



STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA

Board of Governors

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY 2017 SESSION



Legislation

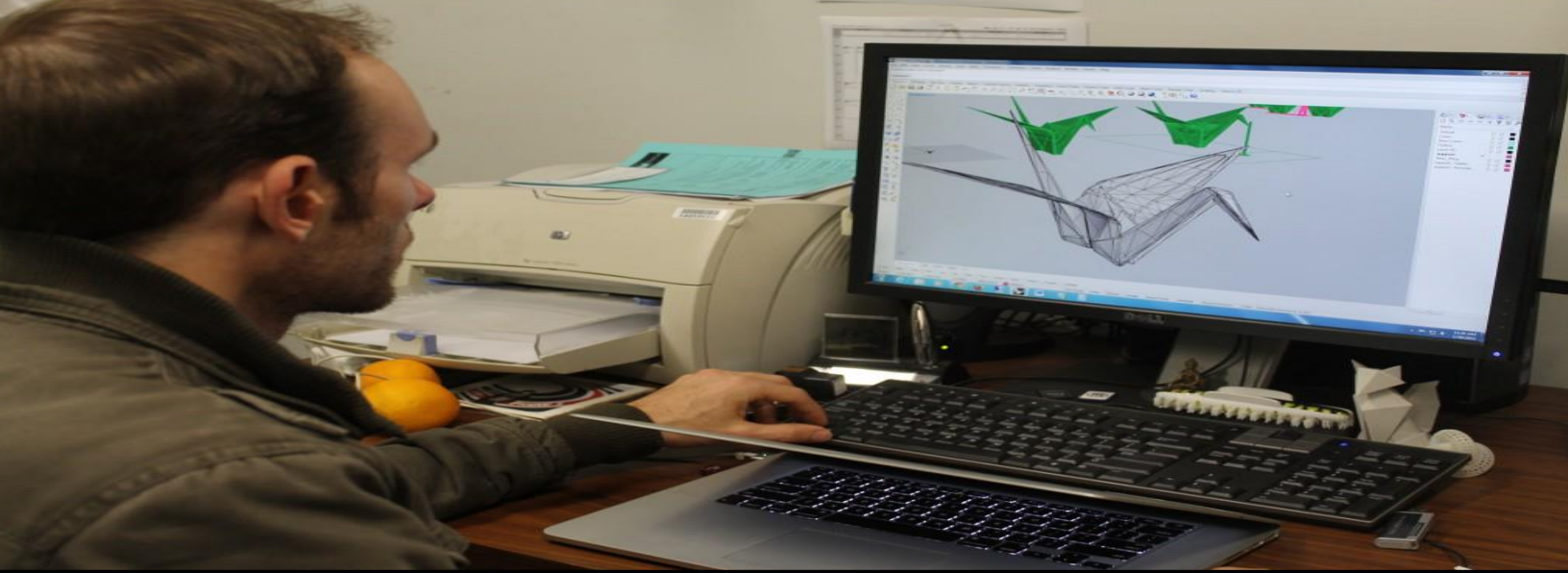


Required Legislative Action 2017 Session

HB/ SB	#	Title	Description	Effective Date	Actions required
SB	80	Relating to Public Records	Revises circumstances under which a court must assess and award reasonable costs of enforcement against an agency in a civil action to enforce Chapter 119 and prohibits the assessment of an award for enforcement of Chapter 119 when a complainant has acted with an improper purpose.	Upon becoming law	Completed: Inform GCs of changes. Changes made to BOG website and sign placed in 1614.
HB	207	Agency Inspectors General	Prohibits a state agency that enters into an employment agreement, or renewal or renegotiation of an existing contract or employment agreement, with an inspector general or deputy inspector general from offering a bonus on work performance in the contract or agreement. The awarding of such a bonus is also prohibited.	Upon becoming law	No action required.
HB	209	Medical Faculty & Medical Assistant Certification	The bill authorizes medical faculty certificates for physicians with full-time faculty appointments to teach in a program of medicine at the Johns Hopkins All Children's Hospital in St. Petersburg, Florida, up to 30 certificates. The bill also corrects the name of the Mayo Clinic College of Medicine and Science in Jacksonville.	7/1/2017	
SB	256	Florida Center for the Partnerships for Arts Integrated Teaching	Removes the July 1, 2017 expiration date for the statutory authority for the Florida Center for the Partnerships for Arts Integrated Teaching (Center) established within the University of South Florida Sarasota/Manatee.	6/30/2017	No action required.
SB	370	Florida Wing of the Civil Air Patrol	Provides employment protections for a member of the Florida Wing of the Civil Air Patrol who is absent from his or her place of employment due to service or training with the Civil Air Patrol (CAP).	7/1/2017	
SB	396	Student Loan Debt	Requires certain postsecondary education institutions to provide the required student loan information to each student annually or once during each academic year, and that such information must be provided in print or electronic format. Regarding student loans annually to students.	7/1/2017	
HB	397	Pub. Rec./Victim of Alleged Sexual Harassment/Identifying Information	Provides that personal identifying information of the alleged victim in an allegation of sexual harassment is confidential and exempt from public record requirements. The bill specifies that such information may be disclosed to another governmental entity in the furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities.	Upon becoming law	Completed: Inform GCs of changes. Additional update provided after bill was signed on June 15th.
HB	501	Pub. Rec. and Meetings/Information Technology/Postsecondary Education Institutions	1. Provides that records that identify detection, investigation, or response practices for suspected or confirmed information technology security incidents, including suspected or confirmed breaches, if the disclosure of such records would facilitate unauthorized access to or unauthorized modification, disclosure, or destruction of data or information or information technology resources are exempt. 2. Exempts from public meeting requirements those portions of a meeting that would reveal data or information that is made confidential and exempt by this bill.	Upon becoming law	Completed: Inform GCs of changes. Additional update provided after bill was signed on June 15th.
HB	543	Regulation of Health Care Practitioners	1. The bill authorizes the Board of Nursing (BON) to grant a one-year extension to a nursing education program that is on probation for failure to meet the graduate passage rate, if the program shows progress. 2. The bill prohibits a program that was terminated or closed from reapplying for approval for three years, regardless of whether the program changes its name or a new institution is created by the same owners.	7/1/2017	
HB	859	Postsecondary Distance Education	Authorizes Florida's participation in a reciprocity agreement with other states for the delivery of postsecondary distance education, which is voluntary for Florida postsecondary institutions. The reciprocity agreement establishes comparable national standards for interstate offerings of postsecondary distance-education courses and programs for its member states.	Upon becoming law	Completed: Inform distance education directors of bill passage and preliminary actions. Additional updates will be provided after bill is signed. Coordination with CIE on proposed Council meetings and rules/policies, Florida's membership application, and documentation from BOG is ongoing.
SB	896	Florida Prepaid College Board	Modifies the financial interest disclosure requirement for certain members of the Florida Prepaid College Board and extends the repeal date for the Florida Prepaid College Board's direct-support organization from October 1, 2017, to October 1, 2022.	7/1/2017	No action required.
HB	1021	Construction	1. Makes changes to solar energy center at UCF 2. Makes changes to the FL building code.	7/1/2017	No action required.

Required Legislative Action 2017 Session

HB/ SB	#	Title	Description	Effective Date	Actions required
HB	1079	Pub. Rec. and Meetings/Campus Emergency Response for Public Postsecondary Educational Institutions	Creates an exemption from public record and public meeting requirements for information associated with a campus emergency response of a public postsecondary educational institution. "Campus emergency response" is defined as a public postsecondary educational institution's response to or plan for responding to an act of terrorism or other public safety crisis or emergency.	7/1/2017	Completed: EM staff notified of bill passage.
SB	1108	Public Records/Firefighters and their Spouses and Children	Exempt from Chapter 119 personal identifying and location information for certain firefighters and their spouses and children.	10/1/2017	Inform GCs of changes on June 15th.
SB	1726	Industrial Hemp Pilot Projects	Directing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to authorize and oversee the development of industrial hemp pilot projects for certain universities; requiring each university to obtain the authorization of its board of trustees before implementing a pilot project; requiring the universities to establish guidelines for the approval, oversight, and enforcement of pilot project rules, etc. Applies to UF and FAMU , and any other land grant university with a college of agriculture.	Upon becoming law	Once approved by a university BOT, the university must register any industrial hemp pilot project (to create commercial applications for hemp) with the Department of Agriculture and follow rules implemented by the Department. Any area where hemp is being cultivated, researched, processed or packaged must be designated as a limited access area. A university must develop partnerships for the projects. <i>Ongoing monitoring.</i>
SB	2500	Appropriations		7/1/2017	
SB	2502	Implementing the 2017-2018 General Appropriations Act		7/1/2017	
SB	7022	State-administered Retirement Systems		7/1/2017	No action required.
HB	7069	Best and Brightest Teachers and Principals	K-12 conforming bill - includes a requirement that all students entering a university beginning in the 2018-2019 school year must demonstrate competency in civic literacy, by either successful completion of a civic literacy course or by achieving a passing score on a qualifying assessment.	7/1/2017	1. Identify existing course in gen-ed curriculum that will qualify. 2. Identify competency tests. 3. Establish policies and then get every faculty senate's approval.



Operating Budget



State University System of Florida
Education and General
2017-2018 Executive Summary, Universities and Special Units
June 9, 2017

	Board Request	House Bill 5001	Senate Bill 2500	Special Session Final Conference
1 2016-2017 Total Appropriations				
2 State Support	\$2,783,053,521	\$2,783,053,521	\$2,783,053,521	\$2,783,053,521
3 Tuition Support	\$1,957,486,926	\$1,957,486,926	\$1,957,486,926	\$1,957,486,926
4 2016-2017 Total Base Budget	\$4,740,540,447	\$4,740,540,447	\$4,740,540,447	\$4,740,540,447
5 2017-2018 Start-up Budget				
6 2016-2017 Non-Recurring Appropriations	(\$30,727,847)	(\$30,727,847)	(\$30,727,847)	(\$30,727,847)
7 2016-2017 Non-Recurring Fund Shift - Deduction to Lottery	(\$13,250,000)	(\$13,250,000)	(\$13,250,000)	(\$13,250,000)
8 2016-2017 Florida Retirement System Adjustment	\$160,828	\$160,828	\$160,828	\$160,828
9 2016-2017 Health Insurance Annualization	\$14,001,466	\$14,001,466	\$14,001,466	\$14,001,466
10 2016-2017 Health Insurance Increase	\$19,602,052	\$19,602,052	\$19,602,052	\$19,602,052
11 2016-2017 Casualty Insurance Premium Adjustment	\$2,259,903	\$2,259,903	\$2,259,903	\$2,259,903
12 2017-2018 Beginning Base Budget	\$4,732,586,849	\$4,732,586,849	\$4,732,586,849	\$4,732,586,849
13				
14 2017-2018 Budget Issues:				
15 Technical Adjustment				
16 Florida Retirement System Contribution Adjustment		\$11,137,844	\$11,137,844	\$11,137,844
17 Restore Non-Recurring Fund Shift		\$13,250,000	\$13,250,000	\$13,250,000
18 Budget Reduction Based on University Transfers to Foundations		(\$53,211,316)		
19 Budget Reduction Based on Carryforward Balances		(\$120,646,234)		
20 Base Reduction of University-Unique Initiatives (Governor Vetoes)				(\$32,391,278)
21 Performance and Preeminent Funding Initiatives				
22 SUS Performance Based Incentives	\$100,000,000		\$25,000,000	\$20,000,000
23 Preeminent and Emerging University Funding		(\$10,000,000)	\$50,000,000	\$52,000,000
24 Higher Education Act and Targeted Educational Attainment Grant (TEAm)				
25 World Class Faculty and Scholar Program (Senate Bill 2)			\$75,000,000	\$70,561,143
26 SUS Professional and Graduate Degree Excellence Program (Senate Bill 2)			\$55,000,000	\$50,000,000
27 TEAm Grant			\$49,800,000	
28 System Workload				
29 Plant, Operations, and Maintenance for 2016-2017 New Facilities	\$5,663,482			
30 Plant, Operations, and Maintenance for 2017-2018 New Facilities	\$2,656,446			
31 UF-IFAS Workload Initiative	\$3,985,020		\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000
32 State Fire Marshal Inspections	\$2,271,648			
33 New College of Florida Growth Proposal	\$5,417,500		\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000
34 Johnson Matching Grant Program		(\$650,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)
35 UCF - Florida Postsecondary Comprehensive Transition Program			\$2,500,000	\$1,000,000
36 Campus Safety and Mental Health Initiatives				
37 Enhance Campus Safety and Security - Budget and Finance	\$7,013,902			
38 Enhance Mental Health Counseling Services - Academic and Student Affairs	\$7,224,788			
39 University Unique Issues				
40 FAMU - Arthropod Research Laboratory		(\$500,000)		
41 FAMU - Increasing Online Course Offerings			\$1,800,000	\$1,000,000
42 FAMU - Enhance Agriculture Research			\$200,000	
43 FAU - Florida Energy Consortium		(\$2,187,500)		(\$2,187,500)
44 FAU - Secondary Robotics Team Support		(\$100,000)	\$250,000	\$150,000
45 FAU - Drug Discovery and Translation Research (HB 2101) - VETO			\$2,972,896	\$2,031,780
46 FAU - Postdoctoral Research Program			\$1,400,000	
47 FAU - Honors College (HB 2227) - VETO			\$386,538	\$1,000,000
48 FGCU - Academic and Career Attainment		(\$750,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)
49 FGCU - Target Existing Talent Gaps			\$2,234,361	\$1,750,000
50 FGCU - Honors College (HB 2211) - VETO			\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000
51 FIU - FIUnique		(\$1,900,000)		
52 FIU - Hazardous Substance Mitigation (HB 3785) - VETO		\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
53 FIU - Population Health Science Research Collaboration		\$1,000,000		
54 FIU - Operational Support				\$550,000
55 FIU - UP:LIFT (HB 2233) - VETO			\$3,000,000	\$5,000,000
56 FIU - StartUP			\$500,000	

State University System of Florida
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		Board Request	House Bill 5001	Senate Bill 2500	Special Session Final Conference
57	FIU-MS - Neuroscience Centers of Florida Foundation		(\$1,500,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$200,000)
58	FIU-MS - Graduate Medical Education Primary Care			\$1,000,000	
59	FPU - Summer Engineering Introduction for Underrepresented Students (HB 2867)		\$250,000		
60	FPU - Technology Entrepreneurship Center (HB 2865)		\$1,000,000		
61	FPU - Faculty Hiring			\$4,800,000	\$4,800,000
62	FSU - Charles Hilton Endowed Professorship		(\$300,000)		(\$300,000)
63	FSU - Florida Campus Compact		(\$475,000)		
64	FSU - Learning Systems Institute		(\$250,000)		(\$250,000)
65	FSU - Tallahassee Veterans Legal Collaborative (HB 2609)		\$200,000		\$200,000
66	FSU - Health Equity Research Institute (HB 2907) - VETO			\$1,000,000	\$750,000
67	FSU - Next Generation Ultra-High Field Magnets (HB 3999) - VETO			\$300,000	\$300,000
68	FSU - Center for Advanced Power Systems Expansion and Diversification			\$750,000	
69	FSU-MS - Mental Health Early Screening		(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)
70	FSU-MS - Behavioral Health System of Care in Florida (HB 2219) - VETO		\$489,619	\$489,619	\$489,619
71	UCF - Dr. Phillips Center for Performing Arts		(\$3,900,299)		
72	UCF - Istation		(\$2,500,000)		(\$1,500,000)
73	UCF - Lou Frey Institute of Politics and Government		(\$400,000)		
74	UCF - Urban Teacher Institute		(\$250,000)	(\$250,000)	(\$250,000)
75	UCF - Restores PTSD Clinic for Florida Veterans and First Responders (HB 3619)		\$2,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,500,000
76	UCF - Advanced Manufacturing Sensor Project (BRIDG)			\$5,000,000	\$2,500,000
77	UCF - Florida FIRST Robotics Team Grant			\$250,000	\$250,000
78	UCF - Incubator (HB 3211) - VETO			\$1,000,000	\$750,000
79	UCF-MS - Crohn's and Colitis Research			(\$168,500)	
80	UF - Lastinger Center Winning Reading Boost		(\$400,000)		(\$200,000)
81	UF - Lastinger Center for Learning Algebra Nation		(\$250,000)	\$200,000	\$750,000
82	UF - Lastinger Center for Learning Math Nation			\$200,000	
83	UF - Lastinger Center Ensuring Access to Abuse Prevention and Trauma			\$30,000	\$2,000,000
84	UF - St. Augustine Historic Building Roof Replacements (HB 3793) - VETO			\$250,000	\$250,000
85	UF - Infrastructure for Zika Research			\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000
86	UF-IFAS - Water Quality/Quantity Best Management Practices (HB 3179)		\$800,000	\$1,000,000	\$800,000
87	UF-IFAS - Tropical Research and Education Center (HB 3759) - VETO			\$1,250,000	\$750,000
88	UF-HSC - Center for Translational Research/Neurodegenerative Disease (HB 2057)		\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000
89	UF-HSC - Program to Cure Dystonia and Involuntary Muscle Disorders (HB 3201)		\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
90	UF-HSC - Advanced Training of Pediatric Child Abuse Specialist (HB 3495)		\$300,000		\$300,000
91	UF-HSC - Integrated Pediatric Research and Education			\$1,500,000	\$1,250,000
92	UF-HSC - College of Pharmacy-Medical Cannabis Research (HB 3159)			\$2,400,000	\$1,693,525
93	UF-HSC Institute for Comparative Veterinary Diagnostics (HB 2131) - VETO		\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000
94	UNF - Teacher Grant (HB 3795) - VETO			\$700,000	\$700,000
95	UNF - Jax Bridge Competitive Small Business Initiative				\$350,000
96	USF - Cybersecurity Initiative		(\$650,000)		
97	USF - Educational Enhancement Program (Senate Form 1309) - VETO			\$2,000,000	\$1,480,000
98	USF-Sar/Man - Museum's Institute for STEAM Teaching: Center for PAInT		(\$100,000)		(\$50,000)
99	USF-Sar/Man - Programs of Strategic Importance			\$2,500,000	\$1,300,000
100	USF-Sar/Man - Small Business Development Center			\$3,390,381	
101	USF-St. Pete - Citizen Scholar Partnership (HB 4229) - VETO			\$263,458	\$263,458
102	USF-St. Pete - Midtown Early Care and Education Collaborative			\$750,000	\$700,000
103	USF-St. Pete - Center for Innovation		(\$260,413)		(\$260,413)
104	USF-St. Pete - Greenhouse Project		(\$72,500)		(\$72,500)
105	USF-St. Pete - Operational Support			\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
106	UWF - FAA Certifications		(\$100,000)	(\$100,000)	(\$100,000)
107	UWF - Office of Economic Development and Engagement		(\$5,000,000)	(\$2,500,000)	(\$2,500,000)
108	UWF - Physician Assistance Program		(\$1,000,000)		
109	UWF - School of Mechanical Engineering		(\$1,000,000)		
110	UWF - Advanced Manufacturing Design Studio (HB 3295)		\$351,000		\$351,000
111	UWF - Intelligent Systems and Robotics Ph.D. Program (HB 4277) - VETO			\$500,000	\$1,000,000
112	FAMU/FSU College of Engineering - Faculty Retention and Enhancement			\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
113	Incremental Growth for 2017-2018	\$134,232,786	(\$174,574,799)	\$338,086,597	\$209,781,821

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	Board Request	House Bill 5001	Senate Bill 2500	Special Session Final Conference
115 Total 2017-2018 Budget	\$4,866,819,635	\$4,558,012,050	\$5,070,673,446	\$4,942,368,670
116 % Increase over 2017-2018 Beginning Base Budget (Line 12)	2.8%	-3.7%	7.1%	4.4%
117 2016-2017 Beginning State Support	\$2,783,053,521	\$2,783,053,521	\$2,783,053,521	\$2,783,053,521
118 Increase in State Support (start-up items included)	\$126,279,188	(\$182,528,397)	\$330,132,999	\$201,828,223
119 Total State Support Needed for FY 2017-2018	\$2,909,332,709	\$2,600,525,124	\$3,113,186,520	\$2,984,881,744
120 2016-2017 Beginning Student Tuition Support	\$1,957,486,926	\$1,957,486,926	\$1,957,486,926	\$1,957,486,926
122 Increase in Student Tuition Support	-	-	(\$1,957,486,926)	-
123 Total Tuition Support Needed for FY 2017-2018	\$1,957,486,926	\$1,957,486,926	-	\$1,957,486,926
124 Total Support for FY 2017-2018	\$4,866,819,635	\$4,558,012,050	\$3,113,186,520	\$4,942,368,670
125 Statewide Initiatives				
126 Moffitt Cancer Center (pass-through funds) - VETO	\$8,523,070		\$370,000	\$370,000
127 Institute of Human and Machine Cognition (pass-through funds)	\$4,739,184			\$1,000,000
128 Incremental Growth for 2017-2018	\$13,262,254	-	\$370,000	\$1,000,000
129 Total Support w/Statewide Initiatives for FY 2017-2018	\$4,880,081,889	\$4,558,012,050	\$3,113,556,520	\$4,943,368,670
130 % Increase over 2017-2018 Beginning Base Budget (Line 12)	3.1%	-3.7%	-34.2%	4.5%

For 2016-2017, the current appropriation of \$500 M includes \$225 M for state investment and \$275 M for institutional investment.

For 2017-2018, the System requested a \$100 M increase in the state investment and a \$50 M increase in the institutional investment; bringing the total state investment to \$325 M and institutional investment to \$325 M, with a total request of \$650 M.

For the 2017-2018 Final Conference, the total appropriation of \$520 M includes an increase of \$20 M for state investment, bringing the total state investment to \$245 M and \$275 M for institutional investment.

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BASE REDUCTIONS OF UNIVERSITY-UNIQUE INITIATIVES - VETO LIST

1 FAU - Max Planck Scientific Fellowship Program	\$160,899
2 FGCU - Academic & Career Attainment	\$1,000,000
3 FIU - Center for Democracy	\$500,000
4 FIU - Center for Ethics & Professionalism	\$1,000,000
5 FIU - Center for Leadership	\$250,000
6 FIU - Washington Center for Internships	\$300,000
7 FSU - Charles Hilton Endowed Professorship	\$300,000
8 FSU - College of Law Scholarships/Faculty	\$153,237
9 FSU - Florida Campus Compact	\$93,185
10 FSU - Learning System Institute	\$250,000
11 FSU - Pepper Center Long Term Care Proposal	\$250,000
12 UCF - Downtown Presence	\$306,475
13 UCF - Dr. Phillips Center for Performing Arts	\$3,900,299
14 UCF - Istation	\$3,500,000
15 UCF - The Lou Frey Institute of Politics & Government	\$400,000
16 UF - Lastinger Center for Learning	\$1,700,000
17 UF - Lastinger Center Winning Reading Boost	\$200,000
18 UNF - Culture of Completion & Career Initiative	\$2,000,000
19 USF - Expanded Library Services	\$347,000
20 USF - Florida Institute of Oceanography	\$1,174,500
21 USF - Sarasota/Manatee - Mote Marine Lab	\$483,031
22 USF - Sarasota/Manatee - PAInT Center for Partnerships Integrated Teaching	\$250,000
23 USF - Sarasota/Manatee - STEAM Teaching	\$50,000
24 USF - Sarasota/Manatee - STEM Programs at Mote	\$2,516,965
25 USF St. Petersburg - Family Study Center	\$250,000
26 USF St. Petersburg - Poynter Library Weekly Challenger Digital Collection	\$300,000
27 UWF - Archaeology Program	\$168,561
28 UWF - Nursing Practice Education Partnership	\$1,000,000
29 UWF - Physical Therapy Education Partnership	\$1,000,000
30 UF - IFAS - 4-H and Family Initiative	\$1,000,000
31 UF-IFAS - Bok Tower Educational	\$2,000,000
32 UF-IFAS - Florida Ag Initiative	\$125,000
33 UF-IFAS - Florida Horticulture	\$1,450,000
34 UF-IFAS - Geomatics Education	\$636,120
35 UF-IFAS - Tropical Aquaculture	\$778,987
36 USF- HSC - Sports Medicine & Athletics Related Trauma (SMART) Institute	\$2,397,019
37 UF-HSC - College of Public Health - Distance Learning Program	\$200,000
38 TOTAL BASE REDUCTION	<u>\$32,391,278</u>

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2017-2018 SUS VETO LIST - OPERATIONS

1	Moffitt Cancer Center - VETO	\$370,000
2	FAU - Drug Discovery and Translation Research (HB 2101) - VETO	\$2,031,780
3	FAU - Honors College (HB 2227) - VETO	\$1,000,000
4	FGCU - Honors College (HB 2211) - VETO	\$1,000,000
5	FIU - Hazardous Substance Mitigation (HB 3785) - VETO	\$1,000,000
6	FIU - UP:LIFT (HB 2233) - VETO	\$5,000,000
7	FSU - Health Equity Research Institute (HB 2907) - VETO	\$750,000
8	FSU - Next Generation Ultra-High Field Magnets (HB 3999) - VETO	\$300,000
9	FSU-MS - Behavioral Health System of Care in Florida (HB 2219) - VETO	\$489,619
10	UCF - Incubator (HB 3211) - VETO	\$750,000
11	UF - St. Augustine Historic Building Roof Replacements (HB 3793) - VETO	\$250,000
12	UF-IFAS - Tropical Research and Education Center (HB 3759) - VETO	\$750,000
13	UF-HSC Institute for Comparative Veterinary Diagnostics (HB 2131) - VETO	\$1,500,000
14	UNF - Teacher Grant (HB 3795) - VETO	\$700,000
15	USF - Educational Enhancement Program (Senate Form 1309) - VETO	\$1,480,000
16	USF-St. Pete - Citizen Scholar Partnership (HB 4229) - VETO	\$263,458
17	UWF - Intelligent Systems and Robotics Ph.D. Program (HB 4277) - VETO	\$1,000,000
18	TOTAL	\$18,634,857

World Class Faculty and Scholar Program

	BASE	PERFORMANCE										EXCELLENCE			
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-
University	Minimum Funding Level	Bachelor Degrees ¹	4-Year Graduation Rate ²	Degrees Weighted By 4-Year Grad Rate	of Degees Awarded in 4 Years	4-Year Grad Rate Funds	2014-15 FTE ³	Undergrad Courses < 50 Students ⁴	FTE Weighted By Class Size	Pro-Rata Share of Weighted FTE	Class Size Funds	# Top 50 Rankings ^{5,6}	% of Total Rankings	Excellenc e Funds	Total
UF	\$587,296	8,604	67.3%	5,790	22.2%	\$ 6,275,346	23,884	84.0%	20,063	13.8%	\$ 3,894,682	10	35.7%	\$2,523,101	\$ 13,280,424
FSU	\$587,296	8,421	62.0%	5,221	20.0%	\$ 5,658,190	22,371	84.0%	18,792	12.9%	\$ 3,647,962	7	25.0%	\$1,766,171	\$ 11,659,619
USF	\$587,296	9,290	48.1%	4,468	17.2%	\$ 4,842,649	24,459	86.0%	21,035	14.5%	\$ 4,083,408	4	14.3%	\$1,009,240	\$ 10,522,593
UCF	\$587,296	12,629	40.2%	5,077	19.5%	\$ 5,501,957	33,819	76.0%	25,702	17.7%	\$ 4,989,534	1	3.6%	\$252,310	\$ 11,331,097
FIU	\$587,296	8,494	25.6%	2,174	8.3%	\$ 2,356,538	26,223	78.0%	20,454	14.1%	\$ 3,970,659	1	3.6%	\$252,310	\$ 7,166,803
FAU	\$587,296	5,473	23.0%	1,259	4.8%	\$ 1,364,192	15,317	82.0%	12,560	8.6%	\$ 2,438,222				\$ 4,389,709
FAMU	\$587,296	1,508	13.4%	202	0.8%	\$ 218,992	5,645	86.0%	4,855	3.3%	\$ 942,428				\$ 1,748,715
UWF	\$587,296	1,926	19.4%	374	1.4%	\$ 404,930	6,055	92.0%	5,571	3.8%	\$ 1,081,403				\$ 2,073,629
UNF	\$587,296	3,207	29.5%	946	3.6%	\$ 1,025,282	9,062	90.0%	8,156	5.6%	\$ 1,583,260				\$ 3,195,837
FGCU	\$587,296	2,062	20.9%	431	1.7%	\$ 467,043	8,484	84.0%	7,127	4.9%	\$ 1,383,457				\$ 2,437,796
FPU	\$587,296					\$ -	375	100.0%	375	0.3%	\$ 72,798				\$ 660,093
NCF	\$587,296	177	57.0%	101	0.4%	\$ 109,338	711	99.0%	704	0.5%	\$ 136,644	5	17.9%	\$1,261,550	\$ 2,094,828
System	\$7,047,546	61,791		26,044	100.0%	\$ 28,224,457	176,405		145,392	100.0%	\$ 28,224,457	28	100.0%	\$7,064,682	\$ 70,561,143

State University Professional and Graduate Degree Excellence Program

Graduate Law, Med & Business School Enrollment

	BASE	PERFORMANCE																EXCELLENCE			
	Minimum Funding Level	Medicine					Law					Business					Performance Total				Total
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-	-17-	-18-	-19-	-20-	-21-	-22-
Institution	\$ 4,000,000	2014-15 Graduates ¹	First-time Pass Rate ²	Grads in First-time Pass Rate	% Total	\$ 10,000,000	2014-15 Graduates ¹	First-time Pass Rate ²	Grads in First-time Pass Rate	% Total	\$ 10,000,000	2014-15 Graduates ³	Job Placement Rate* (@ \$40K) ⁴	Grads in Job Placement Rate	% Total	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 30,000,000	Rankings ⁵	% Total	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 50,000,000
UF	\$ 400,000	132	97%	128	23%	2,274,151	308	87%	268	38%	3,842,933	1,038	62.1%	644	23%	\$ 2,294,333	\$ 8,411,416	7	32%	\$ 5,090,909	\$ 13,902,326
FSU	\$ 400,000	114	94%	107	19%	1,896,547	259	80%	207	30%	2,971,547	256	62.2%	159	6%	\$ 566,941	\$ 5,435,034	5	23%	\$ 3,636,364	\$ 9,471,398
FAMU	\$ 400,000						152	66%	100	14%	1,438,733	74	45.8%	34	1%	\$ 120,751	\$ 1,559,484			\$ -	\$ 1,959,484
USF	\$ 400,000	124	97%	120	21%	2,128,982						417	66.4%	277	10%	\$ 985,258	\$ 3,114,240	3	14%	\$ 2,181,818	\$ 5,696,058
FIU	\$ 400,000	80	98%	78	14%	1,387,746	145	84%	122	17%	1,746,788	1,446	62.7%	907	32%	\$ 3,229,102	\$ 6,363,635	3	14%	\$ 2,181,818	\$ 8,945,453
UCF	\$ 400,000	77	100%	77	14%	1,363,058						495	63.8%	316	11%	\$ 1,124,785	\$ 2,487,842	2	9%	\$ 1,454,545	\$ 4,342,388
FAU	\$ 400,000	54	99%	53	9%	949,517						389	64.9%	253	9%	\$ 899,434	\$ 1,848,951			\$ -	\$ 2,248,951
UNF	\$ 400,000											166	61.7%	102	4%	\$ 364,848	\$ 364,848	1	5%	\$ 727,273	\$ 1,492,121
FGCU	\$ 400,000											86	61.6%	53	2%	\$ 188,711	\$ 188,711	1	5%	\$ 727,273	\$ 1,315,984
UWF	\$ 400,000											129	49.2%	63	2%	\$ 225,838	\$ 225,838			\$ -	\$ 625,838
System	\$ 4,000,000	581		563	100%	10,000,000	864		697	100%	10,000,000	4,496		2,809	100%	\$10,000,000	\$ 30,000,000	22	100%	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 50,000,000

*Or continuing education.

State University System of Florida
Education and General
Non-Recurring Appropriations
2017-2018

ISSUE	UF	FSU	FAMU	USF St. Pete	USF Sar/Man	FAU	UWF	UCF	UNF	FGCU	UNIV
1 Lastinger Center -Learning Algebra Nation											
2 General Revenue	\$750,000										\$750,000
3 Lastinger Center -Abusive Prevention and Trauma											
4 General Revenue	\$2,000,000										\$2,000,000
5 Infrastructure for Zika Research											
6 General Revenue	\$1,500,000										\$1,500,000
7 Water Quantity-Quality Best Management Practices											
8 General Revenue											\$0
9 Center for Translational Research in Neurodegenerative Disease											
10 General Revenue											\$0
11 Integrated Pediatric Research and Education											
12 General Revenue											\$0
13 College of Pharmacy-Medical Cannabis Research											
14 General Revenue											\$0
15 Program to Cure Dystonia/Involuntary Muscle Disorders											
16 General Revenue											\$0
17 Advanced Training fo Pediatric Child Abuse Specialist											
18 General Revenue											\$0
19 Tallahassee Veterans Legal Collaborative											
20 General Revenue		\$200,000									\$200,000
21 Increasing Online Course Offerings											
22 General Revenue			\$1,000,000								\$1,000,000
23 Midtown Early Care and Education Collaborative											
24 General Revenue				\$700,000							\$700,000
25 Programs of Strategic Importance											
26 General Revenue					\$1,300,000						\$1,300,000
27 Secondary Robotic Team Support											
28 General Revenue						\$150,000					\$150,000
29 Advanced Manufacturing Design Studio											
30 General Revenue							\$351,000				\$351,000
31 Advanced Manufacturing Sensor Project (BRIDG)											
32 General Revenue								\$2,500,000			\$2,500,000
33 Florida FIRST Robotics Team Grant											
34 General Revenue								\$250,000			\$250,000
35 PTSD Clinic for Florida Veterans and First Responders											
36 General Revenue								\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000
37 Florida Postsecondary Comprehensive Transition Program											
38 General Revenue								\$15,435			\$15,435
39 The Jax Bridges Competitive Small Business Initiative											
40 General Revenue									\$350,000		\$350,000
41 Target Existing Talent Gaps											
42 General Revenue										\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
43 Institute for Human & Machine Cognition											
44 General Revenue											\$0
45 Total General Revenue	\$4,250,000	\$200,000	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$1,300,000	\$150,000	\$351,000	\$4,265,435	\$350,000	\$1,750,000	\$14,316,435
46 TOTAL	\$4,250,000	\$200,000	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$1,300,000	\$150,000	\$351,000	\$4,265,435	\$350,000	\$1,750,000	\$14,316,435

State University System of Florida
Education and General
Non-Recurring Appropriations
2017-2018

ISSUE	TOTAL				
	UNIV	UF-IFAS	UF-HSC	OTHER	E&G
1 Lastinger Center -Learning Algebra Nation					
2 General Revenue	\$750,000				\$750,000
3 Lastinger Center -Abusive Prevention and Trauma					
4 General Revenue	\$2,000,000				\$2,000,000
5 Infrastructure for Zika Research					
6 General Revenue	\$1,500,000				\$1,500,000
7 Water Quantity-Quality Best Management Practices					
8 General Revenue	\$0	\$800,000			\$800,000
9 Center for Translational Research in Neurodegenerative Disease					
10 General Revenue	\$0		\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000
11 Integrated Pediatric Research and Education					
12 General Revenue	\$0		\$1,250,000		\$1,250,000
13 College of Pharmacy-Medical Cannabis Research					
14 General Revenue	\$0		\$1,693,525		\$1,693,525
15 Program to Cure Dystonia/Involuntary Muscle Disorders					
16 General Revenue	\$0		\$500,000		\$500,000
17 Advanced Training fo Pediatric Child Abuse Specialist					
18 General Revenue	\$0		\$300,000		\$300,000
19 Tallahassee Veterans Legal Collaborative					
20 General Revenue	\$200,000				\$200,000
21 Increasing Online Course Offerings					
22 General Revenue	\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
23 Midtown Early Care and Education Collaborative					
24 General Revenue	\$700,000				\$700,000
25 Programs of Strategic Importance					
26 General Revenue	\$1,300,000				\$1,300,000
27 Secondary Robotic Team Support					
28 General Revenue	\$150,000				\$150,000
29 Fund Shift From EETF to GR based on Estimating Conference					
30 General Revenue	\$351,000				\$351,000
31 Advanced Manufacturing Sensor Project (BRIDG)					
32 General Revenue	\$2,500,000				\$2,500,000
33 Florida FIRST Robotics Team Grant					
34 General Revenue	\$250,000				\$250,000
35 PTSD Clinic for Florida Veterans and First Responders					
36 General Revenue	\$1,500,000				\$1,500,000
37 Florida Postsecondary Comprehensive Transition Program					
38 General Revenue	\$15,435				\$15,435
39 The Jax Bridges Competitive Small Business Initiative					
40 General Revenue	\$350,000				\$350,000
41 Target Existing Talent Gaps					
42 General Revenue	\$1,750,000				\$1,750,000
43 Institute for Human & Machine Cognition					
44 General Revenue	\$0			\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
45 Total General Revenue	\$14,316,435	\$800,000	\$5,243,525	\$1,000,000	\$21,359,960
46 TOTAL	\$14,316,435	\$800,000	\$5,243,525	\$1,000,000	\$21,359,960

State University System of Florida
Education and General
Non-Recurring Reductions
2017-2018

							TOTAL			
ISSUE	UF	FSU	USF St. Pete	USF Sar/Man	FGCU	UNIV	ISSUE	UNIV	FIU-MS	E&G
1 Lastinger Ctr-Winning Reading Boost							1 Lastinger Ctr-Winning Reading Boost			
2 General Revenue	(\$200,000)					(\$200,000)	2 General Revenue	(\$200,000)		(\$200,000)
3 Charles Hilton Endowed Professorship							3 Charles Hilton Endowed Professorship			
4 General Revenue		(\$300,000)				(\$300,000)	4 General Revenue	(\$300,000)		(\$300,000)
5 Center for Innovation							5 Center for Innovation			
6 General Revenue			(\$260,413)			(\$260,413)	6 General Revenue	(\$260,413)		(\$260,413)
7 Greenhouse Project							7 Greenhouse Project			
8 General Revenue			(\$72,500)			(\$72,500)	8 General Revenue	(\$72,500)		(\$72,500)
9 STEAM Teaching: Center for PAInt							9 STEAM Teaching: Center for PAInt			
10 General Revenue				(\$50,000)		(\$50,000)	10 General Revenue	(\$50,000)		(\$50,000)
11 Neuroscience Centers of Florida Foundation							11 Neuroscience Centers of Florida Foundation			
12 General Revenue							12 General Revenue		(\$200,000)	(\$200,000)
13 Academic and Career Attainment Funding							13 Academic and Career Attainment Funding			
14 General Revenue					(\$500,000)	(\$500,000)	14 General Revenue	(\$500,000)		(\$500,000)
15 TOTAL	(\$200,000)	(\$300,000)	(\$332,913)	(\$50,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$1,382,913)	15 TOTAL	(\$1,382,913)	(\$200,000)	(\$1,582,913)

**State University System of Florida
Funded Enrollment Plan
2017-2018**

	UF	FSU	FAMU	USF	FAU	UWF	UCF	FIU	UNF	FGCU	NCF	FPU	UNIV	UF HSC	USF HSC	FSU MS	UCF MS	FIU MS	FAU MS	TOTAL
2016-2017 Funded Enrollment Plan																				
Lower	10,504	9,948	4,150	9,661	5,245	2,036	10,758	8,435	3,473	2,404	170	668	67,452		103					67,555
Upper	14,493	11,357	3,307	13,167	8,299	3,446	16,481	12,592	5,472	2,427	486	140	91,667		584					92,251
Grad I	3,316	2,946	773	3,491	1,691	656	2,899	2,800	827	532	0	39	19,970		807					20,777
Grad II	5,313	2,446	636	842	281	77	702	1,259	173	10	0	0	11,739		18					11,757
Total	33,626	26,697	8,866	27,161	15,516	6,215	30,840	25,086	9,945	5,373	656	847	190,828	0	1,512	0	0	0	0	192,340
Medical Professional Headcount																				
Grad III	Medicine													536	480	480	514	480	283	2,773
	Vet Med													332	-	-	-	-	-	332
	Dentistry													321	-	-	-	-	-	321
	Resident Pharmacy													-	400	-	-	-	-	400
Clinical Professional																				
														635	386	-	-	-	-	1,021
Total Headcount													1,824	1,266	480	514	480	283	4,847	
													190,828	1,824	2,778	480	514	480	283	197,187
2016-2017 FTE Enrollment Adjustments - NCF and FPU																				
Lower												285	285							285
Upper												127	127							127
Grad I											22	12	34							34
Grad II													0							0
Sub-total											22	424	446							446
2017-2018 Medical and Pharmacy School Growth																				
Medical Professional Headcount																				
	Medicine																			
Grad III	Resident Pharmacy																			

**State University System of Florida
Funded Enrollment Plan
2017-2018**

	<u>UF</u>	<u>FSU</u>	<u>FAMU</u>	<u>USF</u>	<u>FAU</u>	<u>UWF</u>	<u>UCF</u>	<u>FIU</u>	<u>UNF</u>	<u>FGCU</u>	<u>NCF</u>	<u>FPU</u>	<u>UNIV</u>	<u>UF HSC</u>	<u>USF HSC</u>	<u>FSU MS</u>	<u>UCF MS</u>	<u>FIU MS</u>	<u>FAU MS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
2017-2017 Funded Enrollment Plan																					
Lower	10,504	9,948	4,150	9,661	5,245	2,036	10,758	8,435	3,473	2,404	170	953	67,737	0	103	0	0	0	0	67,840	
Upper	14,493	11,357	3,307	13,167	8,299	3,446	16,481	12,592	5,472	2,427	486	267	91,794	0	584	0	0	0	0	92,378	
Grad I	3,316	2,946	773	3,491	1,691	656	2,899	2,800	827	532	22	51	20,004	0	807	0	0	0	0	20,811	
Grad II	5,313	2,446	636	842	281	77	702	1,259	173	10	0	0	11,739	0	18	0	0	0	0	11,757	
Total	33,626	26,697	8,866	27,161	15,516	6,215	30,840	25,086	9,945	5,373	678	1,271	191,274	0	1,512	0	0	0	0	192,786	
Medical Professional Headcount																					
	Medicine													536	480	480	514	480	283	2,773	
	Vet Med													332	0	0	0	0	0	332	
Grad III	Dentistry													321	0	0	0	0	0	321	
Resident Pharmacy														0	400	0	0	0	0	400	
Clinical Professional														635	386	0	0	0	0	1,021	
Total Headcount														1,824	1,266	480	514	480	283	4,847	
														191,274	1,824	2,778	480	514	480	283	197,633



**2017-2018
Board of Governors
General Office**



**Florida Board of Governors
2017-2018 Board Office Budget
May 5, 2017**

	Board Request	House Bill 5001	Senate Bill 2500	Final Conference
1 Salary & Benefits-GR	\$5,631,851	\$5,692,271	\$5,692,271	\$5,692,271
2 Salary & Benefits-Trust Fund	\$764,518	\$772,719	\$772,719	\$772,719
3 <i>Staff Retention - GR</i>	\$92,000			
4 <i>4 Positions - GR / 2 positions funded</i>	\$442,000		\$221,354	\$221,354
5 <i>2 Positions being deleted</i>		(\$130,601)		
6 Total	\$6,396,369	\$6,334,389	\$6,686,344	\$6,686,344
7				
8 Other Personal Services-GR	\$51,310	\$51,310	\$51,310	\$51,310
9 Other Personal Services-Trust Fund	\$20,785	\$20,785	\$20,785	\$20,785
10 Total	\$72,095	\$72,095	\$72,095	\$72,095
11				
12 Expenses-GR*	\$715,329	\$715,329	\$715,329	\$715,329
13 Expenses-Trust Fund	\$206,799	\$206,799	\$206,799	\$206,799
14 <i>Expenses associated with new positions</i>	\$40,884		\$21,653	\$21,653
15 <i>Technical Adjustment between Categories - TF</i>				(\$50,000)
16 Total	\$963,012	\$922,128	\$943,781	\$893,781
17				
18 Operating Capital Outlay-GR	\$11,782	\$11,782	\$11,782	\$11,782
19 Operating Capital Outlay-Trust Fund	\$5,950	\$5,950	\$5,950	\$5,950
20 Total	\$17,732	\$17,732	\$17,732	\$17,732
21				
22 Contracted Services-GR	\$240,127	\$240,127	\$240,127	\$240,127
23 Contracted Services-Trust Fund	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$23,000
24 <i>Business Continuity - GR</i>	\$517,954			
25 <i>Technical Adjustment between Categories - TF</i>				\$50,000
26 Total	\$781,081	\$263,127	\$263,127	\$313,127
27				
28 Tnsfr to DMS for HR Services-GR	\$17,351	\$16,515	\$16,515	\$16,503
29 Tnsfr to DMS for HR Services-Trust Fund	\$4,385	\$4,270	\$4,270	\$4,267
30 <i>HR Services for 4 positions</i>	\$1,356		\$678	\$678
31 <i>2 Positions being deleted</i>				
32 <i>Supplemental Appropriations</i>		(\$15)	(\$15)	
33 Total	\$23,092	\$20,770	\$21,448	\$21,448
34				
35 Tnsfr to DMS for Risk Mgmt Insurance-GR	\$11,937	\$11,619	\$11,619	\$11,619
36				
37 NW** Regional Data Center-GR	\$123,516	\$123,516	\$123,516	\$123,516
38 <i>Security/IT Infrastructure</i>	\$66,480	\$146,010	\$146,011	\$146,011
39 Total	\$189,996	\$269,526	\$269,527	\$269,527
40				
41 Total Board Office Budget-GR	\$7,963,877	\$6,877,866	\$7,252,153	\$7,252,153
42 Total Board Office Budget-Trust Fund	\$1,025,437	\$1,033,520	\$1,033,520	\$1,033,520
43 Total	\$8,989,314	\$7,911,386	\$8,285,673	\$8,285,673
44				
45 <i>\$ Change from 2016-17 Budget</i>	\$1,160,674	(\$130,616)	\$457,033	\$457,033
46 <i>% Change from 2016-17 Budget</i>	14.8%	-1.7%	5.1%	5.1%
47				
48 <i>Authorized Positions</i>	63	63	63	63
49 <i>Increase(Decrease) in Positions</i>	4	(2)	2	2
50 Total	67	61	65	65

*GR - General Revenue

**NW - Northwest



Fixed Capital Outlay



**State University System of Florida
2017-2018 Fixed Capital Outlay Budget
as of June 9, 2017**

Univ	Project Name	Prior State Funding	Board Request (A List, Year One)	SUS B List	House Bill 5001	Senate Bill 2500	Final Conference	Final Appropriations (After Veto)	Special Session 2017A (Senate Proposal)
UF	Nuclear Science Building Renovations/Additions	\$19,768,434	\$8,650,000			\$8,650,000	\$8,650,000	\$8,650,000	\$8,650,000
	Data Science and Information Building			\$7,000,000					
	Norman Hall *	\$14,070,362	\$12,683,633				\$17,400,000	\$17,400,000	\$17,400,000
	Music Building **			\$12,500,000		\$10,000,000	\$7,000,000		\$5,927,338
FSU	Earth Ocean Atmospheric Sciences Building (Phase I)	\$40,850,000	\$14,500,000			\$24,000,000	\$16,040,737	\$16,040,737	\$16,040,737
	College of Business Building			\$10,000,000		\$7,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
	Interdisciplinary Research Commercialization Building **			\$41,000,000		\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000		\$6,774,101
	STEM Teaching Lab **					\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000		\$4,233,813
	Land Acquisition **					\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000		
FAMU	Student Affairs Building (CASS)	\$12,655,000	\$0	\$27,000,000		\$12,395,653	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
USF	Morsani College of Medicine	\$78,893,118	\$16,627,500			\$16,626,000	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000
	Interdisciplinary Science - Research Lab Built-Out	\$74,732,583		\$9,000,000					
	Rem/Ren Davis Hall - St. Pete					\$3,100,000	\$3,100,000	\$3,100,000	\$3,100,000
FAU	Jupiter STEM/Life Sciences Building	\$3,031,247	\$11,850,000			\$5,850,000	\$9,850,000	\$9,850,000	\$9,850,000
	Cooling Tower Replacement		\$3,500,000			\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
UWF	Laboratory Sciences Annex, Phase I	\$21,800,000	\$4,460,000			\$4,460,000	\$4,460,000	\$4,460,000	\$4,460,000
UCF	Engineering Building I Renovation	\$3,620,723		\$17,000,000		\$10,000,000			
	Interdisciplinary Research & Incubator Facility			\$38,000,000		\$3,000,000			
	College of Nursing and Allied Health					\$3,000,000			
FIU	Engineering Building Phase I & II					\$3,536,976	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
	School of International & Public Affairs **			\$15,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$15,000,000		\$12,701,439
	Strategic Land Acquisition	\$10,000,000				\$4,000,000			
UNF	Schultz Hall Bldg. 9 Renovations **			\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000		
	Science & Engineering Bldg. 50 Renovations			\$7,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$6,390,000	\$6,390,000	\$6,390,000
FGCU	School of Water Resources & Integrated Sciences **	\$3,852,065		\$48,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$15,000,000		\$12,701,439
NCF	Multi-Purpose Building		\$4,000,000			\$4,000,000			
	Hamilton Classroom Building			\$5,000,000					
	Heiser Natural Science Addition	\$7,877,601	\$1,850,600			\$1,850,600	\$1,850,600	\$1,850,600	\$1,850,600
FPU	Applied Research Center	\$5,000,000		\$25,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
SUS Projects	Retrofit - Strategic Investment A		\$13,818,153						
	Retrofit - Strategic Investment B			\$10,000,000					
	Florida Academic Repository	\$2,017,512		\$9,000,000					
Total SUS	Total SUS PECO (Named Projects)		\$91,939,886	\$283,500,000	\$0	\$177,969,229	\$160,741,337	\$103,741,337	\$146,079,467
	Facilities Enhancement Challenge Grant Program								
	FGCU					\$596,000			
	UCF					\$3,390,277			
	UNF					\$340,465			
	Renovation/Remodeling/Repair Request from PECO	\$61,804,669	\$45,562,241		\$114,849,253	\$45,562,241	\$45,562,241	\$45,562,241	\$45,562,241
	Requests from CITF	\$35,000,000	\$45,000,000		\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000
	Total SUS PECO (Named Projects) *	\$141,306,750	\$91,939,886	\$283,500,000		\$177,969,229	\$160,741,337	\$103,741,337	\$146,079,467
	University Lab Schools	\$5,293,588			\$5,754,897	\$18,254,897	\$13,254,897	\$13,254,897	\$13,254,897
	Total Fixed Capital Outlay Appropriations	\$243,405,007	\$182,502,127	\$283,500,000	\$165,604,150	\$291,113,109	\$264,558,475	\$207,558,475	\$249,896,605

* Year Two Request

** Vetoed Project

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
Board of Governors

Maintenance/Repair/Renovation and Remodeling
(from PECO)
2017-2018 LBR and Comparative Actual Budget Data
As revised on June 09, 2017

	Funded Amount 15-16	Funded Amount 16-17	Board Request * 17-18
UF	\$ 14,072,792	\$ 24,850,407	\$ 17,126,846
FSU	\$ 4,902,384	\$ 8,845,324	\$ 6,647,531
FAMU	\$ 1,619,745	\$ 2,671,763	\$ 1,986,514
COE			\$ 132,130
USF	\$ 4,675,740	\$ 8,256,644	\$ 6,123,565
FAU	\$ 1,814,819	\$ 3,204,694	\$ 2,346,455
UWF	\$ 849,061	\$ 1,499,313	\$ 1,107,162
UCF	\$ 2,671,659	\$ 4,717,742	\$ 3,854,566
FIU	\$ 2,725,005	\$ 4,811,944	\$ 3,913,797
UNF	\$ 996,409	\$ 1,759,507	\$ 1,357,755
FGCU	\$ 412,389	\$ 728,216	\$ 642,428
NCF	\$ 249,987	\$ 441,438	\$ 309,823
FPU	\$ 10,011	\$ 17,677	\$ 13,669
	<u>\$ 35,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 61,804,669</u>	<u>\$ 45,562,241</u>

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
Board of Governors
2017-2018 Capital Improvement Fee Allocation
As approved on January 26, 2017

	Funded Amount 15-16	Funded Amount 16-17	Approved Amount * 17-18
UF	\$ 5,198,170	\$ 5,795,838	\$ 7,523,014
UFO		\$ 68,701	\$ 170,993
FSU	\$ 3,342,652	\$ 3,344,687	\$ 4,281,464
FAMU	\$ 1,037,772	\$ 1,162,274	\$ 1,512,711
USF	\$ 4,730,880	\$ 5,553,916	\$ 6,793,882
FAU	\$ 2,711,483	\$ 3,029,743	\$ 3,852,480
UWF	\$ 1,045,504	\$ 1,082,521	\$ 1,366,070
UCF	\$ 5,770,635	\$ 6,834,140	\$ 8,564,635
FIU	\$ 5,258,956	\$ 4,802,996	\$ 6,475,636
UNF	\$ 1,538,498	\$ 1,575,310	\$ 2,162,432
FGCU	\$ 1,363,550	\$ 1,570,889	\$ 1,984,471
NCF	\$ 93,055	\$ 114,309	\$ 143,433
FPU		\$ 64,676	\$ 168,780
	<u>\$ 32,091,155</u>	<u>\$ 35,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 45,000,000</u>



Performance Funding

Florida Board of Governors
Performance-Based Funding Allocation, 2017-18
June 22, 2017

	Points	Allocation of State Investment	Allocation of Institutional Investment ¹	Total Performance-Based Funding Allocation
FAMU	65	\$0	\$13,905,021	\$13,905,021
FAU	72	\$19,395,004	\$21,769,903	\$41,164,907
FGCU	66	\$0	\$9,704,854	\$9,704,854
FIU	68	\$27,468,290	\$30,831,754	\$58,300,044
FSU	81	\$38,547,492	\$43,267,593	\$81,815,085
NCF	75	\$2,469,535	\$2,771,928	\$5,241,463
UCF	78	\$35,692,230	\$40,062,707	\$75,754,937
UF	95	\$55,061,011	\$48,516,241	\$103,577,252
UNF	58	\$0	\$12,894,229	\$12,894,229
USF	84	\$45,396,585	\$39,206,903	\$84,603,488
UWF	82	\$20,969,853	\$12,068,867	\$33,038,720
Total		\$245,000,000	\$275,000,000	\$520,000,000

*Institutions scoring 50 points or less or the three lowest scoring universities will not receive any State Investment. Any ties in scores are broken using the tiebreaker policy in Regulation 5.001.

Notes:

¹ Each university contributed a portion of their institutional budget, for a total of \$275 million, to be allocated based on performance. Universities that scored 51 points or higher receive their full institutional funding restored.

**2017 Performance-Based Funding Model
2015-16 Final Metric Score Sheet**

Scores in black are based on Excellence.

Scores in orange are based on Improvement.

Metric	FAMU	FAU	FGCU	FIU	FSU	NCF	UCF	UF	UNF	USF	UWF
1	6	7	6	8	6	0	7	8	8	8	10
2	6	10	8	9	8	10	9	10	8	8	8
3	10	4	0	6	4	10	3	8	1	5	2
4	4	0	5	0	10	4	8	10	0	7	3
5	0	5	0	2	10	6	7	10	1	6	10
6	9	10	9	9	7	10	10	10	9	10	9
7	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	9	10	10	10
8.a	10	9	10	9	8		10	10	5	10	10
8.b						7					
9.a	0	7	8	5			4		6	10	10
9.b					10			10			
9.c						10					
10.a	10										
10.b		10	10	10							
10.c					10						
10.d						10					
10.e							10				
10.f								10			
10.g									10		
10.h										10	
10.i											10
Total Score	65	72	66	68	81	75	78	95	58	84	82

- Metric 1 - Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further 1 Yr after Graduation
- Metric 2 - Median Average Wages of Undergraduates Employed 1 Yr after Graduation
- Metric 3 - Net Tuition & Fees per 120 Credit Hours
- Metric 4 - Six Year Graduation Rates (Full-time and Part-time FTIC)
- Metric 5 - Academic Progress Rate (2nd Year Retention with GPA above 2.0)
- Metric 6 - Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM)
- Metric 7 - University Access Rate (Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell Grant)
- Metric 8a - Graduate Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM)
- Metric 8b - Freshman in Top 10% of Graduating High School Class
- Metric 9 - Board of Governors' Choice (see detailed sheets)
- Metric 10 - Board of Trustees' Choice (see detailed sheets)

		FAMU	FAU	FGCU	FIU	FSU	NCF	UCF	UF	UNF	USF	UWF
1. Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education (1 Yr after Graduation)	Excellence	64.6%	67.5%	65.8%	69.0%	63.7%	41.8%	66.2%	69.4%	68.7%	69.6%	67.6%
	Improvement	2.8%	-1.0%	1.5%	0.3%	2.9%	-1.9%	1.1%	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	6.5%
Excellence Score		6	7	6	8	6	0	7	8	8	8	7
Improvement Score		5	0	3	0	5	0	2	3	4	5	10
Higher Score		6	7	6	8	6	0	7	8	8	8	10
2. Median Wages of Bachelor's Graduates Employed Full-time One Year After Graduation	Excellence	\$ 32,700	\$ 38,700	\$ 36,300	\$ 38,800	\$ 35,700	\$ 26,500	\$ 38,600	\$ 40,700	\$ 37,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 36,700
	Improvement	2.2%	5.2%	3.1%	3.7%	4.4%	6.0%	4.3%	6.0%	2.5%	3.5%	3.7%
Excellence Score		6	9	8	9	8	4	9	10	8	8	8
Improvement Score		4	10	6	7	8	10	8	10	5	7	7
Higher Score		6	10	8	9	8	10	9	10	8	8	8
3. Net Tuition & Fees per 120 Credit Hours	Excellence	\$ 12,640	\$ 16,540	\$ 18,790	\$ 17,180	\$ 14,930	\$ 5,920	\$ 15,280	\$ 10,660	\$ 17,260	\$ 13,170	\$ 16,340
	Improvement	-8.6%	-2.2%	0.5%	-3.3%	-0.3%	-27.7%	-0.3%	6.0%	-0.2%	-2.7%	5.7%
Excellence Score		6	2	0	1	4	10	3	8	1	5	2
Improvement Score		10	4	0	6	0	10	0	0	0	5	0
Higher Score		10	4	0	6	4	10	3	8	1	5	2
4. Six Year Graduation Rate (Full-Time and Part-Time FTIC)	Excellence	40.7%	49.2%	45.5%	54.8%	80.0%	63.4%	68.3%	87.2%	53.0%	66.3%	48.3%
	Improvement	2.0%	0.4%	2.5%	-2.0%	0.7%	-7.1%	-1.9%	0.7%	-1.0%	-1.5%	1.6%
Excellence Score		0	0	0	0	10	4	8	10	0	7	0
Improvement Score		4	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Higher Score		4	0	5	0	10	4	8	10	0	7	3
5. Academic Progress Rate (2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0)	Excellence	74.6%	74.7%	72.9%	80.8%	90.4%	84.3%	86.5%	95.5%	75.4%	86.1%	70.1%
	Improvement	-0.8%	2.5%	-0.6%	0.4%	-0.6%	3.0%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	5.2%
Excellence Score		0	0	0	2	10	5	7	10	0	6	0
Improvement Score		0	5	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	2	10
Higher Score		0	5	0	2	10	6	7	10	1	6	10

		FAMU	FAU	FGCU	FIU	FSU	NCF	UCF	UF	UNF	USF	UWF
6. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis	Excellence	48.0%	52.7%	47.9%	47.7%	42.8%	45.9%	52.0%	56.9%	48.7%	59.0%	49.5%
	Improvement	-1.7%	-1.4%	3.2%	0.8%	3.8%	6.3%	2.3%	0.8%	4.0%	4.4%	-1.7%
Excellence Score		9	10	9	9	7	8	10	10	9	10	9
Improvement Score		0	0	6	1	7	10	4	1	8	8	0
Higher Score		9	10	9	9	7	10	10	10	9	10	9
7. University Access Rate (Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell Grant)	Excellence	65.4%	41.8%	31.9%	51.4%	27.7%	28.3%	39.8%	29.7%	32.1%	41.2%	41.3%
	Improvement	0.7%	-0.5%	-2.3%	0.3%	-0.7%	-1.6%	0.4%	-1.9%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-0.3%
Excellence Score		10	10	10	10	8	8	10	9	10	10	10
Improvement Score		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higher Score		10	10	10	10	8	8	10	9	10	10	10
8a. Graduate Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis	Excellence	58.2%	59.4%	65.3%	58.7%	46.0%		63.4%	70.3%	48.9%	74.6%	44.0%
	Improvement	6.7%	-1.8%	5.2%	4.6%	4.0%		1.7%	1.1%	-1.1%	1.9%	5.1%
Excellence Score		9	9	10	9	4		10	10	5	10	3
Improvement Score		10	0	10	9	8		3	2	0	3	10
Higher Score		10	9	10	9	8		10	10	5	10	10
8b. Freshman in Top 10% of Graduating High School Class - for NCF only	Excellence						43.0%					
	Improvement						-2.0%					
Excellence Score							7					
Improvement Score							0					
Higher Score							7					

		FAMU	FAU	FGCU	FIU	FSU	NCF	UCF	UF	UNF	USF	UWF
9a. Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded Without Excess Hours	Excellence	28.3%	73.2%	75.6%	69.1%			66.3%		71.7%	75.6%	80.5%
	Improvement	-0.7%	-1.3%	-0.4%	0.1%			-2.9%		-0.2%	9.8%	4.7%
Excellence Score		0	7	8	5			4		6	8	10
Improvement Score	-	0	0	0	0			0		0	10	9
9b. Faculty Awards	Excellence					7			21			
	Improvement					5			6			
Excellence Score						4			7			
Improvement Score						10			10			
9c. National Ranking for Institutional & Program Achievements	Excellence						5					
	Improvement						0					
Excellence Score							10					
Improvement Score							0					
Higher Score		0	7	8	5	10	10	4	10	6	10	10

		FAMU	FAU	FGCU	FIU	FSU	NCF	UCF	UF	UNF	USF	UWF
10a. Percent of R&D Expenditures Funded from External Sources	Excellence	80.0%										
	Improvement	-1.0%										
Excellence Score		10										
Improvement Score		0										
Higher Score		10										
10b Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Minorities	Excellence		45.6%	549	84.2%							
	Improvement		0.4%	8.9%	-1.1%							
Excellence Score			10	10	10							
Improvement Score			0	10	0							
Higher Score			10	10	10							
10c. National Rank Higher than Predicted by the Financial Resources Ranking Based on U.S. and World News Report	Excellence					120						
	Improvement					5.3%						
Excellence Score						10						
Improvement Score						10						
Higher Score						10						
10d. Percent of Undergraduate Seniors Participating in a Research Course	Excellence						100.0%					
	Improvement						0.0%					
Excellence Score							10					
Improvement Score							0					
Higher Score							10					
10e. Number of Bachelor Degrees Awarded Annually	Excellence							12,832				
	Improvement							1.6%				
Excellence Score								10				
Improvement Score								3				
Higher Score								10				

Board of Governors

Performance Funding Model Overview

The Performance Funding Model includes 10 metrics that evaluate the institutions on a range of issues. Two of the 10 metrics are Choice metrics; one picked by the Board and one by the university boards of trustees. These metrics were chosen after reviewing over 40 metrics identified in the University Work Plans.

The model has four guiding principles: 1) use metrics that align with SUS Strategic Plan goals, 2) reward Excellence or Improvement, 3) have a few clear, simple metrics, and 4) acknowledge the unique mission of the different institutions.

Key components of the model:

- Institutions will be evaluated on either Excellence or Improvement for each metric.
- Data is based on one-year data.
- The benchmarks for Excellence were based on the Board of Governors 2025 System Strategic Plan goals and analysis of relevant data trends, whereas the benchmarks for Improvement were determined after reviewing data trends for each metric.
- The Florida Legislature and Governor determine the amount of new state funding and an amount of institutional funding that would come from each university's recurring state base appropriation.

Metrics Common to all Institutions:

Seven metrics apply to all eleven institutions. The eighth metric, graduate degrees awarded in areas of strategic emphasis (8a), applies to all institutions except New College. The alternative metric for New College (8b) is "freshman in the top 10% of graduating high school class."

Metrics Common to all Institutions	
1. Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed (Earning \$25,000+) or Continuing their Education	6. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis
2. Median Wages of Bachelor's Graduates Employed Full-time	7. University Access Rate (Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant)
3. Average Cost to the Student (Net Tuition per 120 Credit Hours)	8a. Graduate Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis 8b. Freshman in Top 10% of Graduating High School Class - for NCF only
4. Six Year Graduation Rate (Full-time and Part-time FTIC)	9. Board of Governors Choice
5. Academic Progress Rate (2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0)	10. Board of Trustees Choice

Board Choice Metric - The Board has approved metrics that focuses on areas of improvement and the distinct missions of each university. UF and FSU have a metric measuring faculty awards to represent the research focus of these institutions. New College has "national ranking for institutional and program achievement." The remaining eight institutions all have the "percentage of students graduating without excess hours".

Board of Trustees Choice Metric - Each Board of Trustees has chosen a metric from the remaining metrics in the University Work Plans that are applicable to the mission of that university and have not been previously chosen for the model.

Board of Governors

Performance Funding Model Overview

How will the funding component of the model work?

To ensure each university is striving to excel and improve on key metrics, there must be a financial incentive. That financial incentive will not only be new state funding, but an amount of the base state funding reallocated.

State Investment versus Institutional Base Funding:

The amount of the state investment appropriated by the Legislature and Governor for performance funding will be matched by an amount reallocated from the university system base budget. These “institutional base” funds are the cumulative recurring state appropriations the Legislature has appropriated to each institution. Any state investment funding appropriated would be allocated as follows:

State Investment Funding Allocation

1. Each university metric is evaluated based on Excellence or Improvement and has ten benchmarks ranging from low to high. The lowest benchmark receives one point, while the highest receives ten points. The higher point value for Excellence or Improvement on each metric are counted in the university's total score.
2. The state investment will be allocated based on points earned, with a maximum of 100 points possible.
3. A university is required to earn more than 50 points in order to be eligible to receive the state investment.
4. A university not meeting the required point threshold or the three lowest scoring universities will not receive any of the state investment.
5. A university that is not one of the three lowest scoring institutions and has earned more than the required point threshold will receive the state investment funds proportional to their existing base funds with the highest scoring universities eligible for additional state investment funds.
6. All ties within the scoring will be broken using the Board's approved tiebreaker procedure:
 - a. Compare the total of Excellence and Improvement scores
 - b. Give advantage to higher points earned through Excellence
 - c. Score metric by metric giving a point to the school with the higher score
 - d. If tied after three levels of tiebreakers, the tie will go to the benefit of the institutions

Institutional Base Funding Allocation

1. A prorated amount will be deducted from each university's base recurring state appropriation.
2. A university earning more than 50 points will have their institutional investment funding restored.
3. A university scoring 50 points or less will have to submit an improvement plan to the Board of Governors and show improvement according to that approved plan in order to have their institutional investment funding restored.

PERFORMANCE BASED FUNDING

2017 METRIC DEFINITIONS

1. Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Enrolled or Employed (\$25,000+)

in the U.S. One Year After Graduation

This metric is based on the percentage of a graduating class of bachelor's degree recipients who are enrolled or employed (earning at least \$25,000) somewhere in the United States. Students who do not have valid social security numbers and are not found enrolled are excluded. This data now includes non-Florida data from 41 states and districts, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Sources: Accountability Report (Table 4O). State University Database System (SUDS), Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) analysis of Wage Record Interchange System (WRIS2) and Federal Employment Data Exchange (FEDES), and National Student Clearinghouse (NSC).

2. Median Wages of Bachelor's Graduates Employed Full-time One Year After Graduation

This metric is based on annualized Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data from the fourth fiscal quarter after graduation for bachelor's recipients. This data does not include individuals who are self-employed, employed by the military, those without a valid social security number, or making less than minimum wage. This data now includes non-Florida data from 41 states and districts, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Sources: Accountability Report (Table 4O). State University Database System (SUDS), Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) analysis of Wage Record Interchange System (WRIS2) and Federal Employment Data Exchange (FEDES), and National Student Clearinghouse (NSC).

3. Cost to the Student

Net Tuition & Fees per 120 credit hours

This metric is based on resident undergraduate student tuition and fees, books and supplies as calculated by the College Board (which serves as a proxy until a university work group makes an alternative recommendation), the average number of credit hours attempted by students who were admitted as FTIC and graduated with a bachelor's degree for programs that requires 120 credit hours, and financial aid (grants, scholarships and waivers) provided to students. Source: Accountability Report (Table 1D) – which, combines the Legislature's annual General Appropriations Act, university required fees and several files (HTD, SFA, SIF) within SUDS.

4. Six Year FTIC Graduation Rate

This metric is based on the percentage of first-time-in-college (FTIC) students who started in the Fall (or summer continuing to Fall) term and had graduated from the same institution within six years. Source: Accountability Report (Table 4D).

5. Academic Progress Rate

2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0

This metric is based on the percentage of first-time-in-college (FTIC) students who started in the Fall (or summer continuing to Fall) term and were enrolled full-time in their first semester and were still enrolled in the same institution during the Fall term following their first year with had a grade point average (GPA) of at least 2.0 at the end of their first year (Fall, Spring, Summer). Source: Accountability Report (Table 4B).

6. Bachelor's Degrees within Programs of Strategic Emphasis

This metric is based on the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded within the programs designated by the Board of Governors as 'Programs of Strategic Emphasis'. A student who has multiple majors in the subset of targeted Classification of Instruction Program codes will be counted twice (e.g., double-majors are included). Source: Accountability Report (Table 4H).

7. University Access Rate

Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant

This metric is based the number of undergraduates, enrolled during the fall term, who received a Pell-grant during the fall term. Unclassified students, who are not eligible for Pell-grants, were excluded from this metric. Source: Accountability Report (Table 3E).

8a. Graduate Degrees within Programs of Strategic Emphasis

This metric is based on the number of graduate degrees awarded within the programs designated by the Board of Governors as 'Programs of Strategic Emphasis'. A student who has multiple majors in the subset of targeted Classification of Instruction Program codes will be counted twice (e.g., double-majors are included). Source: Accountability Report (Table 5C).

8b. Freshmen in Top 10% of High School Class

NCF

Percent of all degree-seeking, first-time, first-year (freshman) students who had high school class rank within the top 10% of their graduating high school class. Source: New College of Florida as reported to the Common Data Set (C10).

PERFORMANCE BASED FUNDING METRIC DEFINITIONS

BOG Choice Metrics

9a. Percent of Bachelor's Degrees Without Excess Hours

FAMU, FAU, FGCU, FIU,
UCF, UNF, USF, UWF

This metric is based on the percentage of baccalaureate degrees awarded within 110% of the credit hours required for a degree based on the Board of Governors Academic Program Inventory. Additional Note: It is important to note that the statutory provisions of the “Excess Hour Surcharge” (1009.286, FS) have been modified several times by the Florida Legislature, resulting in a phased-in approach that has created three different cohorts of students with different requirements. The performance funding metric data is based on the latest statutory requirements that mandates 110% of required hours as the threshold. In accordance with statute, this metric excludes the following types of student credits (eg, accelerated mechanisms, remedial coursework, non-native credit hours that are not used toward the degree, non-native credit hours from failed, incomplete, withdrawn, or repeated courses, credit hours from internship programs, credit hours up to 10 foreign language credit hours, and credit hours earned in military science courses that are part of the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC) program). Source: Accountability Report (Table 4J), State University Database System (SUDS).

9b. Number of Faculty Awards

FSU, UF

This metric is based on the number of awards that faculty have earned in the arts, humanities, science, engineering and health fields as reported in the annual ‘Top American Research Universities’ report. Twenty-three of the most prominent awards are considered, including: Getty Scholars in Residence, Guggenheim Fellows, Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigators, MacArthur Foundation Fellows, National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellows, National Medal of Science and National Medal of Technology, Robert Wood Johnson Policy Fellows, Sloan Research Fellows, Woodrow Wilson Fellows, to name a few awards.

Source: Center for Measuring University Performance, Annual Report of the Top American Research Universities (TARU).

9c. National Ranking for University

NCF

This metric is based on the number of Top 50 university rankings that NCF earned from the following list of publications: Princeton Review: Top 50 Colleges That Pay You Back, Fiske Guide, QS World University Ranking, Times Higher Education World University Ranking, Academic Ranking of World University, US News and World Report National University, US News and World Report National Public University, US News and World Report Liberal Arts Colleges, Forbes, Kiplinger, Washington Monthly Liberal Arts Colleges, Washington Monthly National University, and Center for Measuring University Performance.

Source: Board of Governors staff review.

PERFORMANCE BASED FUNDING METRIC DEFINITIONS

BOT Choice Metrics

10a. Percent of R&D Expenditures Funded from External Sources FAMU	<p>This metric reports the amount of research expenditures that was funded from federal, private industry and other (non-state and non-institutional) sources.</p> <p>Source: Accountability Report (Table 6A), National Science Foundation annual survey of Higher Education Research and Development (HERD).</p>
10b. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Minorities FAU, FGCU, FIU	<p>This metric is the number, or percentage, of baccalaureate degrees granted in an academic year to Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic students. This metric does not include students classified as Non-Resident Alien or students with a missing race code.</p> <p>Source: Accountability Report (Table 4I), State University Database System (SUDS).</p>
10c. National Rank Higher than Predicted by the Financial Resources Ranking Based on U.S. and World News FSU	<p>This metric is based on the difference between the Financial Resources rank and the overall University rank. U.S. News measures financial resources by using a two-year average spending per student on instruction, research, student services and related educational expenditures - spending on sports, dorms and hospitals doesn't count.</p> <p>Source: US News and World Report's annual National University rankings.</p>
10d. Percent of Undergraduate Seniors Participating in a Research Course NCF	<p>This metric is based on the percentage of undergraduate seniors who participate in a research course during their senior year.</p> <p>Source: New College of Florida.</p>
10e. Number of Bachelor Degrees Awarded Annually UCF	<p>This metric is the number of baccalaureate degrees granted in an academic year. Students who earned two distinct degrees in the same academic year were counted twice; students who completed multiple majors or tracks were only counted once.</p> <p>Source: Accountability Report (Table 4G), State University Database System (SUDS).</p>
10f. Number of Licenses/Options Executed Annually UF	<p>This metric is the total number of licenses and options executed annually as reported to Association of Technology Managers (AUTM). The benchmarks are based on UF's rank within AAU institutions. Source: Accountability Report (Table 6A), University of Florida.</p>
10g. Percent of Undergraduate FTE in Online Courses UNF	<p>This metric is based on the percentage of undergraduate full-time equivalent (FTE) students enrolled in online courses. The FTE student is a measure of instructional activity that is based on the number of credit hours that students enroll by course level. Distance Learning is a course in which at least 80 percent of the direct instruction of the course is delivered using some form of technology when the student and instructor are separated by time or space, or both (per 1009.24(17), F.S.). Source: Accountability Report (Table 3C), State University Database System (SUDS).</p>
10h. Number of Postdoctoral Appointees USF	<p>This metric is based on the number of post-doctoral appointees at the beginning of the academic year. A postdoctoral researcher has recently earned a doctoral (or foreign equivalent) degree and has a temporary paid appointment to focus on specialized research/scholarship under the supervision of a senior scholar.</p> <p>Source: National Science Foundation/National Institutes of Health annual Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering (GSS).</p>
10i. Percentage of Adult Undergraduates Enrolled UWF	<p>This metric is based on the percentage of undergraduates (enrolled during the fall term) who are at least 25 years old at the time of enrollment. This includes undergraduates who are unclassified (not degree-seeking) students.</p> <p>Source: State University Database System (SUDS).</p>

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics)

Questions and Answers

Guiding principles

1. Did the Board establish guiding principles in the development of the model?

- Early in the process the Board established 4 guiding principles that were the basis for the development of the model:
 - i. Use metrics that align with Strategic Plan goals;
 - ii. Reward Excellence and Improvement;
 - iii. Have a few clear, simple metrics; and
 - iv. Acknowledge the unique mission of the different institutions.

2. Universities have numerous metrics that are tracked and reported on in the annual accountability report. Why were only 10 chosen?

- One of the Board's guiding principles was to have a 'few clear, simple metrics'. This was a common theme when discussing models with systems around the country.
- With approximately 40 metrics included in the annual accountability report, 10 metrics were identified as follows:
 - i. 3 metrics were identified in the 2013 General Appropriations Act.
 - ii. 5 metrics were identified by the Board based on key Strategic Plan initiatives.
 - iii. 2 metrics were 'choice' metrics that were picked by the Board and local boards of trustees. These 2 metrics focused on areas of improvement or the specific mission of the university.

3. Why reward 'Excellence' or 'Improvement'?

- Due to numerous reasons (university age, student demographics, regional location, funding, etc.) university metrics vary. It was important to recognize those universities that have 'Excellence' metrics, but it was also important to recognize those universities who are making improvements from one year to another.

4. Current funding per full-time equivalent (FTE) student is well below the national average.

Why implement a performance model when many universities are funded so low?

- The amount of funding provided by the state and students through the appropriations process and tuition payments should not be an impediment to utilizing funds in a manner that ensures a university is performing at the highest levels. Students and parents expect the best no matter the funding levels. Waiting to implement performance funding until additional resources are provided would be a disservice to our students and other stakeholders

Operational topics

5. What is the maximum number of points available?

- Prior to 2016-17, each of the 10 metrics are weighted the same and the highest point value for each was 5 points. Thus the total number of points available was 50.
- Starting in 2016-17, each of the 10 metrics remain weighted the same and the highest point value for each metric is now 10 points. Thus the new total number of points available is 100.

6. Will any of the metrics be weighted differently?

- At this time all 10 of the metrics have equal weight.

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics)

Questions and Answers

- 7. To be eligible for new funding a university must score higher than 25 points on the 50-point scale or 51 points on the 100-point scale and not be in the bottom three. How were these minimums determined?**
- To make this model truly a performance funding model, then funds should be awarded to the top performing institutions. For the first two years (2014-15 and 2015-16) of implementation of the model it was determined that a university should be able to score 26 points or more to be eligible and not be in the bottom three.
 - Starting in 2016-17, institutions must score 51 points and not be in the bottom three to be eligible for new funding.
- 8. If the model focuses on excellence and improvement, why are the bottom three institutions always kept out of the money, even if they obtain the minimum set score or higher?**
- The reference eliminating the bottom 3 institutions only refers to new money—not base funding.
- 9. Why are UF and FSU included in the model if they're pre-eminent institutions?**
- This is a system model that measures system performance. In order to determine the health of the SUS as a whole, our highest achieving universities must be a part of the model. They help set the standards for excellence—standards which we believe are also attainable by other universities. The “improvement” scores help provide incentives while institutions are on their way to excellence. For institutions that have already achieved high standards the model recognizes that in the Excellence scoring for those institutions.
- 10. Will the performance-based funding model drag down the pre-eminent institutions and New College, which is considered a top liberal arts college?**
- See the response to #9 above. This is a system model based upon 4 guiding principles. One of those principles states that the model “Rewards excellence as well as improvement.” For example, UF is rated very highly nationally on its graduation rate and received an excellence rating in this metric. Other institutions, although not as high performing, can demonstrate year-over-year improvement.
- 11. How do we prevent the universities from “dumbing down” graduation rates?**
- The model includes metrics that focuses upon both achievement and access. The “University Access Rate” metric has been deliberately included so that institutions that serve a higher percentage of undergraduates with a Pell grant are acknowledged for their commitment to students with financial need. The model balances the need for achievement, by including 6-year graduation rates and academic progress rates with the need for access, by including the university access rate metric.
- 12. Were the universities involved in the development of the performance model?**
- The development of the performance funding model began in the fall of 2012. At each Board meeting there has been discussion and updates provided on the status of developing the model. Discussions have been held with universities through phone calls and face-to-face meetings. The final metric, the board of trustee choice metric, involved the universities as their own boards made the recommendation of the metric and benchmarks for Excellence and Improvement.
- 13. How can the universities improve their performance on the metrics?**

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics)

Questions and Answers

- Universities will need to be strategic in the investment of performance funds to focus on improving metrics. For example, a university could choose to invest in improving internship opportunities within the disciplines that perform the best on these post-graduation metrics, and other career center efforts. For other metrics, there are many initiatives the universities have and can undertake to improve graduation rates, retention rates, degrees awarded, etc.

14. What would happen if there was a tie, where two or more universities had the same total score?

- Prior to 2016-17, the Board's practice was to address all ties to the benefit, not the detriment, of the institutions in question. No matter where the tie took place in the score rankings, the practice was the same. For example, if two institutions had the same score and this score was the third best then both would be considered part of the "top 3." By the same practice if two universities tied for the score above the "bottom 3," both would be considered eligible for new funds.
- Starting in 2016-17, the following Tiebreaker Policy (approved at the November 2015 Board Meeting) has been established to break all ties:
 - i. Compare the total of Excellence and Improvement scores
 - ii. Give advantage to higher points earned through Excellence
 - iii. Score metric by metric giving a point to the school with the higher score
 - iv. If tied after three levels of tiebreakers, the tie will go to the benefit of the institutions

Data issues

15. How are the scores calculated for Improvement?

- Improvement is current year performance minus previous year performance. The result is generally a percentage change and is scored 1 point for 1% up to 5 points for 5%. A couple of boards of trustee choice metric have hard improvement numbers instead of percentage change. In the case of all metrics, except Cost per Undergraduate Degree, to earn points there should be positive improvement from the previous year to the current year.

How do current metrics deal with the military, working students, etc.?

- Students who leave school to serve in the armed forces, have been called up to active duty, who leave to serve with a foreign aid service of the Federal Government, who leave to serve on an official church mission, or who die or become permanently disabled are not included in the graduation rate metric. Among all 11 public universities in the SUS during 2011-12, only 16 full- or part-time students were called to active duty. Among all four categories of exclusions listed above in the 2005-11 six-year cohort of students, only 131 students fell into these categories—and they were excluded from the graduation rate calculations.
- In addition, only military students who are FTICs (first time in college) are included in the graduation rate. If they began their college career outside an SUS institution, they are excluded from the graduation rate calculation.

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics)

Questions and Answers

- Military students and working students are just as able to successfully persist and complete college as other groups of students. Although some military students may need longer to complete due to a variety of factors, many are mature, instrumentally motivated adults who know what they want and have a strong work ethic. It is misleading to say that because a student is working or is a veteran, she or he is less likely to persist and complete college.

16. Why weren't regional differences taken into account when calculating the metrics?

- Board staff considered how regional differences in the state of Florida impact various performance metrics. At the request of the Legislature, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida produces an annual Florida Price Level Index (FPLI), which measures the cost differences between Florida's counties. The FPLI serves as the basis for the District Cost Differential (DCD) in the Florida Education Finance Program for K-12. For example, the 2012 FPLI reports a 12% difference between Palm Beach and Leon counties. For some of the metrics regional differences would not be appropriate and for others the net result of adjusting by region showed no effect.

17. Why not use expected graduation rates instead of actual graduation rates?

- One of the issues with calculating an expected graduation rate is that it is difficult to determine whether differences between estimates and actual data are due to university performance or model error. The performance funding model accounts for student differences at each university by awarding points equally for 'Excellence' and 'Improvement'.
- Actual graduation rates are a standard measure of performance used by IPEDS and other national reporting agencies.

18. Why is the data based on one year and not 2, 3 or 5-year averages?

- The data used to drive the model is from the annual accountability report which focuses on yearly data. A yearly snap-shot also allows for comparison with other systems and/or states. For some metrics, historical data is not available and in other cases the metric definitions have been revised recently, thus the use of averages would not be appropriate.

19. Why wasn't the standard deviation used when setting benchmarks?

- This was considered for each metric but it was decided to set the benchmarks close to the data and therefore ensure that schools were rewarded for reasonable performance above, at, and just below the system average.

20. Will Florida Polytechnic University (FPU) be included in performance funding?

- FPU needs at least two years of data on enrolled students, possibly more in order to have performance to be evaluated. At that point there will be adequate data available in order to add FPU to the model.

21. For Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further metric, why was a different methodology used than what is in FETPIP's standard reports and

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics)

Questions and Answers

why were recent graduates used instead of data on graduates three or more years post-graduation?¹

- SUS institutions produce graduates with a national scope, yet FETPIP's reports only include data for alumni who are found within Florida – missing about one-quarter of our bachelor's graduates. To get a more complete picture, Board staff have merged FETPIP's Florida data with the National Student Clearinghouse data to include enrollment outside of Florida.
- Board staff worked with FETPIP and the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) to add graduates employed out-of-state, graduates in the military, and graduates employed with the federal government. Florida has joined the national Wage and Record Information System (WRIS2) data system that provides data on whether graduates are employed across state lines.
- In contrast to FETPIP's methodology of only looking at the October-December fiscal quarter for employment data, Board staff recommends that each graduate be given a full year to find employment or re-enroll. A year for each graduate provides a better standard than the October-December fiscal quarter because of the variation among universities regarding when degrees are awarded (year-round or only in May). In addition, by allowing for a full year, students who are sitting for licensure exams (i.e., CPA exam) will have time to take their post-graduation exams and look for work.
- The decision was made to use data from one year out so students (and their parents) will know what their prospects are immediately after graduation. Board staff plans to study longer-term (three to five years) employment data and publish the information in the future.

Percentage of 2010-11 Baccalaureates Found

UNIV.	FETPIP	BOG
FAMU	73%	90%
FAU	76%	90%
FGCU	77%	91%
FIU	75%	87%
FSU	66%	88%
NCF	40%	72%
UCF	76%	94%
UF	63%	89%
UNF	80%	92%
USF	78%	91%
UWF	73%	86%
SUS	73%	90%

22. For Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further metric, what is the impact for institutions that have graduates living and working overseas?

- Graduates who live and work abroad are not currently included in the data except for a few from New College. The small number of NCF graduates makes it necessary to account for every single graduate or their percentages are disproportionately affected.

23. For Median Average Wage of Full-time Employed Baccalaureate Graduates in Florida, One Year After Graduation metric, why was a different methodology used than what is in FETPIP's standard reports?

UNIV.	Percent of Baccalaureates Included
FAMU	35%
FAU	48%
FGCU	48%

¹ The Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) is a data collection and consumer reporting system within the Florida Department of Education that was established to provide follow-up data on former students and program participants who have graduated, exited or completed a public education or training program within the State of Florida.

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics)

Questions and Answers

- Median wage, rather than the mean wage used in FETPIP's standard reports was recommended. Mean wages are potentially skewed by outliers. As an example, the State University System's median wage (of \$33,044) for 2010-11 baccalaureates is lower than the mean wage (of \$35,820) used in FETPIP's reports.
- Each graduate should be given a full year to find employment or re-enroll, which is in contrast to FETPIP's methodology of only looking at the October-December fiscal quarter for employment data. By allowing for a full year, students who are sitting for licensure exams such as the CPA exam will have time to take their post-graduation exams and look for work.

FIU	43%
FSU	36%
NCF	17%
UCF	48%
UF	28%
UNF	54%
USF	47%
UWF	40%
SUS	42%

24. Why are only 42% of baccalaureates included in the Median Average Wage?

- Unemployment insurance wage data does not include individuals who are self-employed, employed out of state, employed by the military or federal government, or those without a valid social security number, or making less than minimum wage. This also does not include students who are continuing their education.

25. Why was the Cost per Degree Work Group report not utilized for the Cost per Undergraduate Degree metric?

- The Cost per Degree report completed by the Chancellor's Work Group in June of 2013 calculated the cost per degree to the student, state and institution based on state appropriations and tuition. While this report was considered, it was determined that actual expenditures from the SUS Expenditure Analysis, instead of appropriations, should be used.
- The cost per degree to the institution calculated in the Cost per Degree report and those calculated from the Expenditure Analysis for 2011-12 are very similar and the difference between the two for the SUS is only \$334.

Determining performance funding allocations

26. Are there guidelines on how the universities will spend their allocations?

- No restrictions or guidance has been provided on the expenditure of performance funds. Universities have discretion, but are encouraged to spend the funds on initiatives that enhance the student's experience and improve performance on the model's metrics.

27. Please give a detailed explanation for how "new funding" is allocated.

- Universities are scored on Excellence and Improvement on each of the ten metrics. The higher score for each metric is summed for a final score. The maximum score was 50 points prior to 2016-17. Starting in 2016-17 each metric is worth 10 points with a maximum score of 100 points.
- Prior to 2016-17, universities were required to earn at least 26 points to receive new funding. Starting in 2016-17, the requirement is now 51 points in order to be eligible for new funding.

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics)

Questions and Answers

- Eligible universities receive new funding proportional to their existing recurring base funds compared to the total system recurring base funds, excluding IFAS and medical schools.
 - The three highest scoring universities are eligible for distribution of any new funds remaining based on final point total.
- 28. Please explain the impact on a university that scores below the point threshold in terms of the “base” funding at risk.**
- Prior to 2016-17, if a university scores below 26 points and loses a portion of its base budget, the reduction is only for one year. The following year the base budget would be restored (answer provided by Florida Board of Governors Chair, Mori Hosseini, and Vice Chair, Tom Kuntz).
 - Starting in 2016-17, the point threshold is now 51 points but the process remains the same.
- 29. Please explain the sources of funding that make up the “base” funding at risk and if only recurring funding included**
- The base funding at risk includes both Lottery and General Revenue E&G funds. Only recurring funding is included.
- 30. How is the prorated share of base funding at risk for each institution calculated?**
- The calculation uses the startup base for each institution for the year in question. For example, as the legislature prepared the 2016-17 budget, it calculated the beginning base for each institution before adding additional budget issues for 2016-17.
- 31. Are there any other funding sources included in the base such as E&G tuition and fees, Preeminence Program funding, for example?**
- The legislature determines the base for PBF purposes. They made two adjustments to the base; 1) they deducted preeminence funding for UF and FSU, and 2) they deducted the Florida Virtual Campus (FLVC) from University of West Florida.
- 32. Is the state base for Florida Polytechnic University (General Revenue and Phosphate Trust Fund) included in the base funding calculations?**
- No, funding for Florida Polytechnic University is not included.
- 33. Please describe how the base calculated for the institutions is used when distributing the state investment funding.**
- The base, as determined by the legislature (with the adjustments for preeminence funding and funding for the Florida Virtual Campus) is used to calculate the institution's investment and to calculate the state's investment. The first distribution of the state investment is the percentage of the institution's share of the sum of recurring base dollars multiplied by the amount of state investment.
- 34. Please explain how the Top Three institutions receive extra funds during the distribution of the state investment.**
- The Top Three institutions receive the bonus funding based on points earned compared to the total of points for those three institutions.
 - For example; the school that finished first received 84 points, 2nd was 80 points and 3rd was 78 points. The total is 242. Thus the school that finished first will receive 34.7%

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics)

Questions and Answers

(84/242) of the 'bonus' money, the school in second 33.1% (80/242) and the school in 3rd will receive 32.2% (78/242).

Improvement plans

35. Briefly explain how the Improvement Plan process works for institutions scoring below the threshold of 51 points.

- An eligible institution may submit an improvement plan to the Board of Governors for consideration at the June Board Meeting. The Chancellor will withhold the institutional investment funds starting July 1. If the improvement plan has been approved, there are two progress checkpoints in December and May. At each progress checkpoint, the Board of Governors can release up to 50% of the withheld funds.
- If an institution fails to make progress and the full amount of withheld funds are not restored, any remaining funds will be distributed to the institutions earning the most improvement points on the performance based funding metrics.
- Starting July 1, 2016 each of the institutions has the opportunity to use the Improvement Plan process one time in order to have institutional investment funds restored. Institutions that used the process during the 2014-15 Fiscal Year also have one opportunity.

36. If an institution scores below 51 points and has already been through the Improvement Plan process after July 1, 2016, what happens to that institution's institutional investment funds?

- The funds are redistributed based on points earned to the other universities that scored 51 points or more.
- The forfeited institutional investment funding would only be lost to the non-achieving institution for that fiscal year only. Funds will be restored to that institution's base budget at the beginning of the next fiscal year.