

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

BILL: SB 1054

SPONSOR: Senator Hargrett

SUBJECT: Institute on Urban Policy

DATE: April 2, 1999

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>White</u>	<u>O'Farrell</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>CA</u>	_____
3.	_____	_____	<u>FP</u>	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

This bill creates a Type I Institute on Urban Policy and Commerce. The institute will be housed at the Florida A&M University (FAMU), but as a Type I Institute it must have several participating universities, a statewide mission, and joint administration by the host university and the Board of Regents. The bill requires the institute to establish regional urban centers in the inner cities of St. Petersburg, Tampa, Jacksonville, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Ft. Lauderdale, Miami, Daytona Beach, and Pensacola.

This bill creates six new undesignated sections of law.

II. Present Situation:

TYPE I INSTITUTES

In the State University System, the terms "institute" and "center" have the same meaning. All institutes are supposed to coordinate research, service, and training activities that supplement and extend existing departmental programs. They are organized into three categories:

- I. Type I institutes have statewide missions and must be authorized or funded by the Legislature.
- II. Type II institutes are established by a single university although additional institutions may participate. Type II institutes expend appropriated state funds as determined by the Legislature or the university, and they may expend non-appropriated state funds, such as contracts and grants or fees.
- III. Type III institutes are established by a single university and may expend only non-appropriated state funds, such as contracts and grants or fees.

In a recent memorandum (1 January 1999), the Chancellor outlined procedures for establishing and operating institutes and centers. When an institute is established by law, it must operate under rules and procedures of the State University System as well as under the law. The host university still must seek approval to establish the institute before expending appropriated funds.

Type I institutes have the following additional requirements:

- A university is designated as the host and operates a system-wide facility.
- The host university must provide all administrative and logistical support.
- The president of the host university appoints the director but the Chancellor must concur with the selection.
- The director reports to the president of the host university or his or her designee.
- An advisory board oversees the institute’s activities, makes recommendations for distribution of funds, and may make recommendations to the director, the Chancellor, and university associations representing presidents and provosts.
- The board’s members are the presidents of all the participating universities; representatives of any other participating agencies, recommended by the agencies and appointed by the Chancellor; and the Chancellor. The presidents and the Chancellor may designate someone else to serve on the board.

The following procedures relate to a Type I institute’s budget:

- The budget is a separate departmental account in the university’s operating budget.
- The director compiles the budget recommendations, with advice from the president and advisory board.
- The host university processes any proposed contracts and grants to outside funding agencies.
- The host university’s policy determines the percentage of overhead funds to be returned to the institute.
- The institute reimburses the host university for direct costs of administrative services.
- Personnel may be employed by one or more of the participating universities.

The institute submits an annual report to the Chancellor. The Chancellor or the association representing the presidents or the vice presidents may request a review of an institute to determine whether it needs to change its mission or organizational structure, reduce or expand its budget, be redesignated as a different type of institute, or be disbanded. Type I institutes will be disbanded only upon written notification to the Chancellor with approval by the Board of Regents.

Currently the state university system operates 17 Type I Institutes: 6 hosted by UF, 3 by USF, 2 by FSU, 2 by FIU, and 1 each by FAU, UNF, UWF, and UCF.

FL Center for Library Automation	FL Small Business Devel. Network	Florida Sea Grant College (E&G)
FL Sea Grant College (IFAS)	Institute for Child Health Policy	University Press of Florida
Collins Center for Public Policy	Florida Institute of Government	Florida Institute of Oceanography
FL Policy Exchange Center on Aging	Lawton & Rhea Chiles Center for Healthy Mothers & Babies	
FL Center for Solid & Hazardous Waste Management	FL center for Environmental Studies	Center for Labor Research & Studies
International Hurricane Center	FL Institute of Education	FL Solar Energy Center

THE URBAN POLICY AND COMMERCE INSTITUTE AT FAMU

The 1998 General Appropriations Act provided \$175,000 in funding for the Urban Policy and Commerce Institute at Florida A&M University. The Institute was established in July of 1998.

President Humphries appointed a statewide advisory panel of nineteen members representing the Legislature, state agencies, private and public non-profit organizations, private sector businesses, and community based organizations. The advisory committee has been meeting to identify major issues facing urban neighborhoods, develop an agenda, and plan for the “unmet needs in Florida’s urban communities.”

The purpose of the institute is to develop urban strategies and partnerships to address social, economic, and physical issues through applied research and training. The Institute is responsible for using data to influence the allocation of financial resources for Florida residents in urban communities. The Institute serves as a clearinghouse for research on socioeconomic problems and as an advocate for finding solutions. The Institute is to assess the effectiveness of strategies and their impact on communities.

The Urban Policy Institute encourages the development of an urban extension service program to assist urban communities in solving critical issues. It recommends regional urban centers to assist inner city communities. The centers are recommended for the inner cities of St. Petersburg, Tampa, Jacksonville, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Ft. Lauderdale, Miami, Daytona Beach, and Pensacola.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill establishes in statute the Institute on Urban Policy and Commerce as a Type I Institute under the Board of Regents at Florida A&M University. The institute’s purposes are:

- To pursue basic and applied research on urban policy issues confronting the inner-city areas and neighborhoods;
- To influence the equitable allocation and stewardship of financial resources;
- To train civic leaders and university students in community planning and design;
- To assist with the planning, development, and capacity building of urban area nonprofit organizations and government agencies;
- To develop and maintain a data base relating to inner city areas; and
- To support the community development efforts of inner city areas, neighborhood-based organizations, and municipal agencies.

The bill directs the Institute to research and recommend strategies concerning critical issues facing the underserved population in urban communities. These issues include:

Transportation and physical infrastructure	Public health
Affordable housing	Life-long learning
Tourism and commerce	
Environmental restoration	
Job development and retention	
Family intervention	

Public safety
Community relations
Child care

The bill requires the Institute to establish regional urban centers to be located in the inner cities of St. Petersburg, Tampa, Jacksonville, Orlando, West Palm Beach, Ft. Lauderdale, Miami, Daytona Beach, and Pensacola to assist urban communities on critical economic, social, and educational problems affecting the underserved population.

The bill requires the Institute to submit to the Legislature and the Governor an annual report titled "The State of Unmet Needs in Florida's Urban Communities." The report must recommend a list of resources that could be made available for revitalizing urban communities. It also must list the institutes accomplishments and activities and make recommendations for its own expansion, improvement, or termination. The Governor then submits to the Legislature a report on the unmet needs in the state's urban population.

The effective date is July 1, 1999.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The institute is designed to assist the private sector in urban communities in various ways outlined in the bill.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The institute provided a proposed budget with total expenditures of \$1,543,400, with appropriated funds representing \$175,000 of that amount and contracts and grants representing \$1,368,400. The Senate budget contains a specific appropriation of \$200,000 for the Urban Policy Institute at FAMU and also authorizes funds in Specific Appropriations

180 to 183 to be used to fund a list of projects that includes the Center for Urban Policy at FAMU.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The Governor has established an Office of Urban Opportunity within the Executive Office of the Governor. One of its initiatives, called *Front Porch Florida*, is to establish 20 Front Porch communities across Florida and manage \$5.2 million in targeted Front Porch incentive programs.

VIII. Amendments:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.
