



What is the Florida College System?

The Florida College System (FCS) is the state's system of regionally-based public two- and four-year colleges.¹ The FCS is comprised of 28 public postsecondary institutions located at 180 sites statewide.² Each FCS institution is assigned a service area comprised of one or more counties.³

State-level governance of the FCS is provided by the State Board of Education, with agency oversight provided by the Department of Education's (DOE) Division of Florida Colleges.⁴ Each FCS institution is governed locally by a board of trustees.⁵ Individual trustees are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida Senate.⁶ Local boards must govern their institutions in accordance with state law and state board rules.⁷

The FCS is designed to provide accessible, affordable, high quality, postsecondary educational programs that meet local and state workforce needs.⁸ Programs offered by FCS institutions, include:

- ❖ Instruction that leads to an Associate in Arts (AA) degree, an Associate in Science (AS) degree, an Associate in Applied Science (AAS) degree, and, subject to certain requirements, baccalaureate degrees.
- ❖ Career-related instruction that leads to career and technical certificates and applied technology diplomas.
- ❖ Professional preparation instruction designed to prepare baccalaureate degree holders for licensure, certification, or credentialing in a particular field or occupation.
- ❖ Non-credit, continuing workforce education designed to enhance job skills and performance.

¹ Part III, ch. 1001, F.S.; Part III, ch. 1004, F.S.; see ch. 2009-228, L.O.F. FCS institutions were first known as "junior colleges." Today, FCS institutions may use one of four name designations - junior college, community college, college, or, if the FCS institution offers baccalaureate degrees, state college. Sections 1000.21(3), 1001.60(2)(b), and 1004.66, F.S.

² Sections 1000.21(3) and 1001.60(2), F.S.; Florida Department of Education, *Florida Colleges: Facts at a Glance*, http://www.fldoe.org/cc/facts_glance.asp (last visited Dec. 3, 2010). The origins of the FCS date back to 1933, when Palm Beach Junior College became Florida's first public two-year college. Palm Beach State College, *History of Palm Beach State College*, <http://www.palmbeachstate.edu/x1808.xml> (last visited Dec. 7, 2010).

³ Sections 1000.21(3) and 1004.65(2)(a), F.S.

⁴ Sections 20.15(3)(a) and 1001.02(1) and (4), F.S.

⁵ Sections 1001.60(3), 1001.61(1), and 1004.65(1), F.S. FCS institutions are statutorily designated as political subdivisions of the state. Sections 1004.65(3) and 1004.67, F.S.

⁶ Section 1001.61(2), F.S.

⁷ Section 1001.64(1) and (2), F.S. Among other things, each board is authorized to adopt rules, procedures, and policies on such matters as admissions, educational programming, administration, personnel, contracts, grants, and facilities. Section 1001.64(4), F.S.

⁸ Sections 1001.60(1) and 1004.65(5)(a)-(f), F.S.

- ❖ College or vocational preparatory programs designed to enable students to acquire the entry-level skills necessary to succeed in a postsecondary academic or vocational degree or certificate program.
- ❖ Adult general education courses to assist students in gaining basic and functional literacy and a high school education.
- ❖ Life-long learning instruction designed to address community needs such as health, human relations, parenting, and senior citizens.⁹

FCS institutions play a vital role in the state's effort to expand Floridian's access to baccalaureate degree programs and increase baccalaureate degree production by Florida's public postsecondary institutions.¹⁰ Florida's "2+2" system of articulation enables individuals who earn an AA degree at an FCS institution to transfer into a baccalaureate degree program offered by a FCS institution or State University System (SUS) institution.¹¹ FCS institutions may offer baccalaureate degrees in two ways – through concurrent or joint-use partnerships with four-year public or private postsecondary institutions or by obtaining state board approval to independently offer baccalaureate degree programs.¹²

During the 2009-10 academic year, the FCS served a total of 907,753 students statewide and awarded 1,602 baccalaureate degrees, 48,763 AA degrees, 12,936 AS degrees, 22,113 vocational and college credit certificates, and 1,556 educator preparation institute certificates.¹³

⁹ Section 1004.65(5), (6), and (8), F.S.; rule 6A-14.030, F.A.C.; *see also* Workforce Education Fact Sheet (discussing workforce education programs such as the AS degree, AAS degree, career certificates, continuing workforce education, adult education, and vocational preparatory programs).

¹⁰ Section 1007.33(1), F.S.

¹¹ Section 1007.23(2)(a), F.S.

¹² Section 1007.33(4)(a)-(c), F.S. Unlike other FCS institutions, the board of trustees for the St. Petersburg College is statutorily authorized to establish baccalaureate degree programs if certain requirements are met. Section 1007.33(4), F.S. (flush-left provisions at end of subsection); *see infra* note 34 and accompanying text.

¹³ Florida Department of Education, *Florida College System Fact Book*, at 2 (2011), available at <http://www.fldoehub.org/CCTCMIS/c/Pages/default.aspx>.

Florida College System Institutions¹⁴	
Brevard Community College: Brevard County	Miami Dade College: Miami-Dade County
Broward College: Broward County	North Florida Community College: Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee, and Taylor Counties
College of Central Florida: Citrus, Levy, and Marion Counties	Northwest Florida State College: Okaloosa and Walton Counties
Chipola College: Calhoun, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, and Washington Counties	Palm Beach State College: Palm Beach County
Daytona State College: Flagler and Volusia Counties	Pasco-Hernando Community College: Hernando and Pasco Counties
Edison State College: Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, and Lee Counties	Pensacola Junior College: Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties
Florida State College at Jacksonville: Duval and Nassau Counties	Polk State College: Polk County
Florida Keys Community College: Monroe County	St. Johns River Community College: Clay, Putnam, and St. Johns Counties
Gulf Coast Community College: Bay, Franklin, and Gulf Counties	St. Petersburg College: Pinellas County
Hillsborough Community College: Hillsborough County	Santa Fe College: Alachua and Bradford Counties
Indian River State College: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie Counties	Seminole State College of Florida: Seminole County
Florida Gateway College: Baker, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, and Union Counties	South Florida Community College: DeSoto, Hardee, and Highlands Counties
Lake-Sumter Community College: Lake and Sumter Counties	Tallahassee Community College: Gadsden, Leon, and Wakulla Counties
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota: Manatee and Sarasota Counties	Valencia Community College: Orange and Osceola Counties

¹⁴ Section 1000.21(3), F.S.

May Associate in Arts degree graduates transfer into baccalaureate degree programs offered by public postsecondary institutions?

Yes. Florida's statewide articulation agreement guarantees each AA degree graduate of a FCS institution admission into a baccalaureate degree program offered by an institution in the SUS or FCS.¹⁵ This system of articulation is commonly referred to as the "2 + 2" Admission Program.¹⁶ Through this program, the graduate may choose to enroll in either the SUS or FCS; however, admission into the graduate's preferred institution within the SUS or FCS is not guaranteed.¹⁷

State law establishes the AA degree as the basic transfer degree of the FCS.¹⁸ The AA degree consists of 60 hours of college-credit courses, including a 36-credit general education core curriculum comprised of communications, mathematics, social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences courses.¹⁹ Completion of an AA degree program must enable the student to complete the general education and prerequisite coursework required for admission into a baccalaureate degree program.²⁰ Accordingly, AA degree programs offered by FCS institutions are structured to enable students to complete these coursework requirements.²¹

¹⁵ Section 1007.23(1)(b) and (2), F.S.; rule 6A-10.024(4), F.A.C.; Florida Board of Governors Regulation 6.004(3) (Jan. 28, 2010); Florida Department of Education, *Statewide Articulation Manual*, at 14 (March 2010) available at <http://www.fldoe.org/articulation/pdf/statewide-postsecondary-articulation-manual.pdf> [hereinafter *Articulation Manual*]. The FCS has entered into several articulation agreements with independent colleges and universities. These agreements provide "2 + 2" articulation of AA degrees earned at a FCS institution into specified baccalaureate programs offered by those institutions. Such agreements exist with the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida, Keiser University, Strayer University, Western Governors University, DeVry University, and the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities. Florida Department of Education, *Access to the Baccalaureate: Concurrent-Use and Joint-Use Partnerships Between the Florida College System and Universities/Colleges*, at 2 (July 2010) available at http://www.fldoe.org/cc/students/pdf/Report_Concurrent_Use.pdf [hereinafter *Baccalaureate Degree Partnerships*]; see Florida Department of Education, *Articulation Agreements*, <http://www.fldoe.org/articulation/articulation-agreement.asp> (last visited Dec. 20, 2010).

¹⁶ Section 1007.23(2)(b), F.S. AA degree graduates receive priority for admission over out-of-state students. *Id.*

¹⁷ Rule 6A-10.024(4), F.A.C.; Florida Board of Governors Regulation 6.004(3) (Jan. 28, 2010). Admission is also not guaranteed for upper-division teacher certification programs, limited access programs, and programs that require an audition for admission. Section 1007.23(2)(a), F.S.; rule 6A-10.024(9), F.A.C.

¹⁸ Section 1007.23(2), F.S.; rule 6A-10.024(4), F.A.C.

¹⁹ Section 1007.25(6) and (7), F.S.; rules 6A-14.030(1) and 6A-10.024(3) and (4), F.A.C.

²⁰ Sections 1007.23(2)(a) and 1007.25(7), F.S.; rule 6A-10.024(3) and (4), F.A.C. State law requires the state board and Board of Governors of the SUS to enter into a statewide articulation agreement. Section 1007.23, F.S. To facilitate transfer of AA degree credits, DOE must identify general education and prerequisite courses for baccalaureate degree programs. Section 1007.25(3) and (5), F.S. These courses must be assigned a common course number and all public postsecondary institutions must accept them for transfer. Section 1007.25(3)-(5), F.S. (general education courses and common prerequisites); s. 1007.24, F.S. (common course numbering). In addition to the articulation of AA degrees, the statewide articulation agreement must also address, among other things, articulation of appropriate AS and AAS degree courses into baccalaureate degree programs. Section 1007.23(1)(d) and (4), F.S.; rule 6A-10.024(5), F.A.C.

²¹ *Articulation Manual*, *supra* note 15, at 15-16. Although programs vary, FCS institutions typically offer AA degrees that include the general education and prerequisite courses for specific baccalaureate degree fields as well as flexible AA degrees designed for general transfer purposes. General transfer AA degrees are not targeted to a specific field. Instead, the student has flexibility to take courses necessary for entry into his or her baccalaureate degree program of choice. See, e.g., Tallahassee Community College, *Associate in Arts Degree*,

What are the admission requirements for Associate in Arts degree programs offered by Florida College System institutions?

In order to be admitted into an AA degree program, a student must:

- ❖ Hold a standard high school diploma or high school equivalency diploma, verify completion of a home education program, or demonstrate success in college-level coursework.
- ❖ Demonstrate college readiness in reading, writing, and mathematics.
- ❖ Satisfy any additional admissions requirements established by local boards of trustees.²²

State law directs FCS institutions to maintain an open-door admissions policy for AA degree programs.²³ In keeping with this directive, students are not required to satisfy minimum grade point average or college entrance test score requirements or complete a college preparatory high school curriculum before admission into such programs.²⁴ Instead, a student's readiness for college-level reading, writing, and mathematics may be assessed for course placement purposes after admission.²⁵ If testing reveals that the student is not ready for college-level coursework in one or more of these subjects, the student must enroll in college preparatory coursework to remedy any deficiencies.²⁶ Thereafter, the student must demonstrate college readiness before enrolling in college-credit courses.²⁷

What are concurrent or joint-use partnerships?

FCS institutions are statutorily authorized to offer baccalaureate or higher degree coursework on their campuses through concurrent or joint-use partnerships (partnerships) with SUS institutions or independent colleges or universities.²⁸ Partnerships are contractual in nature and do not require state board approval.²⁹ Such partnerships enable students to earn a baccalaureate degree

http://www.tcc.fl.edu/areas_of_study/a.a_degree (last visited Dec. 13, 2010); see, e.g., Miami Dade College, *Award Types*, <https://sisvsr.mdc.edu/ps/sheet.aspx> (last visited Dec. 13, 2010).

²² Section 1007.263(2)(a)-(c), F.S.; see also College Readiness Fact Sheet.

²³ Section 1004.65(4), F.S.; see s. 1001.60(1) and (2)(b)2.a.-b., F.S.

²⁴ Section 1007.263(2), F.S.; Florida Department of Education, *Florida Counseling for Future Education Handbook*, at 114 (2010-11), available at http://files.facts.usf.edu/pdfDocuments/manuals/Counseling_Handbook_1011.pdf.

²⁵ Section 1008.30(1) and (2), F.S.; s. 1007.263(2)(b), F.S. (admission requirements for AA degree programs); see s. 1001.02(2)(d) and (6), F.S. (state board authority to adopt college-level computation and communication skills standards); rule 6A-10.0316(1) and (2), F.A.C. (state board-adopted college-level computation and communication skills); see also *Articulation Manual*, *supra* note 15, at 13. The primary assessment used to determine a student's readiness for college-level reading, writing, and mathematics is the Postsecondary Education Readiness Test. Other ways a student may demonstrate college readiness include attainment of a state board-adopted cut score on the College Placement Test (CPT), ACT, or SAT. Sections 1001.02(6) and 1008.30(1) and (2), F.S.; rule 6A-10.0311(1), F.A.C.; see also College Readiness Fact Sheet.

²⁶ Section 1008.30(4)(a), F.S. Enrollment in college preparatory coursework is not required for subjects in which placement testing indicates readiness for college. Students may enroll in college-credit courses for those subjects in which they are qualified. *Id.*; see also College Readiness Fact Sheet.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ Sections 1007.22(1) and (4) and 1007.33(4)(a), F.S.

²⁹ Section 1007.22(1), F.S.

or higher from a four-year postsecondary institution while taking all or most of the coursework on the FCS institution's campus or via distance learning.³⁰

According to the DOE, 26 of the 28 FCS institutions offer a total of 565 upper-division programs through partnerships.³¹ Such programs include 409 baccalaureate, 134 masters, 14 doctoral, and six professional programs. Currently, nine of the 11 institutions in the SUS, nine private colleges, and six out-of-state institutions are partnering with FCS institutions to provide upper-division degrees.³² Of the 565 partnerships, the top program areas are education (129 programs), business (126 programs), health professions (43 programs), liberal arts (34 programs), and psychology and public administration (33 programs each).³³

Are Florida College System institutions authorized to independently offer baccalaureate degree programs?

Yes, under specified circumstances. FCS institutions may independently offer baccalaureate degree programs when approved by the state board or, in the case of St. Petersburg College, when approved by the college's board of trustees.^{34, 35} A total of 121 baccalaureate degree programs have been approved to be offered at the following 19 FCS institutions: Broward College; College of Central Florida; Chipola College; Daytona State College; Edison State College; Florida State College at Jacksonville; Gulf Coast Community College; Indian River State College; State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota; Miami-Dade College; Northwest Florida State College; Palm Beach State College; Pensacola State College; Polk State College;

³⁰ Florida Department of Education, Division of Community Colleges, *Baccalaureate Degree Programs at Community Colleges*, (March 2008), available at http://www.fldoe.org/cc/Vision/PDFs/PR2008_02_Baccalaureate_Program_Review.pdf.

³¹ *Baccalaureate Degree Partnerships*, *supra* note 15, at 1. Gulf Coast Community College and Florida State College at Jacksonville do not currently offer concurrent or joint-use partnerships. *Id.*

³² *Id.* Two state universities, New College of Florida and the University of North Florida, do not currently participate in concurrent or joint-use partnerships with FCS institutions. *Id.*

³³ *Id.* at 2.

³⁴ Section 1007.33(5), F.S.

³⁵ St. Petersburg College has been statutorily authorized to offer baccalaureate degrees since 2001. Section 1007.33(4), F.S. (flush-left provisions at end of subsection); s. 40, ch. 2001-170, L.O.F., *codified at* s. 1004.73, F.S. (2001), *subsequently repealed by* ch. 2009-228, L.O.F. The college may establish a new baccalaureate degree program if its board of trustees determines that the program is warranted and feasible based upon the same statutory criteria considered by the state board when considering baccalaureate degree program proposals submitted by other FCS institutions. Before developing a new baccalaureate degree program, the college must engage in need, demand, and impact discussions with the SUS institution in its service district and other local and regional accredited postsecondary providers. In addition to baccalaureate degrees, the local board may establish one or more bachelor of applied science (BAS) degree programs based upon an analysis of workforce needs in Pinellas, Pasco, and Hernando Counties or other counties approved by DOE. The college must offer a related AS or AAS degree program in the subject area covered by each BAS degree. Section 1007.33(4), F.S. (flush-left provisions at end of subsection).

Santa Fe College; Seminole State College of Florida; St. John's River State College; St. Petersburg College; and Valencia Community College.^{36,37}

To establish a baccalaureate degree program, each FCS institution, other than the St. Petersburg College, must submit a written notice of its intent to the Division of Florida Colleges. The notice must describe the program, workforce demand and unmet need for graduates of the program, region served, and timeframe for implementation.³⁸ Institutions in the SUS must first be given an opportunity to submit an alternative proposal to offer the baccalaureate degree program in partnership with the FCS institution.³⁹ If no SUS institution submits an alternative proposal, regionally accredited independent colleges and universities may submit such a proposal.⁴⁰

A FCS institution's baccalaureate degree program proposal must address the following issues:

- ❖ The planned implementation timeline, student enrollment, and funding requirements.
- ❖ The infrastructure and resources employed to deliver the program.
- ❖ The local, regional, or statewide workforce demand and unmet need for graduates of the program.
- ❖ The cost of creating a new baccalaureate degree as compared to alternative proposals and other program delivery options.
- ❖ The program's admission requirements, academic content, curriculum, faculty credentials, student-to-teacher ratios, accreditation plan, and plan of action if the program is terminated.⁴¹

An alternative proposal submitted by a SUS institution or independent college or university must address the following issues:

- ❖ Ability to meet the workforce demand and unmet need for graduates of the program.
- ❖ Ability to provide access to students in the geographic region proposed to be served by the FCS institution.
- ❖ Financial commitment for development, implementation, and maintenance of the program.
- ❖ Level of collaboration between FCS institution and college or university faculty in program development and delivery.
- ❖ Ability of the FCS institution and college or university to develop and approve the program's curriculum within six months after an agreement between the two institutions is signed.
- ❖ Extent that students will incur additional costs above those incurred if the program were offered by the FCS institution.⁴²

³⁶ As of December 2010, 18 of the 19 institutions are enrolling students in one or more baccalaureate degree programs. Telephone interview with Division of Florida College System staff, Florida Department of Education (Dec. 6, 2010).

³⁷ *Id.*; see Florida Department of Education, *Florida Colleges Bachelor's Degree Programs*, http://www.fldoe.org/cc/students/bach_degree.asp (last visited Dec. 21, 2010)(programs include both baccalaureate and BAS degree programs).

³⁸ Section 1007.33(5)(a), F.S.

³⁹ Section 1007.33(5)(b), F.S.; rule 6A-14.095(5)(a), F.A.C.

⁴⁰ Section 1007.33(5)(b), F.S.

⁴¹ Section 1007.33(5)(d), F.S.; rule 6A-14.095(6)(a), F.A.C.

⁴² Section 1007.33(5)(d), F.S.; rule 6A-14.095(5), F.A.C.

The Division of Florida Colleges must review each proposal and the Commissioner of Education must make recommendations regarding approval or denial to the state board.⁴³ The state board must consider the Commissioner's recommendation and all alternative proposals when deciding whether to approve or deny the FCS institution's baccalaureate degree program proposal.⁴⁴ If approved to offer one or more baccalaureate degree programs, a FCS institution must:

- ❖ Maintain, as its primary mission, responsibility for responding to community needs for postsecondary academic education and career degree education and for providing associate degrees that afford access to a university.
- ❖ Maintain an open-door admissions policy for associate degree and workforce education programs.
- ❖ Continue to provide remedial education and outreach to underserved populations.
- ❖ Comply with all provisions of the statewide articulation agreement.
- ❖ Not award graduate credit or participate in intercollegiate athletics beyond the two-year level.⁴⁵
- ❖ Pursue Level 2 accreditation by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).⁴⁶

Is state board approval required for every baccalaureate degree program proposed by a Florida College System institution?

Not necessarily. A FCS institution with at least one state board-approved baccalaureate degree program may apply to the state board for an exemption to the approval requirement for subsequent programs.⁴⁷ In order to receive an exemption, the FCS institution must:

- ❖ Be accredited by SACS as a baccalaureate-degree-granting institution.
- ❖ Have offered baccalaureate degrees for three or more years.
- ❖ Maintain qualified faculty and institutional resources.
- ❖ Maintain enrollment levels in previously approved programs and demonstrate appropriate fiscal management.
- ❖ Comply with the primary mission of FCS institutions and accountability reporting requirements.
- ❖ Provide outcome information on program completers, including job placements and student and employer surveys.⁴⁸

Based on these criteria, the Division of Florida Colleges may recommend approval or denial of the exemption to the state board. If the state board approves the exemption, the authority to approve baccalaureate degree programs is transferred to the FCS institution's board of trustees.⁴⁹ Before approving a new baccalaureate degree program, the local board must conduct, document,

⁴³ Section 1007.33(5)(e), F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 1007.33(5)(b) and (e), F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 1007.33(2)(a)-(g), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 1007.33(6)(f)-(g), F.S.; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Colleges, *Accrediting Standards*, <http://www.sacscoc.org/principles.asp> (last visited Dec. 22, 2010).

⁴⁷ Section 1007.33(6), F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 1007.33(6)(a)1.-7., F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 1007.33(6)(b), F.S.

and base program approval on need, demand, and impact discussions with the SUS institution in its service district and other local and regional accredited postsecondary institutions. Local board-approved programs must be submitted to the Division of Florida Colleges for compliance review. If the program fails the compliance review, it may not be offered until approved by the state board.⁵⁰

How are institutions in the Florida College System funded?

Funding for FCS institutions is provided annually in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) and apportioned in accordance with a distribution model established in the Community College Program Fund.⁵¹ FCS institutions receive funding from a variety of state sources, including general revenue, lottery, and fixed capital outlay funds. Remaining operating funds are derived from tuition, fees, grants, and other locally generated funds.⁵² Line item categorical funding is sometimes provided for specific issues or projects.⁵³ Each local board of trustees is authorized to establish its institution's budget based upon local priorities and needs.⁵⁴

Annually, the Legislature specifies in the GAA a standard student tuition amount per credit hour and local boards of trustees establish the actual tuition amount per credit hour assessed at each FCS institution within a range of 10 percent below to 15 percent above this standard amount.⁵⁵ For the 2010-11 academic year, tuition per credit hour may range from \$57.13 (10 percent below the GAA-specified amount) to \$73.00 (15 percent above the GAA-specified amount).⁵⁶ Data from the DOE for the 2010-11 academic year indicate that tuition charged by FCS institutions ranges from \$66.10 to \$73.00 per credit hour.⁵⁷

⁵⁰ Section 1007.33(6)(e), F.S.

⁵¹ Sections 1011.81(1), 1011.82, 1011.83, and 1011.84(3)(b), F.S.

⁵² Sections 1009.23(4) and 1011.84(2) and (3), F.S.; specific appropriations 10, s. 1 and 19, 22, 23, 112, 115, and 115A, s. 2, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F.; *see also* Postsecondary Tuition & Fee Policy – Florida College System Fact Sheet.

⁵³ *See, e.g.*, ss. 10-26, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F. (line item funding for specific building projects at FCS institutions); Florida Department of Education, *Florida College System Fact Book*, at 13 (2010), available at <http://www.fldoehub.org/CCTCMIS/c/Documents/Fact%20Books/fb2010.pdf> [hereinafter *FCS Fact Book*].

⁵⁴ Section 1001.64(11), F.S.; rule 6A-14.0716(1), F.A.C.

⁵⁵ Section 1009.23(3) and (4), F.S.; *FCS Fact Book 2010*, *supra* note 53, at 13.

⁵⁶ Section 1009.23(4), F.S.

⁵⁷ Email, Florida Department of Education, Division of Florida Colleges (Nov. 10, 2010).

Florida College System Funding: FY 2010-11	
General Revenue	\$911,714,086 ⁵⁸
Lottery Funds	\$126,959,158 ⁵⁹
Fixed Capital Outlay Funds	\$191,478,381 ⁶⁰
Federal Grants	\$ 83,045,378 ⁶¹

Where may I obtain additional information?

Florida Department of Education

State Board of Education

Governmental Relations Office

(850) 245-0507

<http://www.fldoe.org/board>

Florida Department of Education

Division of Florida Colleges

(850) 245-0407

<http://www.fldoe.org>

Florida House of Representatives

Education Committee

(850) 488-7451

<http://www.myfloridahouse.gov>

⁵⁸ Specific Appropriations 19, 30, 112, 114, 115, and 115A, s. 2, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F.

⁵⁹ Specific Appropriation 10, s. 1, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F.

⁶⁰ Specific Appropriation 19 and 23, s. 2, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F. The primary sources of capital outlay funds for FCS institutions are the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund and School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund. Sections 1013.64 and 1013.65, F.S. Capital outlay funding for FCS institutions includes \$7,840,000, or 28-percent of the \$28,000,000, appropriated in Specific Appropriation 23. Specific Appropriation 23, s. 2, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F.; telephone interview with Florida Department of Education, Division of Florida Colleges staff (Jan. 3, 2011). The Governor vetoed \$71,161,371, including \$6,400,000 from general revenue, allocated by the Legislature for capital outlay purposes. Specific Appropriation 19, s. 2, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F. An additional \$1,125,722,701 was appropriated for debt service on bonds issued by SUS institutions, FCS institutions, and school districts. Specific Appropriation 22, s. 2, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F. As of Jan. 3, 2011, the specific amount that will be used by FCS institutions for this purpose is not known. Telephone interview with Florida Department of Education, Division of Florida Colleges staff (Jan. 3, 2011).

⁶¹ Specific Appropriation 112, s. 2, ch. 2010-152, L.O.F. (fiscal stabilization funds derived from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009).