

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Appropriations

BILL: PCS/CS/SB 52 (684342)

INTRODUCER: Appropriations Committee (Recommended by Appropriations Subcommittee on Education); Education Committee; and Senator Rodrigues

SUBJECT: Postsecondary Education

DATE: March 10, 2021

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Westmark</u>	<u>Bouck</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Underhill</u>	<u>Elwell</u>	<u>AED</u>	<u>Recommend: Fav/CS</u>
3.	<u>Underhill</u>	<u>Sadberry</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

PCS/CS/SB 52 contains provisions to help postsecondary institutions provide certain educational and financial benefits and support to students and employees. Specifically, the bill:

- Clarifies that postsecondary tuition and fee exemptions apply to a student who is currently in the custody of the Department of Children and Families or a specified relative or nonrelative, or who was at the time he or she reached 18 years of age.
- Establishes the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program to reimburse eligible postsecondary institutions for tuition and related costs for dual enrollment courses taken by certain students, and specifies reporting deadlines.
- Authorizes a university board of trustees, subject to approval by the Board of Governors, to target certain employees for bonuses by implementing a bonus scheme based on awards for work performance or employee recruitment and retention.

For the 2021-2022 fiscal year, the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program is estimated to cost \$28.5 million.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2021.

II. Present Situation:

Fee Waivers and Exemptions

All students in workforce education programs, Florida College System (FCS) institutions, and state universities must be charged fees unless a fee waiver or exemption applies.¹ Tuition and fee exemptions can be distinguished from fee waivers or educational benefits. An exemption is “provided for certain students who are, by statutory definition, exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including lab fees” and may generally include students who are in dual enrollment, apprenticeship programs, welfare transition, and in the custody of a relative, among other categories. In contrast, waivers transpire when students have their fees waived or forgiven by an institution. Examples of waivers include those related to state employees, college employees and their dependents, Purple Heart recipients, and certain classroom teachers.²

A student who is or was at the time he or she reached 18 years of age in the custody of the Department of Children and Families (DCF) or in the custody of a relative or nonrelative specified in law,³ is exempt from the payment of tuition and fees at a state university, FCS institution, or Florida school district that provides workforce education programs. Such exemption includes fees associated with enrollment in applied academics for adult education instruction and remains valid until the student reaches 28 years of age.⁴ Such exemptions are outlined by year in the following tables:

State University System DCF Specified Fee Exemptions by Academic Year⁵

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Headcount	Amount	Headcount	Amount	Headcount	Amount
Adopted	1,156	\$3,204,829	1,485	\$4,076,209	1,704	\$4,836,057
Foster Care/State Custody	1,035	\$2,911,275	811	\$2,444,456	801	\$2,477,687
Non-State Custody	127	\$365,738	449	\$1,118,653	488	\$1,255,052
Total	2,318	\$6,481,842	2,745	\$7,639,318	2,993	\$8,568,796

¹ Sections 1009.22, 1009.23, and 1009.24, F.S., respectively.

² The Florida College System, *Exemptions and Waivers in The Florida College System* (March 2012), available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7724/urlt/0072361-fyi2012-02exemptions.pdf> at 1.

³ Section 39.5085, F.S., or s. 39.6225, F.S.

⁴ Section 1009.25(1)(c) and (d), F.S.

⁵ Florida Board of Governors (BOG) ODA Analysis (Nov. 9, 2020), Email, Troy Miller, Deputy Chief Data Officer, BOG (Nov. 10, 2020) (on file with the Senate Committee on Education).

Florida College System DCF Specified Fee Exemptions by Academic Year⁶

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Headcount ⁷	Amount	Headcount	Amount	Headcount	Amount
Adopted from DCF Services	1,459	\$2,459,399	1,735	\$2,972,262	1,833	\$3,207,602
Custody of DCF	2,459	\$4,281,744	2,464	\$4,280,172	2,325	\$4,040,160
Custody of a Relative	283	\$501,827	318	\$588,870	324	\$573,952
Total	4,201	\$7,242,970	4,517	\$7,841,304	4,482	\$7,821,714

It is unclear to what extent all postsecondary institutions apply the tuition and fee exemptions to students who qualify for the exemption and begin postsecondary education before the age of 18.⁸

Dual Enrollment

Students in secondary schools are required to have access to advanced coursework, which is intended to shorten the time necessary for students to complete the requirements associated with conferring a high school diploma and a postsecondary degree, broaden the scope of curricular options available to students, or increase the depth of study available for a particular subject.⁹

Dual enrollment is the enrollment of an eligible secondary student or home education student in a postsecondary course creditable toward both a high school diploma and a career certificate or an associate or baccalaureate degree.¹⁰ To be eligible for dual enrollment a student must be enrolled in grades 6 through 12 in a Florida public school or in a Florida private school that is in compliance with the requirements specified in law¹¹ and provides a secondary curriculum pursuant to law.¹² Students who meet the eligibility requirements and who participate in dual enrollment programs are exempt from the payment of registration, tuition, and laboratory fees.¹³

⁶ The Florida College System, *Summary of Student Fee Exemptions and Waivers For the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year* (2018), version 1, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/19874/urlt/1718ExemptWaiverSS.PDF> at 1; The Florida College System, *Summary of Student Fee Exemptions and Waivers For the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year* (2019), version 1, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/19874/urlt/1819ExemptWaiverSS.PDF> at 1; and The Florida College System, *Summary of Student Fee Exemptions and Waivers For the 2019-2020 Fiscal Year* (2020), version 1, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/19874/urlt/1920ExemptWaiveresSS.pdf> at 1.

⁷ Numbers reflect unduplicated headcount.

⁸ Email, Alan F. Abramowitz, Executive Director, Florida Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office (Oct. 1, 2020) (on file with the Senate Committee on Education); see also *DCF Fee Exemptions in the Florida College System, FAQ*, The Florida College System, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7480/urlt/0082785-faqscdfexemption.pdf> (last visited Jan. 6, 2021).

⁹ Section 1007.27(1), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 1007.271(1), F.S.

¹¹ Section 1002.42, F.S., provides the following requirements: private schools must comply with statutory database requirements including the type, name, address, and telephone number of the institution; the names of administrative officers; the enrollment by grade or special group; the number of graduates; the number of instructional and administrative personnel; the number of days the school is in session; and background checks. A private school must comply with requirements regarding retention of records, attendance records and reports, school-entry health examinations, and immunizations, in addition to the annual private school survey.

¹² Section 1007.271(2), F.S.

¹³ Section 1007.271(16), F.S. However, s. 1011.62(1)(i), F.S., specifies that the provisions of law which exempt dual enrolled and early admission students from payment for instructional materials and tuition and fees, including laboratory fees, do not apply to students who select the option of enrolling in an eligible independent institution. An eligible independent institution is an independent college or university, which is not-for-profit, is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, and confers degrees as defined in s. 1005.02. *Id.*

A growing body of research suggests that participation in dual enrollment leads to improved academic outcomes, especially for students from low-income backgrounds and first-generation college students. Research suggests that participation in dual enrollment leads to better grades in high school, increased enrollment in college following high school, higher rates of persistence in college, greater credit accumulation, and increased rates of credential attainment.¹⁴ In addition, research indicates that allowing students in high school to complete even a single college class may significantly increase their chances of attending college and eventually graduating.¹⁵ For example, students who had completed college algebra for dual enrollment had associate degree attainment rates that were 23 percentage points higher and bachelor’s degree attainment rates 24 percentage points higher than students with no such experience.¹⁶

The following table shows the 2019-2020 academic year dual enrollment participation by public and private school and home education program students at FCS institutions,¹⁷ state universities,¹⁸ and for the 2018-2019 academic year students at eligible private colleges and universities.

	FCS Institutions	State Universities	Private Colleges and Universities
Public School	75,778	10,235	6,908
Private School	2,590	539	
Home Education	3,941	204	

Generally, about three times more students take dual enrollment courses at an FCS institution during the fall and spring terms than in the summer term.¹⁹ More than 15 times as many students take dual enrollment courses at a state university in the fall and spring compared to the summer term.²⁰

Eligibility Criteria

Student eligibility requirements for initial enrollment in college credit dual enrollment courses include a 3.0 unweighted high school grade point average (GPA) and obtaining at least the minimum score on a common placement test,²¹ which is adopted by the State Board of Education

¹⁴ United States Department of Education, *FACT SHEET: Expanding College Access Through the Dual Enrollment Pell Experiment* (May 16, 2016), <https://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/fact-sheet-expanding-college-access-through-dual-enrollment-pell-experiment> (last visited Jan. 6, 2021).

¹⁵ Jobs for the Future, *Taking College Courses in High School: A Strategy for College Readiness* (Oct. 2012), available at https://jfforg-prod-prime.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/TakingCollegeCourses_101712.pdf.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ Email, Alexis Calatayud, Legislative Affairs Director, DOE (Jan. 22, 2021) (on file with the Senate Committee on Education).

¹⁸ Email, Jason Jones, Chief Data Officer, BOG (Jan. 21, 2021) (on file with the Senate Committee on Education).

¹⁹ Email, Alexis Calatayud, Legislative Affairs Director, DOE (Jan. 22, 2021) (on file with the Senate Committee on Education).

²⁰ Email, Jason Jones, Chief Data Officer, BOG (Jan. 21, 2021) (on file with the Senate Committee on Education).

²¹ The Postsecondary Education Readiness Test (PERT) is Florida's customized common placement test. Florida Department of Education, *Common Placement Testing*, <http://www.fldoe.org/schools/higher-ed/fl-college-system/common-placement-testing.stml> (last visited Jan. 6, 2021). The placement testing requirement for student eligibility for dual enrollment for courses taken through December 31, 2020 was suspended pursuant to DOE emergency order 2020-EO-02. State of Florida

(SBE) and indicates that the student is ready for college-level coursework. For continued enrollment in college credit dual enrollment courses, students must maintain a 3.0 unweighted high school GPA and the minimum postsecondary GPA established by the postsecondary institution. For initial and continued enrollment in career certificate dual enrollment courses, students must have a 2.0 unweighted high school GPA. Exceptions to the required GPA and additional eligibility criteria authorized in law must be included in the dual enrollment articulation agreement.²²

Dual Enrollment Articulation Agreements

A dual enrollment articulation agreement establishes the guidelines for implementing the program for eligible students.²³ Specifically, Florida law requires:

- Each district school superintendent and each public postsecondary institution president to develop a comprehensive dual enrollment articulation agreement for the respective school district and postsecondary institution. District school boards may not refuse to enter into a dual enrollment articulation agreement with a local FCS institution if that institution has the capacity to offer dual enrollment courses.
- Each public postsecondary institution to enter into a home education articulation agreement with each home education student seeking enrollment in a dual enrollment course and such student's parent.
- Each public postsecondary institution to enter into a private school articulation agreement with each eligible private school in its geographic service area seeking to offer dual enrollment courses to its students.²⁴

In addition, district school boards and FCS institutions may enter into dual enrollment articulation agreements with state universities, and school districts may also enter into dual enrollment articulation agreements with eligible independent colleges and universities.²⁵

Instructional Materials

Instructional materials assigned for use within dual enrollment courses must be made available free of charge to dual enrollment students from Florida public high schools.²⁶ Florida law neither prohibits nor requires an FCS institution to provide free instructional materials to a home education student or a student from a private school.²⁷ Instructional materials purchased by a

Department of Education, *DOE Order No. 2020-EO-02* (May 13, 2020), available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/19861/urlt/DOEEmergencyOrder2020-EO-02.pdf>, at 7.

²² Section 1007.271(3), F.S.

²³ DOE, *Dual Enrollment Frequently Asked Questions*, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/5421/urlt/DualEnrollmentFAQ.pdf>, at 13.

²⁴ Section 1007.271, F.S.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ Section 1007.271(17), F.S. The 2020 General Appropriations Act provided \$10,590,529 to public school districts for the provision of dual enrollment instructional materials. Specific Appropriation 92, ch. 2020-111, L.O.F.

²⁷ The private school articulation agreement must include a provision concerning the student's responsibilities for providing his or her own instructional materials. Section 1007.271(24)(a), F.S. The 2020 General Appropriations Act provided \$550,000 to Florida College System institutions for dual enrollment instructional materials. Specific Appropriation 132, ch. 2020-111, L.O.F.

district school board or FCS institution board of trustees on behalf of dual enrollment students remain the property of the board against which the purchase is charged.²⁸

Funding for Dual Enrollment

The dual enrollment articulation agreement between a district school superintendent and a public postsecondary institution president must address specified information including a funding provision that delineates costs incurred by each entity in the following manner:

- School districts are required to pay public postsecondary institutions the standard tuition rate²⁹ per credit hour from funds provided in the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP)³⁰ when dual enrollment course instruction takes place on the postsecondary institution's campus and the course is taken during the fall or spring term.
- When dual enrollment is provided on the high school site by postsecondary institution faculty, the school district must reimburse the costs associated with the postsecondary institution's proportion of salary and benefits to provide the instruction.
- When dual enrollment course instruction is provided on the high school site by school district faculty, the school district is not responsible for payment to the postsecondary institution.³¹

Florida law does not specify a similar funding provision for private schools to pay public postsecondary education institutions for the dual enrollment instruction that such institutions provide to the private school dual enrollment students. However, postsecondary institutions are not prohibited from charging a fee to private schools for the dual enrollment of its students.³²

Subject to annual appropriation in the General Appropriations Act, a public postsecondary institution must receive an amount of funding equivalent to the standard tuition rate per credit hour for each dual enrollment course taken by a student during the summer term.³³

Collegiate High School Program

In 2014, the Legislature codified the collegiate high school program and specified related requirements.³⁴ Florida law requires each FCS institution to work with each district school board in its designated service area³⁵ to establish one or more collegiate high school programs.³⁶

²⁸ Section 1007.271(17), F.S.

²⁹ The standard in-state tuition rate is set by law at \$2.33 per contract hour for programs leading to a career certificate or an applied technology diploma. Section 1009.22(3)(c), F.S. The standard tuition for lower-division courses at a FCS institution is \$71.98 per credit hour. Section 1009.23(3)(a), F.S. The standard undergraduate tuition rate at a state university is \$105.07 per credit hour. Section 1009.24(4)(a), F.S.

³⁰ The FEFP is the primary mechanism for funding the operating costs of Florida school districts. *See generally* Florida DOE, *2020-21 Funding for Florida School Districts (2020)*, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7507/urlt/fefpdist.pdf>.

³¹ Section 1007.271(21)(n), F.S.

³² The private school articulation agreement must include a provision that costs associated with tuition and fees, including registration, and laboratory fees, will not be passed along to the student. Section 1007.271(24)(b)5., F.S.

³³ Section 1007.271(21)(n)2., F.S.

³⁴ Ch. 14-184, s. 10, Laws of Fla.

³⁵ Section 1000.21(3), F.S.

³⁶ Section 1007.273(1), F.S.

Purpose

At a minimum, collegiate high school programs must include an option for public school students in grade 11 or grade 12 participating in the program, for at least 1 full school year, to earn Career and Professional Education (CAPE) industry certifications and to successfully complete 30 credit hours through dual enrollment toward the first year of college for an associate degree or baccalaureate degree while enrolled in the program.³⁷

Program Contract

Each district school board and its local FCS institution must execute a contract to establish one or more collegiate high school programs at a mutually agreed upon location or locations. If the FCS institution does not establish a program with a district school board in its designated service area, another FCS institution may execute a contract with that district school board to establish the program.³⁸

In addition to executing a contract with the local FCS institution, Florida law authorizes a district school board to execute a contract to establish a collegiate high school program with an eligible state university or an independent college or university.³⁹

Florida law specifies the information that must be addressed in the contract, which must be executed by January 1 of each school year for implementation of the program during the next school year.⁴⁰

Student Performance Contract

Each student participating in a collegiate high school program must enter into a student performance contract, which must be signed, by the student, the parent, and a representative of the school district and the applicable FCS institution, state university, or eligible independent college or university.⁴¹ The performance contract must include the schedule of courses, by semester, and industry certifications to be taken by the student, student attendance requirements, and course grade requirements.

Funding for Collegiate High School Programs

The collegiate high school program is funded in accordance with the funding for dual enrollment through the FEFP. The SBE enforces compliance with the law regarding the collegiate high school program by withholding the transfer of funds for the school districts and the FCS institutions.⁴²

³⁷ Section 1007.273(2), F.S.

³⁸ Section 1007.273(3), F.S.

³⁹ Section 1007.273(5), F.S. To participate in a collegiate high school program, an independent college or university must be an institution that is eligible to participate in the William L. Boyd, IV, Effective Access to Student Education Grant Program, that is a nonprofit independent college or university located and chartered in this state, and that is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to grant baccalaureate degrees. *Id.*

⁴⁰ Section 1007.273(3), F.S.

⁴¹ Section 1007.273(4), F.S.

⁴² Section 1007.273(6), F.S.

Extra Compensation - Bonus Schemes

In 2011, section 215.425, F.S., was amended to modify the prohibition on extra compensation made to public employees after the service has been rendered or the contract made to authorize specified bonus plans or severance pay.⁴³

Current law requires that any policy, ordinance, rule, or resolution designed to implement a bonus scheme must:

- Base the award of a bonus on work performance;
- Describe the performance standards and evaluation process by which a bonus will be awarded;
- Notify all employees of the policy, ordinance, rule, or resolution before the beginning of the evaluation period on which a bonus will be based; and
- Consider all employees for the bonus.⁴⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Fee Exemptions

The bill amends s. 1009.25, F.S., to clarify that tuition and fee exemptions apply to a student who is currently in the custody of the Department of Children and Families (DCF) or in the custody of a relative or nonrelative defined in law, or was so at the time he or she reached 18 years of age. Therefore, the bill may reduce confusion in the identification of students under DCF custody who are eligible for a tuition and fee exemption, specifically those students who enroll at a postsecondary institution prior to the age of 18.

Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program

The bill creates s. 1009.30, F.S., to establish the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program (Program), administered by the Department of Education (DOE) in accordance with rules adopted by the State Board of Education (SBE). The goal of the Program is to support postsecondary institutions in providing dual enrollment.

The bill establishes the following requirements for reimbursements to postsecondary institutions for students participating in dual enrollment:

- Beginning in the 2021 fall term, the Program reimburses eligible postsecondary institutions for tuition and related instructional materials costs for dual enrollment courses taken by private school or home education program secondary students during the fall or spring terms.
- Beginning in the 2022 summer term, the Program reimburses institutions for tuition and related instructional materials costs for dual enrollment courses taken by public school, private school, or home education program secondary students during the summer term.

The bill specifies the following reimbursement rates, which provide:

⁴³ Chapter 2011-143, L.O.F.

⁴⁴ Section 215.425(3), F.S.

- Florida College System institutions the in-state resident tuition rate established in s. 1009.23(3)(a), F.S.
- State University System institutions and independent postsecondary institutions the standard tuition rate established in s. 1009.24(4)(a), F.S.
- All eligible postsecondary institutions instructional materials costs based on a rate specified in the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

The Program requires a student participating in a dual enrollment program to meet minimum eligibility requirements specified in law⁴⁵ for the institution to receive reimbursement.

The bill establishes reporting requirements for participating postsecondary institutions, such that:

- Annually by March 15, each participating institution must report to the DOE any eligible secondary students from private schools or home education programs enrolled during the previous fall or spring terms.
- Annually by July 15, each participating institution must report to the DOE any eligible public school, private school, or home education program students enrolled during the summer term.
- For each dual enrollment course in which the student is enrolled, the report must include a unique student identifier,⁴⁶ the postsecondary institution name, the postsecondary course number, and the postsecondary course name.

The bill specifies that reimbursement is contingent upon an appropriation in the GAA each year. If the statewide reimbursement amount is greater than the appropriation, the institutional reimbursement amounts must be prorated among the institutions that have reported eligible students to the DOE by the deadlines specified. The bill specifies that dual enrollment courses taken during the following terms shall be reimbursed according to the following deadlines:

- For courses taken during the fall and spring terms, by April 15 of the same year.
- For courses taken during the summer term, by August 15 of the same year, before the beginning of the next academic year.

The bill requires the SBE to adopt rules to implement this section.

The establishment of a dedicated funding source to help defray the costs of dual enrollment for postsecondary institutions and private secondary schools may enhance student access to dual enrollment courses. The Program may also reduce the cost of dual enrollment for private school and home education students through providing additional funds for instructional materials.

Collegiate High School Program (Early College Program)

The bill modifies s. 1007.273, F.S., and changes the name of the collegiate high school program to the early college program. In addition, the bill:

⁴⁵ Section 1007.271, F.S.

⁴⁶ The bill requires postsecondary institutions to assign unique student identifiers for private school and home school program students. BOG, *Senate Bill 52 Agency Bill Analysis* (Jan 5, 2021) (on file with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee Committee on Education). Public school students are assigned a Florida student identification number by the school district. Section 1008.386, F.S.

- Changes the purpose of the program to remove specified grade levels and credit thresholds to specify that an early college program means a structured high school acceleration program in which a cohort of students is enrolled full-time in postsecondary courses toward an associate degree.
- Requires that early college programs prioritize courses applicable as general education core courses⁴⁷ for an associate degree or a baccalaureate degree, and specifies that the early college program contract between a district school board and the local FCS institution. The contract must include a delineation of dual enrollment courses available, including general education core courses.⁴⁸
- Specifies that a charter school may execute a contract directly with the local FCS institution or another postsecondary institution to establish an early college program at a mutually agreed upon location.

Additionally, the bill includes conforming provisions to change the name of the collegiate high school program to the early college program related to K-12 student and parent rights and educational choice,⁴⁹ and requirements for a standards high school diploma for students with a disability.⁵⁰

The modifications to the early college program may increase access to such programs by students in charter schools, and may assist students in choosing dual enrollment courses that satisfy associate and baccalaureate degree requirements at public postsecondary institutions.

Bonus for State University System Employees

The bill creates s. 1012.978, F.S., to authorize a university board of trustees to implement a bonus scheme based on awards for work performance or employee recruitment and retention. Therefore, the bill expands the purpose in current law for a bonus scheme to include not only work performance, but also employee recruitment and retention, and allows the university to target certain employees for a bonus.

The bill requires the board of trustees to submit to the Board of Governors (BOG) the bonus scheme, including the evaluation criteria by which a bonus will be awarded, and requires the BOG to approve any such bonus scheme prior to implementation.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2021.

⁴⁷ Section 1007.25 and Fla. Admin. Code R. 6A-14.0303.

⁴⁸ General education core course options consist of a maximum of five courses within each of the subject areas of communication, mathematics, social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences. Beginning with students initially entering an FCS institution or state university in 2015-2016 and thereafter, each student must complete at least one identified core course in each subject area as part of the general education course requirements. The general education core course options must be adopted in rule by the SBE and in regulation by the Board of Governors. Section 1007.25(3), F.S. See also Rule 6A-10.0303 and Board of Governors Regulation 8.005.

⁴⁹ Section 1002.20(6)(a), F.S.

⁵⁰ Section 1003.4282(10)(c)2., F.S.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

PCS/CS/SB 52 may reduce expenses for private schools no longer required to pay costs associated with dual enrollment students. The financial supports for dual enrollment courses may increase opportunities for Florida secondary students to take college-credit courses that will count toward an associate or baccalaureate degree while still in high school, which may reduce costs for students and families.

C. Government Sector Impact:

For the 2021-2022 fiscal year, the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program is estimated to cost \$28.5 million. The estimate is based on tuition and instructional materials costs for the estimated number of private school and home education program students participating in dual enrollment in the fall and spring terms, and all dual enrollment students in the summer term.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The bill requires each participating institution to report annually by March 15th to the DOE any eligible secondary students from private schools or home education programs enrolled during the previous fall or spring terms and by July 15th for summer terms. According to the BOG, it is unclear if all student data will be available by such dates.⁵¹

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 1002.20, 1003.4282, 1007.273, and 1009.25.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 1009.30 and 1012.978.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

Recommended CS/CS by the Appropriations Subcommittee on Education on February 9, 2021:

The committee substitute makes the following changes to the bill:

- Removes from the required institution reporting under the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program the number of credits earned by the student.
- Changes the name of the “collegiate high school program” to the “early college program” and: (1) provides a definition of the early college program; (2) removes references to industry certifications in the program; and (3) authorizes charter schools to establish an early college program directly with a Florida College System or other institution.
- Conforms provisions to update the name of the “collegiate high school program” to the “early college program.”

CS by Education on January 26, 2021:

The committee substitute authorizes appropriate flexibility to universities for bonus award criteria, to expand the criteria for award of a bonus to include not only work performance but also targeted recruitment and retention.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill’s introducer or the Florida Senate.

⁵¹ BOG, *Senate Bill 52 Agency Bill Analysis* (Jan 5, 2021) (on file with the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee Committee on Education).