

STORAGE NAME: h0755.cu

DATE: March 15, 1998

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
BILL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

BILL #: HB 755, 2ND ENG (as passed by the 1997 House of Representatives)

RELATING TO: Postsecondary Education

SPONSOR(S): Representative Constantine

COMPANION BILL(S): SB 228 (similar) and SB 1414 (similar)

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES YEAS 10 NAYS 0
- (2) FINANCE AND TAXATION (W/D)
- (3) EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS YEAS 13 NAYS 0
- (4)
- (5)

I. SUMMARY:

HB 755, 2ND ENG, passed the House on April 28, 1997, and was amended by the Senate and returned to the House on April 30, 1997. The House refused to concur with the Senate amendments and requested that the Senate recede. Upon adjournment of the 1997 Session, HB 755, 2ND ENG, was in Senate Returning Messages. HB 755, 2ND, ENG, was carried over to the 1998 Session pursuant to House Rule 96 and placed on the House Consent Calendar.

The provisions of this bill provide additional administrative flexibility to State University System institutions in the following areas:

1. **Record Keeping Flexibility:** The bill deletes the SUS reporting requirements for OPS employees and requires that SUS accountability reports reflect the performance measures defined through Performance Based Program Budgeting.
2. **Purchasing Flexibility:** The bill provides that the SUS can administer its own purchasing programs and increases the threshold for the purchase of goods and equipment from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.
3. **Presidential Authority:** The bill provides university presidents to approve contracts and purchase goods and equipment, up to \$1,000,000 (subject to BOR rules), and adjust property records.
4. **Land Acquisition Efficiency:** The bill permits the SUS to expedite, with certain guidelines, the acquisition of land.

The bill modifies provisions relating to the SUS and Community College System equity accountability programs. For purposes of determining whether public postsecondary institutions have achieved equity in employment, the bill defines "appropriate representation" of women and minorities as equal to comparable national standards. The bill requires each state university and community college to plan annually to achieve appropriate representation; modifies the annual equity report; requires a corrective plan in any year in

STORAGE NAME: h0755.cu

DATE: March 15, 1998

PAGE 2

which the prior year goals were not achieved; and deletes the requirement for a vacant position incentive pool to reward departments that attain equity goals.

II. SUBSTANTIVE RESEARCH:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

See Section-By-Section Research.

B. STATUTE(S) AFFECTED:

Amends ss.110.131, 235.055, 235.195, 240.1201, 240.147, 240.205, 240.209, 240.214, 240.227, 240.289, 243.151, 287.012, 240.2475, and 240.3355, Florida Statutes

Repeals ss. 240.225, 240.247, 240.4988(4), and 287.017(3), Florida Statutes.

C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

See Section-By-Section Research.

D. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Less Government:

a. Does the bill create, increase or reduce, either directly or indirectly:

(1) any authority to make rules or adjudicate disputes?

Some rulemaking responsibilities of the Board of Regents are reduced where unnecessary. The BOR will be developing and implementing rules governing a purchasing program for the State University System.

(2) any new responsibilities, obligations or work for other governmental or private organizations or individuals?

Although provisions in the bill relating to the SUS and CCS Equity Accountability reports appear to add to existing reporting requirements, staff of the Board of Regents and the State Board of Community Colleges have indicated that they already collect most of this information to comply with federal requirements or collective bargaining agreements.

(3) any entitlement to a government service or benefit?

No.

b. If an agency or program is eliminated or reduced:

(1) what responsibilities, costs and powers are passed on to another program, agency, level of government, or private entity?

N/A.

(2) what is the cost of such responsibility at the new level/agency?

N/A.

(3) how is the new agency accountable to the people governed?

N/A.

2. Lower Taxes:

a. Does the bill increase anyone's taxes?

No.

b. Does the bill require or authorize an increase in any fees?

No.

c. Does the bill reduce total taxes, both rates and revenues?

No.

d. Does the bill reduce total fees, both rates and revenues?

No.

e. Does the bill authorize any fee or tax increase by any local government?

No.

3. Personal Responsibility:

a. Does the bill reduce or eliminate an entitlement to government services or subsidy?

No.

- b. Do the beneficiaries of the legislation directly pay any portion of the cost of implementation and operation?

No.

4. Individual Freedom:

- a. Does the bill increase the allowable options of individuals or private organizations/associations to conduct their own affairs?

No.

- b. Does the bill prohibit, or create new government interference with, any presently lawful activity?

No.

5. Family Empowerment:

- a. If the bill purports to provide services to families or children:

NOT APPLICABLE

(1) Who evaluates the family's needs?

(2) Who makes the decisions?

(3) Are private alternatives permitted?

(4) Are families required to participate in a program?

(5) Are families penalized for not participating in a program?

- b. Does the bill directly affect the legal rights and obligations between family members?

NOT APPLICABLE

- c. If the bill creates or changes a program providing services to families or children, in which of the following does the bill vest control of the program, either through direct participation or appointment authority:

NOT APPLICABLE

(1) parents and guardians?

(2) service providers?

(3) government employees/agencies?

E. SECTION-BY-SECTION RESEARCH:

Section 1. Amends s. 110.131(6)(a), F.S., deleting certain reporting requirements for the Board of Regents for certain OPS employees.

Present Situation:

Currently, the Board of Regents (BOR) is exempt from certain required record keeping activities pursuant to s. 110.131, F.S. The BOR must report to the Department of Management Services (SMA) details relating to the actual employee. The BOR indicates that this information is contained within the State Automated Management Accounting Subsystem (SAMAS), maintained by the State Comptroller.

The BOR is authorized in s. 240.209(3)(f), F.S., to establish and maintain systemwide personnel programs for all of its employees. Additionally, the BOR must submit any reports concerning SUS personnel programs as required by the Department of Management Services for other state employees.

Effect of Proposed Change:

The BOR would be exempt from the record keeping requirements of s. 110.131, F.S., eliminating duplicative record keeping.

Section 2. Amends s. 235.055, F.S., deleting from this section of law the Board of Regents authority to construct educational facilities on leased property.

This section of the bill is a conforming provision for Section 11 of the bill. With respect to the BOR, the authority to construct educational facilities on leased property, under certain conditions, has been moved by this bill to s. 243.151, F.S., with some changes. Please refer to Section 11 for Present Situation and Effect of Proposed Changes.

Section 3. Amends s. 235.195(2), F.S., to strike language relating to PECO funding for joint-use facilities.

Present Situation:

The provisions of s. 235.195(2), F.S., require that, upon approval of a project involving joint-use facilities by the Commissioner of Education, up to 25% of the total cost of the project must be included in the department's legislative capital outlay request. In addition, no school district, community college, or university may receive funding for more than one approved joint use facility in any 5 year period.

Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill strikes requirements in s. 235.195(2), F.S., relating to PECO funding for joint-use facilities.

Section 4. Amends s. 240.1201(10), F.S., to classify as residents for tuition purposes, certain active duty members of the Canadian military and their families..

Present Situation:

Students must be classified as residents or nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition fees in public community colleges and universities. Section 240.1201, F.S., contains provisions relating to the determination of resident status for tuition purposes. the provisions of s. 240.1201(10), F.S., identifies several categories of students who are classified as residents for tuition purposes.

Effect of Proposed Change:

This bill amends s. 240.1201(10), F.S., to include as residents for tuition purposes active duty members of the Canadian military residing or stationed in Florida under the North American Air Defense (NORAD) agreement, and their spouses and dependent children, attending a public community college or university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed.

Section 5: Amends s. 240.147(4), F.S., correcting a reference to the State University System limited access report. Currently, s. 240.147(4), F.S., incorrectly references the limited access report as s. 240.209(3)(r), F.S., which is the subsection authorizing the BOR to promulgate rules. The correct limited access program report reference is within s. 240.209(3)(s), F.S.

Section 6: Amends s. 240.205, F.S., by permitting the Board of Regents to approve contracts for goods and services on behalf of a university over \$1,000,000, and deletes the requirement that the contracts be in accordance with Chapter 287.

Present Situation:

Presently, the Board of Regents must approve and execute contracts for goods and services on behalf of a university that are over \$500,000. This threshold was

established in 1979. The BOR indicates that this provision allows smaller general construction projects to be administered at the local level pursuant to established construction guidelines.

Effect of Proposed Changes:

This section of the bill would increase from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 the amount beyond which the BOR is required to acquire real or personal property on behalf of a university. This modification would permit the university more flexibility in acquiring real or personal property without seeking approval by the Board of Regents.

The reference to Chapter 287, F.S., is removed from this section of the bill to conform to Section 7 of the bill which authorizes the BOR to administer its own purchasing program and section 11 of the bill which excludes the BOR and SUS from the definition of "agency" as it pertains to Part I of Ch. 287, F.S. The BOR must still comply with the provisions of s. 287.055, F.S. for the procurement of professional services as defined therein.

Section 7: Amends s. 240.209(3)(r), F.S., authorizing the Board of Regents to adopt rules to administer a purchasing program; and, creates 240.209(9), F.S., a process to expedite property acquisition through the Department of Environmental Protection.

Present Situation:

Currently, the Department of Management Services (DMS) has the authority to delegate to the State University System DMS's Chapter 287, F.S., functions and duties as they pertain to the State University System. The Board of Regents contends that every time a change is made to Chapter 287, F.S., there is confusion as to whether the change falls within the universities' delegated authority.

Section 253.025, F.S., governs the acquisition of state lands for purposes other than preservation, conservation, and recreation. It sets out guidelines that must be followed by state agencies seeking to acquire land. Within s. 253.025(2), F.S., prior to any state agency initiating any land acquisition, the agency must coordinate with the Division of State Lands to determine the availability of existing, suitable, state-owned lands in the area and the public purpose for which the acquisition is being proposed.

Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill authorizes the State University System to establish in rule, its own purchasing procedures to administer an acquisition program for the purchase of real and personal property and contractual services pursuant to s. 240.205(6), F.S. The bill amends s. 240.205(6), F.S., to no longer require compliance with Ch. 287, F.S. The Department of Management Services and the Comptroller are supportive of authorizing the State University System to establish its own procurement and acquisition program in rule.

Although the State University System would not be subject to the general provisions contained within Chapter 287, F.S., specific provisions such as s.287.055, F.S., (Consultants Competitive Negotiation Act) and s. 287.093, F.S., et seq., (Minority

Business Enterprises) would still be applicable. This is due to specific definitional sections contained within these sections of Chapter 287, F.S., which will apply to the State University System.

This section of the bill exempts the Board of Regents from s. 253.025, F.S., and authorizes the Board of Regents, with the consent of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, to sell, convey, transfer or purchase real property, and establishes a procedure for the State University System. The BOR would still be required to secure appraisals and surveys, but in order to expedite a purchase, could contract with one or more appraisers on the list of approved appraisers maintained by the Division of State Lands, without competitive selection. This new process would not abrogate the authority delegated to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or the Division of State Lands to approve a contract for purchase of state lands or to require policies and procedures to obtain clear legal title to the purchased land.

This language has been negotiated between the Division of State Lands in the Department of Environmental Protection and the State University System.

Section 8: Amends s. 240.214, F.S., revising the accountability process to maintain consistency with the performance based program budgeting process.

Present Situation:

In 1991, the Legislature enacted Chapter 91-55, Laws of Florida, to provide for the systematic, ongoing evaluation of quality and effectiveness in the State University System. The provisions of the accountability law focus on undergraduate outcomes and contain ten measures:

1. Student credit hours generated
2. Faculty contract hours of instruction
3. Pass rates on professional licensure exams
4. Assessing institutional quality through surveys
5. Time and number of credits required for the degree
6. Enrollment, progression, retention and graduation rates
7. Student course demand
8. Analysis of administrative and support function
9. Analysis of cumulative debt of students
10. Production of classroom contact hours

Effect of Proposed Change:

This section of the bill would delete the measures set forth in law and require that university accountability reports reflect the measures defined through performance based budgeting. The performance based budgeting measures must also reflect the elements of teaching, research, and service inherent in the missions of the institutions within the State University System.

Section 9: Amends s. 240.227, F.S., to authorize university presidents to enter into contracts for goods and services up to \$1,000,000, and to permit university presidents to adjust university property records and dispose of state-owned tangible personal property.

Present Situation:

Currently, presidents serve as the chief administrative officer of their respective universities. As the agency head, they are given broad authority to manage their institutions. They are subject to the governance authority of the BOR via rule and state law.

The state Comptroller has the authority to adjust property records of state agencies. In prior years, surplus property that was written off was sold and the generated revenue remained on campus. In 1995, however, this provision was modified and the revenue generated from the sale of surplus property now goes to the state and is expended as general revenue. The universities indicate that there is little incentive for the universities to aggressively market surplus property since the money does not remain on campus.

Effect of Proposed Changes:

The threshold for contracts the president may execute and approve without approval of the BOR would be raised from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. University presidents must still comply with the provisions of s. 287.055, F.S., for the procurement of professional services.

University presidents would be permitted to adjust property records and dispose of state owned tangible personal property in accordance with rules established by the BOR. The revenue gained from its sale would be retained by the university, and may be disbursed for the acquisition of property or operating expenditures.

Section 10: Amends s. 240.289, F.S., to permit credit card use by the universities.

Present Situation:

Under current law, state agencies must receive the total payment due for a fee, fine, or assessment. Credit card companies charge a certain percent-of-purchase fee for the use of the card. This user fee ranges anywhere from 2 to 6 percent depending on the type of card, ie., Visa, MasterCard, Discover, or American Express. At a business establishment, restaurant, etc., this fee is usually paid by the merchant (ultimately passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices). The merchant must pay the user fee to the credit card company for processing the billing to the banking institution extending the credit on the charge card. Due to the university being a state agency and the "merchant" in cases of tuition payments, they are not permitted to deduct the user fee from the money owed.

Current law permits agencies to charge a surcharge to cover user fees, but the two primary credit card companies, MasterCard and Visa, will not accept this arrangement.

STORAGE NAME: h0755.cu

DATE: March 15, 1998

PAGE 11

Their view is that it lowers the value of the credit card and places an undue financial burden on the cardholder.

In the past, universities have deposited tuition revenue in a one-day or extremely short term investment to cover the user fees charged by the credit card companies. After reviewing this procedure, the Treasurer considered interest generated on tuition to be state money and therefore this type of arrangement can no longer occur. Additionally, short term interest rates have declined, making this arrangement impractical in the immediate future.

Effect of Proposed Change:

Credit cards could be accepted for fee payment by the universities. The BOR has indicated that the universities will be required to cover the costs associated with credit card acceptance.

Section 11: Amends s. 243.151, F.S., to authorize universities to construct educational facilities on leased property.

Present Situation:

Currently, s. 235.055, F.S., permits the Board of Regents, under certain conditions, to construct educational facilities on leased property. The current law permits the Board of Regents to construct educational facilities on leased property where the lease is not less than 40 years. The BOR may enter into short term leases for the use of land owned by any person on which temporary or relocatable facilities are to be used.

Effect of Proposed Change:

The authority for the BOR to construct educational facilities on leased property, contained within s. 235.055, F.S., is moved to an existing section of law dealing with university lease agreements, s. 243.151, F.S.

Additional authority is provided to the Board of Regents to approve university requests to construct educational facilities on land that is owned by a direct-support organization or a governmental agency, if the university has acquired at least a 40 year lease on the property. The BOR may also approve a university to enter into a short term lease for the use of land or buildings upon which capital improvements may be made. If sufficient land is not available from governmental or Direct Support Organization (DSO) sources, they can acquire a short term lease from a private landowner or developer.

Section 12: Amends s. 287.012, F.S., to exclude the BOR and the SUS from the definition of "agency" as it pertains to part I of Chapter 287, F.S., relating to purchasing guidelines.

Present Situation:

Part I of Chapter 287, F.S., governs procurement by state agencies and establishes the powers, duties, and functions of the division of purchasing in the Department of Management Services relating to state agency procurement.

Section 287.012, F.S., defines "Agency" to mean any of the various state officers, departments, boards, commissions, divisions, bureaus, and councils and any other unit of organization, however designated, of the executive branch of state government.

Effect of Proposed Changes:

The BOR would be excluded from the definition of state agency for the general provisions contained in Part I of Chapter 287 as it relates to state agency procurement rules by the Department of Management services. This section of the bill conforms with the various other sections of the bill authorizing the BOR to establish purchasing guidelines by rule to govern SUS procurement practices.

Section 13: Repeals the following sections of Law:

Section 240.247, F.S.-- Salary Discrimination Based on Gender Study Act. The SUS equity accountability program provides for this type of reporting mechanism.

Section 240.4988(4), F.S.-- Rulemaking requirement regarding the Theodore R. And Vivian M. Johnson Scholarship Foundation and Trust Fund.

Section 287.017(3), F.S.-- The requirement that the SUS be subject to the rules adopted pursuant to the state purchasing categories. The deletion of this subsection will exempt the SUS from Department of Management Services' rules regarding statutorily established purchasing categories. According to the Board of Regents, it is their intent to still require the universities to use competitive bidding and thresholds pursuant to BOR rule. This is a conforming section of the bill to permit the BOR to establish its own purchasing program in rule.

Section 240.225, F.S.-- Permits the delegation of authority for purchasing from DMS to the State University System. Currently, the DMS can delegate the authority to manage purchasing in the State University System to the Board of Regents. The BOR contends that every time the law is revised regarding purchasing for state agencies, they must be delegated additional authority from DMS. There is sometimes confusion as to whether or not the change falls within the universities' delegated authority.

There was no indication from the DMS during the 1996 Legislative Session that there exists a problem with permitting the BOR to establish its own purchasing program by rule. This conforms the statutes to the changes made in sections 7, 9, and 12 of the bill.

Section 14. Amends s. 240.2475, F.S., to revise provisions relating to the SUS equity accountability program.

Present Situation:

The provisions of s.240.2475, F.S., relating to the State University System Equity Accountability program, require each university to develop a plan for increasing the number of women and minorities in senior-level administrative positions, the number in faculty positions, and the number granted tenure.

Each university must also submit an annual accountability report to the Board of Regents which shows the number of administrative positions in the faculty and

administrative and professional pay plans which were filled in the previous year. The provisions of s. 240.2475, F.S., outline specific information that must be contained in the report regarding the employees hired in those positions as well as candidates formally applying for tenure. The report must also include requirements for achieving tenure; gender and ethnic composition of the selection committees for each vacancy and the tenure review committees at each level of review; steps taken to develop a diverse pool of candidates for each vacancy; guidelines for ensuring equitable distribution of assignments to enhance tenure opportunities for women and minority faculty; guidelines for obtaining feedback on the annual progress toward achievement of the goals.

Achievement of annual and long-range hiring and promotional goals and objectives must be a factor in the evaluation of university presidents, deans, and chairpersons.

The statute also provides for an annual equity progress report to the Legislature.

In addition, s. 240.2475, F.S., prescribes a specific method to provide rewards to department managers who attain equity goals. Positions that becomes vacant in the faculty or administrative and professional pay plans are to be transferred into a pool to be allocated as rewards to departments that attain equity goals. The number of positions that must be transferred into the vacant position pool are capped at 10% of the total number of authorized positions for the department.

Staff of the Board of Regents have reported difficulty in implementing the provisions relating to the vacant position incentive pool, particularly with regard to small departments and the fact that universities no longer fund vacant lines. BOR staff also indicate that some of the specific reporting requirements and due dates are inconsistent with federal reporting requirements resulting in duplicative reporting demands on the universities.

Effect of Proposed Change:

Each university is required to maintain an annual equity plan for appropriate representation of women and minorities in senior-level administrative positions, within tenure-track faculty, and within faculty granted tenure. The plan must be maintained until adequate representation has been achieved.

The provisions of s. 240.2475, F.S., are amended to include definitions for the terms "appropriate representation" and "category".

Reporting requirements and the due date of the report are modified to be consistent with federal reporting requirements. The annual equity report to the chancellor and BOR includes a status update, an analysis, and a status report on selected personnel transactions. The status update provides an assessment of under representation in each category. The status report consists of current category employment representation, comparable national standards, an evaluation of representation, and annual goals to address under representation.

Universities must provide, annually, an explanation of goals not achieved and a plan for achievement of equity. The plan must include guidelines for ensuring balanced membership on selection committees and specific steps for developing a diverse pool of

candidates for each vacancy. The plan must also include a systematic process by which those responsible for hiring are provided information and are evaluate regarding their responsibilities.

The equity report must also include an analysis and assessment of the university's accomplishment of annual goals for increasing the representation of women and minorities in tenure-earning and senior-level administrative positions. The equity report must include the current rank, race, and gender of faculty eligible for tenure; provide certification that each eligible faculty member was apprized annually of progress toward tenure; a report on the dissemination of standards for achieving tenure; racial and gender composition of committees reviewing recommendations at each transaction level; and dissemination of guidelines for equitable distribution of assignments. the equity report must also include a summary of the evaluations of the university president, deans, and chairpersons in achieving the goals and objectives.

Provisions relating to the vacant position incentive pool are repealed. Each university must develop a budgetary incentive plan to support and ensure attainment of the goals. the plan must specify, at a minimum, how resources are to be allocated to support the achievement of goals and the implementation of strategies in a timely manner.

Finally, the annual appropriation by the Legislature (subject to available funding) in recognition of the attainment of equity goals and objectives is specifically directed to the Board of Regents for allocation to the universities.

Section 15. amends s. 240.3355, F.S., to revise provisions relating to the Community Colleges System equity accountability program.

Present Situation:

The provisions of s. 240.3355, F.S., require each community college to have a plan for increasing the number of women and minorities in senior level administrative positions, in ranked faculty positions, and in continuing-contract status. The plan must have specific measurable goals and objectives as well as specific strategies and a time line for accomplishing the goals and objectives.

Each community college president must submit an annual equity update to the Executive Director of the State Board of Community Colleges (SBCC). Specific contents of the report are prescribed in statute.

Effect of Proposed Change:

The plan required by s. 240.3355, F.S., must include comparable national standards and the goals and objectives must be based on meeting or exceeding the comparable national standards. The goals and objectives must be reviewed and recommended by the SBCC. The plan must be maintained until adequate representation has been achieved and maintained for at least 3 consecutive reporting years.

Reporting requirements and the due date of the annual plan and update are modified to be consistent with federal reporting requirements.

The plan must include an analysis and an assessment of the community college's attainment of its goals; a corrective plan for addressing under representation; a brief description of the process used to grant continuing-contract status; and, a brief description of the process used to apprise each eligible faculty member of the progress toward attainment of continuing-contract status.

A summary of the results of the evaluations of the community college president, provost, vice presidents, deans, and chairpersons in achieving the goals and objectives must be reported annually to the board of trustees. A summary of the results of the evaluation of the performance of the community college president in achieving the goals must be reported to the Executive Director of the State Board of Community Colleges, to the Legislature, and the SBOE.

Each community college must develop a budgetary incentive plan to support and ensure attainment of the goals. The plan must specify, at a minimum, how resources are to be allocated to support the achievement of goals and the implementation of strategies in a timely manner.

Finally, the annual appropriation by the Legislature (subject to available funding) in recognition of the attainment of equity goals and objectives is specifically directed to the State Board of Community Colleges for allocation to the community colleges.

Section 16. Provides an effective date.

III. FISCAL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

None.

2. Recurring Effects:

The revenue generated from the sale of surplus property is currently deposited into the General Revenue Fund. This bill provides that the revenue will be retained by each university, which will cause a corresponding decrease in the General Revenue Fund. From 7/96 to 12/96, the proceeds from the sale of surplus property generated approximately \$200,000 in revenues.

The bill enables the universities to accept credit card payment for tuition and fees. Universities will incur expenses associated with the credit card companies "percent-of-purchase" fee for the use of the card. In 1996, the Board of Regents indicated that if 25% of all students in the SUS take advantage of fee payment by credit card, the annual fees would be approximately \$1.2 million.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None.

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

None.

2. Recurring Effects:

None.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

None.

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

None.

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise and Employment Markets:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds.

STORAGE NAME: h0755.cu

DATE: March 15, 1998

PAGE 17

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

This bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

None.

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

None.

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:

Prepared by:

Legislative Research Director:

Scott Jenkins

Betty Tilton Ph.D.

AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS:

Prepared by:

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CARRIED OVER RESEARCH PREPARED BY COMMITTEE ON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:

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