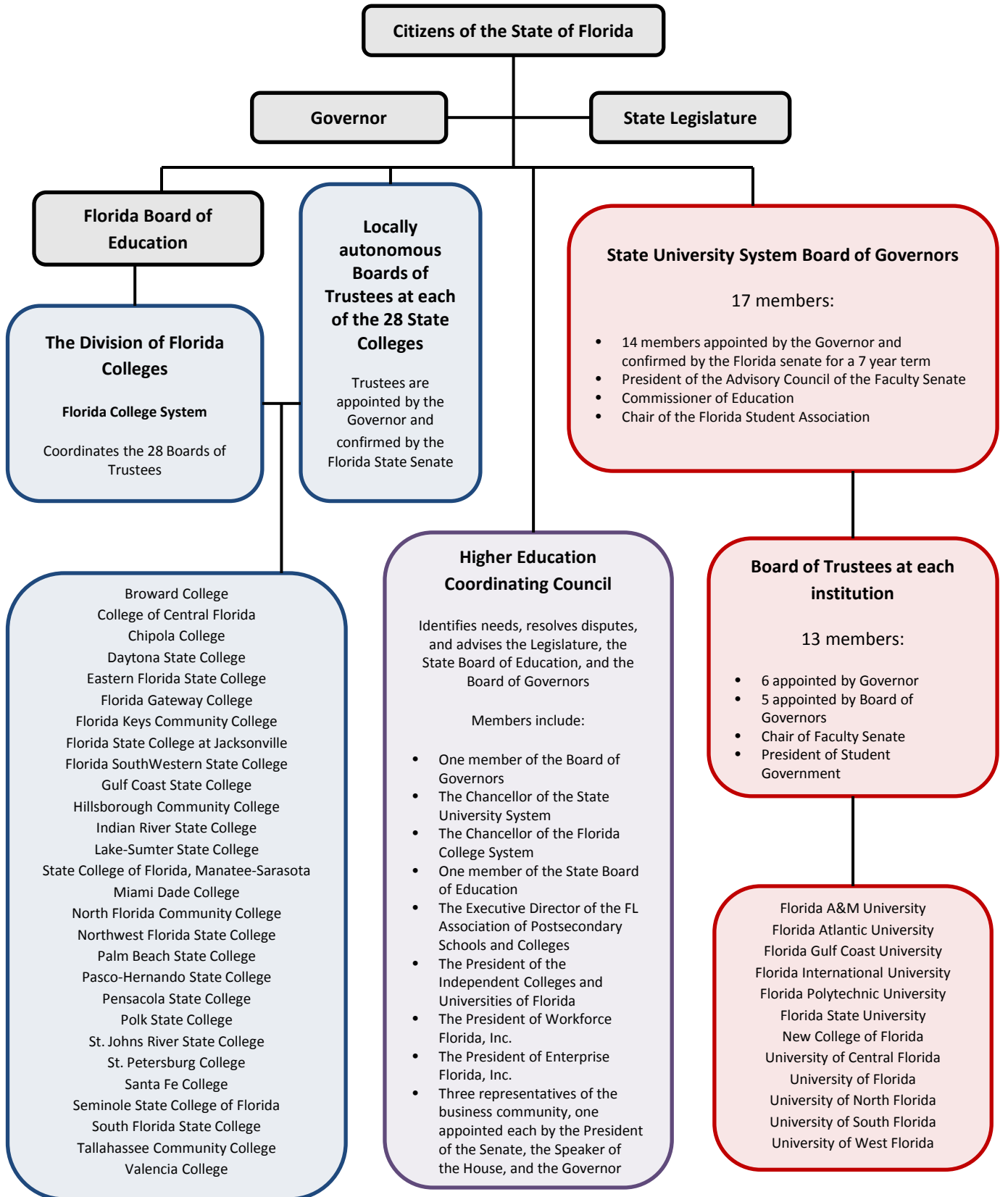


Florida Public Higher Education Governance Structure



Citizens of the State of Florida

Governor

State Legislature

**Florida Board of
Education**

**The Division of Florida
Colleges**

Florida College System

Coordinates the 28 Boards of Trustees

**Locally
autonomous
Boards of
Trustees at each
of the 28 State
Colleges**

Trustees are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida State Senate

State University System Board of Governors

17 members:

- 14 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida senate for a 7 year term
- President of the Advisory Council of the Faculty Senate
- Commissioner of Education
- Chair of the Florida Student Association

**Higher Education
Coordinating Council**

Identifies needs, resolves disputes, and advises the Legislature, the State Board of Education, and the Board of Governors

Members include:

- One member of the Board of Governors
- The Chancellor of the State University System
- The Chancellor of the Florida College System
- One member of the State Board of Education
- The Executive Director of the FL Association of Postsecondary Schools and Colleges
- The President of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida
- The President of Workforce Florida, Inc.
- The President of Enterprise Florida, Inc.
- Three representatives of the business community, one appointed each by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Governor

**Board of Trustees at each
institution**

13 members:

- 6 appointed by Governor
- 5 appointed by Board of Governors
- Chair of Faculty Senate
- President of Student Government

Florida A&M University
Florida Atlantic University
Florida Gulf Coast University
Florida International University
Florida Polytechnic University
Florida State University
New College of Florida
University of Central Florida
University of Florida
University of North Florida
University of South Florida
University of West Florida

Carnegie Classifications

Florida A&M University
Florida Atlantic University
Florida Gulf Coast University
Florida International University
Florida Polytechnic University
Florida State University
New College of Florida
University of Central Florida
University of Florida
University of North Florida
University of South Florida
University of West Florida

The State University System of Florida governs twelve universities. Of these, all are four-year, public institutions. One institution, Florida Polytechnic University, enrolled their first class in August of 2014, and the Carnegie Classification System does not yet have information on this institution. One institution of the twelve, New College of Florida, is a small, baccalaureate institution. Two others, Florida Gulf Coast University and the University of North Florida, are masters level institutions. The University of West Florida and Florida A&M are doctoral universities. Lastly, the remaining half of the institutions are research level institutions*. They range in size from very small to large. The smallest institution, New College of Florida enrolls less than 1000 students, while the largest, The University of Central Florida, enrolls over 53,000 students.

*Those institution in **bold italics** are research level institutions

The Division of Florida Colleges, along with the locally autonomous Boards from each institution, govern Florida's 28 Colleges. Of the 28, twelve are four-year institutions* and the remaining 16 are two-year institutions. Only one institution, St. Petersburg College is a baccalaureate institution. The remaining 27 are all associates level institutions. Many have recently changed their names to exclude the term "community." They range in size from very small to very large. The smallest institution is North Florida Community College, which enrolls close to 1200 students. The largest is Miami-Dade College, which enrolls more than 60,000 students. The institutions also range from serving rural populations to serving urban populations. The College System in the State of Florida is a very diverse group of institutions serving an even more diverse student population.

*Those institutions in **bold italics** are four-year institutions

Broward College
College of Central Florida
Chipola College
Daytona State College
Eastern Florida State College
Florida Gateway College
Florida Keys Community College
Florida State College at Jacksonville
Florida SouthWestern State College
Gulf Coast State College
Hillsborough Community College
Indian River State College
Lake-Sumter State College
State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota
Miami Dade College
North Florida Community College
Northwest Florida State College
Palm Beach State College
Pasco-Hernando State College
Pensacola State College
Polk State College
St. Johns River State College
St. Petersburg College
Santa Fe College
Seminole State College of Florida
South Florida State College
Tallahassee Community College
Valencia College

(The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2010)

Legislation and Policy

Florida Constitution Article IX, section 7

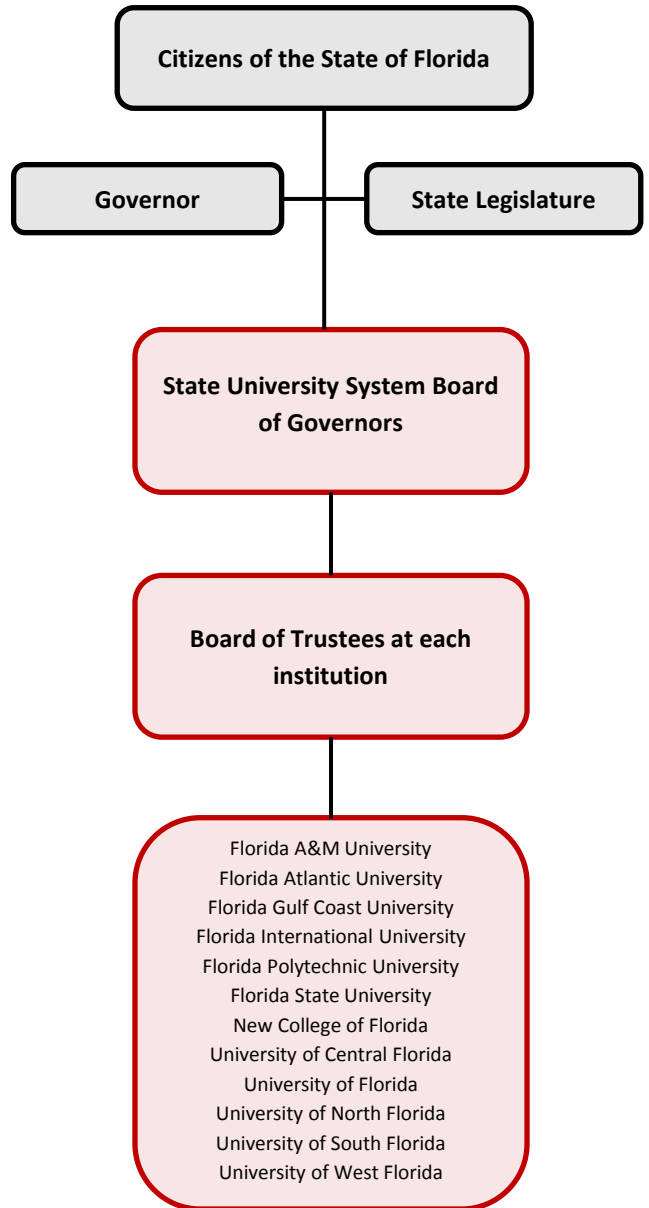
In 2002, the State of Florida amended their constitution, establishing the State University System Board of Governors. It established a two tiered system of governance for state universities.

The Board of Governors is a body corporate that is “fully responsible for the management of the whole university system” (Florida Const. art. IX, § 7b). Their powers include defining missions of member institutions, establishing articulation agreements with community colleges, and approving new programs and facilities, as well as other duties assigned by the State Constitution. They also must confirm the appointment of all university presidents.

The Board of Governors has 17 members. Fourteen members are appointed by the Governor, and must be confirmed by the State Senate. These appointees serve staggered terms of seven years each. The other three members are the Commissioner of Education, the Chair of the Advisory Council of Faculty Senates, and the President of the Florida Student Association.

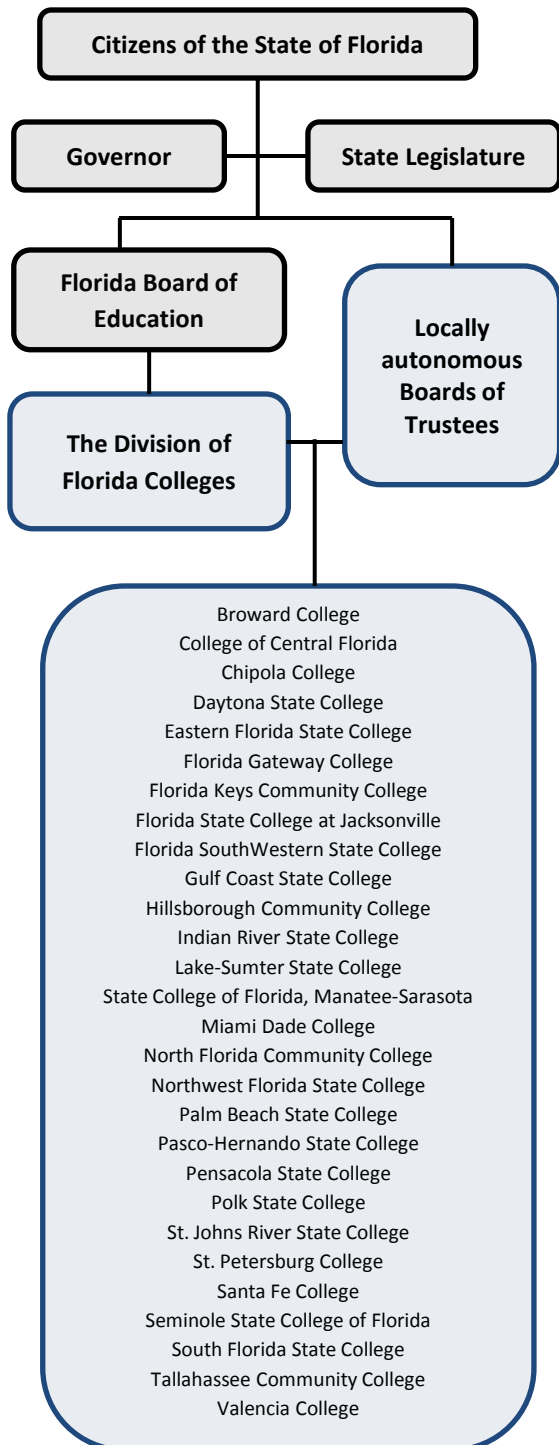
Additionally, each institution has a local Board of Trustees. The powers of each Board is determined by the Board of Governors. The Board of Trustees is made up of 13 members. Six of these members are appointed by the governor, and an additional five members are appointed by the Board of Governors. All 11 appointed members must be confirmed by the State Senate. They each serve a staggered five year term. The last two members of the Board of Trustees are the Chair of the Faculty Senate and the President of the student body.

The Education Commission of the States website had not been updated to show this new governance structure.



Legislation and Policy

2014 Florida Statute: K-20 Education Code



The Florida College System, or Division of Florida Colleges, is comprised of 28 individual member institutions. The Chancellor of Florida Colleges is the CEO of the system and reports to the Commissioner of Education (Florida Department of Education, 2015).

The purpose of all Florida College System institutions is to serve the community with postsecondary academic education and career training (K-20 Education Code, 2014).

Each institution has an autonomous Board of Trustees made of five, seven, or nine members, depending on the district size in which the institution resides. All trustees are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the State Senate. Trustees are not paid (K-20 Education Code, 2014). Additionally, the Institution's President is the executive officer and corporate secretary of the board as well as the Chief Administrative Officer of the institution (K-20 Education Code, 2014).

Each Board of Trustees is a body corporate, meaning they can be parties of a contract, be a party of a legal action, and receive donations (K-20 Education code, 2014).

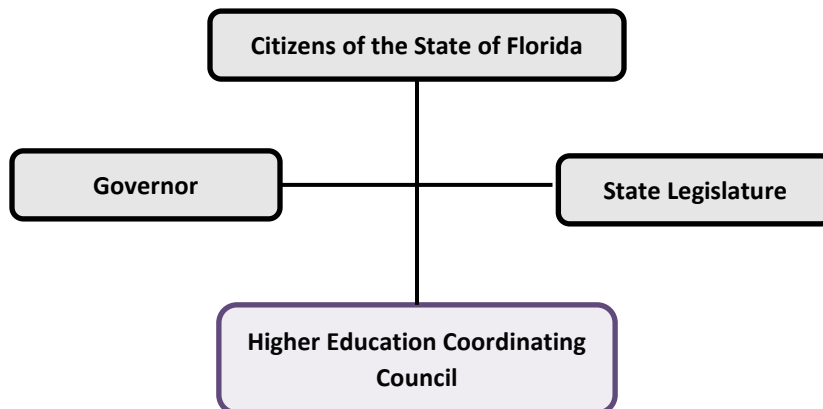
The Board of Trustees work with the institution president to maintain their college. They are responsible for the "governance, personnel, budget and finance, administration, programs, curriculum and instruction, buildings and grounds, travel and purchasing, technology, students, contracts and grants, and college property" (K-20 Education Code, 2014, Chapter 1001.64.4b).

Legislation and Policy

2013 Florida Statute: K-20 Education Code

The Higher Education Coordinating Council serves the purpose of “identifying unmet needs and facilitating solutions to disputes regarding the creation of new degree programs and the establishment of new institutes, campuses or centers” between all higher education in Florida (K-20 Education Code, 2010, §1004.015.1). They also advise the legislature, State Board of Education, and the Board of Governors. (K-20 Education Code, 2013).

The Council creates an annual report that includes recommendations on the primary missions of all postsecondary institutions, performance outcomes, state articulation policies regarding costs and benefits, and workforce development education.

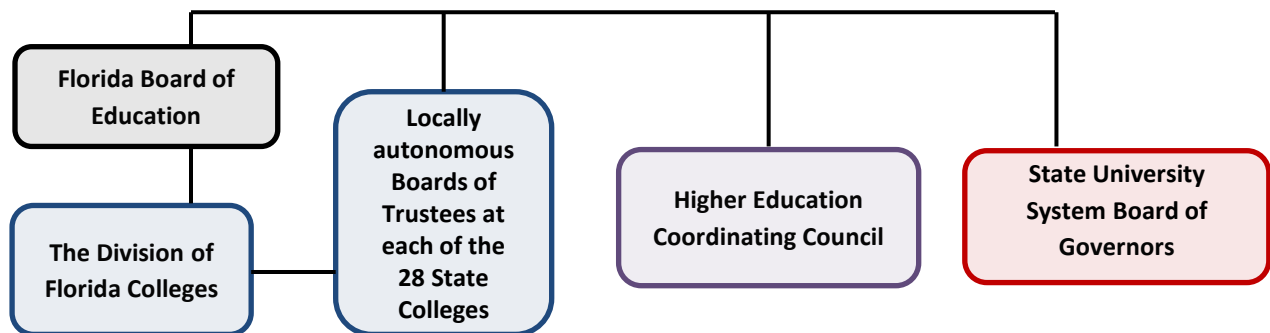


The Coordinating Council is made up of 11 members:

- One member of the Board of Governors, appointed by the chair of the Board
- The Chancellor of the State University System
- The Chancellor of the Florida College System
- One member of the State Board of Education, appointed by the chair of the Board
- The Executive Director of the Florida Association of Postsecondary Schools and Colleges
- The president of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida
- The president of Workforce Florida, Inc. or his or her designee
- The president of Enterprise Florida, Inc. or his or her designee
- Three representatives of the business community
 - One appointed by the President of the Senate
 - One appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives
 - One appointed by the Governor

(K-20 Education Code, 2013, §1004.015.2)

Florida's Consolidated Governing Board



The State of Florida has a governing board that governs all education from Pre-K through higher education. While each governance system plays a role in higher education, they are all ultimately responsible to the state government structure, reporting to, and requiring approval from the governor and state legislature.

The State University System does not control the day-to-day activities at each member institution, but they do have control over mission statements, budgets, programming, and facilities management (Florida Const. art. IX, § 7b). They also set the powers, responsibilities, and priorities of each Board of Trustees at every member institution. This consolidated system meets the requirements outlined by McGuinness in that a single board governs all four year campuses, though a separate entity works with community colleges (2011).

Though the Community College System appears, at first glance, to be governed by a coordinating board, they, too are managed by the consolidated governing board. Though each institution has a local Board of Trustees that governs each institution, they also work with the Florida Department of Education through their Division of Florida Colleges. This partnership holds the governing boards accountable to their students and their communities. It ensures that the colleges will make all decisions in line with their institutional mission.

Lastly, the Higher Education Coordinating Council is not a part of the consolidated governing board, but rather, is a separate coordinating entity for all of higher education in the State of Florida. Members of both College and University governing boards sit on the council along with their private institution counterparts. They do not govern any part of higher education, but rather, make recommendations and help bring disagreeing parties to a compromise in disputes.

Florida's system of higher education is governed through the Florida Board of Education, locally autonomous boards at each community college, a coordinating council for all of higher education in the state and the University System Board. These four entities work together, all reporting directly to the state government, in a consolidated governance structure.

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