

**Postsecondary  
Education  
General**



**Education Council**  
**College Reach-Out Program**  
**(CROP)**

**Fact**  
**Sheet**

January 2006

<b>1. What is the College Reach-Out Program?</b>	The College Reach-Out Program (CROP) is a statewide competitive grant program that was established to increase the number of low-income, educationally disadvantaged students who complete postsecondary education. CROP provides educational support and encouragement to disadvantaged students in grades 6 through 12.
<b>2. Who is eligible to participate in the program?</b>	Students who are in grades 6 through 12 who meet certain economic and academic criteria are eligible to participate. Participants are students who otherwise would be unlikely to seek admission to a community college, state university, or independent postsecondary institution without special support and recruitment efforts.
<b>3. What types of services are provided to the participant?</b>	CROP provides a student with academic enrichment activities from the time the student enters the program until he or she has completed high school and is enrolled in a postsecondary institution. Activities may include: career and personal counseling, tutoring, homework assistance, summer activities, and community involvement through partnerships with colleges, universities, and community agencies.
<b>4. How is CROP funded?</b>	Funding for CROP is provided in the General Appropriations Act. Funding for CROP in 2005-2006 is \$3,199,990.  Postsecondary institutions and consortia submit proposals for CROP projects to an advisory council that is appointed by the Commissioner of Education. The advisory council uses statutory guidelines to evaluate the proposals and recommend to the State Board of Education an order of priority for funding the proposals.
<b>5. What are the applicable statutes?</b>	Section 1007.34, F.S. -- College Reach-Out Program  2005-06 General Appropriations Act, Specific Appropriation 89
<b>6. Where can I get additional information?</b>	Florida Department of Education Office of Equity & Access (850) 245-0511 <a href="http://www.firn.edu/doe/eeop/eahome.htm">www.firn.edu/doe/eeop/eahome.htm</a>  Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451



## Education Council **Commission for Independent Education**

## **Fact Sheet**

January 2006

<b>1. What is the Commission for Independent Education?</b>	<p>The Commission for Independent Education (Commission) was created by the 2001 Legislature as a result of combining and transferring to a single board the powers and duties of the former State Board of Independent Colleges and Universities and State Board of Nonpublic Career Education. The Commission is responsible for all independent postsecondary education institutions with the exception of those independent nonprofit colleges or universities eligible to participate in the Florida Resident Access Grant (FRAG) program. <b>(Refer to the Florida Resident Access Grant Fact Sheet.)</b></p>
<b>2. Who are members of the Commission?</b>	<p>The Commission is comprised of seven members who are Florida residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Two representatives of independent colleges or universities licensed by the commission.</li><li>• Two representatives of independent, nondegree-granting schools licensed by the commission.</li><li>• One member from a public school district or community college who is an administrator of career education.</li><li>• One representative of a religious college that meets the criteria of s. 1005.06(1)(f), F.S., and thus can operate without governmental oversight.</li><li>• One lay member who is not affiliated with an independent postsecondary educational institution.</li></ul> <p>The members are appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate.</p>
<b>3. What are the general responsibilities of the Commission?</b>	<p>For the independent postsecondary institutions under its jurisdiction, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sets licensure standards,</li><li>• reviews applications for and issues licenses,</li><li>• monitors the consumer practices of these institutions, and</li><li>• serves as a central agency for collecting and distributing information regarding these institutions.</li></ul> <p>The Commission is authorized to appoint ad hoc committees as necessary to assist it in the performance of its duties.</p>
<b>4. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</b>	<p>Chapter 1005, F.S. -- Nonpublic Postsecondary Education Rule 6E-1.0032, F.A.C. -- Fair Consumer Practices</p>

## Commission for Independent Education

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**5. Where can I get additional information?**

Florida Department of Education  
Commission for Independent Education  
(850) 245-3200  
(888) 224-6684 [toll free]  
[www.firn.edu/doe/cie/](http://www.firn.edu/doe/cie/)

Florida House of Representatives  
Education Council  
(850) 488-7451



**Education Council**  
**Joint-use Facilities**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2006

<p><b>1. What is a joint-use facility?</b></p>	<p>A “joint-use facility” is an educational facility that is cooperatively developed and used by two or more educational entities. Most often, joint-use facilities are shared between a university and a community college or a school district and a community college.</p>																					
<p><b>2. Why are joint-use facilities useful?</b></p>	<p>Joint-use facilities enable the offering of cooperative educational programs at a single shared educational facility, thereby increasing access to such programs for students, using existing educational infrastructure to expand access.</p>																					
<p><b>3. How are joint-use facilities requested?</b></p>	<p>Joint-use facilities must be jointly requested by two or more boards, including district school boards, community college boards of trustees, the Board of Trustees for the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and university boards of trustees.</p>																					
<p><b>4. How are joint-use facilities funded?</b></p>	<p>Joint-use facilities are funded by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. The state has funded 49 projects totaling \$142.2 million since 1977. No district school board, community college, or state university may receive funding for more than one approved joint-use facility per campus in any three-year period.</p>																					
<p><b>5. What are the currently funded joint-use facilities?</b></p>	<p>The currently funded joint-use facilities are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 1142 1461 2024"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="678 1142 1105 1188">Joint Use Facility Location</th> <th data-bbox="1110 1142 1461 1188">Partnership</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1194 1105 1262">Brevard Community College (Cocoa Campus)</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1194 1461 1262">University of Central Florida</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1268 1105 1335">Brevard Community College (Palm Bay Campus)</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1268 1461 1335">University of Central Florida</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1341 1105 1461">Broward Community College (Davie Campus)</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1341 1461 1461">Florida Atlantic University Florida International University</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1467 1105 1598">Broward Community College (Tower)</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1467 1461 1598">Florida Atlantic University Florida International University</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1604 1105 1698">Central Florida Community College (Ocala Campus)</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1604 1461 1698">University Center</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1705 1105 1772">Daytona Beach Community College</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1705 1461 1772">University of Central Florida</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1778 1105 1845">Daytona Beach Community College</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1778 1461 1845">Charter Technical School</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1852 1105 1908">Florida Keys Community College (Marathon)</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1852 1461 1908">Middle Keys</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1915 1105 2024">Florida Keys Community College (Coral Shores)</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1915 1461 2024">Upper Keys</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Joint Use Facility Location	Partnership	Brevard Community College (Cocoa Campus)	University of Central Florida	Brevard Community College (Palm Bay Campus)	University of Central Florida	Broward Community College (Davie Campus)	Florida Atlantic University Florida International University	Broward Community College (Tower)	Florida Atlantic University Florida International University	Central Florida Community College (Ocala Campus)	University Center	Daytona Beach Community College	University of Central Florida	Daytona Beach Community College	Charter Technical School	Florida Keys Community College (Marathon)	Middle Keys	Florida Keys Community College (Coral Shores)	Upper Keys
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## Joint-use Facilities

	<b>Joint Use Facility Location</b>	<b>Partnership</b>
	Indian River Community College (St. Lucie West Campus)	Florida Atlantic University
	Lake-Sumter Community College	University of Central Florida
	Miami Dade Community College (Wolfson Campus)	New World School Art
	Okaloosa-Walton Community College (Ft. Walton Beach Campus)	University of West Florida
	Polk Community College (Lakeland Campus)	University of South Florida
	St. Johns River Community College (Orange Park Campus)	Clay County
<b>6. What are the applicable statutes?</b>	Section 1013.52, F.S. -- Cooperative development and use of facilities by two or more boards. Section 1013.75, F.S. -- Cooperative funding of career center facilities.	
<b>7. Where can I get additional information?</b>	Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451	



## Education Council Postsecondary Remediation

## Fact Sheet

January 2006

<b>1. What is postsecondary “remedial” education?</b>	Within Florida's postsecondary educational system, "remedial education" is synonymous with "college-preparatory" instruction. "College-preparatory instruction" means "courses through which a high school graduate who applies for a college credit program may attain the communication and computation skills necessary to enroll in college credit instruction."
<b>2. Who takes college-prep courses?</b>	In 2003-2004, high school graduates enrolling within three years of high school graduation accounted for 38.8% of the FTE produced in college prep courses offered by community colleges. Other students enrolling in college-prep courses include returning adults in need of refresher courses prior to enrolling in college credit courses.
<b>3. How is student readiness tested?</b>	Performance in reading, writing/language, or mathematics for each student is gauged by scores on the Florida College Placement Test (CPT), the SAT, or the ACT. Students are considered “ready” for college in each of the three areas if scores on one of those three exams meet the required score of competency for each given area. For example, if a student receives a verbal score of 450 and a math score of 400 on the SAT, the student would be considered “ready” for college in reading and writing/language but in need of remediation in math (threshold for each is 440).
<b>4. Who offers postsecondary remedial education?</b>	Florida community college or state university students who score below standardized passing scores on the Common Placement Test (or other comparable exam) must enroll in college-preparatory or other adult education courses to develop needed college-entry skills. Community colleges must advise students of alternative methods of meeting remedial education needs, such as using instruction from private providers. Community colleges may provide the remedial instruction on state university campuses. (Florida statute allowed any state university offering college-preparatory instruction prior to January 1, 1996 to continue to offer remedial education. At that time, FAMU was the only institution in the SUS that was offering college-preparatory instruction).
<b>5. What is the cost of remediation to the student?</b>	The first two times a student enrolls in a remedial course, he or she pays the normal fee. If the course is taken a third time, the student must pay 100% of the cost of instruction. This policy is consistent with the policy for students enrolled in college credit courses.

## Postsecondary Remediation

<p><b>6. What information is available regarding the preparedness of Florida's public high school graduates?</b></p>	<p>The Commissioner of Education is required to report annually on the performance of public high school students who enroll in public postsecondary institutions. The report includes data for all students who graduate with a standard diploma from a Florida public high school and who enter a public postsecondary institution as a degree-seeking student. The report does <i>not</i> include graduates who do not go to college; graduates who attend private or out-of-state colleges; transfer students; casual or non-degree-seeking students; students who take time off between high school and college; GED or non-standard diploma recipients; or private high school graduates. The report is based on data provided by the state universities, public community colleges, and state supported postsecondary vocational-technical centers.</p> <p>Summary annual feedback reports are prepared for each school district and public high school. These reports must indicate the number of prior year graduates who enrolled in state-supported vocational-technical centers, community colleges, and state universities in Florida during the previous summer, fall, and spring terms and the number of those students whose scores on the entry-level placement tests indicate readiness for postsecondary education or the need for remediation. Each school district and high school must use the annual feedback report for developing school improvement plan strategies aimed at improving student readiness for postsecondary education.</p>
<p><b>7. How many students need postsecondary remedial education?</b></p>	<p>Of the 2002-2003 high school graduates tested in all three areas, only 34,569 or 58.1% were considered "ready" in all three subject areas.</p>
<p><b>8. What is the cost to the state to provide remedial instruction?</b></p>	<p>According to the Department of Education, the direct cost to the state for college-prep instruction at public community colleges was \$43.8 million in 2003-2004.</p>
<p><b>9. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</b></p>	<p>Section 1004.02(11), F.S. -- Definition of "college-preparatory instruction."            Section 1004.93, F.S. -- Adult general education.            Section 1008.30, F.S. -- Common placement testing for public postsecondary education.            Section 1008.37, F.S. -- Postsecondary feedback of information to high schools.            Section 1009.28, F.S. -- Fees for repeated enrollment in college-preparatory classes.</p> <p>Rule 6A-10.0315 -- College Preparatory Testing Placement and Instruction.            Rule 6A-10.038 -- Postsecondary Feedback of Student Information to High Schools.</p>



## Postsecondary Remediation

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<b>10. Where can I get additional information?</b>	<p>Florida Department of Education Division of Community Colleges (850) 245-0407</p> <p>Florida Department of Education K-16 Articulation (850) 245-0427 <a href="http://www.firn.edu/doe/postsecondary/college.htm">www.firn.edu/doe/postsecondary/college.htm</a></p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Community Colleges &amp; Workforce Committee (850) 922-9463</p>
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**Education Council**  
**Site-Determined Baccalaureate Degree Access Program**

**Fact Sheet**

January 2006

<b>1. What is the Site-Determined Baccalaureate Degree Access Program?</b>	The Site-Determined Baccalaureate Degree Access (SDBA) Program is designed to increase access to baccalaureate degree programs through the use of community colleges.
<b>2. How can a community college participate in the program?</b>	A community college may expand access to baccalaureate degrees in one of two ways:  1) The community college may enter into a formal agreement with another postsecondary institution within its service area to provide baccalaureate degree programs. 2) The community college may submit a proposal to the State Board of Education to deliver specified baccalaureate degree programs within its service area to meet local workforce need. The proposal must show a demand for the program, that there is an unmet need for graduates of the program and that the community college has the facilities and academic resources to deliver the program. Upon approval by the State Board of Education, the college must seek the proper accreditation for the program.
<b>3. Who provides final approval for such agreements and proposals?</b>	The State Board of Education must provide final approval.
<b>4. Are there additional accreditation requirements when offering specified baccalaureate degree programs?</b>	Yes. Upon approval of the community college's proposal by the State Board of Education, the community college must pursue regional accreditation by the Commission of Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
<b>5. May a community college that receives State Board approval to offer baccalaureate degrees offer <i>any</i> baccalaureate degree programs?</b>	No. Only baccalaureate degree programs specifically detailed in the approved proposal may be offered by the community college.
<b>6. Does the primary mission of a community college participating in the SDBA program change?</b>	No. The primary mission of the community college, including community colleges that offer baccalaureate degree programs, continues to be the provision of associate degrees that provide access to a university. A community college may not terminate its associate in arts or associate in science degree programs as a result of being authorized to offer selected baccalaureate programs.

## Site-Determined Baccalaureate Degree Access Program

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<b>7. What are the applicable statutes?</b>	Section 1007.22, F.S. -- Articulation; postsecondary institution coordination and collaboration. Section 1007.33, F.S. -- Site-determined baccalaureate degree access.
<b>8. Where can I get additional information?</b>	Florida Department of Education Division of Community Colleges (850) 245-0407 <a href="http://www.fldoe.org/cc/">www.fldoe.org/cc/</a>  Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451



## Education Council Workforce Education

## Fact Sheet

January 2006

<b>1. What is workforce education?</b>	“Workforce education” means adult general education or career education and may consist of a continuing workforce education course or a program of study leading to an occupational completion point, a career certificate, an applied technology diploma, or a career degree.
<b>2. What is adult general education?</b>	“Adult general education” means comprehensive instructional programs designed to improve the employability of the state’s workforce through adult basic education, adult secondary education, English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL), vocational-preparatory instruction, or instruction for adults with disabilities.
<b>3. What is adult basic education?</b>	“Adult basic education” means courses of instruction designed to improve the employability of the state’s workforce through instruction in mathematics, reading, language, and workforce readiness skills at grade level equivalency 0 – 8.9.
<b>4. What is adult secondary education?</b>	“Adult secondary education” means courses through which a person receives high school credit that leads to the award of a high school diploma or courses of instruction through which a student prepares to take the General Educational Development test.
<b>5. What is vocational-preparatory education?</b>	“Vocational-preparatory instruction” means adult general education through which persons attain academic and workforce readiness skills at the level of functional literacy (grade levels 6.0 – 8.9) or higher so that they may pursue technical certificate education or higher-level technical education.
<b>6. What is a career program?</b>	A “career program” is a group of identified competencies leading to occupations identified by a Classification of Instructional Programs number.
<b>7. What is continuing workforce education?</b>	“Continuing workforce education” means instruction that does not result in a technical certificate, diploma, associate in applied science degree, or associate in science degree. Continuing workforce education is for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Individuals who are required to have training for licensure renewal or certification renewal by a regulatory agency or credentialing body;</li><li>• New or expanding businesses as described in Ch. 288, F.S.;</li><li>• Business, industry, and government agencies whose products or services are changing so that retraining of employees is necessary or whose employees need training in specific skills to increase efficiency and productivity; or</li></ul>

## Workforce Education

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individuals who are enhancing occupational skills necessary to maintain current employment, to cross train, or to upgrade employment.</li> </ul>
<b>8. What is a career certificate program?</b>	A “career certificate program” is a course of study that leads to at least one occupational completion point. The program may also confer credit that may articulate with a diploma or career degree education program if authorized by rules of the State Board of Education.
<b>9. What is an occupational completion point?</b>	“Occupational completion point” means one of the occupational competencies that qualify a person to enter an occupation that is linked to a career and technical program.
<b>10. What is an applied technology diploma program?</b>	An “applied technology diploma program” is a course of study that is part of a technical degree program, is less than 60 credit hours, and leads to employment in a specific occupation. An applied technology diploma program may consist of either technical credit or college credit. A school district may offer an applied technology diploma program only as technical credit, with college credit awarded to a student upon articulation to a community college.
<b>11. What is a technical degree program?</b>	A “technical degree education program” is a course of study that leads to an associate in applied science degree or an associate in science degree. A technical degree program may contain within it one or more program progression points and may lead to certificates or diplomas within the course of study. For licensure purposes, the term “associate in science degree” is interchangeable with “associate in applied science degree”.
<b>12. Why is workforce education important?</b>	Multiple economic development surveys have consistently cited workforce education as one of the top three factors in attracting new business and retaining or expanding existing business.
<b>13. Who can offer workforce education?</b>	Both school district technical centers and community colleges can offer workforce education; however, only community colleges can offer college-credit programs.
<b>14. What are the applicable statutes?</b>	<p>Section 1004.02, F.S. -- Definitions.</p> <p>Section 1004.91, F.S. -- Career-preparatory instruction.</p> <p>Section 1004.92, F.S. -- Purpose and responsibilities for career education.</p> <p>Section 1004.93, F.S. -- Adult General Education.</p> <p>Section 1009.22, F.S. -- Workforce education postsecondary student fees.</p> <p>Section 1011.80, F.S. -- Funds for operation of workforce education programs.</p>

<b>15. Where can I get additional information?</b>	Florida Department of Education Division of Community Colleges (850) 245-0446  Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451
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