

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education

BILL: SB 190
 INTRODUCER: Senator Stargel
 SUBJECT: Education
 DATE: March 5, 2019 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Graf	Sikes	ED	Pre-meeting
2.			AED	
3.			AP	

I. Summary:

SB 190 modifies the requirements associated with the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program (Bright Futures program), and removes restrictions in current law regarding funding for the operation of schools and performance funding for industry certifications. Specifically:

- Regarding the Bright Futures program, the bill:
 - Removes the requirement that students enroll in a Florida postsecondary education institution within 2 years of graduation from high school.
 - Eliminates the 45-credit hour annual restriction in the award of a scholarship.
 - Specifies the eligibility of a student, who enrolls in the pilot program at the University of Florida and who meets specified criteria, to receive an award during the fall term.
 - Codifies the existing State Board of Education rule that allows students who earn a high school diploma from a Florida private school to meet the high school credential-specific eligibility criterion.
 - Extends the annual deadline, from August 31 to December 31, by when a student who graduates from high school midyear must apply for the scholarship.
 - Revises the examination score requirements for award eligibility to align the SAT and ACT examination scores with the SAT national percentile rank specified in law; and requires the DOE to publish ongoing updates to the examination scores.
- Regarding funds for the operation of schools in the Florida Education Finance Program, the bill:
 - Removes the requirement related to prorating the level of appropriation for the federally connected supplement.
 - Modifies the formula for the safe schools allocation to require that of the remaining balance of the safe schools allocation, one-third must be allocated based on the most recent official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and two-thirds must be allocated based on each school district’s proportionate share of the state’s total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment.

- Saves the funding compression allocation from repeal by removing the July 1, 2019, expiration date
- Regarding performance funding for industry certifications, the bill removes the \$15 million annual cap on the performance funding for industry certifications to Florida College System institutions and school district workforce education programs.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

II. Present Situation:

The present situation for the relevant portions of the bill is discussed under the Effect of Proposed Changes of this bill analysis.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The Florida Legislature has established mechanisms to fund the operation of schools and programs such as workforce education, and student financial assistance.

Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program

Award Type and General Conditions

Present Situation

The Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program (Bright Futures program) was established in 1997¹ as a lottery-funded scholarship program to reward a Florida high school graduate who merits recognition for high academic achievement and who enrolls in a degree program, certificate program, or applied technology program at an eligible Florida public or private² postsecondary education institution within 3 years of graduation from high school.³ However, this 3-year timeframe is inconsistent with the 2-year timeframe specified in law regarding student eligibility requirements for initial awards.⁴ The Bright Futures program consists of 3 types of awards:⁵

- Florida Academic Scholarship (FAS);⁶
- Florida Medallion Scholarship (FMS);⁷ and
- Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholarship (FGSV) and Florida Gold Seal CAPE Scholarship.⁸

¹ Section 2, ch. 1997-77, L.O.F.

² A student who receives any award under the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program, who is enrolled in a nonpublic postsecondary education institution, and who is assessed tuition and fees that are the same as those of a full-time student at that institution, receives a fixed award calculated by using the average tuition and fee calculation as prescribed by the Department of Education for full-time attendance at a public postsecondary education institution at the comparable level. Section 1009.538, F.S.

³ Section 1009.53(1), F.S.

⁴ Section 1002.531(2)(c), F.S.

⁵ Section 1009.53(2), F.S.

⁶ Section 1009.534, F.S.

⁷ Section 1009.535, F.S.

⁸ Section 1009.536, F.S.

The Florida Department of Education (DOE or department) is responsible for issuing awards from the Bright Futures program annually.⁹ Annual awards may be for up to 45 semester credit hours or the equivalent.¹⁰

An institution that receives funds from the Bright Futures program must certify to the DOE the amount of funds disbursed to each student and must remit to the department any undisbursed advances within 60 days after the end of regular registration.¹¹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill updates Florida law to indicate FGSV and Florida Gold Seal CAPE scholarships as 2 distinct types of Bright Futures program scholarship. Accordingly, the bill reflects 4 types of Bright Futures program awards:

- FAS;
- FMS;
- FGSV; and
- Florida Gold Seal CAPE Scholarship.

The bill also removes obsolete provisions that applied to students who were initially eligible for an FGSV award before the 2012-2013 academic year.

The bill also eliminates the 45-credit hour annual restriction in the award of Bright Futures program scholarships. As a result, subject to available funding for Bright Futures program awards, students who are eligible to receive a Bright Futures program award may be able to use the program award to take more credit hours annually, which may reduce the total time for such students to earn a degree or credential.

Finally, the bill maintains the 60-day timeframe for the institutions to remit to the DOE any undisbursed advances but, specifies that the timeframe applies to the fall and spring terms. For the summer term, the bill specifies a 30-day timeframe for the institutions to remit any undisbursed advances to the department. Similar to the institutional responsibilities specified for the fall and spring terms, the bill requires the institutions to certify to the DOE the amount of funds disbursed to each student for the summer term.

Summer Term Award

Present Situation

A student may use an FAS award for summer term enrollment beginning in the 2018 summer term, as funded by the Legislature.¹² A student may use an FMS award for summer term enrollment beginning in the 2019 summer term, as funded by the Legislature.¹³ A student may use other Bright Futures program awards for summer term enrollment, if funded by the

⁹ Section 1009.53(5), F.S.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*, at (b).

¹² Section 1009.53(9), F.S.

¹³ *Id.*

Legislature.¹⁴ In the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the Legislature appropriated \$41,202,767 for 2019 summer term FAS awards at an amount equal to 100 percent of tuition and applicable fees.¹⁵ Additionally, the Legislature appropriated \$28,416,515 for 2019 summer term awards for FMS.¹⁶

Subject to approval by the Board of Governors of the State University System of Florida (BOG), the University of Florida may plan and implement a student enrollment pilot program for the spring and summer terms for the purpose of aligning on-campus student enrollment and the availability of instructional facilities.¹⁷ In 2018, the Legislature clarified in the implementing bill¹⁸ that students who are enrolled in the pilot program and who are eligible to receive Bright Futures program awards must be eligible to receive the scholarship award for attendance during the spring and summer terms.¹⁹ This student cohort must also be eligible to receive Bright Futures program awards for the fall semester term to be used for off-campus or online coursework, if Bright Futures program funding is provided by the Legislature for 3 terms for that academic year for other eligible students.²⁰ In 2018, the Legislature appropriated \$636,712 for these students.²¹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill codifies the provision in the 2018 implementing bill to specify that a student who enrolls in the pilot program at the University of Florida and who meets the student eligibility criteria to receive a Bright Futures program award is eligible to receive a Bright Futures program award during the fall term for expenses associated with off-campus or online coursework, in addition to the spring and summer terms, if funding is provided by the Legislature for three terms for other eligible students during that academic year. Accordingly, subject to funding by the Legislature, the bill allows students who enroll in the pilot program at the University of Florida to receive Bright Futures program awards during the three academic terms, similar to other students eligible for such awards.

Initial Award Eligibility Criteria

Present Situation

To be eligible for an initial award from any of the types of Bright Futures program scholarships, a student must:²²

- Be a Florida resident in accordance with the law²³ and rules of the State Board of Education (SBE or state board).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Specific Appropriation 4, 2018-9, L.O.F. and s. 27, ch. 2018-4, L.O.F.

¹⁶ Section 27, ch. 2018-4, L.O.F.

¹⁷ Section 1009.215(1), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 12, ch. 2018-10, L.O.F. The implementing bill is effective for one fiscal year only. The Florida Senate, *Glossary*, <https://www.flsenate.gov/Reference/Glossary> (last visited March 2, 2019).

¹⁹ Section 1009.215(3), F.S., as amended by s.12, ch. 2018-10, L.O.F.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Specific Appropriation 66D, ch. 2018-9, L.O.F.

²² Section 1009.531(1), F.S.

²³ Sections 1009.531(1)(a) and 1009.40, F.S.

- Earn a standard Florida high school diploma²⁴ or a high school equivalency diploma²⁵ unless:
 - The student completes a home education program;²⁶ or
 - The student earns a high school diploma from a non-Florida school while living with a parent or guardian who is on military or public service assignment away from Florida.
- Be accepted by and enroll in an eligible Florida public or independent postsecondary education institution.
- Be enrolled for at least 6 semester credit hours or the equivalent in quarter hours or clock hours.
- Not have been found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony charge, unless the student has been granted clemency by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Executive Office of Clemency.
- Apply for a scholarship from the program by high school graduation. However, a student who graduates from high school midyear must apply no later than August 31 of the student's graduation year in order to be evaluated for and, if eligible, receive an award for the current academic year.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill modifies the initial award eligibility criterion specific to a high school credential earned by students to codify the existing SBE rule²⁷ that allows students who earn a high school diploma from a Florida private school, operating in accordance with the law,²⁸ to meet the high school credential-specific eligibility criterion.

In addition, the bill extends the annual deadline, from August 31 to December 31, by when a student who graduates from high school midyear must apply for the Bright Futures program scholarship. A midyear graduate is a student who graduates September 1 through January 31 of an academic year and seeks Bright Futures scholarship for the spring academic term after graduation.²⁹ Accordingly, the bill provides more time to midyear graduates to apply for the Bright Futures program award.

The bill also removes obsolete provisions that applied to students who graduated from high school before the 2010-2011 academic year and students who graduated from high school during the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 academic years.

Initial Award Term

Present Situation

A student graduating from high school in the 2012-2013 academic year and thereafter is eligible to accept an initial award for 2 years following high school graduation and to accept a renewal

²⁴ The standard high school diploma must be earned pursuant to ss. 1002.3105(5), 1003.4281, or 1003.4282, F.S. Section 1009.531(1)(b), F.S.

²⁵ The high school equivalency diploma must be earned pursuant to s. 1003.435, F.S. Section 1009.531(1)(b), F.S.

²⁶ The home education program must be completed in accordance with s. 1002.41, F.S. Section 1009.531(1)(b)1., F.S.

²⁷ Rule 6A-20.028, F.A.C

²⁸ Section 1002.42, F.S.

²⁹ Florida Department of Education, *2018-19 Bright Futures Student Handbook* (Nov. 5, 2018), available at <https://www.floridastudentfinancialaidsg.org/PDF/BFHandbookChapter1.pdf>, at 11.

award for 5 years following high school graduation.³⁰ A student who applies for an award by high school graduation and who meets all other eligibility requirements, but who does not accept his or her award, may reapply during subsequent application periods up to 2 years after high school graduation.³¹

Additionally, Florida law specifies that:³²

- For a student who enlists in the U.S. Armed Forces immediately after completion of high school, the 2-year eligibility period for his or her initial award and the 5-year renewal period must begin upon the date of separation from active duty.
- For a student who is receiving a Bright Futures program award and discontinues his or her education to enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces, the remainder of his or her 5-year renewal period must commence upon the date of separation from active duty.
- For a student who is unable to accept an initial award immediately after completion of high school due to a full-time religious or service obligation lasting at least 18 months, the 2-year eligibility period for his or her initial award and the 5-year renewal period begin upon the completion of his or her religious or service obligation.

A student who wishes to qualify for a Bright Futures program award, but who does not meet all of the requirements for that level of award, may, nevertheless, receive the award if the student's school principal or the district school superintendent verifies that the deficiency is caused by the fact that school district personnel provided inaccurate or incomplete information to the student.³³

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill changes the 2-year timeframe for the eligibility to receive a Bright Futures program initial award and the 5-year timeframe for the eligibility to receive a renewal award to specify student eligibility to receive an award for 5 years following graduation from high school.

Additionally, the bill:

- Modifies the conditions for receiving a Bright Futures program award to specify that a student who earns the award may accept funding at any time during the 5 year eligibility period.
- Maintains current law for a student who enlists in the U.S. Armed Forces immediately after completion of high school, the 5-year timeframe for the eligibility to receive a Bright Futures program award must begin after the date of separation from active duty.
- Specifies that for a student who is unable to accept an initial award owing to a full-time religious or service obligation lasting at least 18 months, the obligation must begin within 1 year after completion of high school. The bill maintains current law that specifies that the 5-year timeframe for the eligibility to receive a Bright Futures program award must begin after the completion of the student's religious or service obligation.

The bill clarifies that a student who is allowed additional time to meet eligibility criteria due to inaccurate or incomplete information provided by school district personnel, which is verified by the school principal or the district school superintendent, may receive funding for the full

³⁰ Section 1009.531(2)(c), F.S.

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ Section 1009.531(5), F.S.

academic year, including the fall term, if the student completes the requirements by December 31.

Renewal Award Eligibility Criteria

Present Situation

To be eligible to renew a Bright Futures program award, a student must:³⁴

- Earn at least 24 semester credit hours or the equivalent in the last academic year in which the student earned a scholarship if the student was enrolled full time, or a prorated number of credit hours as determined by the Department of Education (DOE or department) if the student was enrolled less than full time for any part of the academic year.
- Maintain the cumulative grade point average (GPA) required by the scholarship program, with some exceptions.³⁵
- Reimburse or make satisfactory arrangements to reimburse the institution for the award amount received for courses dropped after the end of the drop and add period or courses from which the student withdraws after the end of the drop and add period unless the student has received an exception pursuant to Florida law.³⁶

A student who receives an initial award during the spring term must be evaluated for scholarship renewal after the completion of a full academic year, which begins with the fall term.³⁷ A student who lost eligibility for the Bright Futures program award but earned the requirements in a subsequent academic year may restore the award.³⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill modifies the eligibility criteria for renewing a Bright Futures program award by:

- Specifying for the Florida Gold Seal CAPE award, a student must maintain the equivalent of a cumulative grade point average of 2.75 on a 4.0 scale with an opportunity for restoration one time pursuant to law. This provision is consistent with the Florida Gold Seal Vocational award.
- Adding a criterion that specifies that a student who receives an award and is subsequently determined ineligible due to updated grade or hour information, may not receive a disbursement for a subsequent term, unless the student successfully restores the award.

Additionally, the bill removes obsolete provisions that applied to students who were initially eligible for a Bright Futures program award before the 2010-2011 academic year.

³⁴ Section 1009.532(1), F.S.

³⁵ *Id.*, at (b), F.S.

³⁶ Section 1009.53(11), F.S.

³⁷ Section 1009.532(4), F.S.

³⁸ Rule 6A-20.028(5), F.A.C.

School District Responsibility

Present Situation

Each school district must annually provide to each high school student a complete and accurate Bright Futures program Evaluation Report and Key.³⁹ The report must be disseminated at the beginning of each school year.⁴⁰

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill modifies school districts' responsibilities to specify that the requirement associated with providing Bright Futures program Evaluation Report and Key to high school students applies to students in grades 11 and 12. Typically, students entering grade 9 or 10 do not have SAT or ACT score and sufficient volunteer service work hours. By focusing responsibilities regarding transcript evaluations for students in grades 11 and 12, the bill may reduce the administrative costs for school districts and the DOE.

State Board of Education Responsibility

Present Situation

The state board must publicize the examination score required for a student to be eligible for an FAS and FMS award as follows:⁴¹

- For an FAS award, high school students must earn an SAT score of 1290 which corresponds to the 89th SAT percentile rank or a concordant ACT score of 29.
- For an FMS award, high school students must earn an SAT score of 1170 which corresponds to the 75th SAT percentile rank or a concordant ACT score of 26.

Florida law specifies that the SAT percentile ranks and corresponding SAT scores specified in law are based on the SAT percentile ranks for 2010 college-bound seniors in critical reading and mathematics as reported by the College Board.⁴² The next highest SAT score is used when the percentile ranks do not directly correspond.⁴³

The College Board redesigned the SAT in March 2016. The first administration of the redesigned SAT was in spring 2016.⁴⁴ The SAT scores specified in law no longer correspond to the SAT percentile ranks for the FAS and FMS awards which were updated in 2010⁴⁵ and 2011,⁴⁶ respectively, and are not concordant to the ACT examination scores.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill maintains the state board's responsibilities regarding publicizing the examination scores required for a student to be eligible for an FAS and FMS award. However, the bill revises the

³⁹ Section 1009.531(4), F.S.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ Section 1009.531(6)(a)-(b), F.S.

⁴² Section 1009.531(6)(c), F.S.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ College Board. *The Redesigned SAT*, available at <https://www.collegeboard.org/pdf/redesigned-sat/sat-presentation-campus-colleagues>, at 2.

⁴⁵ Section 13, ch. 2010-155, L.O.F.

⁴⁶ Section 17, ch. 2011-63, L.O.F.

examination scores to align the SAT examination scores with the ACT examination scores. The bill specifies that:

- To be eligible for an FAS award, a high school student who graduates:
 - In the 2018-2019 academic year or in the 2019-2020 academic year, must achieve an SAT combined score of 1290 or an ACT composite score of 29.
 - In the 2020-2021 academic year and thereafter, must achieve the required examination scores published by the DOE, which must not be set lower than the 89th national percentile on the SAT.
- To be eligible for an FMS award, a high school student who graduates:
 - In the 2018-2019 academic year or in the 2019-2020 academic year, must achieve an SAT combined score of 1170 or an ACT composite score of 26.
 - In the 2020-2021 academic year and thereafter, must achieve the required examination scores published by the DOE, which must not be set lower than the 75th national percentile on the SAT.

Department of Education Responsibility

Present Situation

Florida law currently specifies the required SAT and ACT scores and the corresponding SAT percentile ranks for FAS and FMS eligibility. The DOE must administer the Bright Futures program in accordance with the state board rules and procedures.⁴⁷ However, such responsibilities do not include adjusting the alignment with the minimum SAT and ACT scores and the corresponding SAT percentile ranks specified in law.

Effect of Proposed Changes

SAT percentile ranks may change from one year to another based on student performance. Accordingly, the bill adds to the DOE's responsibilities regarding initial eligibility determination for a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship to require the department to develop a method for determining the required examination scores which incorporates all of the following:

- The minimum required SAT score for the FAS must be set no lower than the 89th national percentile on the SAT. The DOE may adjust the required SAT score only if the required score drops below the 89th national percentile, and any such adjustment must be applied to the bottom of the SAT score range that is concordant to the ACT.
- The minimum required SAT score for the FMS must be set no lower than the 75th national percentile on the SAT. The DOE may adjust the required SAT score only if the required score drops below the 75th national percentile, and any such adjustment must be made to the bottom of the SAT score range that is concordant to the ACT.
- The required ACT scores must be made concordant to the required SAT scores, using the latest published national concordance table developed jointly by the College Board and ACT, Inc.

Additionally, the bill requires the DOE to publish, before the beginning of each school year, any changes to the examination score requirements that apply to students graduating in the next two years.

⁴⁷ Section 1009.53(3), F.S.

The ongoing updates to the SAT and ACT examination scores may assist with aligning:

- The SAT examination score with the ACT examination score; and
- The SAT and ACT examination score with the SAT national percentile ranks specified in Florida law.

The alignment of the examination scores with the percentile ranks may help with avoiding confusion about any inconsistency between examination scores and percentile ranks.

Funds for the Operation of Schools

The Legislature has created mechanisms to provide supplemental funding for the operation of schools.

Federally Connected Student Supplement

Present Situation

The federally connected student supplement is created to provide supplemental funding for school districts to support the education of students connected with federally owned military installations, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) real property, and Indian lands.⁴⁸ To be eligible for this supplement, the district must be eligible for federal Impact Aid Program funds under s. 8003 of Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.⁴⁹ The supplement must be allocated annually to each eligible school district in the GAA.⁵⁰ The supplement must be the sum of the student allocation and an exempt property allocation.⁵¹

The amount allocated for each eligible school district must be recalculated during the year using actual student membership, as amended, from the most recent February survey and the tax-exempt valuation from the most recent assessment roll.⁵² Upon recalculation, if the total allocation is greater than the amount provided in the GAA, it must be prorated to the level of the appropriation based on each district's share of the total recalculated amount.⁵³

In 2018, the Legislature appropriated \$12,998,722 for the federally connected student supplement.⁵⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill removes the requirement related to prorating the level of appropriation for the federally connected supplement. As a result, the bill allows the school districts to be fully funded under the federally connected student supplement.

⁴⁸ Section 1011.62(13), F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 1011.62(13), F.S.

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² Section 1011.62(13)(d), F.S.

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ Specific appropriation 92, ch. 2018-9, L.O.F.

Safe Schools Allocation

Present Situation

The Legislature created the safe schools allocation to provide funding to assist school districts in their compliance with Florida law,⁵⁵ with priority given to implementing the district's school resource officer program pursuant to Florida law.⁵⁶ Each school district must receive a minimum safe schools allocation in an amount provided in the GAA.⁵⁷

Of the remaining balance of the safe schools allocation, two-thirds must be allocated to school districts based on the most recent official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and one-third must be allocated based on each school district's proportionate share of the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment.⁵⁸ Any additional funds appropriated to this allocation in the 2018-2019 fiscal year to the school resource officer program must be used exclusively for employing or contracting for school resource officers, which must be in addition to the number of officers employed or contracted for in the 2017-2018 fiscal year.⁵⁹

In 2018, the Legislature appropriated \$64,456,019 for safe school activities, including \$64,660 for distribution to each district, with the remaining balance for allocation in accordance with Florida law.⁶⁰ Additionally, the Legislature appropriated \$97,500,000 in recurring funds to the DOE for the safe schools allocation, primarily based on FTE.⁶¹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill modifies the formula for the Safe Schools Allocation to require that of the remaining balance of the safe schools allocation, one-third must be allocated to school districts based on the most recent official Florida Crime Index provided by the FDLE and two-thirds must be allocated based on each school district's proportionate share of the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment. Revising the formula in this manner more closely approximates the safe schools allocation for the 2018-2019 fiscal year resulting from the additional funds appropriated in chapter 2018-3, L.O.F., which mitigates the likelihood of a school district receiving a disparate amount in future fiscal years.

Funding Compression Allocation

Present Situation

The Legislature created the funding compression allocation to provide additional funding to school districts and developmental research schools whose total funds per full-time equivalence (FTE) in the prior year were less than the statewide average.⁶² Florida law specifies that the

⁵⁵ Section 1006.07, F.S.

⁵⁶ Sections 1006.12(1) and 1011.62(15), F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 1011.62(15), F.S.

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ Specific appropriation 92, ch. 2018-9, L.O.F.

⁶¹ Section 42, ch. 2018-3, L.O.F.

⁶² Section 1011.62(17), F.S.

Legislature may provide an annual funding compression allocation in the GAA.⁶³ In 2018, the Legislature appropriated \$56,783,293 for a funding compression allocation to school districts and developmental research schools whose total funds per FTE in the prior school year were less than the statewide average.⁶⁴ For the 2018-2019 allocation, 25 percent of the difference between the district's prior year funds per FTE and the state average must be used to determine the allocation.⁶⁵ A district's allocation must not be greater than \$100 per FTE.⁶⁶

The funding compression allocation is scheduled to expire July 1, 2019.⁶⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill saves the funding compression allocation from repeal by removing the July 1, 2019, expiration date.

Funds for Workforce Education

Present Situation

Florida law provides performance funding for industry certifications to Florida College System (FCS) institutions and school district workforce education programs.⁶⁸ Specifically, each FCS institution and each school district must be provided \$1,000 for each industry certification earned by a student.⁶⁹

The maximum amount of performance funding appropriated to FCS institutions and school district workforce education programs must each be limited to \$15 million annually.⁷⁰

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill removes the cap on the maximum amount of performance funding for industry certifications to FCS institutions and school district workforce education programs. As a result, FCS institutions and school districts may expand opportunities for students' access to industry certification-related instruction and training.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

⁶³ Section 1011.62(17), F.S.

⁶⁴ Specific appropriation 92, ch. 2018-9, L.O.F.

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ Section 1011.62(17), F.S.

⁶⁸ Section 1011.80((6)(b) and 1011.81(2)(c), F.S.

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ *Id.*

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill removes the 2-year timeframe for the eligibility to receive a Bright Futures program initial award but maintains the 5-year timeframe for the eligibility to receive an award after graduation from high school. Accordingly, more students may be eligible to receive an award. Additionally, the realignment of SAT and ACT examination scores to SAT national percentile ranks for the FAS and FMS awards may impact the eligibility of students to receive such awards.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 1009.215, 1009.53, 1009.531, 1009.532, 1009.536, 1011.62, 1011.80, and 1011.81.

IX. Additional Information:

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

None.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.

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