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By the Committee on Higher Education Appropriations; and Senator Lynn

605-03215A-10 20101344c1 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to higher education; amending s. 295.02, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the use of funds for providing educational opportunities and benefits to dependent children or spouses of deceased or disabled veterans; amending s. 440.491, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the training and education of injured employees; providing that training and education services may be secured from additional providers under certain circumstances; amending s. 1000.04, F.S.; revising provisions relating to public postsecondary educational institutions to include charter technical career centers and career centers operated by a school district; deleting a reference to workforce education; amending s. 1001.74, F.S.; revising the powers and duties of university boards of trustees relating to a university's contracting authority; amending s. 1004.085, F.S.; revising provisions relating to textbook affordability and the policies, procedures, and guidelines adopted by the State Board of Education and the Board of Governors; requiring policies that encourage the use of open-access textbooks; amending s. 1004.091, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the duties of the Florida Distance Learning Consortium; delaying provisions that require the consortium to develop a plan for implementing an online registration process for undergraduate students to enroll in a course listed in the Florida Higher Education Distance

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Learning Catalog; requiring that such plan address specified policy areas; amending s. 1009.21, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the determination of resident status for tuition purposes to include charter technical career centers and career centers operated by school districts; revising definitions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 1009.22, F.S.; revising provisions relating to workforce education postsecondary student fees; providing that enrollments in continuing workforce education course may not be counted for purposes of funding full-time equivalent enrollment; creating s. 1006.72, F.S.; providing legislative findings regarding the licensing of electronic library resources; requiring that the library staff of state universities, colleges, school districts, and public libraries implement an annual process identifying electronic library resources for specified core categories; amending s. 1009.24, F.S.; revising provisions relating to state university student fees; authorizing the University of Florida to implement the tuition differential as a block tuition set at a specified number of hours for certain students; amending s. 1009.53, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program; requiring that students submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, along with a valid expected family contribution, in order to be eligible for the scholarship award; amending s.

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1009.531, F.S.; revising the renewal period during which a student is eligible to receive the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship award after high school graduation; requiring that the State Board of Education base the eligibility of students to receive a Florida Academic Scholars award on SAT percentile ranks; amending s. 1009.532, F.S.; specifying circumstances under which a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship award may be renewed following its nonrenewal due to insufficient grades; reducing the maximum number of credit hours for which certain students may receive a scholarship award; amending s. 1009.534, F.S., relating to the Florida Academic Scholars award; removing a obsolete provision; removing the scheduled expiration of provisions requiring that the amount of the award be specified in the General Appropriations Act; creating s. 1009.5341, F.S.; providing that recipients of the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship award may use the unused portion of their award toward graduate study; providing certain limitations; amending s. 1009.535, F.S.; removing the scheduled expiration of provisions requiring that the amount of the Florida Medallion Scholar award be specified in the General Appropriations Act; amending s. 1009.536, F.S.; reducing the maximum number of credit hours that certain students may earn under the Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award; removing the scheduled expiration of provisions requiring that the amount of

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the award be specified in the General Appropriations Act; repealing s. 1009.5385, F.S., relating to criteria for the use of certain scholarship funds by children of deceased or disabled veterans; amending s. 1009.72, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant Program; removing provisions that provide for funds appropriated by the Legislature for the program to be deposited into the State Student Financial Assistance Trust Fund; requiring that funds deposited into such trust fund be invested; authorizing the Legislature to appropriate funds from the General Revenue Fund; amending s. 1009.73, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the Mary McLeod Bethune Scholarship Program; removing provisions that provide for funds appropriated by the Legislature for the program to be deposited into the State Student Financial Assistance Trust Fund; requiring that funds deposited into such trust fund be invested; authorizing the Legislature to appropriate funds from the General Revenue Fund; amending s. 1010.62, F.S.; defining the term "auxiliary enterprise" for purposes of capital outlay projects financed pursuant to the State Bond Act; amending s. 1010.87, F.S., relating to the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund within the Department of Education; providing for the reversion of certain funds at the end of the fiscal year; amending s. 1011.80, F.S.; revising provisions relating to funds for the operation of workforce

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education programs; requiring that expenditure for such programs be supported by fees; providing that enrollment in continuing workforce education courses may not be counted for purposes of funding full-time equivalent enrollment; creating s. 1012.885, F.S.; providing definitions; providing a limitation on the compensation paid to community college presidents; providing exceptions; requiring that the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability conduct a review of public school adult workforce education programs and community college and state college workforce education programs; requiring that the results of such review be submitted to the Legislature by a specified date; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 295.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

295.02 Use of funds; age, etc.-

(1) Sums appropriated and expended to carry out the provisions of s. 295.01(1) shall be used to pay an award equal to the amount of tuition and required registration fees as defined by the department or an amount specified in the General Appropriations Act tuition and registration fees, board, and room rent and to buy books and supplies for the children or spouses of deceased or disabled veterans or servicemembers, as defined and limited in s. 295.01, s. 295.016, s. 295.017, s.

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295.018, s. 295.0185, <u>s. 295.019</u>, or s. 295.0195, or of parents classified as prisoners of war or missing in action, as defined and limited in s. 295.015, who are between the ages of 16 and 22 years and who are in attendance at <u>an eligible postsecondary education a state-supported institution as defined in s. 295.04 of higher learning, including a community college or career center. Any child having entered upon a course of training or education under the provisions of this chapter, consisting of a course of not more than 4 years, and arriving at the age of 22 years before the completion of such course may continue the course and receive all benefits of the provisions of this chapter until the course is completed.</u>

- (2) Sums appropriated and expended to carry out the provisions of s. 295.01(2) shall be used to pay tuition and registration fees, board, and room rent and to buy books and supplies for the spouses of deceased or disabled veterans or servicemembers, as defined and limited in s. 295.01, who are enrolled at an eligible postsecondary education a state—supported institution as defined in s. 295.04 of higher learning, including a community college or career center.
- (3) Notwithstanding the benefits-disbursement provision in s. 295.04, such funds shall be applicable for up to 110 percent of the number of required credit hours of an initial baccalaureate degree or certificate program for which the student spouse is enrolled.
- $\underline{(4)}$ (3) The Department of Education shall administer this educational program subject to regulations of the department.
- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 440.491, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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440.491 Reemployment of injured workers; rehabilitation.

- (6) TRAINING AND EDUCATION. -
- (a) Upon referral of an injured employee by the carrier, or upon the request of an injured employee, the department shall conduct a training and education screening to determine whether it should refer the employee for a vocational evaluation and, if appropriate, approve training and education or other vocational services for the employee. The department may not approve formal training and education programs unless it determines, after consideration of the reemployment assessment, pertinent reemployment status reviews or reports, and such other relevant factors as it prescribes by rule, that the reemployment plan is likely to result in return to suitable gainful employment. The department is authorized to expend moneys from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund, established by s. 440.50, to secure appropriate training and education at a Florida public community college as designated in s. 1000.21(3) or at a career center established under s. 1001.44, or to secure other vocational services when necessary to satisfy the recommendation of a vocational evaluator. As used in this paragraph, "appropriate training and education" includes securing a general education diploma (GED), if necessary. The department shall establish training and education standards pertaining to employee eligibility, course curricula and duration, and associated costs. For purposes of this subsection, training and education services may be secured from additional providers if:
- 1. The injured employee currently holds an associate degree and requests to earn a bachelor's degree not offered by a

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Florida public college located within 50 miles from his or her customary residence;

- 2. The injured employee's enrollment in an education or training program in a Florida public college or career center would be significantly delayed; or
- 3. The most appropriate training and education program is available only through a provider other than a Florida public college or career center or at a Florida public college or career center located more than 50 miles away from the injured employee's customary residence.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 1000.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1000.04 Components for the delivery of public education within the Florida K-20 education system.—Florida's K-20 education system provides for the delivery of public education through publicly supported and controlled K-12 schools, community colleges, state universities and other postsecondary educational institutions, other educational institutions, and other educational services as provided or authorized by the Constitution and laws of the state.

(2) PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Public postsecondary educational institutions include <u>charter technical</u> <u>career centers; career centers operated by a school district</u> <u>workforce education;</u> community colleges; colleges; state universities; and all other state-supported postsecondary educational institutions that are authorized and established by law.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1001.74, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1001.74 Powers and duties of university boards of trustees.—

- (2) POWERS AND DUTIES RELATING TO ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES.—
- (a) Each board of trustees constitutes the contracting agent of the university. Each university shall comply with the provisions of s. 287.055 for the procurement of professional services and may approve and execute all contracts for planning, construction, and equipment. For the purpose of a university's contracting authority, a "continuing contract" for professional services under the provisions of s. 287.055 is one in which construction costs do not exceed $\frac{$2$}{$1$}$ million or the fee for study activity does not exceed $\frac{$200,000}{$100,000}$. Contracts executed pursuant to this paragraph are subject to the requirements of s. 1010.62.

Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 1004.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1004.085 Textbook affordability.-

- (4) By March 1, 2009, The State Board of Education and the Board of Governors each shall adopt policies, procedures, and guidelines for implementation by community colleges and state universities, respectively, that further efforts to minimize the cost of textbooks for students attending such institutions while maintaining the quality of education and academic freedom. The policies, procedures, and guidelines shall provide for the following:
- (a) That textbook adoptions are made with sufficient lead time to bookstores so as to confirm availability of the requested materials and, where possible, ensure maximum

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262 availability of used books.

- (b) That, in the textbook adoption process, the intent to use all items ordered, particularly each individual item sold as part of a bundled package, is confirmed by the course instructor or the academic department offering the course before the adoption is finalized.
- (c) That a course instructor or the academic department offering the course determines, before a textbook is adopted, the extent to which a new edition differs significantly and substantively from earlier versions and the value of changing to a new edition or the extent to which an open-access textbook may exist and be used.
- (d) That the establishment of policies shall address the availability of required textbooks to students otherwise unable to afford the cost, including consideration of the extent to which an open-access textbook may be used.
- (e) That encourages course instructors and academic departments to participate in the development, adaptation, and review of open-access textbooks, in particular, open-access textbooks for high-demand general education courses.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1004.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1004.091 Florida Distance Learning Consortium.

- (2) The Florida Distance Learning Consortium shall:
- (b) Develop, in consultation with the Florida College System and the State University System, a plan to be submitted to the Board of Governors, the State Board of Education, the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than December March 1, 2010,

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for implementing. The plan must address the implementation of a streamlined, automated, online registration process for undergraduate students who have been admitted to a public postsecondary educational institution and who wish to enroll in a course listed in the Florida Higher Education Distance Learning Catalog, including courses offered by an institution that is not the student's degree-granting or home institution. The plan must describe how such a registration process can be implemented by the 2011-2012 academic year as an alternative to the standard registration process of each institution. The plan must also address:

- 1. Fiscal and substantive policy changes needed to address administrative, academic, and programmatic policies and procedures. Policy areas that the plan must address include, but need not be limited to, student financial aid issues, variations in fees, admission and readmission, registration-prioritization issues, transfer of credit, and graduation requirements, with specific attention given to creating recommended guidelines that address students who attend more than one institution in pursuit of a degree.
- 2. A method for the expedited transfer of distance learning course credit awarded by an institution offering a distance learning course to a student's degree-granting or home institution upon the student's successful completion of the distance learning course.
- 3. Compliance with applicable technology security standards and guidelines to ensure the secure transmission of student information.
 - Section 7. Section 1009.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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320 read:

1009.21 Determination of resident status for tuition purposes.—Students shall be classified as residents or nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition in charter technical centers, career centers operated by school districts, community colleges, and state universities.

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Dependent child" means any person, whether or not living with his or her parent, who is eligible to be claimed by his or her parent as a dependent under the federal income tax code.
- (b) "Initial enrollment" means the first day of class at an institution of higher education.
- (c) "Institution of higher education" means any <u>charter</u> technical career center as defined in s. 1002.34, career center operated by a school district as defined in s. 1001.44, community college as defined in s. 1000.21(3), or state university as defined in s. 1000.21(6).
- (d) "Legal resident" or "resident" means a person who has maintained his or her residence in this state for the preceding year, has purchased a home which is occupied by him or her as his or her residence, or has established a domicile in this state pursuant to s. 222.17.
- (e) "Nonresident for tuition purposes" means a person who does not qualify for the in-state tuition rate.
- (f) "Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent or legal quardian of a dependent child.
- (g) "Resident for tuition purposes" means a person who qualifies as provided in this section for the in-state tuition

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349 rate.

- (2) (a) To qualify as a resident for tuition purposes:
- 1. A person or, if that person is a dependent child, his or her parent or parents must have established legal residence in this state and must have maintained legal residence in this state for at least 12 consecutive months immediately prior to his or her initial enrollment in an institution of higher education.
- 2. Every applicant for admission to an institution of higher education shall be required to make a statement as to his or her length of residence in the state and, further, shall establish that his or her presence or, if the applicant is a dependent child, the presence of his or her parent or parents in the state currently is, and during the requisite 12-month qualifying period was, for the purpose of maintaining a bona fide domicile, rather than for the purpose of maintaining a mere temporary residence or abode incident to enrollment in an institution of higher education.
- (b) However, with respect to a dependent child living with an adult relative other than the child's parent, such child may qualify as a resident for tuition purposes if the adult relative is a legal resident who has maintained legal residence in this state for at least 12 consecutive months immediately prior to the child's initial enrollment in an institution of higher education, provided the child has resided continuously with such relative for the 5 years immediately prior to the child's initial enrollment in an institution of higher education, during which time the adult relative has exercised day-to-day care, supervision, and control of the child.

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(c) The legal residence of a dependent child whose parents are divorced, separated, or otherwise living apart will be deemed to be this state if either parent is a legal resident of this state, regardless of which parent is entitled to claim, and does in fact claim, the minor as a dependent pursuant to federal individual income tax provisions.

- (3) (a) An individual shall not be classified as a resident for tuition purposes and, thus, shall not be eligible to receive the in-state tuition rate until he or she has provided such evidence related to legal residence and its duration or, if that individual is a dependent child, evidence of his or her parent's legal residence and its duration, as may be required by law and by officials of the institution of higher education from which he or she seeks the in-state tuition rate.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, evidence of legal residence and its duration shall include clear and convincing documentation that residency in this state was for a minimum of 12 consecutive months prior to a student's initial enrollment in an institution of higher education.
- (c) Each institution of higher education shall affirmatively determine that an applicant who has been granted admission to that institution as a Florida resident meets the residency requirements of this section at the time of initial enrollment. The residency determination must be documented by the submission of written or electronic verification that includes two or more of the documents identified in this paragraph. No single piece of evidence shall be conclusive.
- 1. The documents must include at least one of the following:

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- a. A Florida voter's registration card.
- b. A Florida driver's license.
- c. A State of Florida identification card.
- d. A Florida vehicle registration.
- e. Proof of a permanent home in Florida which is occupied as a primary residence by the individual or by the individual's parent if the individual is a dependent child.
 - f. Proof of a homestead exemption in Florida.
- g. Transcripts from a Florida high school for multiple years if the Florida high school diploma or GED was earned within the last 12 months.
- h. Proof of permanent full-time employment in Florida for at least 30 hours per week for a 12-month period.
 - 2. The documents may include one or more of the following:
 - a. A declaration of domicile in Florida.
 - b. A Florida professional or occupational license.
 - c. Florida incorporation.
 - d. A document evidencing family ties in Florida.
- e. Proof of membership in a Florida-based charitable or professional organization.
- f. Any other documentation that supports the student's request for resident status, including, but not limited to, utility bills and proof of 12 consecutive months of payments; a lease agreement and proof of 12 consecutive months of payments; or an official state, federal, or court document evidencing legal ties to Florida.
- (4) With respect to a dependent child, the legal residence of the dependent child's parent or parents is prima facie evidence of the dependent child's legal residence, which

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evidence may be reinforced or rebutted, relative to the age and general circumstances of the dependent child, by the other evidence of legal residence required of or presented by the dependent child. However, the legal residence of a dependent child's parent or parents who are domiciled outside this state is not prima facie evidence of the dependent child's legal residence if that dependent child has lived in this state for 5 consecutive years prior to enrolling or reregistering at the institution of higher education at which resident status for tuition purposes is sought.

- (5) In making a domiciliary determination related to the classification of a person as a resident or nonresident for tuition purposes, the domicile of a married person, irrespective of sex, shall be determined, as in the case of an unmarried person, by reference to all relevant evidence of domiciliary intent. For the purposes of this section:
- (a) A person shall not be precluded from establishing or maintaining legal residence in this state and subsequently qualifying or continuing to qualify as a resident for tuition purposes solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled outside this state, even when that person's spouse continues to be domiciled outside of this state, provided such person maintains his or her legal residence in this state.
- (b) A person shall not be deemed to have established or maintained a legal residence in this state and subsequently to have qualified or continued to qualify as a resident for tuition purposes solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled in this state.
 - (c) In determining the domicile of a married person,

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irrespective of sex, the fact of the marriage and the place of domicile of such person's spouse shall be deemed relevant evidence to be considered in ascertaining domiciliary intent.

- (6) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who is classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes may become eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes if that person or, if that person is a dependent child, his or her parent presents clear and convincing documentation that supports permanent legal residency in this state for at least 12 consecutive months rather than temporary residency for the purpose of pursuing an education, such as documentation of full-time permanent employment for the prior 12 months or the purchase of a home in this state and residence therein for the prior 12 months while not enrolled in an institution of higher education.
- (b) If a person who is a dependent child and his or her parent move to this state while such child is a high school student and the child graduates from a high school in this state, the child may become eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes when the parent submits evidence that the parent qualifies for permanent residency.
- (c) If a person who is a dependent child and his or her parent move to this state after such child graduates from high school, the child may become eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes after the parent submits evidence that he or she has established legal residence in the state and has maintained legal residence in the state for at least 12 consecutive months.
 - (d) A person who is classified as a nonresident for tuition

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purposes and who marries a legal resident of the state or marries a person who becomes a legal resident of the state may, upon becoming a legal resident of the state, become eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes upon submitting evidence of his or her own legal residency in the state, evidence of his or her marriage to a person who is a legal resident of the state, and evidence of the spouse's legal residence in the state for at least 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the application for reclassification.

- (7) A person shall not lose his or her resident status for tuition purposes solely by reason of serving, or, if such person is a dependent child, by reason of his or her parent's or parents' serving, in the Armed Forces outside this state.
- (8) A person who has been properly classified as a resident for tuition purposes but who, while enrolled in an institution of higher education in this state, loses his or her resident tuition status because the person or, if he or she is a dependent child, the person's parent or parents establish domicile or legal residence elsewhere shall continue to enjoy the in-state tuition rate for a statutory grace period, which period shall be measured from the date on which the circumstances arose that culminated in the loss of resident tuition status and shall continue for 12 months. However, if the 12-month grace period ends during a semester or academic term for which such former resident is enrolled, such grace period shall be extended to the end of that semester or academic term.
- (9) Any person who ceases to be enrolled at or who graduates from an institution of higher education while classified as a resident for tuition purposes and who

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subsequently abandons his or her domicile in this state shall be permitted to reenroll at an institution of higher education in this state as a resident for tuition purposes without the necessity of meeting the 12-month durational requirement of this section if that person has reestablished his or her domicile in this state within 12 months of such abandonment and continuously maintains the reestablished domicile during the period of enrollment. The benefit of this subsection shall not be accorded more than once to any one person.

- (10) The following persons shall be classified as residents for tuition purposes:
- (a) Active duty members of the Armed Services of the United States residing or stationed in this state, their spouses, and dependent children, and active drilling members of the Florida National Guard.
- (b) Active duty members of the Armed Services of the United States and their spouses and dependents attending a public community college or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed, if such military establishment is within a county contiguous to Florida.
- (c) United States citizens living on the Isthmus of Panama, who have completed 12 consecutive months of college work at the Florida State University Panama Canal Branch, and their spouses and dependent children.
- (d) Full-time instructional and administrative personnel employed by state public schools and institutions of higher education and their spouses and dependent children.
- (e) Students from Latin America and the Caribbean who receive scholarships from the federal or state government. Any

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student classified pursuant to this paragraph shall attend, on a full-time basis, a Florida institution of higher education.

- (f) Southern Regional Education Board's Academic Common
 Market graduate students attending Florida's state universities.
- (g) Full-time employees of state agencies or political subdivisions of the state when the student fees are paid by the state agency or political subdivision for the purpose of jobrelated law enforcement or corrections training.
- (h) McKnight Doctoral Fellows and Finalists who are United States citizens.
- (i) United States citizens living outside the United States who are teaching at a Department of Defense Dependent School or in an American International School and who enroll in a graduate level education program which leads to a Florida teaching certificate.
- (j) Active duty members of the Canadian military residing or stationed in this state under the North American Air Defense (NORAD) agreement, and their spouses and dependent children, attending a community college or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed.
- (k) Active duty members of a foreign nation's military who are serving as liaison officers and are residing or stationed in this state, and their spouses and dependent children, attending a community college or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where the foreign liaison officer is stationed.
- (11) Each institution of higher education shall establish a residency appeal committee comprised of at least three members to consider student appeals of residency determinations, in

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accordance with the institution's official appeal process. The residency appeal committee must render to the student the final residency determination in writing. The institution must advise the student of the reasons for the determination.

(12) The State Board of Education and the Board of Governors shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 1009.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1009.22 Workforce education postsecondary student fees.—
(3)

(b) Fees for continuing workforce education shall be locally determined by the district school board or community college board. However, at least 50 percent of the Expenditures for the continuing workforce education program provided by the community college or school district must be <u>fully supported by derived from fees</u>. Enrollments in continuing workforce education courses may not be counted for purposes of funding full-time equivalent enrollment.

Section 9. Section 1006.72, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1006.72 Licensing electronic library resources.—The
Legislature finds that the most cost-efficient and costeffective means of licensing electronic library resources
requires that state universities and colleges collaborate with
school districts and public libraries in the identification and
acquisition of resources needed by more than one sector. The
appropriate library staff from the state universities, colleges,
school districts, and public libraries shall implement an annual
process that identifies the electronic library resources for

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each of the core categories established in this section. To the extent possible, the Florida Center for Library Automation, the College Center for Library Automation, and the Division of Library and Information Services within the Department of State shall jointly coordinate this annual process.

- (1) STATEWIDE CORE CATEGORY.—For purposes of licensing electronic library resources of the Florida Electronic Library, library representatives from the public libraries, school districts, colleges, and state universities shall identify those resources that comprise the statewide core that will be available to all students, teachers, and residents of the state.
- (2) POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION CORE CATEGORY.—From funds appropriated to the Florida Center for Library Automation and the College Center for Library Automation for licensing the electronic library resources required by both systems, state university and college library staff shall identify the postsecondary education core that shall be available to all postsecondary students.
- (3) FOUR-YEAR DEGREE CORE CATEGORY.—From funds appropriated to the Florida Center for Library Automation for licensing electronic library resources beyond the postsecondary education core, state university library staff, in consultation with applicable college library staff, shall identify those resources that comprise the 4-year degree core that shall be available to all 4-year degree-seeking students in the college and state university systems. The Florida Center for Library Automation shall include in the negotiated pricing model any college interested in licensing resources.
 - (4) TWO-YEAR DEGREE CORE CATEGORY.—From funds appropriated

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to the College Center for Library Automation for licensing electronic library resources beyond the postsecondary education core, college library staff shall identify those resources that comprise the college core that shall be available to all college students. The College Center for Library Automation shall include in the negotiated pricing model any state university interested in licensing a resource.

Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (16) of section 1009.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1009.24 State university student fees.-

- (16) Each university board of trustees may establish a tuition differential for undergraduate courses upon receipt of approval from the Board of Governors. The tuition differential shall promote improvements in the quality of undergraduate education and shall provide financial aid to undergraduate students who exhibit financial need.
- (b) Each tuition differential is subject to the following conditions:
- 1. The tuition differential may be assessed on one or more undergraduate courses or on all undergraduate courses at a state university.
- 2. The tuition differential may vary by course or courses, campus or center location, and by institution. Each university board of trustees shall strive to maintain and increase enrollment in degree programs related to math, science, high technology, and other state or regional high-need fields when establishing tuition differentials by course.
- 3. The tuition differential may be implemented by the University of Florida as a block tuition set at 15 hours for

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students registered for 11 to 19 hours.

- 4.3. For each state university that has total research and development expenditures for all fields of at least \$100 million per year as reported annually to the National Science Foundation, the aggregate sum of tuition and the tuition differential may not be increased by more than 15 percent of the total charged for the aggregate sum of these fees in the preceding fiscal year. For each state university that has total research and development expenditures for all fields of less than \$100 million per year as reported annually to the National Science Foundation, the aggregate sum of tuition and the tuition differential may not be increased by more than 15 percent of the total charged for the aggregate sum of these fees in the preceding fiscal year.
- 5.4. The aggregate sum of undergraduate tuition and fees per credit hour, including the tuition differential, may not exceed the national average of undergraduate tuition and fees at 4-year degree-granting public postsecondary educational institutions.
- $\underline{6.5.}$ The tuition differential may not be calculated as a part of the scholarship programs established in ss. 1009.53-1009.538.
- 7.6. Beneficiaries having prepaid tuition contracts pursuant to s. 1009.98(2)(b) which were in effect on July 1, 2007, and which remain in effect, are exempt from the payment of the tuition differential.
- 8.7. The tuition differential may not be charged to any student who was in attendance at the university before July 1, 2007, and who maintains continuous enrollment.

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9.8. The tuition differential may be waived by the university for students who meet the eligibility requirements for the Florida public student assistance grant established in s. 1009.50.

10.9. Subject to approval by the Board of Governors, the tuition differential authorized pursuant to this subsection may take effect with the 2009 fall term.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 1009.53, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1009.53 Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program.-

(3) The Department of Education shall administer the Bright Futures Scholarship Program according to rules and procedures established by the State Board of Education. A single state application must be sufficient for a student to apply for any of the three types of awards. In addition, all students, in order to become eligible each year for a Bright Futures Scholarship award, must submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, along with a valid expected family contribution. The department must advertise the availability of the scholarship program and must notify students, teachers, parents, guidance counselors, and principals or other relevant school administrators of the criteria and application procedures. The department must begin this process of notification no later than January 1 of each year.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 1009.531, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

1009.531 Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program; student eligibility requirements for initial awards.—

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(2) A student is eligible to accept an initial award for 3 years following high school graduation and to accept a renewal award for 4 7 years following high school graduation. A student who applies for an award by high school graduation and who meets all other eligibility requirements, but who does not accept his or her award, may reapply during subsequent application periods up to 3 years after high school graduation. For a student who enlists in the United States Armed Forces immediately after completion of high school, the 3-year eligibility period for his or her initial award shall begin upon the date of separation from active duty. For a student who is receiving a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship and discontinues his or her education to enlist in the United States Armed Forces, the remainder of his or her 4-year 7-year renewal period shall commence upon the date of separation from active duty.

- (6) (a) The State Board of Education shall identify from the 2009 SAT Percentile Ranks the examination score required for a student to be eligible for a Florida Academic Scholars award pursuant to s. 1009.534, as follows:
- 1. For high school students graduating in the 2012-2013 academic year, the student must earn the 88th SAT percentile rank score of 1280 and a concordant ACT score of 28.
- 2. For high school students graduating in the 2013-2014 academic year and thereafter, the student must earn the 89th SAT percentile rank score of 1290 and a concordant ACT score of 29.
- (b) The State Board of Education shall identify from the 2009 SAT Percentile Ranks the examination score required for a student to be eligible for a Florida Medallion Scholars award pursuant to s. 1009.535, as follows:

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1. For high school students graduating in 2011-2012 academic year, the student must earn the 44th SAT percentile rank score of 980 and a concordant ACT score of 21.

- 2. For high school students graduating in 2012-2013 academic year, the student must earn the 50th SAT percentile rank score of 1020 and a concordant ACT score of 22.
- 3. For high school students graduating in 2013-2014 academic year and thereafter, the student must earn the 56th SAT percentile rank score of 1050 and a concordant ACT score of 23.
- (c) If the percentile ranks in paragraphs (a) and (b) do not exactly correspond to an SAT score then the next highest percentile rank shall be used.

Section 13. Section 1009.532, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1009.532 Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program; student eligibility requirements for renewal awards.—

- (1) To be eligible to renew a scholarship from any of the three types of scholarships under the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program, a student must:
- (a) Effective for students funded in the 2009-2010 academic year and thereafter, earn at least 24 semester credit hours or the equivalent in the last academic year in which the student earned a scholarship if the student was enrolled full time, or a prorated number of credit hours as determined by the Department of Education if the student was enrolled less than full time for any part of the academic year. If a student fails to earn the minimum number of hours required to renew the scholarship, the student shall lose his or her eligibility for renewal for a period equivalent to 1 academic year. Such student is eligible

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to restore the award the following academic year if the student earns the hours for which he or she was enrolled at the level defined by the department and meets the grade point average for renewal. A student is eligible for such restoration one time. The department shall notify eligible recipients of the provisions of this paragraph. Each institution shall notify award recipients of the provisions of this paragraph during the registration process.

- (b) Maintain the cumulative grade point average required by the scholarship program, except that:
- 1. If a recipient's grades fall beneath the average required to renew a Florida Academic Scholarship, but are sufficient to renew a Florida Medallion Scholarship or a Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholarship, the Department of Education may grant a renewal from one of those other scholarship programs, if the student meets the renewal eligibility requirements; or
- 2. For students funded prior to the 2010-2011 academic term, if, at any time during the eligibility period, a student's grades are insufficient to renew the scholarship, the student may restore eligibility by improving the grade point average to the required level. A student is eligible for such a restoration one time. The Legislature encourages education institutions to assist students to calculate whether or not it is possible to raise the grade point average during the summer term. If the institution determines that it is possible, the education institution may so inform the department, which may—reserve the student's award if funds are available. The renewal, however, must not be granted until the student achieves the required

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cumulative grade point average. If the summer term is not sufficient to raise the grade point average to the required renewal level, the student's next opportunity for renewal is the fall semester of the following academic year. ; or

- (c) Effective for students initially funded in the 2010-2011 academic term and thereafter, if a scholarship is not renewed because of insufficient grades, the scholarship shall be renewed only for the following reasons:
- 1. The student failed to meet state academic progress requirements due to verifiable illness or other emergencies and may be granted an exception from the academic requirements. Such students shall make a written appeal to the institution. The appeal shall include a description and verification of the circumstances. Verification of illness or other emergencies may include, but need not be limited to, a physician's statement or written statement of a parent or college official. The institution shall recommend exceptions along with necessary documentation to the department. The department may accept or deny such recommendations for exception from the institution; or
- 2.3. If a student is receiving a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship, is a servicemember of the Florida National Guard or United States Reserves while attending a postsecondary institution, is called to active duty or state active duty, as defined in s. 250.01, prior to completing his or her degree, and meets all other requirements for the scholarship, the student shall be eligible to continue the scholarship for 2 years after completing active duty or state active duty.
- (d) (e) Reimburse or make satisfactory arrangements to reimburse the institution for the award amount received for

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courses dropped after the end of the drop and add period or courses from which the student withdraws after the end of the drop and add period unless the student has received an exception pursuant to s. 1009.53(11).

(2) A student who is enrolled in a program that terminates in an associate degree or a baccalaureate degree may receive an award for a maximum of 110 percent of the number of credit hours required to complete the program. A student who is enrolled in a program that terminates in a career certificate may receive an award for a maximum of 110 percent of the credit hours or clock hours required to complete the program up to 90 credit hours. However, for a student who is initially funded in the 2010-2011 academic term and thereafter, the student may receive an award for a maximum of 100 percent of the number of credit hours required to complete an associate degree or a baccalaureate degree program, or the student may receive an award for a maximum of 100 percent of the credit hours or clock hours required to complete up to 90 credit hours of a program that terminates in a career certificate. A student who transfers from one of these program levels to another becomes eligible for the higher of the two credit hour limits.

Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 1009.534, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1009.534 Florida Academic Scholars award.-

(5) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (4), a Florida Academic Scholar is eligible for an award equal to the amount specified in the General Appropriations Act for the 2009-2010 academic year. This subsection expires July 1, 2010.

Section 15. Section 1009.5341, Florida Statutes, is created

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871 to read:

1009.5341 Florida Bright Futures Scholarships for graduate study.—Bright Futures Scholarship recipients who graduate with a baccalaureate degree in seven semesters or fewer and wish to pursue graduate study may apply the unused portion of their academic or medallion scholarship award toward one semester of graduate study, not to exceed 15 semester hours. A baccalaureate degree may include, but is not limited to, college credits earned through dual enrollment, SAT, and ACT examinations.

Section 16. Subsection (4) of section 1009.535, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1009.535 Florida Medallion Scholars award.-

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a Florida Medallion Scholar is eligible for an award equal to the amount specified in the General Appropriations Act for the 2009-2010 academic year. This subsection expires July 1, 2010.

Section 17. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 1009.536, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1009.536 Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award.—The Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award is created within the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program to recognize and reward academic achievement and career preparation by high school students who wish to continue their education.

(4) A student may earn a Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholarship for 110 percent of the number of credit hours required to complete the program, up to 90 credit hours or the equivalent. However, for a student who is initially funded in the 2010-2011 academic term and thereafter, the student may earn a Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholarship for 100 percent of

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the number of credit hours required to complete the program, up to 90 credit hours or the equivalent.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholar is eligible for an award equal to the amount specified in the General Appropriations Act for the 2009-2010 academic year. This subsection expires July 1, 2010.

Section 18. <u>Section 1009.5385</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 19. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 1009.72, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1009.72 Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant Program. -

- (2) Funds appropriated by the Legislature for the program shall be deposited in the State Student Financial Assistance
 Trust Fund. The Chief Financial Officer shall authorize expenditures from the trust fund upon receipt of vouchers approved by the Department of Education. All moneys collected from private sources for the purposes of this section shall be deposited into the State Student Financial Assistance Trust Fund. Any balance in the trust fund at the end of any fiscal year which that has been allocated to the program shall remain therein and shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the program. All funds deposited into the trust fund for the program shall be invested pursuant to s. 17.61. Interest income accruing to that portion of the funds which are allocated to the program in the trust fund and not matched shall increase the total funds available for the program.
- (3) The Legislature <u>may appropriate funds</u> shall designate funds to be transferred to the trust fund for the program from the General Revenue Fund. Such funds shall be divided into

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challenge grants to be administered by the Department of Education. All appropriated funds deposited into the trust fund for the program shall be invested pursuant to the provisions of s. 17.61. Interest income accruing to that portion of the funds that are allocated to the program in the trust fund and not matched shall increase the total funds available for the program.

(4) The <u>amounts</u> amount appropriated to the trust fund for the program shall be allocated by the department on the basis of one \$5,000 challenge grant for each \$2,500 raised from private sources. Matching funds shall be generated through contributions made after July 1, 1986, and pledged for the purposes of this section. Pledged contributions shall not be eligible for matching prior to the actual collection of the total funds.

Section 20. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 1009.73, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1009.73 Mary McLeod Bethune Scholarship Program.-

shall be deposited in the State Student Financial Assistance
Trust Fund. The Chief Financial Officer shall authorize
expenditures from the trust fund upon receipt of vouchers
approved by the Department of Education. The Department of
Education shall receive all moneys collected from private
sources for the purposes of this section and shall deposit such
moneys into the State Student Financial Assistance Trust Fund.
Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 216.301 and pursuant to s.
216.351, any balance in the trust fund at the end of any fiscal
year which that has been allocated to the program shall remain
in the trust fund and shall be available for carrying out the

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purposes of the program. All moneys deposited into the trust fund for the program shall be invested pursuant to s. 17.61.

Interest income accruing to that portion of the funds which are allocated to the program in the trust fund and not matched shall increase the total funds available for the program.

- (3) The Legislature <u>may appropriate funds</u> shall appropriate moneys to the trust fund for the program from the General Revenue Fund. Such moneys shall be applied to scholarships to be administered by the Department of Education. All moneys deposited into the trust fund for the program shall be invested pursuant to the provisions of s. 17.61. Interest income accruing to the program shall be expended to increase the total moneys available for scholarships.
- (4) The moneys in the trust fund for the program shall be allocated by the department among the institutions of higher education listed in subsection (1) on the basis of one \$2,000 challenge grant for each \$1,000 raised from private sources. Matching funds shall be generated through contributions made after July 1, 1990, and pledged for the purposes of this section. Pledged contributions shall not be eligible for matching prior to the actual collection of the total funds. The department shall allocate to each of those institutions a proportionate share of the contributions received on behalf of those institutions and a share of the appropriations and matching funds generated by such institution.

Section 21. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of section 1010.62, Florida Statutes, to read:

1010.62 Revenue bonds and debt.-

(1) As used in this section, the term:

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(e) "Auxiliary enterprise" means any activity defined in s. 1011.47(1) and performed by a university or a direct-support organization.

Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 1010.87, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1010.87 Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund within the Department of Education.—

Department of Financial Services Workers' Compensation

Administration Trust Fund which remain unencumbered as of June

30 or undisbursed as of September 30 shall revert to the

Department of Financial Services Workers' Compensation

Administration Trust Fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of s.

216.301 and pursuant to s. 216.351, any balance in the trust

fund at the end of any fiscal year shall remain in the trust

fund at the end of the year and shall be available for carrying

out the purposes of the trust fund.

Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 1011.80, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.80 Funds for operation of workforce education programs.—

- (5) State funding and student fees for workforce education instruction shall be established as follows:
- (a) Expenditures for the continuing workforce education program provided by the community colleges or school districts must be fully supported by fees. Enrollments in continuing workforce education courses shall not be counted for purposes of funding full-time equivalent enrollment. For a continuing workforce education course, state funding shall equal 50 percent

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of the cost of instruction, with student fees, business support,
quick-response training funds, or other means making up the
remaining 50 percent.

Section 24. Section 1012.885, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1012.885 Remuneration of community college presidents;
limitations.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Cash-equivalent compensation" means any benefit that may be assigned an equivalent cash value.
- (b) "Public funds" means funds appropriated from the General Revenue Fund, funds appropriated from state trust funds, tuition and fees, or any funds from a community college trust fund regardless of repository.
- (c) "Remuneration" means salary, bonuses, and cashequivalent compensation paid to a community college president by
 his or her employer for work performed, excluding health
 insurance benefits and retirement benefits.
- (2) LIMITATION ON COMPENSATION.—Notwithstanding any other law, resolution, or rule to the contrary, a community college president may not receive more than \$225,000 in remuneration annually from appropriated state funds. Only compensation, as such term is defined in s. 121.021(22), provided to a community college president may be used in calculating benefits under chapter 121.
- (3) EXCEPTIONS.—This section does not prohibit any party from providing cash or cash-equivalent compensation from funds that are not appropriated state funds to a community college president in excess of the limit in subsection (2). If a party

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is unable or unwilling to fulfill an obligation to provide cash or cash-equivalent compensation to a community college president as permitted under this subsection, appropriated state funds may not be used to fulfill such obligation.

Section 25. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall conduct a review of the public school adult workforce education programs and the community college and state college workforce education programs for the purpose of identifying and analyzing the positive and negative aspects of merging the school district programs with the community college and state college programs. The office shall submit the results of its review to the Legislature by December 1, 2010.

Section 26. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.