

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA

Board of Governors



LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

2015 SESSION

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Legislation



Bill	Title	Sponsor	Summary	Status
0371	Relating to Agency Inspectors General	Raulerson	The bill requires each contract, bid, proposal, and application or solicitation for a contract contain a statement that the corporation, partnership, or person	



Final Legislative Bill Summary 2015

Bill	Title	Sponsor	Summary	Status
0071	Relating to Service Animals	Smith (J)		

Final Legislative Bill Summary 2015

Bill	Title	Sponsor	Summary	Status
0644	Relating to Florida ABLE Trust Fund/State Board of Administration	Benacquisto	The bill creates the Florida ABLE Program Trust Fund (trust fund) within the State Board of Administration (SBA). The trust fund will hold appropriations and moneys acquired from private sources or other governmental sources for the Florida ABLE program.	5/21/2015 Approved and Signed by Governor Scott
Miscellaneous				
7013	Relating to Adoption and Foster Care	Health & Human Services Committee	The bill re-creates a program to provide an additional adoption benefit of either \$5,000 or \$10,000, depending on whether the adopted child has special needs described in statute, for qualifying employees of state agencies who adopt a child from the child welfare system. The benefit would be available for adoptions finalized on or after July 1, 2015.	6/11/2015 Approved and Signed by Governor Scott

Operating Budget

	Board Request	House Bill 1A	Senate Bill 2500A	Final Conference (after Vetoes)
1				
2	\$2,493,603,923	\$2,493,603,923	\$2,493,603,923	\$2,493,603,923
3	\$1,861,209,107	\$1,861,209,107	\$1,861,209,107	\$1,861,209,107
4	\$4,354,813,030	\$4,354,813,030	\$4,354,813,030	\$4,354,813,030
5				
6	(\$47,066,210)	(\$47,066,210)	(\$47,066,210)	(\$47,066,210)
7	\$1,121,816	\$1,121,816	\$1,121,816	\$1,121,816
8	\$777,548	\$777,548	\$777,548	\$777,548
9	\$218,299	\$218,299	\$218,299	\$218,299
10	(\$11,322,571)	(\$11,322,571)	(\$11,322,571)	(\$11,322,571)
11	\$25,828,801	\$25,828,801	\$25,828,801	\$25,828,801
12	\$4,324,370,713	\$4,324,370,713	\$4,324,370,713	\$4,324,370,713
13				
14				
15				
16	\$40,346,738	\$40,346,738	\$40,346,738	\$40,346,738
17		(\$2,500,000)	(\$2,522,602)	(\$2,522,602)
18		\$3,900,000	\$3,157,549	\$3,900,000
19				
20	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$150,000,000
21	(\$200,000,000)	(\$100,000,000)	(\$300,000,000)	(\$50,000,000)
22				(\$250,000,000)
23	\$200,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$250,000,000
24				
25	\$2,448,189	\$2,448,189	\$2,448,189	\$2,448,189
26 *	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$6,500,000
27	\$8,500,000			
28	\$3,489,184	\$1,550,000	(\$440,000)	\$1,550,000
29				
30	\$15,000,000			
31	\$198,008			
32	\$2,203,000			
33	\$4,550,000			
34	\$2,250,000			
35				
36	\$3,502,872			
37	\$720,564	\$720,564		
38	(\$10,000,000)			
39	\$12,000,000			
40	\$1,772,500		\$1,772,500	\$772,500
41	\$483,840			
42	\$12,000,000			
43	\$6,906,000			
44	\$222,644			
45				
46		\$519,781		
47			\$5,000,000	\$8,000,000
48				



**State University System of Florida
Education and General**

Board Request	House Bill 1A	Senate Bill 2500A	Final Conference (after Vetoes)
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**State University System of Florida
Funded Enrollment Plan
2015-2016**

	UF	FSU	FAMU	USF	FAU	UWF	UCF	FIU	UNF	FGCU	NCF	FPU	UNIV	UF HSC	USF HSC	FSU MS	UCF MS	FIU MS	FAU MS	TOTAL
2014-2015 Funded Enrollment Plan																				
Lower	10,796	9,948	4,150	9,661	4,728	2,036	10,758	7,860	3,741	2,404	170	252	66,504	0	103	0	0	0	0	66,607
Upper	14,610	11,357	3,307	13,167	8,299	3,446	16,481	11,682	5,273	2,427	486	102	90,637	0	584	0	0	0	0	91,221
Grad I	3,236	2,946	773	3,491	1,931	656	2,899	4,216	902	532	0	15	21,597	0	807	0	0	0	0	22,404
Grad II	5,192	2,446	636	842	281	77	702	1,328	130	10	0	0	11,644	0	18	0	0	0	0	11,662
Total	33,834	26,697	8,866	27,161	15,239	6,215	30,840	25,086	10,046	5,373	656	369	190,382	0	1,512	0	0	0	0	191,894
Medical Professional Headcount																				
Grad III														536	480	480	455	471	279	2,701
	Medicine													332	0	0	0	0	0	332
	Vet Med													321	0	0	0	0	0	321
	Dentistry													0	325	0	0	0	0	325
	Resident Pharmacy													635	386	0	0	0	0	1,021
Clinical Professional																				
													1,824	1,191	480	455	471	279	4,700	
													<u>1,824</u>	<u>1,191</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>4,700</u>	
													<u>190,382</u>	<u>1,824</u>	<u>2,703</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>196,594</u>
2014-15 Revenue Neutral Shift - Amendment #5																				
Lower	(292)													(292)						(292)
Upper	(117)													(117)						(117)
Grad I	80													80						80
Grad II	121													121						121
Sub-total	(208)													(208)						(208)
2014-15 Revenue Neutral Shift - Amendment #6																				
Lower	194													194						194
Upper														0						0
Grad I	(90)													(90)						(90)
Grad II														0						0
Sub-total	104													104						104
2014-15 Correction to Non-resident Enrollment																				
Lower														575						575
Upper														910						910
Grad I														(1,416)						(1,416)
Grad II														(69)						(69)
Sub-total	0													0						0

UF FSUFSU

UF USF FSU UCF FIU FAU

	Board Request	Governor's Rec.	House Bill 5001	Senate Bill 2500
1 Salary & Benefits-GR	\$5,630,056	\$5,630,056	\$5,630,056	\$5,630,056
2 Salary & Benefits-Trust Fund	\$699,248	\$699,248	\$699,248	\$699,248
3 Total	\$6,329,304	\$6,329,304	\$6,329,304	\$6,329,304
4				
5 Other Personal Services-GR	\$51,310	\$51,310	\$51,310	\$51,310
6 Other Persr [Work (k) 1056366 (16) 246616) 2(G) 2R1 (u) 26362 (re) 2(u) 2(tri) 5626] TEMC / P AMCI				



**STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
2015-2016 Fixed Capital Outlay Budget Comparison**

Univ	Project Name	Prior State Funding	Board Request 02-19-15	Total Project Cost	House Bill 1A	Senate Bill 2500A	CONFERENCE	Final Appropriations (After Veto)
UF	Nuclear Science Building Renovations/Additions		\$25,000,000	\$66,000,000	\$25,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
	New Boiler Installation		\$7,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$7,000,000		\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
	Norman Hall Remodeling		\$8,000,000		\$7,722,739		\$8,000,000	\$0
		\$0	\$40,000,000		\$39,722,739		\$21,000,000	\$13,000,000
FSU	Earth Ocean Atmospheric Sciences Building (Ph I)	\$23,850,000	\$36,100,000	\$64,900,000	\$32,376,506		\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
	Interdisciplinary Research and Commercialization Building		\$4,000,000	\$41,000,000			\$0	\$0
	Medical School - Medical Education Facility	\$0	\$0	N/A			\$3,000,000	\$0
		\$23,850,000	\$40,100,000		\$32,376,506		\$8,000,000	\$5,000,000
FAMU	Pharmacy Building Phase II	\$36,071,000	\$1,480,000	\$37,551,000	\$1,480,000		\$1,480,000	\$1,480,000
	Student Affairs Building		\$6,155,000		\$6,155,000		\$6,155,000	\$6,155,000
		\$0	\$7,635,000		\$7,635,000		\$7,635,000	\$7,635,000
USF	St. Pete College of Business	\$15,000,000	\$12,300,000	\$27,300,000	\$12,300,000		\$12,257,660	\$12,257,660
	Heart Health Institute	\$34,393,118	\$15,755,000	\$50,200,000	\$15,755,000		\$0	\$0
	Morsarole [unclear]							
		\$11,000,000	\$8,671,000		\$8,671,000		\$0	
UCF	Interdisciplinary Research and Incubator Fac	\$0	\$6,042,667	\$46,614,853	\$6,042,667		\$0	\$0
	Engineering Bldg 1 Renovation	\$20,000,000						
		\$15,000,000						
		\$11,620,723	\$69,691,944		\$49,996,944		\$35,000,000	\$20,000,000
FIU	Satellite Chiller Plant Expansion - MMC	\$0	\$8,100,000	\$8,100,000	\$8,100,000		\$2,252,959	\$2,252,959
	Strategic Land Acquisition	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$50,000,000			\$5,000,000	\$0
	Biscayne Bay - Mold Remediation Project						\$3,000,000	\$0
		\$10,000,000	\$18,100,000		\$8,100,000			

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
2015-2016 Fixed Capital Outlay Budget Comparison

Univ	Project Name	Prior State Funding	Board Request 02-19-15	Total Project Cost	House Bill 1A	Senate Bill 2500A	CONFERENCE	Final Appropriations (After Veto)
NCF	Heiser Natural Science Addition	\$655,000	\$7,356,816	\$7,356,816	\$7,356,816		\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
		\$655,000	\$7,356,816		\$7,356,816		\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
FPU	None	\$0	\$0				\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$0				\$0	\$0
SUS								
Projects	Florida Academic Repository (FLARE)	\$2,017,511	\$17,957,488	\$24,642,488	\$17,957,488		\$0	\$0
	FIO Replacement Vessel (R/V Bellows)	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$0
		\$2,017,511	\$23,957,488		\$23,957,488		\$6,000,000	\$0
Total SUS	Total SUS (Named Projects)	\$216,000,000	\$293,467,248					



STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA
Preliminary 2015-16 Capital Improvement Fees Allocation

Year	UF	FSU	FAMU	UCF	USF	NCF	FAU	UWF	FIU	UNF	FGCU	FPU	SUS TOTALS
July 1, 2014 Entitlement Balance	\$ (67,583)	\$ 154,821	\$ (94,706)	\$ (74,434)	\$ 29,726	\$ (3,323)	\$ (65,638)	\$ (87,272)	\$ 272,441	\$ (35,761)	\$ (28,272)	\$ -	\$ -
Average Total Gross Fee Collections Generated (2013-2014 2014-15)	16.40%	9.93%	3.53%	18.20%	14.64%	0.30%	8.65%	3.53%	15.53%	4.90%	4.33%	0.06%	100.00%
Unobligated Revenues through June 30, 2016	\$ 5,265,754	\$ 3,187,830	\$ 1,132,478	\$ 5,845,069	\$ 4,701,153	\$ 96,378	\$ 2,777,122	\$ 1,132,776	\$ 4,986,515	\$ 1,574,259	\$ 1,391,821	\$ -	\$ 32,111,831
Actual Cash Allocation	\$5,198,171	\$3,342,652	\$1,037,772	\$5,770,635	\$4,730,880	\$93,055	\$2,711,483	\$1,045,504	\$5,258,956	\$1,538,498	\$1,363,550	\$ -	\$32,091,155

* UFO Allocation Excluded

Performance Funding

Board of Governors

Performance Funding Model Overview

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

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

Key components of the model:

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

Metrics Common to all Institutions:

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

Metrics Common to all Institutions	
1. Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further	6. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM)
2. Average Wages of Employed Baccalaureate Graduates	7. University Access Rate (Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant)
3. Cost per Undergraduate Degree	8a. Graduate Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM) (NCF Excluded) 8b. Freshman in Top 10% of Graduating High School Class (NCF Alternative Metric)
4. Six Year Graduation Rate (Full-time and Part-time FTIC)	9. Board of Governors Choice
5. Academic Progress Rate (2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0)	10. Board of Trustees Choice

Board Choice Metrics Each Board of Trustees selects from the metrics that are applicable to the mission of that institution that have not been previously chosen for the model.

Board of Governors

Performance Funding Model Overview

How will the funding component of the model work?

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

New Funding versus Base Funding:

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

State New Funding Allocation

1. Each university metric is evaluated based on Excellence or Improvement and has five benchmarks ranging from low to high. The lowest benchmark receives one point, while the highest receives five points. The highest points for Excellence or Improvement are counted in the university’s total score.
2. New funding will be allocated based on points earned, with a maximum of 50 points possible.
3. A university must earn more than 25 points in order to be eligible to receive new funds.
4. A university scoring 25 points or less or the three lowest scoring universities would not receive any new funds.
5. A university earning more than 25 points would receive new funds proportional to their existing base funds with the highest scoring universities eligible for additional new funds.
6. The Board’s practice is to address all ties to the benefit, not the detriment, of the institutions in question. No matter where the tie takes place in the score rankings, the practice is the same.

	Excellence		Improvement		Final Score
Key Metrics Common to All Universities Plus 2 Institution Specific Metrics	Data	Points	Data	Points	
Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further 1 Yr after Graduation	69%	2	4%	4	4
Median Average Full-time Wages of Undergraduates Employed in Florida 1 Yr after Graduation	\$28,800	2	-4%	0	2
Average Cost per Undergraduate Degree to the Institution	\$40,080	0	8%	0	0
Six Year Graduation Rate	39%	0	-2%	0	0
Academic Progress Rate 2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0	70%	0	1%	1	1
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis	51%	5	1%	1	5
University Access Rate Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant	62%	5	-4%	0	5
Graduate Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis	43%	1	-1%	0	1
Institution-Specific Metrics					
Percent of Bachelor's Degrees					



Performance Funding Model

Florida International University

	Excellence		Improvement		Final Score
	Data	Points	Data	Points	
Key Metrics Common to All Universities Plus 2 Institution Specific Metrics					
Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further 1 Yr after Graduation	77%	4	5%	5	5
Median Average Full-time Wages of Undergraduates Employed in Florida 1 Yr after Graduation	\$36,200	4	3%	3	4
Average Cost per Undergraduate Degree to the Institution	\$25,580	3	0%	0	3
Six Year Graduation Rate	53%	0	3%	3	3
Academic Progress Rate 2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0	79%	0	4%	4	4
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis	46%	4	0%	0	4
University Access Rate Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant	51%	5	1%	1	5
Graduate Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis	52%	3	3%	3	3
Institution-Specific Metrics					
Percent of Bachelor's Degrees without Excess Hours	68%	2	3%	3	3
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Minorities	6,221	5	370	5	5
TOTAL					39

	Excellence		Improvement		Final Score
	Data	Points	Data	Points	
Key Metrics Common to All Universities Plus 2 Institution Specific Metrics					
Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further 1 Yr after Graduation	51%	0	3%	3	3
Median Average Full-time Wages of Undergraduates Employed in Florida 1 Yr after Graduation	\$26,300	2	24%	5	5
Jr					

	Excellence		Improvement		Final Score
	Data	Points	Data	Points	
Key Metrics Common to All Universities Plus 2 Institution Specific Metrics					
Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further 1 Yr after Graduation	74%	3	4%	4	4
Median Average Full-time Wages of Undergraduates Employed in Florida 1 Yr after Graduation	\$34,900	3	4%	4	4
Average Cost poye5()1 (p) 15 T- E- (t)-5(pe) (5) (1) 2127750() 6) 1106-004-cl (t)-5 (4) u(f)- (3)-5(e) 1(r)- (8)-5() 2(dua) 1(t)-5 (h- (8) 1(n) J105T5 1 Tt9 Tc 0 Tv					



Performance Funding Model

University of Florida

	Excellence		Improvement		Final Score
	Data	Points	Data	Points	
Key Metrics Common to All Universities Plus 2 Institution Specific Metrics					
Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed and/or Continuing their Education Further 1 Yr after Graduation	72%	3	5%	5	5
Median Average Full-time Wages of Undergraduates Employed in Florida 1 Yr after Graduation	\$34,800	3	5%	5	5
Average Cost per Undergraduate Degree to the Institution	\$25,450	3	2%	0	3
Six Year Graduation Rate	87%	5	1%	1	5
Academic Progress Rate 2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0	95%	5	-1%	0	5
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis	55%	5	3%	3	5
University Access Rate Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant	32%	5	-1%	0	5
Graduate Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis	70%	5	1%	1	5
Institution-Specific Metrics					
Faculty Awards	20	3	2	2	3
Total Research Expenditures	\$695 Million	3	-\$2 Million	0	3
TOTAL					44



Board of Governors

Performance Based Funding Metric Definitions

(as reported in the Annual System Accountability Report)

Placement Information Program Analysis of My Record Interchange

METRICS COMMON TO ALL UNIVERSITIES	
METRIC	DEFINITION

2	<p>Median Wages of Bachelor's Graduates Employed Full-time in Florida One Year After Graduation</p>	<p>This metric is</p>
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Board of Governors
Performance Based Funding Metric Definitions
 (as reported in the Annual System Accountability Report)

METRICS COMMON TO ALL UNIVERSITIES		
	METRIC	DEFINITION
6	Bachelor's Degrees Awarded within Programs of Strategic Emphasis <i>(includes STEM)</i>	This metric is based on the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded within the programs designated by the Board of Governors as 'Programs of Strategic Emphasis'. A student who has multiple majors in the subset of targeted Classification of Instruction Program codes will be counted twice (i.e., double-majors are included). <i>Source: State University Database System (SUDS).</i>
7	University Access Rate Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant	This metric is based the number of undergraduates, enrolled during the fall term, who received a Pell-grant during the fall term. Unclassified students, who are not eligible for Pell-grants, were excluded from this metric. <i>Source: State University Database System (SUDS).</i>
8a	Graduate Degrees Awarded within Programs of Strategic Emphasis <i>(includes STEM)</i> <i>Note: NCF does not award graduate degrees.</i>	This metric is based on the number of graduate degrees awarded within the programs designated by the Board of Governors as 'Programs of Strategic Emphasis'. A student who has multiple majors in the subset of targeted Classification of Instruction Program codes will be counted twice (i.e., double-majors are included). <i>Source: State University Database System (SUDS).</i>

8b

Board of Governors
Performance Based Funding Metric Definitions
 (as reported in the Annual System Accountability Report)

INSTITUTION SPECIFIC METRICS SELECTED BY EACH UNIVERSITY'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES		
10a	Percent of R&D Expenditures Funded from External Sources <i>Applies to: FAMU</i>	This metric reports the amount of research expenditures that was funded from federal, private industry and other (non-state and non-institutional) sources. <i>Source: National Science Foundation annual survey of Higher Education Research and Development (HERD).</i>
10b	Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Minorities <i>Applies to: FAU, FGCU, FIU</i>	This metric is the number, or percentage, of baccalaureate degrees granted in an academic year to Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic students. This metric does not include students classified as Non-Resident Alien or students with a missing race code. <i>Source: State University Database System (SUDS).</i>
10c	National Rank Higher than Predicted by the Financial Resources Ranking Based on U.S. and World News Report <i>Applies to: FSU</i>	This metric is based on the difference between the Financial Resources rank

Board of Governors
Performance Based Funding Metric Definitions
(as reported in the Annual System Accountability Report)

- 10i **Percentage of Adult Undergraduates Enrolled** This metric is based on the percentage of undergraduates (enrolled during the fall term) who are at least 25 years old at the time of admission. This includes undergraduates who are not degree-seeking, or unclassified.
Applies to: UWF

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics) Questions and Answers

Board of Governors' Performance Funding Model (10 Metrics) Questions and Answers

8. **If the model focuses on excellence and improvement, why are the bottom three institutions always kept out of the money, even if they obtain the minimum score of 26 or higher?**
 - The reference eliminating the bottom 3 institutions only refers to new money—not base funding.
9. **Why are UF and FSU included in the model if they're pre-eminent institutions?**
 - This is a system model that measures system performance. In order to determine the health of the SUS as a whole, our highest achieving universities must be a part of the model. They help set the standards for excellence—standards which we believe are also attainable by other universities. The “improvement” scores help provide incentives while institutions are on their way to excellence. For institutions that have already achieved high standards the model recognizes that in the Excellence scoring for those institutions.
10. **Will the performance-based funding model drag down the pre-eminent institutions and New College, which is considered a top liberal arts college?**
 - See the response to #9 above. This is a system model based upon 4 guiding principles. One of those principles states that the model “Rewards excellence as well as improvement.” For example, UF is rated very highly nationally on its graduation rate and received an excellence rating in this metric. Other institutions, although not as high performing, can demonstrate year-over-year improvement.
11. **How do we prevent the universities from “dumbing down” graduation rates?**
 - The model includes metrics that focuses upon both achievement and access. The “University Access Rate” metric has been deliberately included so that institutions that serve a higher percentage of undergraduates with a Pell grant are acknowledged for their commitment to students with financial need. The model balances the need for achievement, by including 6-year graduation rates and academic progress rates with the need for access, by including the university access rate metric.
12. **How do current metrics deal with the military, working students, etc.?**
 - Students who leave school to serve in the armed forces, have been called up to active duty, who leave to serve with a foreign aid service of the Federal Government, who leave to serve on an official church mission, or who die or become permanently disabled are not included in the graduation rate metric. Among all 11 public universities in the SUS during 2011-12, only 16 full- or part-time students were called to active duty. Among all four categories of exclusions listed above in the 2005-11 six-year cohort of students, only 131 students fell into these categories—and they were excluded from the graduation rate calculations.
 - In addition, only military students who are FTICs (first time in college) are included in the graduation rate. If they began their college career outside an SUS institution, they are excluded from the graduation rate calculation.
 - Military students and working students are just as able to successfully persist and complete college as other groups of students. Although some military students may need longer to complete due to a variety of factors, many are mature, instrumentally motivated adults who know what they want and have a strong work ethic. It is

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misleading to say that because a student is working or is a veteran, she or he is less likely to persist and complete college.

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

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

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

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

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

15. Were the universities involved in the development of the performance model?

- The development of the performance funding model began in the fall of 2012. At each Board meeting there has been discussion and updates provided on the status of developing the model. Discussions have been held with universities through ph-2(al.84 0 Td10(to)-2

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full year, students who are sitting for licensure exams (i.e., CPA exam) will have time to take their post-graduation exams and look for work.

- The decision was made to use data from one year out so students (and their parents) will know what their prospects are immediately after graduation. Board staff plans to study longer-term (three to five years) employment data and publish the information in the future.

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

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

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

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

UNIV.	Percent of Baccalaureates Included
FAMU	35%
FAU	48%
FGCU	48%
FIU	43%
FSU	36%
NCF	17%
UCF	48%

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

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

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

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

Florida Board of Governors
Performance Funding Allocation, 2015-2016



FAMU	26	\$0	\$13,997,427	\$13,997,427
FAU	37	\$11,366,318	\$18,943,864	\$30,310,182
FGCU	38	\$4,940,666	\$8,234,443	\$13,175,108
FIU	39	\$18,599,436	\$27,086,006	\$45,685,441
FSU	36	\$24,945,913	\$41,576,522	\$66,522,435
NCF	35	\$0	\$2,457,467	\$2,457,467
UCF	39	\$23,096,767	\$34,581,558	\$57,678,325
UF	44	\$30,598,527	\$46,582,818	\$77,181,345
UNF	36	\$6,947,962	\$11,579,937	\$18,527,900
USF	42	\$23,627,973	\$35,165,896	\$58,793,869
UWF	37			

