competencies leading to occupations identified by a classification or instruction program number. Program completion means a student has successfully completed all coursework and mastered appropriate competencies in a particular vocational or adult education program to qualify for a certificate, diploma, or degree.

(28)(25) "Workforce development education" means adult general education or vocational education and may consist of a continuing workforce education course single course or a program course of study leading to an occupational completion point, a vocational certificate, an applied technology diploma, or a vocational education an associate in applied technology degree, or an associate in science degree.

(29)(24) "Workforce literacy" means the basic skills necessary to perform in entry-level occupations or the skills necessary to adapt to technological advances in the workplace.

Section 5. Section 239.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

239.115 Funds for operation of adult general education and vocational education programs.--

- (1) As used in this section, the terms "workforce development education" and "workforce development program" include:
- (a) Adult general education programs designed to improve the employability skills of the state's workforce through adult basic education, adult secondary education, GED preparation, and vocational-preparatory education.
- (b) Certificate Vocational certificate education programs., including courses that lead to an occupational completion point within a program that terminates in either a certificate or a degree;
 - (c) Applied technology diploma programs.
 - (d) Continuing workforce education courses.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(d)}$ Apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs as defined in s. 446.021.
- (f)(c) Degree vocational education programs.that lead
 to an associate in applied technology degree or an associate
 in science degree; and
- vocational education may be offered at community colleges only. Any other workforce development education program may be offered by a community college or a school district. However, if a workforce development education program offered at a community college contains within it a certificate Any workforce development education program may be conducted by a community college or a school district, except that an associate in science degree may be awarded only by a community college. However, if an associate in science degree program contains within it an occupational completion point that

confers a certificate or an associate in applied technology degree, that portion of the program may be conducted by a school district technical center, community college, or other authorized entity. Any college credit instruction designed to articulate to a degree program is subject to guidelines and standards adopted by the Articulation Coordinating Committee pursuant to s. 229.551(1)(g).

- this section, for adults with disabilities, as defined in s. 239.105, shall include a continuum of services including the provision of modifications and accommodations. For adults with disabilities who require more specialized services or programs, such services and programs shall also be available. Workforce development education for adults with disabilities shall be funded as provided in this section, except for the following:
- (a) Adults with disabilities, as defined in s.

 239.105, who complete a workforce development program shall be weighted double for the achievement of performance outputs and outcomes.
- (b) For adults with disabilities who require more specialized services or programs, funding in this section shall be supplemented with programming or funding available from other agencies serving adults with disabilities to support the cost of these specialized services or programs.
- (c) For adults with disabilities who do not meet the definition in s. 239.105, appropriate programs and services, other than workforce development programs, shall be provided by the appropriate agency. The smooth transition of these persons to more appropriate programs funded by other agencies

shall be addressed in recommendations of the Employment Task Force for Adults with Disabilities.

This subsection shall take effect July 1, 1999. For fiscal year 1998-1999, the funding level supporting individuals affected by this subsection shall not be reduced, in order to support the continuance of this current program. School districts and community colleges shall not discriminate against individuals currently receiving services and must continue to serve these individuals. If a program for disabled adults pursuant to s. 239.301 is a workforce development program as defined in this section it must be funded as provided in this section.

- (4) The Florida Workforce Development Education Fund is created to provide performance-based funding for all workforce development programs, whether the programs are offered by a school district or a community college. Funding for all workforce development education programs defined in paragraphs (1)(a)-(e) must be from the Workforce Development Education Fund and must be based on cost categories, performance output measures, and performance outcome measures. This subsection takes effect July 1, $\underline{1999}$ $\underline{1998}$.
- (a) The cost categories must be calculated to identify high-cost programs, medium-cost programs, and low-cost programs. The cost analysis used to calculate and assign a program course of study to a cost category must include at least both direct and indirect instructional costs, consumable supplies, equipment, and standard optimum program length.
- (b)1. The performance output measure for $\frac{1}{2}$ vocational education $\frac{1}{2}$ education $\frac{1}{2}$ education $\frac{1}{2}$ of study $\frac{1}{2}$ funded through the $\frac{1}{2}$ Workforce Development Education Fund is student completion of

the vocational a single course; a program of study. that leads to an occupational completion point associated with a certificate; an apprenticeship program; or a program that leads to an associate in applied technology degree or an associate in science degree.

- 2. The performance output measure for an adult general education course of study is measurable improvement in student skills. This measure shall include improvement in literacy skills, grade level improvement as measured by an approved test, or attainment of a general educational development diploma or an adult high school diploma.
- funded through the Workforce Development Education Fund are associated with placement and retention of students after completion of a program course of study. These measures include placement or retention in employment that is related to the program course of study; placement into or retention in employment in an occupation on the Occupational Forecasting Conference list of high-wage, high-skill occupations with sufficient openings; and placement and retention of WAGES clients or former WAGES clients; and retention in employment of former WAGES clients. Placement and retention must be reported pursuant to ss. 229.8075 and 239.233.
- (5) State funding and student fees for workforce development instruction funded through the Workforce Development Education Fund shall be established as follows:
- (a) For a continuing workforce education course, state funding shall equal 50 percent of the cost of instruction, with student fees, business support, quick-response training funds, or other means making up the remaining 50 percent.

- (b) For all other workforce development education funded through the Workforce Development Education Fund, state funding shall equal 75 percent of the average cost of instruction with the remaining 25 percent made up from student fees. Fees for courses within a program shall not vary according to the cost of the individual program, but instead shall be based on a uniform fee calculated and set at the state level within the General Appropriations Act.
- (c) For fee-exempt students pursuant to s. 239.117, unless otherwise provided for in law, state funding shall equal 100 percent of the average cost of instruction.
- (6) The Jobs and Education Partnership, in consultation with the Division of Community Colleges and the Division of Workforce Development, shall provide advice to improve the outcomes of courses and programs designed for workforce development provided by public school districts and community colleges. Annually, the Jobs and Education Partnership shall make recommendations to the Legislature regarding programs and funding incentives designed to improve postsecondary vocational and adult education programs.
- (7) Beginning fiscal year 1999-2000, a school district or a community college that provides workforce development education funded through the Workforce Development Education Fund shall receive funds in accordance with distributions for base and performance funding established by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, pursuant to the following conditions:
- (a) Base funding shall not exceed 85 percent of the current fiscal year total Workforce Development Education Fund allocation, which shall be distributed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act based on the previous fiscal

year enrollment data, after application of program cost factors, standardized program lengths, and school district and community college district cost differentials. The cost category of a course that is part of a vocational program or an adult general education program is the same as that of the program. For years 1999-2000, school districts and community colleges shall be awarded base funding on 1998-1999 enrollment.

- (b) Performance funding shall be at least 15 percent of the current fiscal year total Workforce Development

 Education Fund allocation, which shall be distributed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act based on previous fiscal year achievement of output and outcomes in accordance with formulas adopted pursuant to subsection (9).

 In implementing this section, performance funds set aside from the Workforce Development Education Fund shall not be commingled with funds from the Community College Program Fund or the Florida Education Finance Program. For fiscal year 1999-2000, school districts and community colleges shall be awarded funds pursuant to this paragraph based on performance output and outcome data for fiscal year 1998-1999.
- erformance funding must use the money to benefit the postsecondary vocational and adult education programs it provides. The money may be used for equipment upgrades, program expansions, or any other use that would result in workforce development program improvement. The school board or community college board of trustees may not withhold any portion of the performance funding for indirect costs. Funds awarded pursuant to this section may be carried across fiscal

years and shall not revert to any other fund maintained by the school board or community college board of trustees.

- (9) The Department of Education, in conjunction with the Jobs and Education Partnership and the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program office, shall provide the Legislature with recommended formulas, criteria, timeframes, and mechanisms for distributing performance funds. The Legislature shall adopt a formula and distribute the performance funds to the Division of Community Colleges and the Division of Workforce Development through the General Appropriations Act. These recommendations shall be based on formulas that would discourage low-performing or low-demand programs and encourage through performance funding awards:
- (a) Programs that prepare people to enter high-wage occupations identified by the Occupational Forecasting Conference created by s. 216.136 and other programs as approved by the Jobs and Education Partnership. At a minimum, performance incentives shall be calculated for adults who complete programs that lead to specified high-wage employment and to their placement in that employment.
- (b) Programs that successfully prepare adults who are eligible for public assistance, economically disadvantaged, disabled, not proficient in English, or dislocated workers for high-wage occupations. At a minimum, performance incentives shall be calculated for the program completion of adults identified in this paragraph and job placement of such adults upon program completion.
- (c) Programs identified by the Jobs and Education

 Partnership as increasing the effectiveness and cost

 efficiency of education.

recommendation of a regional workforce development board, may expand the occupations that are included in performance funding. Occupations so identified must meet needs created by local emergencies, plant closings, or other measurable regional needs or demands. The Jobs and Education Partnership may also add occupations to the list of recommendations produced by the Occupational Forecasting Conference if the Quick-Response Advisory Committee recommends them as emerging occupations according to s. 288.047.

(5) Initial state funding is generated by student enrollment in a course of study. When the student completes the course of study or the program, the agency may collect the remaining state funding. This subsection takes effect July 1, 1998.

(6) The total state funding entitlement for each course of study is determined by its length, the output measures, and its cost category. The district cost differential, as established annually in the General Appropriations Act, must be applied to the appropriation for the workforce development education fund.

(a)1. For a course that does not result in an occupational completion point, state funding equals 50 percent of the cost of the course, with student fees, business support, quick-response training funds, or other means making up the remaining 50 percent.

2. For a program that results in an occupational completion point, an educational agency may collect 100 percent of the cost of the program, with 85 percent generated from a combination of student fees and state support during a student's enrollment, and the remaining 15 percent generated

 upon the student's reaching an occupational completion point or completing the program.

(b) Student output measures for adult education instruction consist of improvement in literacy skills, grade level improvement as measured by an approved test, or attainment of a general education development diploma or an adult high school diploma.

(c) The cost category of a course that is part of a vocational program or an adult general education program is the same as that of the program. This subsection takes effect July 1, 1998.

(7) When a student reaches an occupational completion point or completes a program, the educational agency shall first collect the remainder of the total state funding entitlement and may be eligible for additional incentive funds generated by student outcome measures. However, the total funding earned by an educational agency under the formula, including state funding and student fees, may not exceed 125 percent of the calculated program cost. Any funds earned in excess of program cost must be expended to improve the program. This subsection takes effect July 1, 1998.

(8) For each course of study, an educational agency that serves students in workforce education programs shall submit an enrollment count each semester, which shall replace the full-time equivalent student enrollment used by the Florida Education Finance Program and the enrollment calculation used by the Community College Program Fund. The Division of Workforce Development shall calculate the funding entitlement for that semester by a date established by the Department of Education. This subsection takes effect July 1, 1998.

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(9) A school district or a community college that provides workforce development education shall receive initial funding for each student in the semester in which the student enrolls. During each subsequent semester, a funding entitlement shall be calculated for each student by subtracting the student fee amount from the total funding amount for the course of study in its assigned cost category. The semester funding amount is 85 percent of the cost of the program, including student fees, divided by the number of semesters in the course of study. When a student reaches an occupational completion point or completes a course, the educational agency shall collect the difference between the total state funding entitlement and the amount in state funding already paid. A student may not generate funding for any semester in which the student is not enrolled. This subsection takes effect July 1, 1998.

- school districts and community colleges to be able to respond to emerging local or statewide economic development needs is critical to the workforce development system. The Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program is created to provide grants to school districts and community colleges on a competitive basis to fund some or all of the costs associated with the creation or expansion of workforce development programs which serve specific employment workforce needs.
- (a) Funds awarded for a workforce development capitalization incentive grant may be used for instructional equipment, laboratory equipment, supplies, personnel, student services, or other expenses associated with the creation or expansion of a workforce development program. Expansion of a

program may include either the expansion of enrollments in a
program or expansion into new areas of specialization within a
program. No grant funds may be used for recurring
instructional costs.

- applications from school districts or community colleges for workforce development capitalization incentive grants.

 Applications from school districts or community colleges shall contain projected enrollments for the new or expanded workforce development program and projected costs of the new or expanded workforce development program. The Jobs and Education Partnership shall review each application for a grant according to the criteria provided in paragraph (c) and shall submit to the Legislature a list of all applications that are recommended for the award of grants arranged in order of priority. The Division of Workforce Development shall administer grants only for projects that are approved by the Jobs and Education Partnership and for which funds are appropriated by the Legislature.
- (c) Top priority shall be given to programs that train people to enter high-skill, high-wage occupations as identified by the Occupational Forecasting Conference; programs that train people to enter occupations on the WAGES list; or programs that train targeted student populations to enter the workforce pursuant to paragraph (9)(b). The Jobs and Education Partnership shall consider the statewide geographic dispersion of grant funds in ranking the applications.

 Priority shall be assigned to those institutions which are maximizing their allocation from the Workforce Development Education Fund by offering programs which are not low-performing or low-demand in nature.

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30 31 (d) The Jobs and Education Partnership shall recommend to the State Board of Education rules necessary to implement this subsection.

(12)(10) A high school student dually enrolled under s. 240.116 in a workforce development program funded through the Workforce Development Education Fund and operated by a community college or school district technical center generates the amount calculated by the Workforce Development Education Fund, including any payment of performance funding incentives, and the proportional share of full-time equivalent enrollment generated through the Florida Education Finance Program for the student's enrollment in a high school. If a high school student is dually enrolled in a community college program, including a program conducted at a high school, the community college earns the funds generated through the Workforce Development Education Fund and the school district earns the proportional share of full-time equivalent funding from the Florida Education Finance Program. If a student is dually enrolled in a technical center operated by the same district as the district in which the student attends high school, that district earns the funds generated through the Workforce Development Education Fund and also earns the proportional share of full-time equivalent funding from the Florida Education Finance Program. If a student is dually enrolled in a workforce development program provided by a technical center operated by a different school district, the funds must be divided between the two school districts proportionally from the two funding sources. A student may not be reported for funding in a dual enrollment workforce development program unless the student has completed the basic skills assessment pursuant to s. 239.213.

 $\underline{(13)}$ (11) The Department of Education may adopt rules to administer this section.

Workforce Development Education Fund. The Office of Program
Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall review the
workforce development program and provide a report to the
Legislature by December 31, 2000, and thereafter at the
direction of the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee. Such
audits and reviews shall be based on source data at the
community colleges and school districts. The Auditor General
must audit calculations and distributions in conjunction with
the funding unit audit of the Division of Workforce
Development of the Department of Education.

Section 6. Section 239.117, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 97-383, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

239.117 <u>Workforce development</u> postsecondary student fees.--

- (1) This section applies to students enrolled in workforce development programs, including programs and courses leading to an associate in applied technology degree or an associate in science degree who are reported for funding through the Workforce Development Education Fund.
- (2) All students shall be charged fees except students who are exempt from fees or students whose fees are waived.
- (3) The following students are exempt from any requirement for the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees for adult basic, adult secondary, or vocational-preparatory instruction:
- (a) A student who does not have a high school diploma or its equivalent.

- (b) A student who has a high school diploma or its equivalent and who has academic skills at or below the eighth grade level pursuant to state board rule. A student is eligible for this exemption from fees if the student's skills are at or below the eighth grade level as measured by a test administered in the English language and approved by the Department of Education, even if the student has skills above that level when tested in the student's native language.
- (4) The following students are exempt from the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees:
- (a) A student enrolled in a dual enrollment or early admission program pursuant to s. 239.241.
- (b) A student enrolled in an approved apprenticeship program, as defined in s. 446.021.
- (c) A student for whom the state is paying a foster care board payment pursuant to s. 409.145(3) or pursuant to parts II THT and III \(\forall \) of chapter 39, for whom the permanency planning goal pursuant to part III \(\forall \) of chapter 39 is long-term foster care or independent living, or who is adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after December 31, 1997. Such exemption includes fees associated with enrollment in vocational-preparatory college-preparatory instruction and completion of the college-level communication and computation skills testing program. Such exemption shall be available to any student adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after December 31, 1997; however, the exemption shall be valid for no more than 4 years after the date of graduation from high school.
- (d) A student enrolled in an employment and training program under the WAGES Program. Such a student may receive a fee exemption only if the student applies for and does not

 receive student financial aid, including Job Training
Partnership Act or Family Support Act funds. Schools and
community colleges shall help such students apply for
financial aid, but may not deny such students program
participation during the financial aid application process.
Such a student may not be required to incur debt within the
financial aid package. The local WAGES coalition shall pay the
community college or school district for costs incurred for
WAGES clients.

- (e) A student who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence or whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private shelter designed to provide temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
- (5) School districts and community colleges may waive fees for any fee-nonexempt student. The total value of fee waivers granted by the school district or community college may not exceed the amount established annually in the General Appropriations Act. Any student whose fees are waived in excess of the authorized amount may not be reported for state funding purposes. Any school district or community college that waives fees and requests state funding for a student in violation of the provisions of this section shall be penalized at a rate equal to 2 times the value of the full-time student enrollment reported.
- (6)(a) The Commissioner of Education shall <u>provide</u> recommend to the State Board of Education no later than

 December 31 of each year a schedule of fees for workforce development education <u>funded through the Workforce Development</u> Education Fund. For students who are residents for tuition

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purposes, the fee schedule shall be based on the amount of 1 student fees necessary to produce 25 percent of the prior year's average cost of a program course of study leading to a certificate or degree and 50 percent of the prior year's average cost of a continuing workforce education course that does not lead to an occupational completion point. At the discretion of a school board or a community college, this fee schedule may be implemented over a 3-year period, with full implementation in the 1999-2000 school year. In years preceding that year, if fee increases are necessary for some programs or courses, the fees shall be raised in increments 12 designed to lessen their impact upon students already 13 enrolled. Fees for students who are not residents for tuition 14 purposes must offset the full cost of instruction. Fee-nonexempt students enrolled in vocational-preparatory 16 instruction shall be charged fees equal to the fees charged for certificate career education instruction. Each community college that conducts college-preparatory and 18 vocational-preparatory instruction in the same class section may charge a single fee for both types of instruction.

- (b) The State Board of Education shall adopt a fee schedule for school districts and community colleges that produces the fee revenues calculated pursuant to paragraph (a). The schedule so calculated shall take effect, unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act.
- (c) The State Board of Education shall adopt, by rule, the definitions and procedures that school boards and community colleges shall use in the calculation of cost borne by students. Such rule must define the cost of educational programs as the product of semester enrollment counts times the average instructional cost for the course of study,

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divided by the number of semesters in the course of study. A course of study is a single course or a series of two or more courses leading to an occupational completion point, an associate in applied technology degree, or an associate in science degree. The rule shall be developed in consultation with the Legislature.

(7)(a) Each year the State Board of Community Colleges shall review and evaluate the percentage of the cost of adult programs and certificate career education programs supported through student fees. If this review indicates that student fees generate less than the percentage targeted for the program, the State Board of Community Colleges shall adopt a schedule of fee increases by December 31 for the following fall semester. For students who are residents for tuition purposes, the schedule so adopted must produce revenues equal to 25 percent of the prior year's program cost for college-preparatory and supplemental vocational programs and 10 percent of the prior year's program cost for certificate career education and vocational preparatory programs. The fee schedule for lifelong learning programs shall be based on student fees and nonstate funds necessary to produce 50 percent of the prior year's cost of lifelong learning programs. State funds may not exceed 50 percent of the prior year's cost of lifelong learning programs. The state board may not increase fees more than 10 percent for students who are residents for tuition purposes. Unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act, the fee schedule shall take effect and the college shall expend student fees on instruction. If the Legislature enacts a calculation different than that adopted by the state board, the state board shall adopt a fee schedule that generates the same

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revenues as the calculation contained in the General
Appropriations Act. Each community college board of trustees
shall establish matriculation, tuition, and noncredit fees
that may vary no more than 10 percent from the schedule
approved by the State Board of Education. Fees for students
who are not residents for tuition purposes must offset the
full cost of instruction.

(b) Students enrolled in college-preparatory instruction shall pay fees equal to the fees charged for college credit courses. Students enrolled in the same college-preparatory class within a skill area more than one time shall pay fees at 100 percent of the full cost of instruction and shall not be included in calculations of full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes; however, students who withdraw or fail a class due to extenuating circumstances may be granted an exception only once for each class, provided approval is granted according to policy established by the board of trustees. Each community college shall have the authority to review and reduce payment for increased fees due to continued enrollment in a college-preparatory class on an individual basis, contingent upon a student's financial hardship, pursuant to definitions and fee levels established by the State Board of Community Colleges. Fee-nonexempt students enrolled in vocational-preparatory instruction shall be charged fees equal to the fees charged for certificate career education instruction. Each community college that conducts college-preparatory and vocational-preparatory instruction in the same class section may charge a single fee for both types of instruction.

(7)(0) Each school board and community college board of trustees may collect, for financial aid purposes, up to an additional 10 percent of the student fees collected for workforce development programs funded through the Workforce Development Education Fund. All fees collected shall be deposited into the student financial aid fee trust fund of the district or community college. Any undisbursed balance remaining in the trust fund and interest income accruing to investments from the trust fund shall increase the total funds available for distribution to certificate career education students. Awards shall be based on student financial need and distributed in accordance with a nationally recognized system of need analysis approved by the State Board for Career Education. Fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be allocated in an expeditious manner.

(8) (9) A district school board or a community college board of trustees may charge other fees only as authorized by rule of the State Board of Education or the State Board of Community Colleges.

(9)(10) The State Board of Education and the State Board of Community Colleges shall adopt rules to allow the deferral of registration and tuition fees for students receiving financial aid from a federal or state assistance program when such aid is delayed in being transmitted to the student through circumstances beyond the control of the student. The failure to make timely application for such aid is an insufficient reason to receive a deferral of fees. The rules must provide for the enforcement and collection or other settlement of delinquent accounts.

(10)(11) Any veteran or other eligible student who receives benefits under chapter 30, chapter 31, chapter 32,

chapter 34, or chapter 35 of Title 38, U.S.C., or chapter 106 of Title 10, U.S.C., is entitled to one deferment each academic year and an additional deferment each time there is a delay in the receipt of benefits.

(11)(12) Each school district and community college shall be responsible for collecting all deferred fees. If a school district or community college has not collected a deferred fee, the student may not earn state funding for any course for which the student subsequently registers until the fee has been paid.

(12)(13) Any school district or community college that reports students who have not paid fees in an approved manner in calculations of full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes shall be penalized at a rate equal to 2 times the value of such enrollments. Such penalty shall be charged against the following year's allocation from the Florida Workforce Development Education Fund or the Community College Program Fund and shall revert to the General Revenue Fund. The State Board of Education shall specify, in rule, approved methods of student fee payment. Such methods must include, but need not be limited to, student fee payment; payment through federal, state, or institutional financial aid; and employer fee payments.

(13)(14) Each school district and community college shall report only those students who have actually enrolled in instruction provided or supervised by instructional personnel under contract with the district or community college in calculations of actual full-time enrollments for state funding purposes. A student who has been exempted from taking a course or who has been granted academic or vocational credit through means other than actual coursework completed at the

granting institution may not be calculated for enrollment in the course from which the student has been exempted or for which the student has been granted credit. School districts and community colleges that report enrollments in violation of this subsection shall be penalized at a rate equal to 2 times the value of such enrollments. Such penalty shall be charged against the following year's allocation from the Workforce Development Education Fund and shall revert to the General Revenue Fund.

(14)(15) School boards and community college boards of trustees may establish scholarship funds using donations. If such funds are established, school boards and community college boards of trustees shall adopt rules that provide for the criteria and methods for awarding scholarships from the fund.

(15)(16) School boards and community college boards of trustees may establish, by rule, a consumable supply fee for postsecondary students enrolled in certificate career education or supplemental courses.

(16)(17) Each school board and community college board of trustees may establish a separate fee for capital improvements, technology enhancements, or equipping buildings which may not exceed 5 percent of the matriculation fee for resident students or 5 percent of the matriculation and tuition fee for nonresident students. Funds collected by community colleges through these fees may be bonded only for the purpose of financing or refinancing new construction of educational facilities. The fee shall be collected as a component part of the registration and tuition fees, paid into a separate account, and expended only to construct and equip, maintain, improve, or enhance the certificate career education

or adult education facilities of the school district or 1 community college. Projects funded through the use of the 3 capital improvement fee must meet the survey and construction requirements of chapter 235. Pursuant to s. 216.0158, each 4 5 school board and community college board of trustees shall 6 identify each project, including maintenance projects, 7 proposed to be funded in whole or in part by such fee. Capital 8 improvement fee revenues may be pledged by a board of trustees 9 as a dedicated revenue source to the repayment of debt, 10 including lease-purchase agreements and revenue bonds, with a 11 term not to exceed 20 years, only for the new construction of 12 educational facilities. Community colleges may use the 13 services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of 14 Administration to issue any bonds authorized through the provisions of this subsection. Any such bonds issued by the 15 Division of Bond Finance shall be in compliance with the 16 provisions of the State Bond Act. Bonds issued pursuant to the 17 State Bond Act shall be validated in the manner provided by 18 chapter 75. The complaint for such validation shall be filed 19 20 in the circuit court of the county where the seat of state government is situated, the notice required to be published by 21 22 s. 75.06 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is filed, and the complaint and order of the circuit 23 court shall be served only on the state attorney of the 24 circuit in which the action is pending. A maximum of 15 cents 25 26 per credit hour may be allocated from the capital improvement 27 fee for child care centers conducted by the school board or 28 community college board of trustees. Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 239.213, Florida 29

239.213 Vocational-preparatory instruction. --

Statutes, is amended to read:

Students who enroll in a certificate career (2) education program of 450 hours or more shall complete an entry-level examination within the first 6 weeks of admission into the program. The state board shall designate examinations that are currently in existence, the results of which are comparable across institutions, to assess student mastery of basic skills. Any student deemed to lack a minimal level of basic skills for such program shall be referred to vocational-preparatory instruction or adult basic education for a structured program of basic skills instruction. Such instruction may include English for speakers of other languages. A student may not receive a certificate of vocational program completion prior to demonstrating the basic skills required in the state curriculum frameworks for the vocational program.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 239.229, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

239.229 Vocational standards.--

- (2)(a) School board, superintendent, and school accountability for career education within elementary and secondary schools includes, but is not limited to:
- 1. Student exposure to a variety of careers and provision of instruction to explore specific careers in greater depth.
- 2. Student awareness of available vocational programs and the corresponding occupations into which such programs lead.
 - 3. Student development of individual career plans.
- 4. Integration of academic and vocational skills in the secondary curriculum.

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- Student preparation to enter the workforce and 5. enroll in postsecondary education without being required to complete college-preparatory or vocational-preparatory instruction.
- 6. Student retention in school through high school graduation.
- 7. Vocational curriculum articulation with corresponding postsecondary programs in the local area technical center or community college, or both.
- (b) School board, superintendent, and area technical center, and community college board of trustees and president, accountability for certificate career education and diploma programs includes, but is not limited to:
- Student demonstration of the academic skills necessary to enter an occupation.
- 2. Student preparation to enter an occupation in an entry-level position or continue postsecondary study.
- 3. Vocational program articulation with other corresponding postsecondary programs and job training experiences.
- Employer satisfaction with the performance of students who complete workforce development education reach occupational completion points.
- Student completion, and placement, and retention rates as defined in s. 239.233.
- (c) Department of Education accountability for career education includes, but is not limited to:
- The provision of timely, accurate technical assistance to school districts and community colleges.

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- 2. The provision of timely, accurate information to the State Board for Career Education, the Legislature, and the public.
- 3. The development of policies, rules, and procedures that facilitate institutional attainment of the accountability standards and coordinate the efforts of all divisions within the department.
- 4. The development of program standards and industry-driven benchmarks for vocational, adult, and community education programs.
- 5. Overseeing school district and community college compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
- 6. Ensuring that the educational outcomes for the technical component of workforce development programs the associate in science degree, the associate in applied technology degree, and secondary vocational job-preparatory programs are shall be uniform and designed to provide a graduate of high quality who is capable of entering the workforce on an equally competitive basis regardless of the institution of choice.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 239.233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

239.233 Reporting requirements.--

(1)(a) The Department of Education shall develop a system of performance measures in order to evaluate the vocational and technical education programs as required in s. 239.229. This system must measure program enrollment, completion rates, placement rates, and amount of earnings at the time of placement. Placement and employment information, where applicable, shall contain data relevant to job retention, including retention rates. The State Board of

Education shall adopt by rule the specific measures and any definitions needed to establish the system of performance measures.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 239.249, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

239.249 Market-driven, performance-based incentive funding for vocational and technical education programs.--

(2) The Jobs and Education Partnership shall provide oversight and advice to improve the outcomes of courses and programs designed for <u>degree education and</u> workforce development provided by public school districts and community colleges. Annually, the partnership shall make recommendations to the State Board of Education and the Legislature regarding grant programs and funding incentives designed to improve vocational and technical education programs.

Section 11. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 239.301, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

239.301 Adult general education. --

(4)

c) The State Board of Education shall define, by rule, the levels and courses of instruction to be funded through the college-preparatory program. The state board shall coordinate the establishment of costs for college-preparatory courses, the establishment of statewide standards that define required levels of competence, acceptable rates of student progress, and the maximum amount of time to be allowed for completion of college-preparatory instruction.

College-preparatory instruction is part of an associate in arts or an associate in science degree program and may not be funded as a workforce development education program.

- (5)(a) An educational program for disabled adults may be conducted within and funded through the Workforce Development Education Fund, or the Community College Program Fund, or as otherwise provided in law. Each school board or community college board of trustees that has an educational program for disabled adults shall submit a plan to the commissioner which includes, at a minimum:
- 1. A description of the population to be served and an estimation of the number of such students. The description and estimation must be provided for adults with disabilities as defined in s. 239.105 and for adults with disabilities who do not meet that definition.
- 2. A description of the courses and programs in the program, including corresponding expected student <u>outputs and</u> outcomes.
- 3. Provision for individualized educational plans and periodic student evaluation.
- 4. An interagency memorandum of agreement that provides for the coordination of adult education, career education, exceptional student education, the Department of Children and Family Services, vocational rehabilitation, and other local organizations whose adult disabled clients participate in the program.
- 5. Provision for coordination of services, if both the community college and one or more school districts within the service area have approved programs for disabled adults.
- 6. Provision for a single administrator for adult courses and programs for the disabled.
- Section 12. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 240.115, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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30 31 240.115 Articulation agreement; acceleration mechanisms.--

(1)(a) Articulation between secondary and postsecondary education; admission of associate in arts degree graduates from Florida community colleges and state universities; admission of applied technology diploma program graduates from Florida community colleges; admission of associate in science degree and associate in applied science degree graduates from Florida community colleges; the use of acceleration mechanisms, including nationally standardized examinations through which students may earn credit; general education requirements and common course code numbers as provided for in s. 229.551(1)(f)4.; and articulation among programs in nursing shall be governed by the articulation agreement, as established by the Department of Education.

(b) The articulation agreement must specifically provide that every associate in arts graduate of a Florida community college shall have met all general education requirements and must be granted admission to the upper division of a state university except to a limited access or teacher certification program or a major program requiring an audition. After admission has been granted to students under provisions of this section and to university students who have successfully completed 60 credit hours of coursework, including 36 hours of general education, and met the requirements of s. 240.107, admission shall be granted to State University System and Florida community college students who have successfully completed 60 credit hours of work, including 36 hours of general education. Community college associate in arts graduates shall receive priority for admission to a state university over out-of-state students.

Orientation programs and student handbooks provided to freshman enrollees and transfer students at state universities must include an explanation of this provision of the articulation agreement.

- (c) The articulation agreement must guarantee the statewide articulation of appropriate workforce development programs and courses between school districts and community colleges and specifically provide that every applied technology diploma graduate must be granted admission to an associate in science degree or associate in applied science degree program unless it is a limited access program.

 Preference for admission shall be given to graduates who are residents of the State of Florida.
- (d) By fall semester 1998, the articulation agreement must guarantee the statewide articulation of appropriate courses within associate in science degree programs to baccalaureate degree programs, according to standards established by the Articulation Coordinating Committee after consultation with the Board of Regents and the State Board of Community Colleges. Courses within an associate in applied science degree program may articulate into a baccalaureate degree program on an individual or block basis as provided for in local interinstitutional articulation agreements.
- (e)(b) Any student who transfers among regionally accredited postsecondary institutions that are fully accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, and that participate in the common course designation and numbering system, shall be awarded credit by the receiving institution for courses satisfactorily completed by the student at the previous institutions. Credit shall be awarded

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only if the courses are judged by the appropriate common course designation and numbering system faculty task force representing school district technical centers, community colleges, public universities, and participating private postsecondary education institutions to be academically equivalent to courses offered at the receiving institution, including consideration of faculty credentials, regardless of the public or nonpublic control of the previous institution.

The award of credit may be limited to courses that are entered in the common course designation and numbering system. Credits awarded pursuant to this subsection shall satisfy institutional requirements on the same basis as credits awarded to native students.

(2) The universities, community college district boards of trustees, and district school boards are authorized to establish intrainstitutional and interinstitutional programs to maximize this articulation. Programs may include upper-division-level courses offered at the community college, distance learning, transfer agreements which facilitate the transfer of credits between public and nonpublic postsecondary institutions, and the concurrent enrollment of students at a community college and a state university to enable students to take any level of baccalaureate degree coursework. Should the establishment of these programs necessitate the waiver of existing State Board of Education rules, reallocation of funds, or revision or modification of student fees, each college or university shall submit the proposed articulation program to the State Board of Education for review and approval. The State Board of Education is authorized to waive its rules and make appropriate reallocations, revisions, or modifications in accordance with the above.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 240.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

240.301 Community colleges; definition, mission, and responsibilities.--

- (3) The primary mission and responsibility of public community colleges is responding to community needs for postsecondary academic education and degree career education. This mission and responsibility includes being responsible for:
- (b) Preparing students directly for vocations requiring less than baccalaureate degrees. This may include preparing for job entry, supplementing of skills and knowledge, and responding to needs in new areas of technology. Career education in the community college shall consist of certificate career education programs leading to certificates for occupational completion points, applied technology diplomas, credit courses leading to associate in science degrees and associate in applied science technology degrees, and other programs in fields requiring substantial academic work, background, or qualifications. A community college may offer vocational programs in fields having lesser academic or technical requirements.

Section 14. Section 240.35, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 97-383, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

240.35 Student fees.--Unless otherwise provided, the provisions of this section apply only to fees charged for college credit instruction leading to an associate <u>in arts</u> degree, an associate in applied science degree, or an associate in science degree and noncollege credit, including college-preparatory courses defined in s. 239.105.

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- (1) The State Board of Community Colleges shall establish the matriculation and tuition fees for college-preparatory instruction and for credit instruction which may be counted toward an associate in arts degree, an associate in applied science degree, or an associate in science degree. This instruction includes advanced programs and professional programs.
- (2)(a) Any student for whom the state is paying a foster care board payment pursuant to s. 409.145(3) or parts II $\overline{\text{III}}$ and III $\overline{\text{V}}$ of chapter 39, for whom the permanency planning goal pursuant to part III ♥ of chapter 39 is long-term foster care or independent living, or who is adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after December 31, 1997, shall be exempt from the payment of all undergraduate fees, including fees associated with enrollment in college-preparatory instruction or completion of the college-level communication and computation skills testing program. Before a fee exemption can be given, the student shall have applied for and been denied financial aid, pursuant to s. 240.404, which would have provided, at a minimum, payment of all student fees. Such exemption shall be available to any student adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after December 31, 1997; however, the exemption shall be valid for no more than 4 years after the date of graduation from high school.
- (b) Any student qualifying for a fee exemption under this subsection shall receive such an exemption for not more than 2 consecutive years or 4 semesters, unless the student is participating in college-preparatory instruction or requires additional time to complete the college-level communication and computation skills testing program. Such a student is

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eligible to receive a fee exemption for a maximum of 3 consecutive years or 6 semesters.

- (c) As a condition for continued fee exemption, a student shall earn a grade point average of at least 2.0 on a 4.0 scale for the previous term, maintain at least an overall 2.0 average for college work, or have an average below 2.0 for only the previous term and be eligible for continued enrollment in the institution.
- (3) Students enrolled in dual enrollment and early admission programs under s. 240.116 and students enrolled in employment and training programs under the WAGES Program are exempt from the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees; however, such students may not be included within calculations of fee-waived enrollments. The community college shall assist a student under the WAGES Program in obtaining financial aid as it would any other student. A student under the WAGES Program may not be denied participation in programs during the application process for financial aid. If financial aid is denied, The local WAGES coalition shall pay the community college for costs incurred by that WAGES participant related to that person's classes or program. Other fee-exempt instruction provided under this subsection generates an additional one-fourth full-time equivalent enrollment.
- (4)(a) Fees shall be waived for certain members of the active Florida National Guard pursuant to s. 250.10(8).
- (b) Community colleges may waive fees for any fee-nonexempt student. A student whose fees are waived in excess of the amount authorized annually in the General Appropriations Act may not be included in calculations of full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes.

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Any community college that waives fees and requests state funding for a student in violation of the provisions of this subsection shall be penalized at a rate equal to two times the value of the full-time equivalent student enrollment reported served. Such penalty shall be charged against the following year's allocation from the Community College Program Fund.

- (5) Subject to review and final approval by the State Board of Education, the State Board of Community Colleges shall adopt by December 31 of each year a resident fee schedule for the following fall for advanced and professional, associate in applied science degree, associate in science degree vocational education, and college-preparatory programs that produce revenues in the amount of 25 percent of the full prior year's cost of these programs. However, the board may not adopt an annual fee increase in any program for resident students which exceeds 10 percent. Fees for courses in associate in arts and associate in science degree programs may be established at the same level. In the absence of a provision to the contrary in an appropriations act, the fee schedule shall take effect and the colleges shall expend the funds on instruction. If the Legislature provides for an alternative fee calculation in an appropriations act, the board shall establish a fee schedule that produces the fee revenue established in the appropriations act based on the assigned enrollment.
- (6) Each community college board of trustees shall establish matriculation and tuition fees, which may vary no more than 10 percent from the fee schedule adopted by the State Board of Community Colleges.
- (7) The sum of nonresident student matriculation and tuition fees must be sufficient to defray the full cost of

each program. The annual fee increases for nonresident students established by the board, in the absence of legislative action to the contrary in an appropriations act, may not exceed 25 percent.

- (8) The State Board of Community Colleges shall adopt a rule specifying the definitions and procedures to be used in the calculation of the percentage of cost paid by students. The rule must provide for the calculation of the full cost of educational programs based on the allocation of all funds provided through the general current fund to programs of instruction, and other activities as provided in the annual expenditure analysis. The rule shall be developed in consultation with the Legislature.
- (9) Each community college district board of trustees may establish a separate activity and service fee not to exceed 10 percent of the matriculation fee, according to rules of the State Board of Education. The student activity and service fee shall be collected as a component part of the registration and tuition fees. The student activity and service fees shall be paid into a student activity and service fund at the community college and shall be expended for lawful purposes to benefit the student body in general. These purposes include, but are not limited to, student publications and grants to duly recognized student organizations, the membership of which is open to all students at the community college without regard to race, sex, or religion.
- (10)(a) Each community college is authorized to collect for financial aid purposes an additional amount up to, but not to exceed, 5 percent of the total student tuition or matriculation fees collected. Each community college may collect up to an additional 2 percent if the amount generated

by the total financial aid fee is less than \$250,000. If the amount generated is less than \$250,000, a community college that charges tuition and matriculation fees at least equal to the average fees established by rule may transfer from the general current fund to the scholarship fund an amount equal to the difference between \$250,000 and the amount generated by the total financial aid fee assessment. No other transfer from the general current fund to the loan, endowment, or scholarship fund, by whatever name known, is authorized.

- (b) All funds collected under this program shall be placed in the loan and endowment fund or scholarship fund of the college, by whatever name known. Such funds shall be disbursed to students as quickly as possible. An amount not greater than 40 percent of the fees collected in a fiscal year may be carried forward unexpended to the following fiscal year. However, funds collected prior to July 1, 1989, and placed in an endowment fund may not be considered part of the balance of funds carried forward unexpended to the following fiscal year.
- (c) Up to 25 percent or \$300,000\$\$250,000, whichever is greater, of the fees collected may be used to assist students who demonstrate academic merit, who participate in athletics, public service, cultural arts, and other extracurricular programs as determined by the institution, or who are identified as members of a targeted gender or ethnic minority population. The financial aid fee revenues allocated for athletic scholarships and fee exemptions provided pursuant to subsection (14) for athletes shall be distributed equitably as required by s. 228.2001(3)(d). A minimum of 50 percent of the balance of these funds shall be used to provide financial aid based on absolute need, and the remainder of the funds

 shall be used for academic merit purposes and other purposes approved by the district boards of trustees. Such other purposes shall include the payment of child care fees for students with financial need. The State Board of Community Colleges shall develop criteria for making financial aid awards. Each college shall report annually to the Department of Education on the criteria used to make awards, the amount and number of awards for each criterion, and a delineation of the distribution of such awards. Awards which are based on financial need shall be distributed in accordance with a nationally recognized system of need analysis approved by the State Board of Community Colleges. An award for academic merit shall require a minimum overall grade point average of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale or the equivalent for both initial receipt of the award and renewal of the award.

- (d) These funds may not be used for direct or indirect administrative purposes or salaries.
- (11) Any community college that reports students who have not paid fees in an approved manner in calculations of full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes shall be penalized at a rate equal to two times the value of such enrollments. Such penalty shall be charged against the following year's allocation from the Community College Program Fund and shall revert to the General Revenue Fund. The State Board of Education shall specify, as necessary, by rule, approved methods of student fee payment. Such methods shall include, but not be limited to, student fee payment; payment through federal, state, or institutional financial aid; and employer fee payments. A community college may not charge any fee except as authorized by law or rules of the State Board of Education.

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- students who have actually enrolled in instruction provided or supervised by instructional personnel under contract with the community college in calculations of actual full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes. No student who has been exempted from taking a course or who has been granted academic or vocational credit through means other than actual coursework completed at the granting institution shall be calculated for enrollment in the course from which he or she has been exempted or granted credit. Community colleges that report enrollments in violation of this subsection shall be penalized at a rate equal to two times the value of such enrollments. Such penalty shall be charged against the following year's allocation from the Community College Program Fund and shall revert to the General Revenue Fund.
- (13) Each community college board of trustees may establish a separate fee for capital improvements or equipping student buildings which may not exceed \$1 per credit hour or credit-hour equivalent for residents and which equals or exceeds \$3 per credit hour for nonresidents. Funds collected by community colleges through these fees may be bonded only for the purpose of financing or refinancing new construction of educational facilities. The fee shall be collected as a component part of the registration and tuition fees, paid into a separate account, and expended only to construct and equip, maintain, improve, or enhance the educational facilities of the community college. Projects funded through the use of the capital improvement fee shall meet the survey and construction requirements of chapter 235. Pursuant to s. 216.0158, each community college shall identify each project, including maintenance projects, proposed to be funded in whole or in

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30 31 part by such fee. Capital improvement fee revenues may be pledged by a board of trustees as a dedicated revenue source to the repayment of debt, including lease-purchase agreements and revenue bonds, with a term not to exceed 20 years, only for the new construction of educational facilities. Community colleges may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration to issue any bonds authorized through the provisions of this subsection. Any such bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance shall be in compliance with the provisions of the State Bond Act. Bonds issued pursuant to the State Bond Act shall be validated in the manner provided by chapter 75. The complaint for such validation shall be filed in the circuit court of the county where the seat of state government is situated, the notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is filed, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in which the action is pending. A maximum of 15 cents per credit hour may be allocated from the capital improvement fee for child care centers conducted by the community college.

(14) Each community college is authorized to grant student fee exemptions from all fees adopted by the State Board of Community Colleges and the community college board of trustees for up to 40 full-time equivalent students at each institution.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 240.359, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

240.359 Procedure for determining state financial support and annual apportionment of state funds to each community college district.--The procedure for determining

 state financial support and the annual apportionment to each community college district authorized to operate a community college under the provisions of s. 240.313 shall be as follows:

- (1) DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAM FUND FOR THE CURRENT OPERATING PROGRAM.--
- (b) The allocation of funds for community colleges shall be based on advanced and professional disciplines, college-preparatory programs, associate in applied science degree programs, associate in science degree programs, and on other programs for adults funded pursuant to s. 239.115.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 246.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

246.013 Participation in the common course designation and numbering system.--

colleges and schools that have been issued a regular license pursuant to s. 246.081(2) or (3) or s. 246.215(1), or nonpublic college credit granting postsecondary colleges that are exempt from state licensure pursuant to s. 246.085(1)(a), and that are fully accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, or nonpublic college credit granting postsecondary colleges that are exempt from state licensure pursuant to s. 246.085(1)(b), member of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and accredited nonpublic postsecondary colleges exempt from state licensure pursuant to s. 246.085(1)(a)may participate in the common course designation and numbering system pursuant to s. 229.551. Participating colleges and schools shall bear

the costs associated with inclusion in the system and shall 1 meet the terms and conditions for institutional participation 3 in the system. The department shall adopt a fee schedule that includes the expenses incurred through data processing, 4 5 faculty task force travel and per diem, and staff and clerical support time. Such fee schedule may differentiate between the 6 7 costs associated with initial course inclusion in the system 8 and costs associated with subsequent course maintenance in the 9 system. Decisions regarding initial course inclusion and subsequent course maintenance shall be made within 120 days 10 11 after submission of the required materials and fees by the 12 institution. Any college currently participating in the 13 system, and that participated in the system prior to July 1, 14 1986, shall not be required to pay the costs associated with initial course inclusion in the system. Fees collected for 15 16 participation in the common course designation and numbering system pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be 17 deposited in the Institutional Assessment Trust Fund created 18 by s. 246.31. The Legislature finds and declares that 19 20 independent nonprofit colleges and universities eligible to 21 participate in the Florida resident access grant program 22 pursuant to s. 240.605 are an integral part of the higher education system in this state and that a significant number 23 of state residents choose this form of higher education. Any 24 25 independent college or university that is eligible to participate in the Florida resident access grant program shall 26 27 not be required to pay the costs associated with participation 28 in the common course designation and numbering system. 29 Section 17. Subsections (2) and (3) of section

446.052, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

446.052 Preapprenticeship program. --

- Schools and Community Education of the Department of Education, under regulations established by the State Board of Education, is authorized to administer the provisions of ss. 446.011-446.092 that relate to preapprenticeship programs in cooperation with district school boards and community college district boards of trustees. District school boards, community college district boards of trustees, and registered program sponsors shall cooperate in developing and establishing programs that include vocational instruction and general education courses required to obtain a high school diploma.
- Gehools and Community Education, the district school boards, the community college district boards of trustees, and the Division of Jobs and Benefits shall work together with existing registered apprenticeship programs so that individuals completing such preapprenticeship programs may be able to receive credit towards completing a registered apprenticeship program.

Section 18. (1) The State Board of Community Colleges shall investigate issues associated with the encouragement of a joint-use facilities model for workforce development programs by community colleges and school districts which mirrors the joint-use facilities model utilized by the State University System in conjunction with the State Community College System.

(2) The board shall report findings and recommendations to the Legislature by December 1, 1998.

Section 19. <u>(1) The Commissioner of Education shall</u> investigate issues associated with:

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The dissemination of information to all stakeholders concerning the new workforce development system.

- (b) The design of a system that will enable local institutions to respond rapidly to the needs of business and industry for the development of new programs.
- (c) The adoption of common reporting formats, consistent Workforce Development Information System data element definitions, a single database, and reporting window time periods.
- (d) The establishment of a workforce development information system review committee which shall review and recommend adoption of, and changes to, Workforce Development Information System data elements; edit or report data; and develop methods to be used in reporting workforce development performances for funding and overall performance reviews. The work of the review committee shall coordinate with the performance tiers developed by the Jobs and Education Partnership.
- (e) The expansion of the electronic transcript system to include new elements related to workforce development.
- (f) Data collection and the implementation of funding mechanisms that fund performance outputs and outcomes for occupational completion points and literacy completion points.
- (2) The Commissioner of Education and the Jobs and Education Partnership shall investigate the feasibility of the consolidation of state and federal workforce development funds into one common administrative entity.
- (3) The Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Community Colleges, and the Board of Regents shall petition and work with accrediting agencies to ensure acceptance of

Florida's articulation process, the applied technology diploma, and the associate in science degree.

- (4) The Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Community Colleges shall review statutes and rules related to workforce development education with the intent of eliminating duplicative reporting of vocational and adult education data.
- (5) The Commissioner of Education shall report to the Legislature before December 31, 1998, on the progress of the implementation of the provisions of this section and any final recommendations for statutory or policy changes.

Section 20. <u>The Employment Task Force for Adults with</u> Disabilities shall be established.

- (1) The task force shall be composed of:
- (a) The Secretary of Children and Family Services, or an appointed designee.
- (b) The Secretary of Labor and Employment Security, or an appointed designee.
- (c) The Commissioner of Education, or an appointed designee.
- (d) The executive director of the State Board of Community Colleges, or an appointed designee.
- (e) The president of the Jobs and Education Partnership.
- (f) The executive director of the WAGES Program State
 Board of Directors.
- (g) Three individuals with disabilities who currently receive adult basic education instruction and vocational education instruction, to be selected by the Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities.

1	(h) Three vocational education instructors, to be
2	selected by the Commissioner of Education.
3	(i) A representative of a local educational agency, to
4	be selected by the Commissioner of Education.
5	(j) A representative from two community organizations
6	that serve individuals with disabilities and provide
7	vocational education to adults with disabilities through
8	contract with local educational agencies. These
9	representatives shall be selected by the Commissioner of
10	Education.
11	(k) The executive director of the Florida
12	Developmental Disabilities Council.
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14	The selections made by the Commissioner of Education shall
15	ensure representation on the task force with a broad spectrum
16	of persons, or organizations serving persons, with
17	disabilities, including, but not limited to, persons who are
18	developmentally delayed, blind, deaf, physically challenged,
19	and persons with multiple disabilities.
20	(2) The task force shall be housed in the Department
21	of Education which shall provide the necessary staffing to
22	support the mission of the task force.
23	(3) Members of the task force shall not be entitled to
24	compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for
25	travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061, Florida Statutes.

commissioner's designee, shall serve as the chair of the task

(5) The task force shall review available data on

239.105, Florida Statutes. If current data is insufficient,

(4) The Commissioner of Education, or the

funding for adults with disabilities, as defined in s.

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force.

the task force shall develop and initiate the collection of accurate data. Once accurate data is acquired, and a cost for serving this population has been identified, the task force shall recommend the best source of funding to serve this vulnerable population in the future.

- (6) The task force shall evaluate issues regarding the appropriate funding for the delivery of adult general education and postsecondary vocational education for adults with disabilities.
- (7) The task force shall evaluate the recommendations made in the final report to the Legislature by the Commissioner's Task Force on Workforce Development relating to curriculum and outcomes, eligibility criteria, teacher requirements, and student-to-staff ratios of the adults with disabilities workforce program. The task force shall evaluate these recommendations to ensure that the levels are consistent with the abilities of the defined population and do not preclude any individual capable of working toward competitive employment from participating in workforce programs.
- (8) Prior to completing its mission, the task force shall hold public hearings in a minimum of four locations, geographically spread out through Florida, to allow affected parties the opportunity for input. These meetings must be held at locations that are accessible to individuals with disabilities, as defined under the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- (9) The task force shall submit a final report to the Commissioner of Education no later than December 1, 1998.
- (10) Based on the task force report, the commissioner shall submit a final report, including a summary of the task force conclusions and recommended funding and substantive

1	statutory changes, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker
2	of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate
3	committees of both houses no later than January 1, 1999.
4	Section 21. Except as otherwise provided herein, this
5	act shall take effect July 1 of the year in which enacted.
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7	******************
8	HOUSE SUMMARY
9	Revises and adds provisions relating to postsecondary
10	Revises and adds provisions relating to postsecondary education, including workforce development education. See bill for details.
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13	**********
14	ADDITIONAL SPONSORS
15	Jacobs, Edwards, Meek, Rojas, Roberts-Burke, Bush, Bullard,
16	Barreiro, Lynn, Fuller, Murman, Dockery, Argenziano, Mackey, Smith, Culp, Andrews, Turnbull, Thrasher, Warner,
17	Rodriguez-Chomat and Mackenzie
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COD	ING:Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.