1	FLORIDA A&M UNIVER	SITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES RETREAT DAY 1
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8	TRUSTEE MEMBERS:	Kelvin Lawson, Chair
9		Kimberly Moore Justin Bruno Matthew M. Carter II
10		Matthew M. Carter, II Thomas W. Dortch, Jr. Bettye A. Grable
11		David Lawrence, Jr. Harold Mills
12		Belvin Perry, Jr. Nicole Washington
13		Robert L. Woody
14	DATE:	Thursday, August 17, 2017
15	TIME:	Commenced at 8:30 A.M. Concluded at 5:25 P.M.
16	LOCATION:	Hyatt Regency Jacksonville
17		225 East Coastline Drive Jacksonville, Florida 32202
18	REPORTED BY:	Stephanie Shear, Court Reporter First Coast Court Reporters 2442 Atlantic Boulevard
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Good morning, everyone,
3	and welcome to Jacksonville. Some people call
4	it the Bold City, some people call it the First
5	Coast City. This is our semi-annual retreat.
6	At this point, I'd like to call our retreat to
7	order. Attorney Barge-Miles, will you please
8	call the roll?
9	ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Bruno.
10	TRUSTEE BRUNO: Here.
11	ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Carter.
12	TRUSTEE CARTER: Here.
13	ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Dortch.
14	TRUSTEE DORTCH: Here.
15	ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Grable.
16	TRUSTEE GRABLE: Here.
17	ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Lawrence.
18	TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Here.
19	ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Lawson.
20	CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Here.
21	TRUSTEE MILLS: Here.
22	ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Moore.
23	TRUSTEE MOORE: Here.
24	ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Perry.
25	TRUSTEE PERRY: Here.

1ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Reed2informed us he wouldn't be able to attend3today.4Trustee Washington.

5 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Here.
6 ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: And Trustee Woody.
7 TRUSTEE WOODY: Here.
8 ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Mr. Chair, you do

9 have a quorum.

10 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Thank you. Let's move 11 right into the agenda. This morning I'm 12 pleased to welcome Dr. Belle Wheelan, president 13 of the Southern Association of Colleges and 14 Schools Commission on Colleges to our retreat.

Dr. Wheelan currently serves as the president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges and is the first African American female and the first to serve in this capacity.

Her career expands over 40 years and includes the roles of faculty member, chief student services officer, campus provost, college president and secretary of education. In several of these roles, she was the first African American as well as the first female to

1 serve in this capacity.

Dr. Wheelan received her bachelor's 2 3 degree from Trinity University in Texas with a 4 double major in psychology and sociology, her 5 master's from Louisiana State University in 6 developmental educational psychology, and her 7 doctorate from the University of Texas in Austin in educational administration with a 8 9 special concentration in community college 10 leadership.

Dr. Wheelan, thank you so much for accepting our invitation, considering the large number of colleges and schools that you oversee. We are pleased to have you with us.

DR. WHEELAN: Thank you very much. It's my pleasure to be here. You-all have been SACSCOC'd to death over the last two days because I understand Pete Silver was here, at least talking with the faculty, maybe.

I am not here to criticize or to cajole; I'm here to inform. Okay. You-all have had your challenges with us, but that's over and we're on a new path. I am excited about it and I hope you are, too.

25 SACS has been around since 1895. It

1 started because colleges were fairly new then, 2 if you take out the HBCUs and William & Mary. 3 And people were trying to understand the 4 difference between a high school diploma and a 5 college degree. Okay. And so about nine of 6 our presidents got together and said here are 7 the things we think a quality institution of 8 higher education needs to have in order to be 9 recognized. And so they formed the Commission 10 on Colleges.

About six years ago, the K-12 division moved out and formed another organization. At the time, you might remember the nation was talking about the Common Core so that all K-12 institutions would have the same set of standards.

17 Well, he felt that, well, if we only have 18 one set of standards, we only need one 19 accrediting body. So he formed what he called 20 advanced ed and started pulling all of the K-12 21 units from the other accrediting bodies 22 together. And so they moved out of our 23 building which left us there by ourselves which 24 was just fine with us; but what it also did was 25 made us a little vulnerable because SACS being

a 501(c)3, if they went bankrupt he would have
 gotten all of my assets. And I said that ain't
 going to happen; I work too hard for my money.

So we became separately incorporated, hence the name "SACSCOC." So you are no longer accredited by SACS, have not been for the last six years. You're accredited by SACSCOC. It used to be that our board's decisions had to go to the SACS board to be ratified which was why you were then accredited by the parent company.

So it's difficult when you've been SACS since 1895 to suddenly roll SACSCOC off your mouth, but I need you to do that, please, especially if there are any media here today, please.

16 All right. What I want to do today is to 17 give you an overview of accreditation in 18 general from the national perspective as well as who we are and then to talk a little bit 19 20 about not only our process and our 21 requirements, but some of those things that 22 board members do that get the institution in 23 trouble with us. Okay.

And I'm going to share some examples with you today all of which are public. You know, I

have a conflict of interest statement and a confidentiality statement I have to sign. I like my job. I started year '13. I've done real well. So all of this stuff has already hit the paper, so you're already familiar with it.

7 We have been in the paper a lot. I don't know if you-all regularly read the Diverse 8 9 Issues or Inside Higher Ed or The Chronicle, 10 but our accreditation has had this bull's-eye 11 on its back for the last five or six years. 12 Everything that is wrong in higher education 13 is a accreditor's fault because, of course, we 14 validate, ensure quality institutions. So if 15 you screw up, it's got to be my fault; right?

16 There are also some new things that are 17 coming out. There is such a need to get people 18 educated and into the workforce that you've got 19 all of these things that are popping up to 20 hurry students out of school. Competency-based 21 education is one of those things where you 22 don't have to go to class anymore. You just 23 have to demonstrate that you've met a certain 24 set of competencies in order to get a college 25 degree. That's great, but it creates havoc for

students who start that kind of program and then say, This is too much. I need to go to the traditional way. How do we translate those competencies into credit courses? So that's something that's out there.

6 And there is no entity that accredits 7 those little pieces. We accredit entire 8 institutions. There is -- I say all that to 9 say there's more than one type of accreditor. 10 And so when you start complaining to the 11 president or he starts complaining to you, 12 please know to whom to direct your wrath 13 because I get blamed for enough stuff. It's 14 not all my fault.

15 There are national accreditors that do 16 the same things we do. They accredit 17 everything in an institution but they have no 18 geographic boundary. And most of their 19 institutions will have a single focus like an 20 osteopathic school that's not affiliated with a 21 college or university, like a freestanding 22 nursing school that's not, you know, affiliated 23 with a college or university.

When the online schools first came out,
there was the De- -- DEAC, DCA Distance

Education Accrediting Council [sic], DEAC, that accredited them. So, you know, they have their niches as it were.

All right. Then there are regional 4 5 accreditors which have been around a lot longer 6 than the nationals and tend to have more 7 credibility because we have been around longer 8 and because we tend to accredit the largest 9 percentage of institutions of higher ed in the 10 country. There are about 3,000 that the 11 regional accreditors accredit where there may 12 be only 500 that the nationals do.

But then there are also specialized or professional accreditors: nursing, teacher education, engineering, business, all of those.

16 The challenge is that if your institution 17 gets in trouble with any of those specialized 18 accreditors, it may also get you in trouble 19 with us. Okay. So we have communication with 20 When they send President Robinson a them. 21 letter saying, you know, We have some questions 22 about this or We're putting you on warning for 23 low graduation rates or whatever, we get a copy 24 of that same letter to see if indeed that 25 triggers noncompliance with some of our

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standards. Does not always, but sometimes it does, so you get caught in double jeopardy. I just ask when you get mad, know at whom to get angry.

5 We have several purposes of 6 The first, the foremost, the accreditation. 7 one that has been there since 1895 was to 8 improve the quality of instruction in 9 institutions or the overall quality of That is still what we do. 10 institutions. We 11 end up fighting with the federal government all 12 the time telling them what you want us to do is 13 not our job. Our job is to help institutions 14 improve. Okay. It's your job to worry about 15 financial aid. You loaned the money.

16 It also assures the public that you are a 17 quality institution; that you're worth parents 18 and students investing their time, energy and 19 money, you know, into attending because you've 20 passed this -- and most of you will recognize 21 this reference -- the Good Housekeeping seal of 22 approval. Some of y'all may not know what that 23 is, so just educate them if you would, but 24 thank you for being old enough to know what I'm 25 talking about.

1 And then we do serve as a gatekeeper for 2 federal financial aid. While regional 3 accreditation is a comprehensive and a periodic 4 process, we only come in once every 10 years 5 unless there's another reason to. It focuses 6 on institution-wide goals and processes and 7 outcomes. We have one set of standards for all 8 794 of our members because we evaluate the 9 effectiveness of each institution against its 10 own mission.

11 So while Gulf Coast Community College has 12 to meet the same compliance, we don't evaluate 13 them the same because their mission is 14 different. Okay.

We are regional in scope. Bigger than that, we are voluntary. You do not have to be accredited to exist. Okay. But semicolon, however, comma, you won't get access to federal financial aid which will kill your enrollment.

Any institution to which a student wants to transfer credits will have great difficulty because there's no way to access whether what they took was of quality or not. And getting into graduate schools will be difficult. And even some employers are beginning to question

students who went to institutions that don't
 pass some kind of external evaluation process,
 but it really is voluntary.

And there are about a thousand institutions in this country that are not accredited by anyone that have students. They cost a fortune. And, again, those students have difficulty transferring and sometimes getting jobs. Okay.

10 We are not a governmental entity. We 11 belong to you. We are a membership 12 organization. I will gladly call anywhere in 13 Florida because you want me to because y'all 14 pay my salary; don't have a problem with it 15 whatsoever. Does mean I stay on the road a lot 16 because we do have 794 members, but we belong 17 to you. And we cannot make any changes in the 18 things we do without the membership approving it. 19

A classic example is that you-all are about to turn in your compliance certification, and yet that's going to change in December because we've had a committee going through reviewing our standards. They've renumbered them. They've gotten rid of some of the

duplication that was in them. We put in a
couple of new ones and so when you get your
feedback or if you have any recommendations,
then you're going to have to respond to the new
standards assuming the membership approves them
in December. If they don't, then you'll be
fine.

Okay. And we really do have a 8 9 decentralized national system. Because we 10 don't have a ministry of education and we are 11 independent peer review college member-owned 12 entities, we have seven different regional 13 accreditors across the country that all have 14 different processes. But the reality is we're 15 all assessing the same things. We may have a 16 different process by which we do it. And we're 17 in constant communication -- we being the seven regional accreditors. 18

We are not for profit, don't make any money off of you. I have about \$4 million --I'm sorry. We're probably up to \$6 million in investments right now, but it's not because of any money that you've given. It's just kind of built over the years and we have good investors. But there's no extra taxation that

you-all have that bills that. And it's there
 for legal fees if we need those.

3 When we drop an institution for 4 membership and they appeal and lose the appeal, 5 they tend to sue us because that's the only way 6 they can stay accredited is if the Court tells 7 us to leave them accredited. And so we have to 8 pay lawyers to help defend us in those, or if 9 we had planned a meeting in Florida and a 10 hurricane came along and we weren't able to 11 hold it and then I could still have some money 12 to pay my staff and, you know, 13 keep-the-doors-open kind of thing.

But otherwise, it's just sitting there. And we're not intentionally trying to grow it like you would your endowment because those are the only two purposes they have. And we hope never to have to really go into either one of those. Okay.

Here is a map that -- I do know that Ark -- I mean Alaska does not belong down in the Gulf. It goes up there. I just want you to know I'm not geographically challenged. I didn't make this map. I'm just showing you. And the fact that the southern states is red is

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not a political statement; though it could be,
 it was not designed to be.

You can see that our region goes from Texas up to Virginia and Kentucky and everything south except Arkansas. Arkansas used to be in our region. In fact, in the 1930s the K-12 division got mad about something and they left and went north and when they did, their colleges went with them.

10 So you can see that Arkansas is a part of 11 the North Central region. North Central is the 12 largest of the regions, both in states and 13 number of institutions but we educate more 14 students than any other region. I'm sure it's 15 not only the quality of the education, but the 16 warmth and the football and basketball.

17 TRUSTEE MILLS: So, Dr. Wheelan, real 18 quick --

19 DR. WHEELAN: Certainly.

20 TRUSTEE MILLS: I thought I had the SACS 21 and SACSCOC --

DR. WHEELAN: COC.

23 TRUSTEE MILLS: -- understood until I saw 24 this.

25 DR. WHEELAN: Okay.

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TRUSTEE MILLS: So how does that work
 again? Could you repeat what you said before,
 the difference in the two?

4 DR. WHEELAN: What used to be called SACS 5 is now SACS Commission on Colleges because we 6 have a K-12 division --

TRUSTEE MILLS: Got it.

7

8 DR. WHEELAN: -- that's the council on 9 accreditation and school improvement. That's 10 where the split is, yeah. So they're 11 separately incorporated and so are we. So this 12 is SACSCOC's region.

13 TRUSTEE MILLS: Got it. Okay.

DR. WHEELAN: You can see middle states over to the far has Pennsylvania, New York, kind of the states between the New England states and then Northwest where Alaska also belongs.

19 The Western region has the Samoan Islands 20 which are those little pieces down there that 21 somehow do belong back in the Pacific though 22 not quite so close to Texas and Hawaii, but 23 mostly California. And they're having 24 difficulties because as a peer-review process, 25 we have the advantage of never inviting anybody

from Florida to serve on a peer review team for any institution in Florida. It's too much peer-pressure when you-all have to live with each other. So when your team comes, there will not be anybody from Florida on that team. We have 10 other states from which we can pull people.

8 California doesn't have that. And so 9 they're having some political difficulties out 10 there, you know, with folks not trusting 11 somebody from USC to evaluate somebody from 12 Cal, you know, that kind of thing. So they're 13 working through that one. Okay. Just so you 14 get the lay of the land.

All right. You can see that the size of the regions does vary from 162 institutions in Northwest to almost a thousand in North Central. We had more than our 7- -- the 796 includes two new applicants -- two new members that just came in, in June. I'm sorry. I had 794 on my brain. We had over 800.

Georgia has gone through this merging process. They have taken 14 institutions and merged them into 7 which kills my membership, kills my budget because I lose about \$25,000

every time institutions merge, but that's all
 right. We still love them. They're still
 hanging in there.

4 So the numbers will fluctuate a little 5 bit, but not a lot. You know, new members 6 come. Others -- you know, we -- right now 7 Paine College in Augusta was dropped for membership. They appealed and lost the appeal. 8 9 We're now in litigation with them. They are 10 included in that number, but if they lose the 11 litigation then they would be out. So those 12 numbers move back and forth depending on who's 13 coming in and who's going out, but it's been 14 fairly stable since I've been there.

I mentioned to you that we were a decentralized national system. We formed an organization that we called C-RAC and we put a dash there because otherwise it would be CRAC and they wouldn't take us seriously. We have enough credibility issues as it is.

But this is -- me and my six counterparts and our board chairs meet once a year, but the execs meet three times a year in person. We have biweekly phone calls. And I get more e-mail from them than I do my own institutions.

1 We have the most communicative group of 2 people with whom I have ever worked. Part of 3 that is self-defense because we're in the 4 middle of the reauthorization of the Higher Ed 5 Act which is the federal government's rule for 6 governing higher education. And what they 7 require of one of us, they require of all of 8 And so we want to make sure that we're us. 9 educating because we don't lobby Congress --10 educating Congress in the same language. So we 11 have brochures that we've, you know, 12 collectively designed; we have policies that 13 we've collectively implemented.

When distance learning first became the new topic du jour, we came together and put out a policy statement and a procedure statement so that we could all be evaluating distance learning programs the same.

We just did one on competency-based education because that's the next topic du jour. And we just -- we have a committee that's working to give us a recommendation on one for for-profit institutions.

If you have read *Higher Ed*, you know that
one of the national accreditors lost its

1 recognition with the Department of Ed. ACICS 2 was a national accreditor, had about 250 institutions they accredited. We have to be 3 4 accredited, or we call it recognized, by the 5 Department of Ed so that that financial aid 6 link stays there. Okay. And they lost that 7 link which meant their institutions lost 8 federal financial aid. So they're scrambling 9 trying to, you know, come back.

10 Well, some of those were online programs, 11 you know, some of them were not; but we're 12 trying to work together to make sure that 13 whatever the ACICS accepted, we may buy into as 14 well. Having difficulty with that because most 15 of the regional's standards are much tighter 16 than the national accreditor's standards.

17 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: What if they lose it? 18 DR. WHEELAN: The depart- -- well, what 19 happens with -- and I'll show you in a minute 20 -- the accreditor has to do what you do and put 21 in a compliance certification to the Department 22 of Ed to show that we're still in compliance 23 with the things we've agreed to monitor.

24The Department makes a recommendation to25an advisory committee we call NACIQI -- and

1 I'll show you that in a second -- that then 2 makes a recommendation to the secretary. The 3 Department felt that they were not adequately 4 living -- or complying with the standards for 5 which they were supposed to. NACIQI agreed 6 with them. The secretary agreed with NACIQI 7 and so they've lost it. They appealed, lost 8 the appeal. And so now all those institutions 9 are scrambling.

10 The government -- because it's not the 11 institution's fault; it's the accreditor's 12 fault but the institutions are being held 13 captive. So the Department gave the 14 institutions 18 months to go find another 15 accreditor.

16 The problem is most of our processes are 17 two-year processes. So they've had to ask for 18 extensions, you know, for six more months so 19 that students don't lose aid because the 20 students are the ones who are suffering in this 21 one.

And I don't -- I mean, I don't know the specific compliance issues they had, but whatever they were, they were bad enough. And, you know, I've been in around 44 years in

higher ed. I've never known an accreditor to
 lose its recognition with the Department. That
 was the first one, so it must have been bad.

4 This is the process that I was talking 5 about. We send in, you know, a compliance to 6 the Department. NACIQI is the National 7 Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and 8 Integrity. That's why we call it NACIQI. Even 9 that's difficult, but it's easier than trying to mouth all that. SACSCOC is easier than 10 NACIQI. 11

12 It started out in about 1964 when the 13 Higher Ed Act came out and all of the members 14 were appointed by the administration or by the 15 secretary. With the reauthorization the last 16 time which was eight years ago -- they're 17 supposed to reauthorize it every five years --18 we're already three years overdue -- it became 19 more political. The House appoints six; the 20 Senate appoints six; and the administration 21 appoints six. And of the House and Senate 22 appointees, three are Republicans and three are Democrats. So it's taken on more of a 23 24 political flavor than it had in the past. And 25 then they make the recommendation to the

1 secretary.

We were just up before NACIQI. We had our fifth-year review. I am proud to tell you we got five years. That's the most they'll give us at any time. I always tell institutions, you know, you complain about a 10-year review; I've got to do this every five, so just back off.

9 And it got very contentious because with 10 the last administration there was nothing --11 there was no legislation that President Obama's 12 administration in Congress could agree upon 13 with higher ed, so they started putting in 14 their own regulations. Okay, presidential 15 regulations as opposed to things that had been 16 negotiated because the Higher Ed Act had been 17 there.

Well, we're technically not liable for complying with those because they're not in the law. Okay. But one of those was we've got to increase the graduation rates or the completion rates of students coming out of college because we need them to be employable so our nation won't lose any positional power. Okay.

25 So we don't have to do that. But all of

1 the regionals got together and said, We need to 2 monitor graduation rates and we need to do 3 something to get them up. So President 4 Robinson got a letter from me saying, Here is 5 the information you sent in to the National 6 Student Clearinghouse which is a data storage 7 that includes your full-time enrollment, your part-time enrollment, your transfer in, your 8 9 transfer out, everything about your students. 10 Here is the information that you send to the 11 Department which is the same information except 12 the Department chooses only to use first-time 13 full-time students.

Now, when IPEDS, which is what that data set is called, first came out that really put that out to make sure athletes were going to school full-time. I mean, that's really why they had IPED. And 90 percent of students who were going to school were first-time college students who were going full-time.

Today, only about 18 percent of all college students are first-time full-time students. So when you use data that's only derived from 18 percent of your students to say, You-all have terrible graduation rates.

You've only got a 15 percent -- well, yeah,
 because it's 15 percent of 18 percent of my
 total population. Give me a break.

4 So we've got a plan where we've included 5 Student Clearinghouse data that includes IPEDS, 6 and that includes data that you send to us 7 annually. And I've asked the presidents to say, Tell me which one you want to live with. 8 9 Which one best represents your institution? 10 And then how are you going to improve that 11 number? Okay.

During President Bush's administration, there was -- when Margaret Spellings was secretary, she coined this term "bright-line indicators" or minimum standards. They want to set a minimum graduation rate for all institutions of higher ed.

18 That's not going to work. All of my 19 institutions are not alike. All my HBCUs are 20 not alike. All my research ones are not alike, 21 all of my community colleges are not alike 22 because they all have curricula and different 23 students.

24 So I didn't expect no bright-line 25 indicator. That's part of that message I'm

trying to get to Congress. Don't do that to me. Tell me and mandate that there's got to be a 3 percent increase in graduation rates, but let me work with my institution to figure out how to do that.

6 There was an article a couple Okay. 7 weeks ago that came out -- and in full disclosure I'm also on the National Student 8 9 Clearinghouse Board not because I want to be, 10 but I am -- but they put out a report that 11 shows when you look at IPEDS data, it suggests 12 that -- they measure 150 percent of the time it 13 takes to graduate. For your students, it would 14 be a six-year graduation rate; for community 15 college it would be a three-year graduation 16 rate.

When you look at community college graduation rates over three years, only 20 percent of their students graduate if you look at IPEDS data. But if you look at Clearinghouse data which includes part-time and transfer students, it jumps to 40 percent.

23 So, now, tell me which number would you 24 rather your institution, you know, be -- by 25 which would you want them to be described?

Well, duh. So one of the things we're pushing them for is a better data system, you know, when the next reauthorization comes because it's just unfair to label an institution being, you know, so poor and it's completion agenda when the reality is they're doing a lot better than that.

8 When we in our own region looked at a 9 six-year community college rate, it jumped to 10 45 percent from 19 percent because the students 11 are going part-time and it takes them longer to 12 graduate, guys. Come on. Okay.

Now, is there room for improvement? Oh, yeah, all over my region. You know, I have some state institutions that I have some selective admission requirement that still have a 40, 45 percent graduation rate no matter how you look at it.

So there's room for improvement everywhere, but the reality is there are different students, there are different admission requirements at every institution. And so it's just not fair to judge them all by the same. You with me? All right.

So I spend my time coming to

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1 institutions, especially to boards. And let me 2 tell you how this got started. About five 3 years ago, we were looking at our annual 4 meeting schedule. We have an annual meeting of 5 our membership every December. It has grown to 6 about 4200 participants. It was 2500 when I 7 first walked in the door. I said, obviously 8 it's the leadership that's bringing them in but 9 they just look at me like I'm nuts. But we --10 it used to be all presidents coming.

But anyway, I was looking at the agenda 11 12 and I said, you know, We have a track here for 13 presidents. We have one day with activities 14 for presidents. We have a track for 15 accreditation liaisons. We have one for CFOs. 16 We don't have one for trustees. Do we not want 17 them to know what's going on? Do we want to keep them uninformed? 18

19 So it was about the time of the last 20 recession. All the presidents said, This is a 21 great idea; however, I don't have any money to 22 bring them and because you-all have real jobs. 23 To ask you to give up three days from your work 24 to come to this conference may be asking a bit 25 much. So I instead started doing this -- this

is why I'm here, because I think it's important
that you understand, you know, what
accreditation is and the value it has and what
happens if you get in trouble with us. So
that's how this came about.

6 Here's a structure of the commission, of 7 SACSCOC. Our members run the place. We call 8 all 796 of our members the College Delegate 9 Assembly and each college is represented by its 10 president.

11 Whenever we vote on anything, it is the 12 president of the institution that does the 13 voting. Generally he or she will ask staff, 14 What do you think? Is this something with 15 which we can live? But the vote comes from the 16 president.

In December, we will have a section roped off for presidents. They have special I.D.s If they can't be there, I need a letter in writing with your president's signature saying I can't be there but please allow whomever, you know, to vote for me. That's how serious we are.

The membership elects two bodies everyDecember. They elect a 77-member board.

1 Mr. Chairman, feel good about the size of the 2 board that you have because my chairman has a 3 77-member board that I'll describe the 4 membership in a moment.

5 The other group that they elect is an 6 appeals committee. The appeals committee is 7 only activated if we drop an institution for 8 membership because you can be on probation or 9 warning or have a monitoring report, but you're 10 still fully accredited. You haven't lost 11 anything. Okay.

12 When you get dropped from membership, you 13 lose it all and so you have a right to appeal. 14 The appeals committee is made up of former 15 board members because they have to understand 16 the process but not current board members 17 because they may be evaluating themselves which 18 doesn't work. Okay.

19 The Board then, itself, elects a 20 13-member executive council. That's the group 21 to whom I report. Okay. And the other 64 22 members make up what we call colloquially the 23 C&R Committees, the Compliance and Reports. I 24 need you to remember the C&R Committees because 25 that's who -- those are your best friends or

your worst enemies, depending on how it works.
 Okay.

The 77 people that I talked about, every state has a minimum of three people who represent the institutions. We have one person who represents the associate and baccalaureate degree-granting institutions and we have two people who represent the graduate schools or the upper division institutions. Okay.

10 Then there's a public member from each 11 state, someone who's not affiliated with higher 12 ed at all. When your terms on this Board are 13 up, you would be eligible to have your name 14 submitted to be a public member of our board. But as long as you're affiliated with the 15 16 institution, then you're not eligible for that 17 particular position. Okay. So that's 44 18 people.

We had -- when I first came to the commission -- I came from the Washington, D.C., area -- you know, on their license plates it says "Taxation without representation." There were about seven international institutions that we accredit. One of them is Monterrey Tech in Mexico that's been accredited with us

since 1952 which is longer than some of our domestic institutions. They had never had a voice on the board. I said, You think we could take one of our at-large positions and give them their own little state and then rotate the person. So we now have one international member who's also on our board.

8 The other 32 we call at-large members and 9 we use that to balance our board for gender, 10 for ethnicity, for public or private or 11 for-profit, for two-year, you know, to make 12 sure that the board is representative of our 13 membership.

14 States like Texas, Georgia, Florida, and 15 North Carolina have more people on the Board 16 because you-all have more institutions in the 17 state. Okay.

18 Public and private we also do for-profits, all levels, whether it's a 19 20 community college, a law school, whatever it 21 We accredit anything that's within those is. 22 11 southern states. Our board only meets twice 23 a year, once in June and once in December which 24 is why our process is a two-year process 25 because they don't meet that often.

1 Our executive council is constantly 2 responding to substantive change requests, 3 however, because the board only meets twice a 4 year and we don't want institutions to have to 5 wait to put in a new program, open a new campus 6 or whatever it is that you're doing. Okay.

7 And our board -- like I said, it used to be all presidents but now we have -- we had a 8 9 librarian from Southern University was on the board for one term, and we've had orthodontists 10 11 on there as public members. It's been a very 12 diverse board over the time that I've been 13 there which is wonderful because you get a 14 greater perspective, you know, of higher 15 education when you can bring people from all 16 over the institution or from different areas.

I mentioned the appeals committee that mentioned the appeals committee that the only time it's activated is when we drop an institution for membership. The principles themselves -- President Robinson, how long have you been in the higher ed?

PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Seven years.
 DR. WHEELAN: Okay. You remember the old
 criteria?

25 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Yes, I do.

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DR. WHEELAN: We used to have over 400 1 2 criteria to which each institution had to 3 demonstrate compliance. About 2000, people 4 said enough is enough. We were literally 5 counting library books per discipline because 6 we wanted to make sure that students had 7 original sources, you know, to do their 8 research which is admirable except databases 9 came along there and there were no library 10 books to count anymore so what are we going to do? Okay. 11

12 So that's when we went to the current 13 principles of accreditation which there are 14 about 93. That's a big jump from 400 down to 15 93. The same areas were covered, but we became 16 less prescriptive. We've always had the 17 reputation of being the toughest of the 18 regionals. I don't apologize for that. I said 19 they figured folks are dumb in the South and we 20 don't know what we're doing. I've got a 21 different story for you, let me tell you. This 22 is why we educate more students than anybody 23 else in the country.

24These are the requirements that in order25to become a member on the commission and to

retain your membership, you have to be in 1 2 compliance with all of our standards at all 3 times. Okay. And we have committees and task 4 forces of people from out in the institutions 5 that put them together. My staff does not 6 dream up this stuff. These are members who 7 dream up this stuff, and it can only be changed 8 by the vote of the membership.

9 Our most basic principle of accreditation 10 is that of integrity. There is no 11 documentation that your institution can submit 12 to show that you're acting with integrity. 13 It's the other stuff that you give us that 14 makes that question.

I think you-all got hit with an integrity one because there were these audits that supposedly were done and the summaries were done, but we couldn't find the audits anywhere so it's kind of like, If you lied about that, what else you lied about? So it puts a little cloud over the institution.

22 So while there's no single documentation, 23 it's kind of everything else. Edward Waters 24 got hit with that one right before I came to 25 the commission. They did what we ask

institutions to do and that is talk to other
institutions. Find out what did they submit,
you know, to satisfy our requirements but take
their name off the report. We've had others, I
just had to appreciate those. So that's what
the principle of integrity was.

7 University of North Carolina, UNC, Chapel My God, we put them on probation. 8 Hill. What 9 gall. Have you lost your mind? No, I ain't 10 lost my mind. You put in a course for 14 years 11 that has no teeth in it and you enroll all 12 these students and all they had to do is enroll 13 and show up and you're going to pass them? No. 14 That's at the heart of what institutions of 15 higher ed do.

16 If your academic program is questionable, 17 then why do you exist? And so, yeah, we put 18 them on probation. They were -- oh, my God. I 19 had members who wanted to drop them from 20 membership.

That's for 14 years this went on. We didn't catch it because we don't delve all the way down into course enrollments, but they knew about it. There were plenty of people in that institution that knew about it and they were

not forthcoming, so we hit them with an
 integrity issue.

Okay. So you get hit with any, that's
not the one you want because it does, you know,
raise questions about what's going on.

6 Then we have what we call core 7 requirements. Those are those elements that I 8 told you, back in 1895, the colleges said, 9 these are the things that every institution of 10 quality has to have. You have to have a 11 governing board, and you have to have an 12 administration and never the twain shall meet. 13 Okay. Governing board does one thing; 14 administration does something else.

15 The administration's actions are driven 16 by the policies of the Board, but Board members 17 should not be administering the institution. 18 You want to administer institutions, apply for 19 a job. Okay.

You have to have a mission statement. Why are you here? What is your purpose? Not just to get state funds. Okay. You've got to have a real reason, you know. You have to have a curriculum that's appropriate to the college level. You have to have learning resources to

help students get through those curricula. You
 have to have adequate money to keep the
 institution open. You have to have adequate
 physical resources and make sure they're not
 falling down around the students.

6 We have a safety requirement that -- and 7 you-all got hit with that one when the young 8 man was killed with the hazing incident. 9 Whether the incident is on campus or at a 10 college-sponsored event, you have the 11 responsibility of ensuring their safety. Okay.

You have to do evaluation and planning. You know, you've got to have a road map. What is that road map? And we've added what we call a quality enhancement plan which was our way of getting institutions to show us, how are you focused on improving student learning? How are you increasing those graduation rates?

I don't know what FAM's QEP is, but one of my favorites was in Mississippi -- and Mississippi is at the bottom of every assessment, salaries, anything, student performance, you name it, bless their hearts. They're on the bottom, followed by Louisiana. I mean, they just are.

1 So one of the community colleges said, 2 We're worried because students are not 3 finishing these academic programs. What's up 4 with that? So they looked at the data and went 5 back and were able to find that the grades they 6 got in an Intro to Math course were directly 7 related to whether they were continuing into 8 their program or not, whether it was nursing, 9 welding, didn't matter. So they decided for 10 their QEP they were going to revamp the Intro 11 Instead of just pulling math to Math course. 12 faculty together, they pulled faculty from all 13 over the institution to say, what do students 14 need to show in this class to ensure that they 15 pass this program?

16 So they revamped that. They put new 17 textbooks, you know, got new assessment 18 strategies, did an item analysis. When there 19 was a problem, they would go back and fix it. 20 The retention rate alone in the institution 21 jumped 30 percent in one semester and the 22 grades themselves improved from Cs and Ds to Bs 23 and Cs in one semester. Okay.

24That process worked so well that their25nursing and allied health faculty did the same

thing with the anatomy and physiology course
 because that's the weed-out course for nursing
 and allied health programs.

That's the kind of thing that we want to 4 5 see with the QEP, that you've focused on 6 something that is directly related to improving 7 instruction or student learning. It could be a 8 process you have with faculty to help them 9 learn about learning styles so that you can 10 see, now that you know that students learn 11 differently, what are you implementing and how 12 can we track whether it's really worked.

We don't tell you what to do. Most of the QEPs are focused on writing -- improving writing or math skills or critical thinking skills, but there are lots of them. You can't tell me you're building a new parking lot to put them close to the building. That one won't work.

Then we have a bunch of comprehensive standards that support those core requirements. They're kind of the detailed pieces of those big ones. An example of that is a core requirement says that you have to have enough faculty to carry out the mission of the

1 institution. But a comprehensive standard 2 says, and they have to be qualified. Okay. 3 Here is a hint for you, something you 4 don't want to happen: If you get a 5 recommendation in a core requirement, you will 6 automatically go on either warning or 7 probation. That's how important those core 8 requirements are because those are those 9 got-to-haves. And if you're not doing well in 10 those got-to-haves, the rest of them don't 11 matter. So you don't want any of those, 12 Mr. President.

13There are also a bunch of federal14requirements. And we want to make sure that15the federal government gets credit for making16you do that and not us.

With the last reauthorization, there was a big focus on for-profit institutions. They were popping up everywhere. Students were paying a lot of money. They weren't finishing.

21 We had students who were registering and 22 then somebody else was taking the test for them 23 but they were getting the grade and the 24 financial aid. That's fraud. So the fed said, 25 You-all are monitoring these institutions.

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1 It's your responsibility to make sure that they 2 authenticate the student, that you know 3 whoever's registering is actually the one 4 taking the classes, taking the test, and 5 therefore getting the grade. And they wanted 6 to go farther to say, And you must use either 7 fingerprint or retinal scan to do that. Now, 8 this was eight years ago. Y'all got iPhones? 9 When did Apple come out with fingerprint 10 technology? Three years ago? Can you imagine 11 how expensive that would have been eight years 12 ago? So in my shy retiring manner, I said, Can 13 you tell me who the hell's going to pay for 14 that? My institutions can't afford that. 15 That's crazy. So they backed off. But you 16 still have a requirement if you offer online 17 instruction to authenticate the student.

18 The other question I asked was, do you 19 care about the on-campus classes that have 300 20 students? No, that's all right. We don't mind 21 if they're getting somebody else to take a 22 test. Federal government at its best.

The other piece related to online was the state authorization process. Every institution of higher ed has to register in a state and get

a license in the state to do business. But
with online instruction, airwaves open it up to
everybody. Well, states were complaining they
were losing revenue. So they wanted every
institution, no matter where it was, even if
they only had one student from another state to
have to register in that state.

8 Well, there is no similar entity in all 9 50 states to do that. There was no regulated 10 fee. The state of Massachusetts was charging 11 \$60,000 for each institution that wanted to 12 register in the great state of Massachusetts. 13 You would have gone bankrupt.

14 So former Secretary of Ed, Dick Riley, 15 and the quy who was head of the state higher ed 16 offices, Paul Ligenfelter, put together a group 17 to say we got to find a solution for our 18 institutions. And that's where NC-SARA came 19 from, the National Council on State 20 Authorization of Reciprocity Agreements. Ι 21 forget what it stands for. I'm on that board, 22 too.

23 And what it does is there are four 24 regional compacts. For our region it's the 25 Southern Region Education Board, SREB. All of

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the states in our region collectively do that
 and there's policy that drives the
 institutions. For them, it's 15 states
 Maryland, Arkansas, West Virginia are also in
 that mix.

6 In New England -- there's the New England 7 one and the western areas. There's WICHE, you 8 know. So, you know, we said since they're 9 already working with these groups, why can't we 10 -- if you register with one of those, then 11 you're registering with all.

12 So that's what we did. It's a 13 \$2,500-a-year fee for every state. That's a 14 lot cheaper than 60,000 for one and who knows 15 how much for another.

So those are the kinds of things that the regional accreditors do on your behalf that you may never know about, but I want you to know. And I'm earning my salary on your behalf. You still with me?

21 So these are the things to which you-all 22 have to respond in this compliance 23 certification that's coming forward.

24TRUSTEE MILLS: What's this complaint25topic? What do they mean by complaint?

DR. WHEELAN: Oh, well, the Attorney's 1 2 General get a lot of complaints -- consumer protection, they're responsible for. We get a 3 4 lot of complaints when grades don't go the way 5 they want; when, you know, a faculty member 6 kicks a student out of -- and so we get 7 complaints about institutions all the time. We 8 only, however, look -- investigate those that 9 are directly related to our standards. Okay. 10 Otherwise, I'd be in the complaint business: 11 There's not enough parking over at FAMU; I 12 can't get close enough to the building; the 13 food sucks, you know. Those are the complaints 14 that y'all get to deal with. I ain't dealing 15 with that. I deal with the ones that are 16 directly related to our 93 standards.

17 TRUSTEE MILLS: But as it relates to the
18 federal side --

DR. WHEELAN: They require that we have a complaint process. That's what that one is. Otherwise, I would not get in your business without your student complaints. What happens with that -- well, let me back up, something I missed.

25

There are four ways that I get to come

visit in an official capacity other than
something like this: One is through the
reaffirmation process. If that uncovers
something of which you're out of compliance
then we send teams in and we'll say, Okay.
Let's help you fix this.

7 Formal complaints are another one. And we insist that if you're going to file a formal 8 9 complaint, we're going to sign it because 10 otherwise who knows whose out there. And you 11 can't sign it on behalf of your child. I don't 12 care if you are paying their tuition. It's the 13 child who was wronged, not you, so your child 14 has to sign that complaint.

But it's got to be directly related to our standards. If you-all self-identify an issue, then we will come in and investigate it. And probably the biggest one is when it hits the paper.

You-all function in such bright sunshine here in the great state of Florida, that I know everything y'all do whether I want to or not. Okay. And so when stuff like that -- stuff hits the paper, in all of those instances, what I do is I write the president a letter and say,

1 It has some to our attention that you may be 2 out of compliance with our standard, and we 3 give you a number. Could you tell us what's 4 going on and make me feel good that you're 5 still in compliance?

6 Most of the time I get back answers that 7 satisfy me. It's like, okay. That's fine. 8 Thank you. Appreciate it. Sometimes it's 9 stuff, though, that is a little more than that 10 so I end up taking it to the board for them to 11 make a decision.

12 UNC Chapel Hill was one of those. That 13 came to our attention because it hit the paper. 14 That's a big institution with a lot of 15 political back -- I wouldn't like to vote on 16 that one. I took that one to the board. Т 17 said, Y'all can have this one. That's why they 18 pay you the big bucks which is nothing, but 19 nonetheless.

20Does that answer your question?21TRUSTEE MILLS: It does.

22 DR. WHEELAN: The process, then, through 23 which you-all are going is a two-year process. 24 It started last December when President 25 Robinson and his leadership team attended a

leadership orientation where we told them what the standards were that had changed since the last time they went through reaffirmation, you know, timelines, policies, fees, all that kind of stuff.

6 They came back home. And for nine 7 months, kind of like birthing a baby, they put 8 together the compliance certification. That's 9 due to us in September. So that's what they --10 on which they've been putting the finishing 11 touches. That will come into what we call an 12 offsite committee.

We have about 14 committees -- we have about 80 institutions that go through reaffirmation each year. Okay. Forty for the June meeting, 40 for the December meeting. So that means that I have 40 committees twice a year that have to look at -- it's not actually 40.

20 We give each committee three 21 institutions. So we now have three 22 agricultural schools all reviewed by one 23 committee or three HBCUs by one committee or 24 three community colleges so that there's some 25 consistency in the evaluation. But they

1 literally go through every word of every 2 compliance certification. And they will 3 send -- they send out a form that comes back to 4 the president that says, yes, we agree you're 5 in compliance; nope, we don't agree you're in 6 compliance; or I can't figure out whether 7 you're in compliance or not based on what you 8 just said.

9 The president then has an option -- and 10 it is optional, though I have not had a 11 president yet who did not exercise this option 12 -- to give us additional information on those 13 noncompliance and unsure compliance things 14 because you don't want questions to be hanging out there. You want the board, you know, to 15 16 know exactly what you're doing.

17 Those two documents then go to the 18 committee that's coming to visit, what we call 19 technically the "onsite committee." We have 20 all these highfalutin names for these folks.

There are three things that this committee is coming to do. It used to be that the committee came and looked at everything. Well, you've already had a review, a paper review of what you do so we don't need to do

1 that all over again. That's redundant except 2 for the federal requirements which they want us 3 to verify on site. We're not looking for any 4 new information. They just want us to verify 5 what you said on paper. They're looking at any 6 noncompliance issues that are still hanging out 7 there, and then they're looking at the QEP to see whether it did what you said it was going 8 9 to do. Okay.

10 They finish the report, then it goes to 11 -- you remember that group I asked you not to 12 forget about, the C&R Committees. That's the other 64 members of the board. We divide them 13 14 into four committees so that they don't all 15 have to look at 80 reports. They make a 16 recommendation on whether you should have a 17 monitoring report; whether you will be put on 18 warning; whether you'll be put on probation; 19 whether you'll be reaffirmed to go celebrate, 20 glory, hallelujah; or whether you're dropped 21 for membership. Those are always the five 22 options that our board has. They make the 23 recommendation to the executive council. The 24 executive council can either accept their 25 recommendation or they can change it. And then

it's the council's recommendation that goes to
 the full board.

3 It is not until the full board votes that 4 you know about the status of your 5 accreditation. We always call the president 6 before we call the media because we want the 7 president to have a chance to let the board know before the stuff hits the fan. Whether 8 9 it's good stuff or bad stuff, we still want to 10 give, you know, them a heads up.

11TRUSTEE MILLS: So what's our timeline,12relatively? I know the September --

13 DR. WHEELAN: Yep. Right now you're at 14 the second stage. The compliance certification 15 comes in, in September. It will be reviewed by 16 the offsite committee this fall, November-ish. 17 You-all have a committee that will come in, in 18 late spring. You'll have five months to 19 respond to any recommendations that may come 20 forward, and so December of '18 is when you get 21 to party.

22 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: March.23 TRUSTEE MILLS: March. Got it.

DR. WHEELAN: Okay. So please be gentle
with your president because this is a big deal.

I mean, he has had to go through and lead an
 institution into looking at everything you do.
 We look at your board minutes.

4 You know, I have institutions that 5 televise their board meetings. It's better 6 than reality TV. I mean, it really is. And 7 they're not in the Sunshine State. So to try to get an institution that is trying to teach 8 9 students to shift some of its focus to putting 10 this report together to show that we really are 11 doing what we say is taxing. Okay. And to try 12 to keep them pumped up for going through this 13 exercise is energy, number one, but also to 14 solve any of the crises that may be out there 15 before it comes to us because while you're identifying it for a compliance, we also want 16 17 you to have a solution to it. Otherwise, you'll be out of compliance when, you know, the 18 19 board votes. And you don't want that to 20 happen. So it's a tough two years. So I know 21 -- when I saw him, he had a 'fro out to here, 22 too.

I know you have a break scheduled in half
an hour. Would you like to take a bathroom
break or a coffee break?

1

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: We're fine.

2 DR. WHEELAN: Okay. Well, here is the --3 this is why you really wanted me to come here. 4 What is it that you do that gets my attention 5 other than just an invitation to come to 6 Florida? There are three things that we ask 7 boards to do: One is to make policy -- not to administer policy but to make policy, 8 9 periodically review it to make sure it's still 10 appropriate but to say here are the tenets 11 under which we will function.

12 We ask that you hire, regularly evaluate, 13 and, if necessary, fire the CEO. Okay. I have 14 found that it is unfortunate and unfair to both 15 an institution and the president when you omit 16 that evaluation stage. Okay. You need to give 17 the president regular feedback on whether 18 you're happy with the direction he or she is taking the institution because to let stuff go 19 20 and not say anything and then on one day say, 21 Well, you got to go and he or she hadn't had a 22 chance to work on it, it's just not fair.

The strongest, most effective
relationship is the board chair president's
relationship. If you-all individually have

problems with President Robinson, you need to
 let the chair know, and the chair then needs to
 let him know.

4 What I have found with some of our boards 5 is that they get into trouble with us because 6 individual board members feel like, I'm tough. 7 You know, I was appointed by Governor Scott. I can -- I don't care. I really don't. I mean, 8 9 I like Governor Scott. We've had our 10 differences. I've had him on speed dial for a 11 while. But you have no authority as individual 12 board members. Your authority comes 13 collectively as the board.

14 We've got the University of Virginia, 15 Mr. Jefferson's institution, on warning. Oh, 16 my God have we had balls or what? Because 17 there were three board members who wanted to 18 get rid of the president and rather than 19 bringing it to the board and going through the 20 official evaluation process, went behind closed 21 doors, tried to negotiate votes so that they could get her out. That's not the way you do 22 23 It's just not the way you do it. Okay. it.

24 And those kinds of things get you in 25 trouble with us because you-all are required to

have policies that talk about how to get rid of a president, or for that matter, how to get rid of a board. Even if there's statutes that make that determination, your board still needs to adopt those statutes as yours. Okay. So that is a very important thing for the effectiveness of the institution.

8 The other thing we ask you to do is to 9 oversee the money. You have to make sure that, 10 number one, there is enough money. And that 11 may mean going to the wonderful governor who 12 appointed you and say, look here, Bubba, I need 13 some more money for my institution or whoever 14 it is that you have to lobby to get money.

15 It may mean donating it out of your own 16 pocket, or it may mean, you know, jacking up 17 your friends who got deep pockets and say, Look 18 here, I need you to help us over here with this 19 scholarship fund that we have going on.

20 Whatever it is, it is your responsibility 21 to ensure that this institution is financially 22 stable and has enough money to keep the doors 23 open. And if you find that it doesn't, then 24 that's when you start asking questions starting 25 with, how come? Why is this not working? What

1 is it that we're doing? How much money are we 2 spending for instruction? If we're spending 3 more money to raise money than we're raising, 4 something's wrong with that model. Okay. So 5 those are the kinds of questions that you ask. 6 You don't do anything about it. That's what 7 you're paying him for, but you do ask those questions because we have found that our 8 9 institutions that get in trouble with us for 10 finances is because the board fell asleep at 11 the wheel.

12 St. Paul is a perfect example of that in The president did not listen to us 13 Virginia. 14 when we explained to him you cannot continue to 15 borrow money and not have a way to pay it back. 16 You need to go back and cut some of your 17 programs. You need to go lease some of your 18 land. I mean, we gave him all kinds of 19 suggestions. Bless his heart, he says, We'll 20 be all right.

21 Well, they closed. We dropped them from 22 membership. Nobody merged with them because 23 they had too much debt. That's the downside 24 of, you know, running out of money is you 25 either close your doors -- you'll become one of

those institutions that doesn't have financial aid, you know, or you'll merge with somebody else. Those are the general options. And nobody wanted to merge with them because the debt was too high.

6 TRUSTEE DORTCH: They had all that land. 7 DR. WHEELAN: They did. They did. But 8 those are your three jobs. When you start 9 stepping out of your lane, that's when I get to 10 come back. Okay.

11 At the end of each of these you'll see a 12 CS or CR. That stands for core requirement or 13 comprehensive standard. Remember I said if you 14 get a recommendation of core requirement, 15 that's a big deal. You automatically go on 16 warning or probation. And there is a time 17 limit as to how long you can be on warning or 18 probation. It does not go on forever because 19 the federal government doesn't want to pay you 20 money forever. You either come into compliance 21 or I'm not wasting my money on you. Okay.

Here is one that says -- it is a comprehensive standard -- every board has to demonstrate clear and appropriate distinction both in writing, that is in your policies and

in practice -- that's where those TV cameras come in, very interestingly -- that there is a difference between the policy-making function of the board and the responsibility of administration and faculty to carry it out.

6 When you have -- and remember I -- I'm 7 bringing you other examples. I'm not talking 8 FAMU, but when you have board members that say, 9 You know, I've got this friend who's got a 10 welding shop. You know, we ought to give the 11 contract to him. That's not right, guys. 12 That's a conflict of interest. That's 13 management. You are not into management. 14 You're into governance. That's entirely up to 15 the administration to go figure out how to 16 solve the problem.

You identify the problem and you pay him good money to go figure out how to do it. If he's not doing it the way you want to, then we're back to that second step about firing the president but don't you step in to be the president.

23TRUSTEE MILLS: So that one -- we're in a24retreat --

25 DR. WHEELAN: Yes.

1 TRUSTEE MILLS: -- so I have a lot of 2 questions.

3 DR. WHEELAN: That's fine. 4 TRUSTEE MILLS: So that one is clear when 5 vou have a -- when you have a -- I'm trying to 6 I had a little brain cramp here for a think. 7 minute -- a conflict of interest. 8 DR. WHEELAN: Yeah, I got a conflict of 9 interest policy, too. 10 TRUSTEE MILLS: Right, and the example 11 you just gave is kind of sort of like that. 12 DR. WHEELAN: Okay. 13 TRUSTEE MILLS: But relative to --14 relative to doing work for the administration, 15 where does that become gray and --16 DR. WHEELAN: If I find out about it, 17 then I'm going to come back and write you up 18 for being out of compliance with this --19 TRUSTEE MILLS: So when I start doing 20 spreadsheets, you're going to be mad at me? 21 DR. WHEELAN: Yep. 22 TRUSTEE MILLS: Okay. 23 DR. WHEELAN: Unless you're on the 24 finance committee and then that's your job is 25 to lay out stuff so that all the board can

1 understand it.

2 TRUSTEE MILLS: I happen to be on the 3 finance committee, so don't be mad.

4 DR. WHEELAN: It's not true confession.
5 I'm keeping it up here.

6 TRUSTEE DORTCH: That's also a violation 7 of Rule 4958 of the Internal Revenue Service 8 code and all of us can be fined if we don't 9 disclose and we don't take action. The person 10 who does that can be penalized by IRS. So 11 you're not just dealing with SACS, you're 12 dealing with federal --

DR. WHEELAN: SACSCOC. I want you to stay clean. I don't want you to get in trouble. That's why I'm here.

16 TRUSTEE MILLS: Conflicts of interest are 17 fairly easy.

18 DR. WHEELAN: Not always. Not always. 19 Morehouse College had a board chair who was 20 president of a unit of a company. The 21 university had a contract with the other unit, 22 but we have a standard that says the board chair cannot have a financial interest. 23 And 24 they argued, Well, it's going to the other 25 side. No, it's going to the company. The fact

1 that he's in charge of a different unit ain't 2 got nothing to do with it. So he had to step 3 down his chair. So it's not always clear, but 4 most of the time, it is. It should be.

5 TRUSTEE DORTCH: If he discloses and goes 6 through the normal procurement process --

7 DR. WHEELAN: That's fine. If it's a 8 open bid or closed bid process, that's 9 different. That's very different. But, you 10 know, the days of I scratch your back, you 11 scratch mine -- gone.

12 TRUSTEE MILLS: Yeah, as it should be 13 gone. I was just more concerned about the 14 grayness of the work portion of it because this 15 dividing division between, you know -- between 16 administrating and governing is always an 17 interesting process for a lot of boards; right? 18 DR. WHEELAN: But it shouldn't be.

19TRUSTEE MILLS: It shouldn't be. I agree20with you.

21 DR. WHEELAN: That's why -- to make sure 22 that you-all understand that it shouldn't be 23 and it's not.

UVA got written up on this one, too,
because they have a policy that allows faculty

to evaluate the president. They bypassed that
whole route when they were trying to get
Dr. Sullivan out. So we hit them up for a
noncompliance of this one as well because they
have a policy that talks about what's the role
of faculty in administration.

7 Now, as an aside you-all have student and faculty representation on your board which is a 8 9 tough position for you-all -- in which you-all 10 -- I hate to end sentences in prepositions --11 for which you-all to be -- there we go --12 because as a board member, everything you do 13 here is a confidential. In spite of the open records thing, you have a different seat when 14 15 you sit at this table than you do when you go 16 back on campus. And you have to -- you have to 17 play that -- you know, balance that, kind of like that, especially when you go into 18 19 executive sessions. What goes on in executive 20 session, stays in executive session, no matter 21 who's asking.

The other difficulty boards have, especially those appointed by governors or legislators, is that they want to tell you how to do your job. I've been on a board. Okay.

1 You have to learn to say, Governor, I 2 appreciate your opinion, I really do, even 3 though opinions are like rear ends. 4 Everybody's got one. I appreciate it, but I've 5 got more information than you do so I need you 6 to trust my judgment since you put me on this 7 Board for my expertise that I may not be able 8 to do what you want done. That's a tough thing 9 to do. But that's where that integrity thing 10 comes in. And if the governor says, Hey, you 11 ain't playing my game, you're going to have to 12 qo, then you say, Bye. I'm walking away with 13 my integrity, you know. And nobody can say 14 that, you know, I was not my own person. 15 TRUSTEE CARTER: In a situation like

15 IROSIEE CARIER: IN a SITUATION TIRE
16 that, there would be -- hold the Board member
17 to disclose that information to the Board --

18 DR. WHEELAN: That's right.

19TRUSTEE CARTER: -- whether they got it20from the legislature or the government.

DR. WHEELAN: That's exactly right.That's exactly right.

23TRUSTEE CARTER: You have a duty to do24that --

25 DR. WHEELAN: Yes, you do.

TRUSTEE CARTER: And I think that would
 absolve you of any kind of --

3 DR. WHEELAN: It doesn't help you with 4 the governor, but it will help you with us. 5 And on some days we are more important than the 6 governor when it comes to your financial aid, 7 your reputation as an institution, so yeah. 8 It's a fine line. And we know it's a fine line 9 really, we do. But you do have to balance that 10 because you have the responsibility of looking 11 out for this institution.

You know, one of the things that I told 12 13 Governor Scott -- and you're taking notes and 14 that's fine, just spell my name right. When 15 President Ammons was here he went on -- The 16 president needs to be fired. You know, this is 17 a terrible thing to happen. So I called up; I 18 said, Governor, you have a Board whose job it 19 is to determine whether the president should be 20 fired. Please keep your mouth closed. Well --21 and I got summonsed to Tallahassee. I said, 22 Fine. I like Tallahassee. I'll come down. Ι 23 said, you know and then (inaudible) said, Well, 24 the governor's a citizen, you know, just a 25 regular citizen. I said the governor is not a

regular citizen. He is the governor. And he
 opens his mouth and says jump, people ask how
 high. You know, he needs to make sure that he
 gets credit where it's due.

5 And it is your job to keep this 6 institution free from undue influence. And T 7 got one of those standards coming up, too. And 8 sometimes that means telling the governor, 9 Thank you, sir. I do appreciate it. I'll do 10 my best, but I can't promise. And I know 11 that's tough.

We have -- this is a core requirement, okay, that you have the legal authority to act on behalf of the institution. That's generally determined in your Articles of Incorporation and that you have a minimum of five members and that it's not controlled by a minority of the Board.

Boards that have alumni representation that get upwards of 40 percent of their board as alumni tend to run into problems with this because that's a -- you know, a group that can control the way things go. And that's not what boards do. You know, collectively, everybody should have an equal voice in what's going on.

1 When South Carolina State was in danger 2 of losing its accreditation with us, 3 then-Governor Haley wanted to get rid of the 4 Okay. You can do that; you appointed board. 5 them. But then she wanted to put herself, the 6 chair of the House Appropriations Committee, 7 the chair of the Senate Finance Committee, the 8 comptroller and somebody else as the board. Ι 9 said, I don't think so. I mean, you can do 10 That's your institution, but if you do that. 11 then you will lose accreditation because if you 12 can't govern and be, you know, on the board 13 there at the same time, it just does not work 14 that way. So I said, You can appoint five 15 people which is what she did -- so -- yeah.

Another one. That's why I said spell my name right because I'm in every -- 11 state papers. As long as you spell my name right, I'm all right.

The governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky -- I'm on the top of his because he disbanded the entire University of Louisville board, just said Y'all not doing what you're supposed to be doing. You've got to go. Because there is a statute that allows the

1 governor to disband a board whether it's a 2 college board or a community service board, if 3 it's not ethnically diverse, if it doesn't have 4 appropriate gender representation; but it had 5 never been used with an institution of higher 6 ed board before. And we have a requirement 7 that you'll see that you have to have a policy that talks about how to get rid of board 8 9 members.

10 The university did not have that statute 11 in its policy, so we perceived it to be undue 12 political influence. Oh, he went ballistic. 13 He made a YouTube video. We do not work for 14 accreditors. We work for you, the citizens.

Fortunately, the Senate didn't agree with him and didn't like the fact that he had all that power, so they changed the rules and said the senate's got to confirm. You can appoint, but the senate's got to confirm. So I'm not one of his favorite people either. So I try to stay out of Kentucky.

Here is both a core requirement and a comprehensive standard that says you have to have policies that identify what is the role of faculty, what's the role of administration in

1 doing stuff.

2 Curriculum development is a perfect 3 example of that. You have a process by which 4 faculty dream up all these wonderful programs 5 and they justify them. They give them to 6 whoever and you-all should get final say, 7 although I know you've got a Board of Governors 8 that may have something to do with that, but 9 ideally it comes from the faculty, not the 10 other way down. Okay. Or, again, evaluating 11 -- having input into the evaluation of the 12 president, for example, or whatever. You have 13 policies that talk about that. And when you 14 step out of those policies, then I get to ask 15 what were you thinking. Okay.

Same thing with academic freedom. 16 17 You-all were another example -- not you, FAMU, 18 but you, Florida, were another example of this. 19 There was a faculty member who wanted to 20 demonstrate that the written word could be as 21 explosive as slapping somebody in the face. 22 And so he had this experiment where he had his 23 class write the name Jesus on a piece of paper. 24 Remember that? And had the students put it on 25 the floor said, Now step on it. Well, folks,

the governor was ready for him to be fired as
 well. That was another time I had to call the
 governor.

You know, faculty cannot say or do whatever they want. That is not what academic freedom says, but it does say that they have the right to present things that -- with which you may not agree, but they still -- I mean, that's the job of faculty is to present both sides of things.

Some states have gone so far now because our politics have shifted so far right to legislate that you to have present both liberal and conservative views on everything that you talk about. Okay.

16 Well, it should have been happening in my 17 opinion in classrooms because that's what 18 teachers do. They teach students both 19 arguments and then you decide which one you 20 want, but have some facts and not just emotions 21 to determine what it is that you're thinking. But to legislate that -- see, I have no control 22 23 over legislators in that sense.

You know, the governor of Mississippi wassupporting a bill in the House and the Senate

1 that would have required students to have a 3.0
2 GPA and a 26 on the ACT before they can enroll
3 in the teacher ed program because he was
4 concerned about the quality of teachers.

5 Well, be concerned about the quality of 6 teachers but it's faculty's role to determine 7 what the GPA and ACT scores are. So the 8 presidents tried to convince him he couldn't do 9 that and asked me if I would write a letter. I 10 don't get involved in your politics unless 11 y'all ask me to. I really don't.

12 And so I said, you know, Governor, you 13 can certainly do that but if you do, you're 14 going to impact the accreditation of all eight 15 of your state institutions because they have 16 one governing board for all eight institutions. 17 So he wanted to know who is this shadow 18 organization that can tell the governor what to 19 I said he'd defecate a brick if he knew it do. 20 was a black woman in charge, shadow 21 organization too. You've got to love this 22 stuff, you really do.

As an aside, when the University of -- I think it was Mississippi has a medical school, and the president of the college appoints the

head of the medical school. Well, the board 1 2 wanted to be able to do that but that's not the 3 way their policies ran. So everybody went 4 running to the governor, you know, because they 5 were unhappy. And so before he made a comment, 6 he actually had his chief counsel call me. Т 7 started laughing. I said, I'm sorry. I'm not laughing at you, but for him to call me before 8 9 he opened his mouth is just, you know, funny. 10 TRUSTEE GRABLE: Priceless.

11DR. WHEELAN: Yeah, it is, one of those12things that go in my diary, you know.

So I said, if I were the governor, you know, to keep me out of it I would say, you know, we may not like the decision that the board made, but it is the board's responsibility to do that. So ain't nothing I can do; and stay out of that fire, which he did. So he listened.

Here is the one that says it's your job to protect the institution from undue influence whether it's political, religious, sorority, alumni, booster club. It don't matter. It's your job to protect the institution from them running the place. That can be just as dicey

as telling the governor to back off. I
 understand that. But that's what you signed up
 for when you said, I'll serve on this Board.

4 Here is your conflict of interest policy. 5 Interestingly, it says that the presiding 6 Officer of the Board, which is the chair, and a 7 majority of other board members have to be free from conflict. And it's not just real 8 9 conflict, it's perceived conflict. Okay. So 10 you have to be careful with that one, you 11 really do. That's why we suggest if you're 12 going to be chair, nobody in your family work 13 at the college because when you start passing 14 the budget, that's going to directly impact the 15 money in your pocket because one of your family 16 members works at the college.

17 Okay. Here is the one that it's your 18 responsibility to select and periodically evaluate. Periodically, by the way, for us 19 20 does not mean once every 25 years. We have had 21 that situation where they never evaluated the 22 board chair -- I mean the president. Thev 23 don't know whether they have an effective 24 president or not because they never evaluate 25 them.

1 It's usually every three years. We 2 recommend that there be annual feedback to the 3 president whether it's formal or informal just 4 to make sure everybody's still on the same 5 page. Even presidents need atta boys. Okav. 6 Don't just assume because things are going well 7 -- I mean, presidents are humans as well. And it's nice to say, you know, I heard this 8 9 compliment when I was out in the community 10 about what you did or the students love the 11 fact that you painted the building orange 12 instead of green; you know, pick something, you 13 understand what I'm saying?

14 Too often presidents are sitting out 15 there, you know, like pigeons, you know, with 16 people shooting at them all the time and if you 17 don't give them something that keeps them here, 18 then you're going to find that you've got a good one who's gone. And so you don't always 19 20 want to give just the bad stuff. You want to 21 be able to give some positive feedback as well. 22 And if you don't do that regularly, at least do 23 it once a year during the evaluation. Okay.

24 We have another one that I told you, you 25 have to have a policy that talks about how to

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1 get rid of board members. Okay. And if 2 there's a statute in Florida that determines 3 that, you just have to adopt that statute as 4 your policy. But the process has to be --5 there has to be a process, and there have to be 6 legitimate reasons.

Many boards will say, for example, we
have four meetings a year. If you miss three,
then you need to get off the board. You know,
you're not contributing to anything. Okay.

11 Speaking of that, I have one institution 12 whose board meets 10 times a year. That is not 13 a best practice in higher education. Okay. 14 First of all, there should not be that much 15 business to do but the president doesn't have a 16 chance to be president if all he's doing is 17 preparing board meetings. Okay.

18 Three times a year is usually pretty 19 good. That should be adequate. And if you 20 have committees, you know, they may have to be 21 called to make some major decisions but, 22 otherwise, y'all got a life. Go live your 23 life. This is the president's life. Let him 24 live this one. You know, check in three times 25 a year and leave him alone except for football

games and basketball games. I know how that
 works.

3 We have two core requirements and a 4 comprehensive standard on ensuring the 5 financial resources and stability of the 6 institution. That's how serious we are about 7 having enough money. When institutions go on 8 warning for finances, my phone blow up from 9 institutions. My child's a freshman. Are they 10 going to be in business four years from now 11 when he graduates because they in trouble with 12 v'all?

13 And my answer is always, always, The 14 institution is aware of its challenges. They 15 are working very hard to right the ship. And 16 if I were in your shoes paying that tuition, I 17 would feel comfortable that they will be in 18 I'm not always right, but I've been business. 19 more right than wrong because in the 12 years 20 that I've completed there, we've only dropped seven institutions. And 7 out of 800 is not 21 I mean, that's seven too many, but it's 22 bad. 23 still not bad percentage-wise.

24 TRUSTEE DORTCH: You look at25 relationships between the Board and the

foundation and the foundation and the
 president?

3 DR. WHEELAN: Oh, yeah, and the athletic 4 club and all that. Our standards say that the 5 president is responsible for all of it. Bavlor 6 University's president Ken Starr got in trouble 7 with that one because he turned over too much to the athletic director and, you know, lost 8 9 control.

10 You know, I have been a president twice. 11 I wouldn't be a president again today. I'll 12 tell you why. I've been through two 13 recessions, and at least we still had skin on 14 the bone during those recessions. We're down 15 to the marrow now. You know, and legislators 16 are locking your hands not allowing you to 17 raise tuition but they want you to maintain the 18 quality and keep all the programs in play. You know, I've been there, done that, bought that 19 20 I'm not going to do that again. CD.

The other thing is board members who often aspire to higher positions and so they will accept an appointment to a college board and try to get as much press as they can so they can then get elected to another position.

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1 That may serve the person well; it does not 2 serve the institution well at all because all 3 press is not good press contrary to popular 4 opinion. Okay.

5 When your institution gets on warning, 6 there is a cloud that begins to hang over it. 7 When it gets on probation, it's a darker cloud 8 and enrollment falls, donations fall, faculty 9 quit, you know, staff quit. It presents a 10 tenuous situation. And so to be in charge of 11 that institution to try to keep, you know, all the balls in the air is a tough job. I've done 12 13 that twice. I don't want to do that again. 14 I've got enough. I have 794 of them over here 15 that are tough enough. You also --

16 TRUSTEE CARTER: Let me ask you a 17 question.

18 DR. WHEELAN: Sure.

19TRUSTEE CARTER: When you were president,20did you have to -- like, in Florida we have21recurring and nonrecurring funds.

22 DR. WHEELAN: Yes.

23TRUSTEE CARTER: Obviously, our expect24and our hope as board members, we're trying to25get as much recurring as possible --

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DR. WHEELAN: Certainly.

2 TRUSTEE CARTER: -- so we can plan for 3 the future and the university can move forward. 4 But as you were saying, a lot of the political 5 mindset, particularly from some of the 6 conservative, is just do nonrecurring but 7 nonrecurring is --

DR. WHEELAN: You can't plan like that. 8 9 Virginia tried -- I was in Virginia 18 years. 10 And Virginia tried to do that, and it just did 11 not work. I cannot tell you for how many 12 students I need to plan until they register. 13 And in community colleges it may come two days 14 after classes start. All my friends are gone 15 off. I ain't got nothing to do. I've got to 16 go somewhere. And it just does not work.

17 We also did have performance-based 18 funding at that particular point which while I 19 guess I understand the rationale, it -- again, 20 students have their own minds, you know. And 21 they're not concerned about your reputation. 22 They're concerned about whether I'm going to 23 get a job, whether life gets in the way. And I 24 may -- and there's no way to take that into 25 consideration.

1 TRUSTEE CARTER: I meant to ask you that 2 earlier but I was seeing where we were going with this point to do that. On our performance 3 4 funding, one of the things that I think the 5 Board of Governors is probably going to do or 6 they need to do is look at the graduation rates 7 because the way that you broke it down, it makes it very -- very plain that there's no one 8 9 size that fits all.

10 DR. WHEELAN: As long as they're looking 11 at more than first-time full-time students, 12 then I agree with you. But you have students 13 who will come for a semester. They'll get 14 sick. They have to step out, you know, they'll 15 come back or they don't have enough money. 16 They have to transfer to the community college 17 and then come back and they're not counted for 18 anywhere.

You know, if I start at FAMU as a
part-time and then become full-time, I'm not
counted anywhere in your data with the
Department.

TRUSTEE CARTER: Or if you're at FAMU for
your first two years and you go some place
else.

DR. WHEELAN: And then transfer. 1 That's 2 exactly right. You're not counted anywhere. That makes no sense, none whatsoever. 3 These 4 are issues for which you need to have policies 5 and big conversations. Okay. One is you're 6 planning an assessment. What do we do? Why do 7 we exist and how do we know if we're being effective? Okay. 8

9 Remedial education: Ideally you-all 10 don't have students who are academically 11 under-prepared when they come to you because 12 you have admission standards. The reality is, you've got some. Okay. You do. And so you 13 14 need to find out how many do you have and what 15 services are we providing to make sure they're 16 successful.

You know, the goal is not just access. That has been our focus for all 44 years I've been in the business, but now we're looking at student success because our country needs people to go out into the real world.

22 My generation didn't have as many 23 children as my mother's generation. We 24 literally do not have as many 18-year-olds, and 25 they have many more choices today than they

ever had before. So you need to make sure they're going to get out. And you want to have some of that good data to show this is who came in. 87 percent of them in four years graduated, 92 percent in six years. I mean, you want good numbers.

7 You need to look at those completion rates, retention rates. It is less expensive 8 9 to keep a student than it is to go recruit 10 another one. And it's better for your 11 reputation because students come because other 12 students tell them what a wonderful place it 13 is, not because of your wonderful marketing 14 campaign always. It's because they had a 15 friend or relative and they say, you know --16 trust me.

17 A program review. If you're still having programs from, you know, 25 years ago and 18 19 haven't done much revision to make it 20 marketable with today's economy, students are 21 not going to college for the same reason I did. I went to make a better life for me, you know, 22 23 to add to -- they want a job. Bottom line, I 24 need it quickly and I need one that makes a lot 25 of money. And I don't want to have to go

through all these, you know, hoops to get
 there.

3 So Sweet Briar is a college in Virginia 4 that had over \$80 million in their endowment, 5 but decided they were going to run out of money 6 soon and so they were going to close. I didn't 7 understand that given how many institutions I 8 have with such smaller endowments. And their 9 alumnae, they went ballistic. They collected 10 money, they sued them and they got it back 11 open.

So when I went to their board -- they have an equestrian program. I said if you are still teaching side-saddle riding at this all-women's college, you probably are not going to get too many students to enroll because that's just not what that market is calling for right now. Okay.

Transfer of credits is another one. 19 The 20 articulation agreements you have with community 21 colleges is wonderful because students tend not 22 to lose credits when they come to FAMU. Ιf 23 they have to repeat courses all the time, it 24 will take them even longer to get out. So you 25 need to ask, how are we bringing students in,

not just from community colleges, but from
 anywhere when they decide -- find out how
 wonderful you are and want to come here.

Yes, ma'am?

4

5 I had a question TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: 6 about the completion, graduation rates because 7 obviously your first time in college is 8 18 percent even if we count trans- -- transfer. 9 Using of a rate requires a cohort which means 10 that at some level we're not going to count all 11 of our students. Are there other models that count numbers? 12

13 DR. WHEELAN: Which is why you're using 14 Student Clearinghouse data, yes, because they 15 are counting everybody who came in in that 16 given year, no matter what happened to them --17 whether they left, whether they transferred, 18 whether they're still there or whatever. It's 19 IPEDS data that's not the good value.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: So I can take from the remedial education point that you mentioned that it's not just about access. I heard that, but I would take it, then, that -- this would be an assumption on my part -- that if we bring them in, we must get them out.

DR. WHEELAN: Well, why else are you bringing them in? Not just to get a job, I hope.

4 TRUSTEE GRABLE: No, but I thought at 5 some point it is who you bring in.

DR. WHEELAN: That's true.

6

7 TRUSTEE GRABLE: So all of them and 8 particularly for the HBCUs because we do know 9 who we're bringing in, and it's getting tougher 10 and tougher to get them out.

11 DR. WHEELAN: To hold them responsible, 12 though, and not just let them lolly on their 13 own; to say, You need to be in my office at 14 2:00 this afternoon because we're going over 15 this test that you just took because you 16 weren't paying attention. That's a much more 17 proactive approach than we've ever asked 18 faculty to have before. We've had faculty who've done it, but that's not something we've 19 20 ever done or, I'm going to have my office hours 21 today in the learning lab. I expect you there, 22 and hold them responsible for being there. 23 That's what I'm talking about -- or assigning 24 them to a tutor and saying, I want to see the 25 timesheet where every Wednesday from 3:00 to

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5:00, you were with that tutor.

2 I'm talking about that more proactive 3 approach. That works. Okay. That local 4 parentis that we had years ago when we were in 5 college and for which HBCUs have pride in 6 taking care of their students. We can't lose 7 that. We cannot lose that. You're not going 8 to catch them all, but you'll catch more than 9 the 15 percent that you may have currently as a 10 graduation rate. That's not your rate, but I'm 11 just saying.

12 TRUSTEE GRABLE: Well -- but at the same 13 time, the other side of that coin is, of 14 course, administration more or less decides 15 what students come in and faculty then just has 16 to take on more and more responsibility --

17 DR. WHEELAN: That's right.

18 TRUSTEE GRABLE: -- while at the same 19 time having to meet the other basic criteria of 20 being a faculty member and then not feeling 21 well paid.

22 DR. WHEELAN: Yep. But if you came in to 23 higher ed for the pay in the first place, 24 something's wrong. I'm very serious. 25 TRUSTEE GRABLE: You know, we're not

1 talking about -- there's expectations, but then
2 we still have to live.

3 DR. WHEELAN: I understand. I do. I'm 4 not arguing with you at all. All I'm saying is 5 -- when I first became a faculty member I was 6 -- I went to San Antonio College, a community 7 college in Texas. And I went to interview with the dean and he says, I see you went to Trinity 8 University. I said, I did. He said, Why 9 10 didn't you go back there for employment? And I 11 wanted to say because they were only hiring 12 PhDs and I didn't have one, but I didn't. Т 13 said because I know students at community 14 colleges are here because they want to be, not 15 because of a band or the football team because they're a legacy, but because they want to make 16 17 a better place in their life, you know.

18 And so people who go into education have 19 to understand as a faculty member no matter 20 what you're paid, when you signed on, you 21 signed on to help students. You didn't sign on 22 for the money it puts in your pocket. You 23 didn't sign on for the reputation that it was 24 going to give you. Your students should be 25 coming first.

1 And so should you be well paid? Yeah, 2 but you'll never be paid what you're worth. Ι 3 don't know a teacher at any level from 4 kindergarten through graduate school that is 5 ever paid what they're worth because people 6 don't progress without having a teacher there 7 somewhere. We pay professional athletes a hell of a lot more than we pay the teachers. 8 And 9 I'm an athletic supporter of way back. But 10 please don't ever put those together. But I 11 need you to feel good at graduation knowing 12 that that student would not be there marching 13 across that stage if you hadn't taken the extra 14 effort to get them in and out.

15

Yes, sir?

16 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Just a question. I 17 mean, we obviously have a desire to do all of 18 the right things by the school and help get 19 through the reaffirmation process, et cetera, 20 but I think at the same time we want to perform 21 at a high level.

22 What advice would you have for us 23 collectively to help us get to maintain 24 performance at a high level as a board such 25 that we're not, you know, into micromanagement,

et cetera, but we're doing things to advance
 the mission of the institution?

3 DR. WHEELAN: I think supporting the 4 president because I think he's got a good 5 handle on the things that the institution 6 I think using your bully pulpit with needs. 7 the Board of Governors, the legislators and the 8 governor to let them know the good things that 9 you're doing and why you need to continue to be 10 supported and not be in the shadows of any 11 other institution, to try to get those pay 12 raises that they're talking about.

13 I know in higher ed across the country, 14 faculty have not had a cost of living raise in 15 some instances in seven years which is 16 criminal. It really is criminal because we 17 expect everything from them, but we are in a 18 political time where we're not into raising 19 I'm not sure where that ever came from taxes. 20 because this nation was built on taxes, but 21 suddenly we're not going to increase taxes. We 22 don't increase taxes, then you don't get a pay 23 raise.

That's what you do, you know, to makesure that you're asking the right questions.

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The Association of Governing Boards is a
 wonderful resource for you. They have
 questions that you should be asking on
 everything having to do with this institution.

5 And my favorite example they use is for 6 trustees: You should have eyes in, hands off. 7 If you can remember that, then I'll only see 8 you at the football game.

9 TRUSTEE DORTCH: We're trying to push the 10 Association of Governing Boards -- I've been 11 the last two years -- to also include more 12 HBCU-specific training and sessions. They did 13 one last year, just one, but they are -- the 14 material they have is great for your overall 15 material governance, but, you know, we no 16 longer have (inaudible.)

DR. WHEELAN: You don't have as manyHBCUs that belong to AGB either.

19 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Right.

20 DR. WHEELAN: And so they listen to their 21 members just like we listen to ours. And if 22 you're a small component -- what I was telling 23 the chairman and the president last night at 24 dinner, when I first came on board 12 years 25 ago, there was a very bad relationship between

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the commission and the HBCU community.

My predecessor had been there 20 years. He was a retired Navy pilot. Everything to him was, you know, by the book. We weren't doing a lot of educating. You know, it's like, here are the standards. You tell me if you're in compliance and I'll let you know whether you are or not.

9 And so when I came in, they hired me 10 asking me, because we had just changed to the 11 new principles, if I would please go out in the 12 region and let people know, to feel comfortable 13 about them. And so my first meeting was with 14 the HBCU presidents. And I told them. I said, 15 just because I look like you doesn't mean you 16 get any special privileges. I just need you to 17 know that.

18 But what I will do is to help you better 19 understand what our expectations are and in 20 return, I need you to get more involved in the 21 commission. Because they weren't serving on 22 committees, they weren't putting their name up 23 to be on the board. So, you know, don't bitch 24 at me about what we're not doing -- what we're 25 not doing when you're not involved.

1 And so the same thing is true for AGB. 2 You-all need to get involved as trustees and 3 say, I've got this population. I need these 4 things. And so we have. I put in what we call 5 the small college initiative which is what the 6 chairman and the president came to in April 7 that is designed for small and private colleges and the HBCUs. I wasn't coming in being the 8 9 colored president having special stuff for the 10 colored schools. I need my job.

11 I just -- you know, and I like my job but 12 I recognize that the problems you-all have are 13 very similar to small and private institutions. 14 You have limited resources. You have faculty 15 who are doing three jobs, not being paid for 16 any of them well, you know, and so you don't 17 have a chance to go out and go to workshops and 18 So we can provide that at least where stuff. 19 accreditation is concerned.

20 So we just had our 12th. I've been there 21 12 years. It was the second time we had done 22 it on board and governance, you know, 23 governance-CEO relations. We usually do it on 24 finance and how to manage your finances and 25 what our reporting looks at. We looked at

institutional effectiveness, you know, kinds of 1 2 things. I don't know what we'll do next year, 3 but it depends on which of our standards are 4 creating havoc for our institutions. 5 TRUSTEE MILLS: Can I double-dip on that 6 one? 7 DR. WHEELAN: Certainly. I am cutting 8 into your break. TRUSTEE MILLS: You are? 9 10 DR. WHEELAN: I just want you to know 11 that. TRUSTEE MILLS: I'm sorry. 12 13 DR. WHEELAN: Don't apologize to me. 14 It's your break. 15 TRUSTEE MILLS: I was apologizing to my 16 colleagues here. 17 So in your experience, are there -- well, 18 what might be some of the differences between small private institutions and HBCUs? 19 DR. WHEELAN: Some of the differences --20 21 admission requirements are some. More HBCUs 22 are open admission or have --23 TRUSTEE MILLS: Generous. 24 DR. WHEELAN: More generous in their 25 admission requirements than some of the small

1 privates are. Most of the HBCUs are -- I won't 2 say most because I don't know that for sure -are state institutions rather than private 3 4 institutions, and so there's a financial base 5 that kind of takes care of you when the 6 privates don't have that. I have 72 percent of 7 the HBCUs in my region. So I feel the pain, 8 believe me I do.

9 TRUSTEE MILLS: But in terms of the 10 operating --

11 Leadership turnover is DR. WHEELAN: 12 another one, you know. Part of the reason 13 leaders turnover is because boards don't 14 support the leaders. I mean, that really is 15 part of it. You either hire people who have 16 been president forever and they were not 17 successful at any of their other institutions 18 but because they've been a president, you know, 19 then you hire them because you figure they 20 ought to know what they're doing. It does not 21 always translate. Okay. Or you hire somebody 22 brand new and then don't nurture them in that 23 particular role. Okay. I mean, those are the 24 two extremes but that's what's happening right 25 now with presidencies.

1 You know, we've had this thing where the 2 baby boomers, you know, stayed at higher ed 3 forever and now we're gone. Folks today don't 4 stay in a career nearly as long. They do three 5 to five years, they're gone. You know, and so 6 there's a constant turnover. But when the 7 president turns over, so does a lot of the 8 other staff, and so it's a constant learning 9 process except for faculty who tend to stay 10 and will tell you, I'll be here when you're 11 gone. I've said that. And it's true. It is 12 true, you know.

13 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Obviously,
14 enrollment is -- higher ed, we're having
15 enrollment issues decline, HBCUs exacerbated.
16 Are you seeing that impacting accreditation or
17 how folks are going about that?

18 DR. WHEELAN: What we're seeing is that, yeah, it is hurting because a lot of the HBCUs 19 20 are dependent upon federal financial aid. 21 There's not a great diversity in their income. 22 And yet they're also not reducing the program 23 offerings that they have to accommodate the 24 students that they have. They're still trying 25 to be everything to everybody, and it just kind

1 of doesn't work.

2 And so, yeah, we're going to see a lot 3 more that either need to merge before they get 4 into such financial disarray that, you know, 5 they can't keep the doors open anymore or they 6 need to diversify the student body. And that 7 can mean, you know, someone other than African 8 Americans. It could mean older students. Tt. 9 could mean going online and offering -- I mean, 10 there are a gazillion people out there, I'd 11 bet, that would willingly take online courses 12 if they could get a degree from FAMU, but it's 13 an expense that -- you have to invest in it in 14 order to get it started -- or international 15 students is another population, but then the 16 administration is making that difficult with 17 visas. So, you know, it's tough. TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: 18 This is the best 19 presentation I've heard in a very long time.

20 DR. WHEELAN: Well, thank you. 21 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Again, I do appreciate 22 the presentation. It was been very 23 informative.

24 DR. WHEELAN: Thank you.
25 TRUSTEE BRUNO: One that I didn't --

previously want to ask, when you were speaking with Trustee Grable about how the faculty interact with the students and everything and how HBCUs are widely known for giving that more intimate --

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DR. WHEELAN: Nurturing.

7 TRUSTEE BRUNO: -- it's now apparent the standards and metrics are making it more 8 9 difficult for faculty members to give that type 10 of attention because they're also looking at, 11 you know, I have to -- like she said, I have to 12 worry about my paycheck and I also have to 13 worry about these standards and metrics. So 14 how do you suggest that we get involved or 15 they, I guess, obtain that balance?

16DR. WHEELAN: We as students or we as the17Board?

18 TRUSTEE BRUNO: We as the Board.

DR. WHEELAN: We as the Board. I don't know that there's anything that you as a Board can do because faculty have governance responsibilities, there are committees on which they have to serve; but there are ways to get around it. We're going to be on the opposite side on this one, and that's okay. We can

agree to disagree. I was a faculty member 10
 years.

3 TRUSTEE GRABLE: We certainly can. 4 You're an LSU grad, so I can go along with 5 that.

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DR. WHEELAN: Okay. That's cool.

7 I was a faculty member for 10 years and it does mean that you don't get to do things 8 9 that you might want to do for you because 10 you're spending time with students, no doubt 11 about it. But I'm saying having small group 12 discussions. It doesn't always have to be one 13 student with one student, but it can be five or 14 six of you that are having the same problem to 15 come to my office to do something.

16 The difference is you have to say, You 17 want to pass this class? This is the only way 18 it's going to happen. And they have to be more 19 proactive. We have still too many faculty who 20 will say, I'm here if you want to come see me. 21 Ain't no student going to come see you. 22 They're not going to do that. Nobody wants to 23 admit that they don't know something. So, you 24 know, to take that more proactive approach is 25 what I was talking about.

Yes, ma'am? 1 2 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Did you want to 3 finish? 4 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Yes. 5 DR. WHEELAN: Oh, okay. I'm sorry. 6 TRUSTEE BRUNO: I had a couple of 7 questions related to the principles of 8 accreditation. So you went through a couple of 9 them. I wanted to ask because I know that they're going to be -- the revisions are 10 11 supposed to go before --12 DR. WHEELAN: In December. 13 TRUSTEE BRUNO: -- in December for the 14 assembly. Section 4 of those revisions focuses 15 on the responsibilities of the governing Board, 16 which you went through. Subsection 3 refers to 17 the multilevel governance --18 DR. WHEELAN: Yes. TRUSTEE BRUNO: -- for cases in which an 19 20 institution's governing Board did not retain 21 sole legal authority. 22 DR. WHEELAN: Right. 23 TRUSTEE BRUNO: And so here in Florida we 24 have --25 DR. WHEELAN: The Board of Governors.

TRUSTEE BRUNO: And then each institution 1 2 has its Board of Trustees. 3 DR. WHEELAN: Right. 4 TRUSTEE BRUNO: So under that rule, would 5 each public University's Board of Trustees 6 serve as the governing Board? 7 DR. WHEELAN: Yes. 8 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Okay. 9 DR. WHEELAN: Yes. Generally, you-all 10 are the governing Board for the college even 11 though there is a split responsibility with the 12 They have final word over Board of Governors. 13 some stuff but, generally, this Board is 14 responsible for FAMU, yes. 15 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Okay. 16 DR. WHEELAN: And you just have to make 17 that clear. 18 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Right. And so to 19 clarify, and that's what leads me to that 20 question because you have the responsibility of CEO evaluation and selection. 21 22 DR. WHEELAN: That's this Board. 23 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Right. And so the Board 24 of Governors' regulation says that the Board of 25 Trustees is responsible and then that selection

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is subject to confirmation by the Board.

2 DR. WHEELAN: But you-all still -- it's 3 generally a rubber stamp, for lack of a better 4 phrase, not always, but you-all have to do the 5 initial review and make the recommendation 6 certain.

7 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: The current state 8 search process actually calls for members of 9 the Board of Governors to be on the search 10 committee. So it's a very -- kind of, I guess, 11 collaborative process. And so by the time that 12 presidential candidate has made it to be the 13 top three, they've already been involved.

14 DR. WHEELAN: Right.

15 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: And by the time he or 16 she's made it to be the number one choice that 17 you're presenting for confirmation, they've 18 already been involved and (inaudible) the 19 person along with you. So it's not a rubber 20 stamp, but they've already had a lot of contact 21 along the way.

22 DR. WHEELAN: Yeah. Is that it? 23 I'm glad you mentioned the revision. We 24 do have two new standards that we're asking the 25 membership to approve. One, is a requirement

that boards evaluate themselves. You'd be surprised how many boards that I have that don't sit down and say, Are we doing what we're supposed to do? You know, you-all do already, which is good.

6 The other one is because the federal 7 government is concerned about the high student 8 loan default rate even though colleges don't 9 loan the money. I don't know why they're 10 holding you responsible for students not paying 11 it back, but our response to that is to ask 12 each institution to put in a financial literacy 13 component somewhere in the curriculum to help 14 students not just with student loans, but if 15 you buy a car, if you buy a house, you know, 16 this is what is involved in paying it back. So 17 those are the only two new standards. And the 18 last question.

19TRUSTEE MOORE: Thank you. And I'll be20really quick. When you think about pushing the21envelope in innovation as we see it now, where22are you seeing those pockets of innovation when23you think about the small colleges and HBCUs?24DR. WHEELAN: Competency-based education

is one of them. Faculty are still a little

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unsure as to what their role is. If I wanted to teach a class, why do you need me and will you need as many of me. So they're not moving so fast into that arena, but there are some that are.

6 Another is a marriage, for lack of a 7 better word, between credentials and college 8 degrees. There are companies that for which 9 you can earn a credential in that area. 10 Students are now able to bring that credential 11 back to the college and can actually get 12 college credit for what that is. That's a 13 biggie that's coming up. We just wrote a grant 14 for Lumina funding, so find out how much of 15 that is going on in our region because I just 16 have no clue and then to do a workshop that 17 will give best practices to institutions.

18 TRUSTEE MOORE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: One question -- one
 last question.

21 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: It's not a question. 22 It's sort of a what's out there, you know, if 23 you can expand on. You know, I was invited to 24 serve on a supplemental panel on differentiated 25 accreditation.

TRUSTEE MILLS: On what?

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2 DR. WHEELAN: Differentiated 3 accreditation.

4 I have institutions that have this idea 5 -- this is my opinion, not necessarily theirs 6 -- that they have been accredited for a very 7 long time. They have never had problems with 8 accreditation so why do they have to go through 9 the same process that everybody else does every 10 10 years? So they want us to put -- is that a 11 fair --

12 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: That's fair.

13 DR. WHEELAN: Okay. You know, my first 14 thing is it's every 10 years. You've got 15 leadership changes. Anything could change. 16 Can you say UNC Chapel Hill? But we are 17 looking at a process because the higher 18 learning commission in North Central has a 19 similar process that says things like, If 20 you've not done a lot of substantive changes, 21 if you haven't had, you know, major or 22 consistent leadership changes over the 10 23 years, you know, and put in some parameters, 24 then any institutions that can meet these 25 criteria could go through this shortened

process. And so that's -- we're working on that.

It will not be ready in December because we need to see which of the principles you-all approve before we can decide which ones, you know, we could remove; but by next June the Board should have that and then next December ber they'll ask you -- I have such mixed feelings about it, I really do.

10 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: You know what my 11 opinion was.

12 DR. WHEELAN: Huh?

PRESIDENT ROBINSON: You know what myopinion was.

15 DR. WHEELAN: Yeah.

16 Mr. Chairman, thank you so much for an17 invitation.

18 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Thank you.

19CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Thank you. We would20welcome your return again at some point in the21near future.

DR. WHEELAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I know you have a big
geography and a lot of schools. And I
appreciate the time you took with us last night

to have dinner and talk, you know, more in detail. And I appreciate the time this morning. I know we ran a little over with questions, but I think the value of questions more than make up for the time that we ran over. So what we'll do --

7 DR. WHEELAN: And thank you for all you 8 do for FAMU. I do appreciate you. Thank you. 9 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: So what we'll do is 10 take a break now. We'll come back at 10:30 11 with Dr. Edington.

(Brief recess.)

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13 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Well, we're moving from14 the break into our next order of business.

And, again, we want to try to keep this as conversational as we can because we're technically in retreat mode, not in full Board meeting. But the next topic is

performance-based funding in our choice metric,and Dr. Edington will share his recommendation.

And this is an important one because this is the only one that we get to choose as an individual Board that can look different from the other schools in the system. Now, granted the Board of Governors has given some

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recommendations of which we have to choose from. And in the past, we have had the dollars coming in from research. And, quite frankly, it's one that we've been able to achieve for the last couple years.

6 So as we look to a new one, we don't want 7 it to be a layup, but at the same time we don't 8 want to choose something that potentially hurts 9 us as well.

So, Dr. Edington, if you could walk usthrough the process.

12 DR. EDINGTON: Okay. Thank you. Good 13 morning, everyone. I'll just summarize this 14 one here. This is really just spelling out some guidelines, some of which Chair Lawson 15 16 just covered, but essentially each Board of 17 Trustees has to identify three metrics of 18 consideration in rank order. One of the three 19 can be the existing choice metric but then 20 those have to be submitted by September 1st to 21 the BOG, and then there's going to be a workshop in October where institutions come 22 23 together and we discuss this in a lot more 24 detail.

25 We have compiled a list of metrics for

consideration based on the initial list that 1 2 was provided to us, so if -- we didn't have the 3 option of just selecting any metrics. We had 4 to start with the list of metrics that was 5 submitted to us by the BOG staff. And we also 6 had the additional option of looking within our 7 strategic plan and identifying the metrics in the strategic plan that were not on their list. 8

9 So based on that, we had a list of metrics to choose from. And I will say we 10 11 didn't have a lot of latitude based on the full 12 We were kind of pigeonholed within the list. 13 perspective of what was best for FAMU. I think 14 our viewpoint on this was to try to identify 15 metrics that would ensure that we're able to be 16 competitive in this performance funding model, 17 but also it's something that just aligns with 18 our priorities. That was the framework.

And so we identified six metrics. The ones in red are the ones that we want to focus on because those are the ones that we're recommending for your consideration to move forward. And I'll just briefly describe each one.

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At the top, total degrees awarded. So

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this is the number of degrees that the institution awards each year. In our strategic plan, that's where this came from. We've identified in order to get to 2500 degrees annually. We're currently around 2200.

6 The next one is -- the next two have to 7 do with AA transfers from the Florida college system. And so the second one on this list is 8 9 the four-year graduation rates of the 10 transfers. So after the AA transfers get on 11 our campus, what's the four-year graduation 12 rate for them, meaning four years after they 13 arrive, what's the graduation rate.

14 The next one is same population of 15 students, but it's head count. How many 16 students per year can we bring on our campus. 17 The next three -- and I forgot to mention we 18 did run these by the BOG. So we got some good 19 feedback from the vice chancellor. She ran 20 them through her staff and she talked to the 21 chancellor. They like the ones in red, and 22 they like the ones that have to do with AA 23 transfers the most for FAMU. They feel that 24 those would be good for us. It aligns with 25 what the state is projecting in terms of being

able to place students from the college system.

They expect enrollment -- excuse me, larger numbers of student demand. So they feel that that's good for FAMU. They also like the total degrees awarded. I think they like the transfer metric more than the total, but they like all three.

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The other three -- so the graduate 8 9 degrees awarded, STEM and health. They made a 10 good point about that. We've looked really 11 good in terms of the data. There is an 12 existing PBF metric very close to that and 13 their main point was if we use that in a good 14 year, we get a double bump; in a bad year you 15 get hit on two metrics for the same issue. So 16 that's not good, but it is closely aligned with 17 this metric so they probably wouldn't let us 18 use that one anyway.

19 The next two issues there is that they're 20 very close in alliance for admission. And so 21 one of the underlying, I think, principles from 22 the BOG is they felt like the choice metrics 23 weren't -- for all the institutions weren't 24 really challenging the institutions because 25 we're all getting 10s because we self-selected

1 the metrics.

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2 So I think they want us to select metric 3 that really allows us to stretch and target 4 something. And so what we're putting forth in 5 front of you-all are those three. And what we 6 also have is charts showing data for each one. 7 And I'll stop.

8 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: If I might, I just 9 want to point out, Maurice, can you explain why 10 we are not selecting among these three, the 11 existing choice metrics?

12 DR. EDINGTON: Oh, yeah. I'm sorry. 13 Yes. So our current choice metric is a percent 14 of the expenditures that come from external 15 sources. So basically how much money from 16 external funding sources for research and 17 development are you getting. We have done very 18 well on that. We're above -- at or above the 80 percent threshold for excellence points but 19 20 according to our VP of Research Moore, he says 21 that NSF is, you know, clamping down on how 22 they allow institutions to report that data 23 which means the way we report is we have 24 different types of grants.

We have grants for pure research,

1 research and development, we have training 2 grants, education grants. We have been allowed 3 to report those collectively so our number 4 looks really good. And he says based on some 5 workshops they participated in for NSF, as you 6 can really tell in the institutions, you have 7 to report in a certain way; so it looks like we 8 won't be able to report the same way so the 9 number's going to drop.

10 So rather than it be 80 percent, it's 11 going to be lower because we won't be able to 12 count as many of the external grants. Our 13 grant expenditures is not going down, it's just 14 the type of grants we could count would change.

So there's a danger that if we stuck with that metric and that happens, then our percent would drop and we wouldn't get any. And so, you know, this is an opportunity for us to, you know, focus on --

20 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I just want to make 21 sure I understand your process. So if we --22 these are the three you're recommending. If we 23 approve these three, it still has to go into 24 this workshop and then the BOG can select one 25 of the three as our metric?

So the Board here 1 DR. EDINGTON: Yeah. 2 is going to select three in rank order. Then 3 the BOG is ultimately going to select one of 4 the three. So the rank order, I think, lets 5 them know where the board's feeling is, but 6 they ultimately are going to pick, of those 7 three, which one is our choice metric. And I 8 think the workshop is an opportunity for us to 9 have --10 TRUSTEE WOODY: And the ones in red is 11 the top three?

12 DR. EDINGTON: Those are the ones we're 13 recommending to include in this.

14 TRUSTEE CARTER: This is a replacement of 15 metric 10 --

16 DR. EDINGTON: Yes.

17 TRUSTEE CARTER: -- that we currently18 have on research?

19TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: I'm missing something.20I'm confused. Why are we -- I understand the21three. Why are we only selecting or ultimately22only have one of them?

23 DR. EDINGTON: So we're only talking 24 about one performance based on the metric, 25 that's No. 10. So that metric is what we're

1 talking about. We have to change that metric
2 from the current metric to a new one, and we
3 have to give the BOG three options for that
4 replacement.

5 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: So I'm still missing 6 -- what's the current metric?

7 DR. EDINGTON: It is a percent of our
8 expenditures from the --

9 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Okay. I gotcha. 10 Thank you.

11 TRUSTEE MOORE: Are we still going to be 12 keeping an eye on the R&D data coming in 13 because I know previously when we had talked, 14 this was not for the purpose of the performance 15 fund, but also for the economy rating, if I 16 recall correctly. So are we still -- we don't 17 -- my preference -- individual preference is to make sure that we're keeping an eye on that and 18 19 that someone is still measuring it as we go 20 closer to --

21 DR. EDINGTON: Yeah. There are several 22 -- a few different ways I would track it, and 23 it's still being tracked by the BOG. So they 24 track -- aside from the PBF metrics, they have 25 a bunch of key performance indicators and

1 that's one of them; and then also with respect 2 to our strategic plan goals, there's metric tied to that same issue. 3 4 TRUSTEE MOORE: Okay. 5 So an institution will DR. EDINGTON: 6 track that and have goals establishing that. 7 TRUSTEE WOODY: So we would have to vote 8 on this in the September meeting or now? 9 DR. EDINGTON: We're asking you-all to 10 vote on it tomorrow because we have to submit 11 it to the BOG by September 1st. 12 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: That's a good 13 procedural point. That's a good procedural 14 point. So what we need to do is, you know, use 15 this time as our vetting time to see, okay, I 16 like this or I think No. 2 should be No. 1, et 17 cetera, and then they will -- tomorrow they'll 18 give us the rank order that we, you know, 19 basically agreed to and we'll take that to 20 motion and vote on it. So this is our time to 21 kick it around, test the waters as far as, you know, I like 3 versus 1, I like 2 versus 1, et 22 23 cetera, so we can maybe change the rank order 24 of them.

25 TRUSTEE BRUNO: So the Board of Governors

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selects which of the three that they're going to go with. What is that based on?

3 DR. EDINGTON: Well, my opinion is that 4 it's based on what they think is the best --5 what's best for the institution and how it 6 aligns with the system goals. So the question 7 was how will they select one from our three.

PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Chairman, the other 8 9 element of this is that they don't want anyone 10 to be able to receive more than seven points. 11 We picked the metric in the past, but we 12 automatically went to 10. So they have pretty 13 much mandated that no matter which one you pick and no matter which one they pick, we start out 14 15 with seven points. So that means we're going 16 to lose three points automatically.

17 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Here is something 18 that we haven't really discussed: One, 19 everybody loses those three points, but the 20 actual thresholds for the BOG don't change. So 21 we're losing 3 and if we get closer to that 50 22 number by losing 3 automatically, how does that 23 impact us, like, there's some -- you know, 24 because they say that they're doing it so that 25 we end up stretching but if everybody was

getting 10 and now everybody's getting 7, the
 scale is still the same. The thresholds,
 however, can impact us more adversely than some
 of the others.

5 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: If you're getting 85 6 points, it may be one thing. If it's 65, it's 7 a totally different discussion.

8 TRUSTEE MILLS: So tell me about this 9 again. Is it the threshold or is it where you 10 rank out of all the SUS or the bottom three 11 kind of scenario?

12 It's the bottom --TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: 13 well, it's the threshold and the bottom three. 14 So basically it used to be out of a hundred. 15 Next year, they're saying it's going to be out 16 of 97 is the highest you can get. Now, if you 17 were at, you know, a hundred then you go down 18 to 97. If you were at 53, you go down to 50, 19 and you get punished for that. So, like, 20 they're -- where you fall on that spectrum 21 could be --

22 DR. EDINGTON: Consequences. Fall below 23 the thresholds -- you may cut into your base 24 budget. If you're in the bottom three, you 25 won't get it.

1 TRUSTEE MILLS: So where are we relative 2 to --3 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: 65. 4 TRUSTEE MILLS: We were at 65. 5 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: We didn't lose, we 6 didn't gain. 7 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Are they making any other modifications of the other metrics for 8 9 next year? DR. EDINGTON: That, I don't -- I know 10 11 there's been some discussion, but I'm not sure. 12 I think they're probably going to be addressing 13 that pretty soon. 14 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: One of the ones --15 if I might --16 DR. ROBINSON: Please. 17 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: -- they're 18 discussing is going to the four- versus 19 six-year graduation. 20 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Is it first time in 21 college? 22 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Yes. 23 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Well, that's 24 definitely going to impact us. 25 PRESIDENT WASHINGTON: Now, they haven't

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1 done it.

2 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: If it's only -- just 3 like Belle Wheelan was talking about --4 TRUSTEE MILLS: If we're from 65 to 62, then all of a sudden we get -- or not close to 5 6 50. 7 Exactly. TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: 8 Now, they haven't PRESIDENT ROBINSON: 9 done that, but that was a feel in the future 10 but they said they're going to look at it with 11 the BOG anyway. 12 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: So somehow we need 13 to argue that -- and I don't know what the case 14 is if they're going to go to four to only count 15 -- you know, however we count, we can't --16 first time in college is going to hurt us, so I 17 don't know what the solution to that is, but 18 that -- that cohort is a problem for us. 19 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Aren't we also saying --20 I want to make sure I understand you properly.

21 Aren't we also saying that we're going to 22 anticipate a loss in the choice metric from 23 last year?

24DR. EDINGTON: In terms of points?25TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Yes, everybody. You

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lose three automatically. You're automatically
 losing three points.

3 DR. EDINGTON: Yeah, I mean, no matter 4 what metric we select in year one, no one is 5 getting more than seven points in year one.

6 TRUSTEE MILLS: So given that, I'll just 7 kick it off here and people can beat me up, whatever, but I am of the mindset that my 8 9 number one choice out of these three would 10 actually be number two and for a couple of 11 reasons: One is that the total-agrees-awarded 12 scenario has the potential to lead to some 13 unintended consequences but more importantly 14 it's so dependent on our enrollment status and, 15 you know, if we have declining enrollment to 16 some degree, we have the potential to affect 17 that total degrees awarded. So I'm generally 18 inclined to go towards percentages when it 19 talks about performance in general, how well 20 you're performing relative to your population 21 at any given time and not be that dependent on 22 a role.

Now, the other thing relative to the four-year graduation rate for transfers from associate degrees is that we're at 64 percent

1 or expected to be -- the preliminary data is 64 2 which is a good number. And relative to the 3 FTIC change to four years, in my mind it starts 4 to create a culture of in and out, four years; 5 right? And even though they come in in two, 6 but this concept that, you know, the people in 7 your environment are graduating in four years starts to drive the rest of the culture, you 8 9 know, that that's the expectation of the university, et cetera. 10

So I'm more inclined to do No. 2 as -listed No. 2 as my No. 1 choice, one because of the consequent rates versus the population, and 2 is because of the culture of something that there is this movement -- a four-year movement that's coming down like a train.

DR. EDINGTON: Let me share a couple points. I should have gave some additional insight in these three, kind of like what's good and what's bad about it.

21 What's good about this, you mentioned 22 unintended consequences. Trustee Moore hit it 23 right on the head about this which was a very 24 good question. The concern was the 25 interdisciplinary studies. Now, that's an

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avenue of graduating students who have challenges matriculating, graduating.

3 And the concern that she expressed is 4 making sure that we don't overly rely on that 5 pathway to try to maintain our numbers here. 6 And, you know, as I said we -- aside from this, 7 whether we were doing this exercise or not, we had already identified it as a major area of 8 9 concern. And we are working to put the proper 10 structure and systems in place to make sure 11 that that degree program is utilized as it was 12 originally intended, so very valid point.

13 That's probably -- that's one of the 14 major concerns; and then Trustee Mills 15 mentioned the other one which it is tied to 16 your enrollment to a certain degree. And so if 17 you have declining enrollment, more than we 18 have -- if we keep dropping, you will have an 19 issue there as well. Here with the rates, the 20 only negative --

21 TRUSTEE WOODY: Why would the top be one 22 of our three choices?

23 DR. EDINGTON: Okay. Well, the reason is 24 -- let me tell you about each one and then I'll 25 go back to that.

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1 TRUSTEE PERRY: Make sure you give us the 2 pros and cons on each one.

3 DR. EDINGTON: Right. That's what I'm 4 doing here. So that was the pros and cons on 5 that.

6 TRUSTEE MOORE: Could I give one more con 7 to 1 that if we don't put a process in place 8 tied to the interdisciplinary studies piece is 9 that we're going be killed on the back end with 10 placement wage rate, so you'll be -- you think 11 you'll be correcting one, but then the jobs 12 that those students will be going into --13 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: There are two out

14 there, the job rate as well as the salary.

DR. EDINGTON: And program and strategicdifferences.

17 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: And strategic18 differences.

19TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: But I would say a20potential pro is we get credit for every degree21we put out regardless of how long these kids22have been in our system. Currently after four23years or after six years, they don't count.24So, like, we have to be very mindful of the25fact that there are kids on our campus who

1 after -- have been there maybe longer than 2 anticipated. We don't get credit for them, and 3 we're not encouraged to support them in the 4 current model, especially if it goes to four 5 years, at four years and one semester. This 6 would give us credit for every student we get 7 out the door.

8 DR. EDINGTON: And that's a good point 9 also.

10 TRUSTEE GRABLE: Potentially on negatives 11 for No. 1, however, and I've discussed this 12 with a couple of deans and faculty members, 13 remember the interdisciplinary program kind of 14 takes the students -- from the disciplines that 15 would have graduated in the disciplines. Okay. So actually when you think about it, it looks 16 17 like it's a plus. We probably do get more, but it's reducing numbers in the disciplines. 18

So, for instance, we know in journalism we're losing graduates to the interdisciplinary program. So do you see how it looks like the number is big in terms of the number of graduates, but it's reducing; is it not? DR. EDINGTON: Yeah. Well, let me say --

TRUSTEE GRABLE: And this is something

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1 that we really got to think very carefully 2 about because I sit on stage during graduation, 3 and I see students who I know started in 4 journalism and because of their excess credit 5 hours they had to get scooped up for a reason. 6 That's why it created that interdisciplinary 7 program, and they went over there so we're now 8 losing.

9 So some of -- I know our dean and maybe 10 others who are losing them because journalism 11 has lost a lot of them that we can see are 12 saying that we can develop our own 13 interdisciplinary programs within our units, 14 Dr. Robinson. I don't know if that's true --15 but I know Associate Provost Goodman said that 16 -- but we are reducing the numbers that are 17 graduating in the disciplines because they're 18 running over to interdisciplinary.

PRESIDENT ROBINSON: So that was one of the things we've discussed because -- and I've got sciences they've done. They talk about that in the sciences because those students have a much better chance of some type of gainful employment as opposed to a general interdisciplinary degree program for that. So

if it was something specific to that major,
 they have another chance. But we're already
 looking at it as a possibility.

4 TRUSTEE GRABLE: Again, when we look 5 overall, it's still impacting the numbers 6 within the discipline. And I guess that time 7 will tell, and I don't know if you have any 8 data on that.

9 DR. EDINGTON: I do want to say this 10 about the IDS degree, it actually is a good 11 thing for FAMU.

12 TRUSTEE GRABLE: Oh, we like it.

13 DR. EDINGTON: Because there's a -- the 14 issue with it is when we don't utilize it the 15 correct way. It's a good thing for FAMU. And 16 the whole point of this program and several 17 other institutions in this state and across the 18 country is to have similar programs that's 19 really designed for a student who would not 20 graduate otherwise; that's it, whether they 21 left --

TRUSTEE MILLS: What is that?
DR. EDINGTON: The interdisciplinary
studies is really designed for a student who
would not graduate by any other mechanism. So

whether they left, they never came back to the institution -- and we have students who never came back, but because they satisfied the requirements, they can earn a degree. That's a win for the student, right, because they're not going to have a degree.

And then it's also for a student who's in a major who's churning and churning and churning and for whatever -- and there are varied reasons -- but for whatever reason, they're not going to be able to graduate in their major or any other major.

Where it goes wrong is when an institution takes that degree and start utilizing it you say, hey, John Doe, you satisfied these requirements. Even though you're in this major, we need you to graduate to boost our graduation rate, so we want you to -- that's not what it was designed for.

20 So when we talk about putting in the 21 measures to address it, it's really reverting 22 back to the original reason and including the 23 structural components and start with advising 24 those types of things. And as Dr. Robinson 25 said, and as you mentioned, creating and

identifying other pathways within the major or
 related majors for that same student that have
 battles. So the solutions are there, you know,
 but to your point we have to pay attention to
 it, I mean, we really do.

Looking at No. 2, the fact that it's a
transfer rate is a good thing. And one thing
Dr. Robinson expressed in our earlier
discussion about it is that it's outcome based
which is something we have control over.

11 Once the students get here, we control to 12 a certain extent whether they graduate on time. 13 That's a good thing; right? That's a good 14 thing. Maybe the only negative thing is that 15 there's some uncertainty about what the 16 benchmarks would be because we're not at the 17 bottom of the state. We have like three 18 schools beneath us.

19 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: In No. 2?

20 DR. EDINGTON: Right. Here, in terms 21 of --

22 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: So we don't -- we 23 wouldn't set the bar.

24 DR. EDINGTON: We propose, right, but if 25 we get in a room and they, say, okay, Bring

1 FAMU back. The state is at 60 -- whatever it 2 is, 67. 67, you're at 62. We think 7 points 3 should be worth 67.

4 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: And then my concern 5 with that, would we start filtering our 6 students that come in because we want to meet 7 the benchmarks?

8 TRUSTEE MILLS: We do want to filter, 9 though.

10TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: We do want a filter.11TRUSTEE MILLS: Because your filter is a12positive filter.

13 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: We're currently 14 working on the two-plus-two pathways and stuff 15 like that to make it a more, you know -- so how 16 do we reconcile if we're doing two plus two, 17 offering kids guaranteed admission and then 18 potentially having to filter them on the way 19 in. You know, we have to think about the whole 20 path. Yes, we always want to have some control 21 of our students coming in, but we're talking 22 about building pathways with the state colleges 23 and offering them guaranteed admission. How 24 does that interact with --

TRUSTEE MILLS: But doesn't it force us

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to -- I mean, at the end of the day what we're 1 2 trying to get is high quality students, right, 3 that can matriculate through the program which 4 is why -- I probably didn't really like your 5 original comment even about why the 6 interdisciplinary thing was great because it 7 feels like a K through 12, how-do-we-pass-people-along kind of thing, you 8

9 know.

10 So at the end of the day, it's really a 11 scenario of how do we identify the best 12 students who can actually get the degree. 13 We're using these aid transfers as a platform 14 for better prepared students which means that 15 is a filter in and of itself, and then we're 16 just trying to screen that filter even tighter.

17 TRUSTEE MOORE: But it also forces us into a better model because if they have 18 19 already successfully completed that first 20 milestone, the idea of having those pathways 21 already set up -- the pathways are designed to 22 say, okay, this is what you're doing and this 23 and this or there is what you're doing. So 24 there is a clear direction and it would get us 25 to the four-year gradation rate where it will

be a challenge if we don't have those pathways
 in place.

3 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I think to me, 2 and 3 4 almost feel like they should be 1, you know, in 5 other words because I think we all are saying 6 -- I like what Mills said about creating a 7 mindset of four-year graduation. I got a guy 8 sitting next to me trying to kill it so he or 9 she can get out in four years. I may pick up a little bit of his habits over time. 10

And then on No. 3, I'm opening my door trying to get more of these students in. So I feel like those two go together, the top one.

14 I struggle with the interdisciplinary 15 degree, and I know why we did it. I absolutely 16 know why we did it, but if somebody was coming 17 in to talk to me and I saw two resumes and one 18 said sociology and interdisciplinary degrees, I 19 would struggle with the interdisciplinary 20 degree person because I wouldn't really know 21 what it meant. And I think that's a little 22 unfair to some of our students. I know why we 23 do it. And I know we have to do it in some cases, but it's a little unfair to our 24 25 students.

1 So I like your 2 and 3 being higher 2 priorities. So I guess -- so that we don't 3 keep circling, as you guys look at this, the 4 bottom line also becomes where do we stand to 5 have the largest degree of success. 6 TRUSTEE GRABLE: And could I also --7 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I'm sorry, Dr. Grable. 8 So from your expert opinion after 9 spending weeks with this data, where do we have 10 the greater opportunity to be successful? 11 DR. EDINGTON: I mean, that's why we're 12 recommending --13 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: They're in your rank 14 order based on the data? 15 DR. EDINGTON: Give me one second just to 16 say the third one is at the bottom of our three 17 -- Dr. Robinson, he pointed this out earlier, 18 is that it's about head count, right, and how 19 many AA transfers can we get on our campus. We 20 don't have as much control over that; right? Ι 21 mean, really, we've got to establish 22 partnerships, articulation agreements and those 23 types of things that would create a timeline to 24 bring students to our campus but things can

25 evolve at the college system level that are

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1 outside our control; right? Over the next few 2 years some things happen. Those pipelines 3 start getting closed off and we have a metric 4 tied to head count, it's just a additional 5 challenge that we'd have to respond to, right, 6 The reason but that's why it's at the bottom. 7 why I think that the total degrees should be 8 number one is I'm looking at what gives FAMU 9 the best chance of getting the most points.

10 TRUSTEE GRABLE: I have seen research. Т 11 want to go back to a couple of points someone 12 made earlier regarding of the students being in 13 the environment and seeing others being 14 successful and then maybe they would take that 15 I want to pose that question to Trustee on. 16 Is that -- you know, is that a mindset? Bruno.

I've seen research that supports you
bring in the lesser student and put them in a
room with those who are excelling and
supposedly there should be some sort of change.
Is that something that you hear about or
experience students talk about or what?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: I think the closest thing
to that that comes to mind immediately is the
living and learning communities. When you put

1 those students together, obviously they're 2 going to become more inclined and probably more 3 confident they can endeavor forward and 4 whatever because I know when I came in, I was 5 taking all of these hard classes and if I 6 didn't have the people around me that were 7 struggling at the same time but kind of felt 8 comfortable struggling along with somebody else 9 it would have been a lot harder. So I'm not 10 sure if that's the same as you saying -- I'm 11 not sure if that's the same as you're saying 12 that you're putting somebody who's more 13 advanced with somebody who's struggling a 14 little bit more together. Obviously, that would make an impact. I'm not sure how it 15 16 applies to this conversation.

17 TRUSTEE GRABLE: And I guess you must18 have looked at research, Doctor?

19DR. EDINGTON: Oh, yeah, we know it to be20true. The students in those communities --21they -- we survey. What you said is what they22tell us; it's true.

23 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Right. It does make an24 impact.

25 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: And the data shows

2 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: I have a clarifying 3 point. When we're talking about the four-year 4 graduation rate of an AA transfer, none of --5 that student is halfway through. That student 6 is not starting at the same point as a 7 freshman.

8 TRUSTEE MILLS: I know, but it's a whole 9 bunch of them around you.

10 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Yes.

11 TRUSTEE MOORE: You're going where I 12 wanted to go with it because I think when we 13 talk about those rank ASF students because of a 14 recommendation, one talks about university 15 success, two talks about student success. I'm 16 just saying how can we marry it where we both 17 succeed because one will get you to FAMU 18 straight to get the point.

Two will get that student out the door and they've done what they came here for and we should feel good about that as well, but do we want to challenge ourselves in that way if we are student centered?

24 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Are you asking me?
25 TRUSTEE MOORE: Oh, no. You just

happened to be in my line of sight. That's
 all.

3 DR. EDINGTON: Can I offer a personal 4 opinion? I do -- actually, I appreciate when 5 y'all challenge us as an institution, and you 6 should do that and continue to do that at a 7 high level. My only thing is to think about 8 what's going to give us the best chance of 9 being competitive on the metrics.

10 TRUSTEE MILLS: I don't agree with that. 11 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Mr. Chairman, I think 12 it's important for us to understand, and we 13 just had that discussion about the policy 14 versus administration. And I think the folks 15 who we've hired to do the analysis to look at 16 where we are and tell us. I come from the old 17 adage, all smart people don't earn PhDs, 18 they're hired. You hired some folks to give us 19 their best based on what we hold them 20 accountable for in what they do.

21 And if our president says this and 22 Dr. Edington is telling us this and the faculty 23 and others involved have said this gives us the 24 best chances for success, we may have our 25 opinions but at the end of the day that's the

people. These are the folks who've got to make
 this work.

And I would be more inclined to follow their direction based on us telling them, You're going to do this and they say, We can't but we'll try it. We'll give it everything, but this is what we think works.

8 I think we've got to listen to the team 9 and -- but also for them to understand where we stand on all of this. I think Dr. Robinson and 10 11 I had a little sidebar that yeah, No. 4 is good 12 but what if one of the two-year institutions 13 decide, Well, we're going to do a school of 14 business and we're going to do X, Y, and Z does, that give us the students that still come 15 16 in here versus the students who may go 17 somewhere else? And so I think we've got to 18 have immediate results.

And then I think the other point is that there are other factors out there still impacts us on jobs in the state, how much they get paid. So there's a global review of what we've got to look at into all of this as well.

24So I would be more inclined -- because25for me before the conversation started, No. 2

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1 was my first choice. But listening to and 2 having been at commencement and looking at a 3 thousand-plus graduates, if we are hitting the 4 mark then immediately it may keep us in the 5 game and then I think the others, we work on. 6 So I would -- I would go -- because, again, No. 7 2 was my first choice but having listened to 8 all of this by being told we can best hit these 9 marks --

10 DR. EDINGTON: And can I just say, my 11 only issue with No. 2 is only one thing --12 because it's a great metric -- is just I'm a 13 little uncertain about what they're going to 14 set as the benchmark because it's below the 15 state average. That's my only concern about it 16 and I'm afraid that, you know, when we get there -- we'll find out -- there's a lot -- as 17 18 Trustee Washington said, there's room for negotiation on the benchmarks. So it's not --19 20 you're going to select these metrics but the 21 benchmarks, we're going to discuss. So my concern is if we get there --22

23 TRUSTEE DORTCH: So if the benchmarks are 24 right --

25 DR. EDINGTON: If we get there --

1TRUSTEE DORTCH: -- then No. 2 works for2us.

3 DR. EDINGTON: Right. Yeah. That's what4 I would say.

5 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Number 1. Let's hear 6 from Trustee Perry.

7 TRUSTEE PERRY: I just want you to
8 amplify again why you think No. 1, when you
9 take it and plug it in with the rest of the
10 metrics, will serve us better?

11 DR. EDINGTON: Okay. So I'm going to 12 rule this one out because we have the least 13 control over that. That's why it's my No. 3. 14 Then it comes down to these two. This is a 15 better metric for us because it focuses on student success, but my job is to think about 16 17 the metrics. That's my job. My narrow job is 18 how can we best perform on those performance 19 metrics, then I say we have a little more 20 control. But if we get there and they let us 21 use our benchmark scale, I'm comfortable. But 22 if they say, No, FAMU, you're at 62 percent. 23 You're going to get three points in the first 24 year, I would say can we use this. You know, 25 that's what I would say. If the benchmark is

there -- this is the better overall metric in its totality, but my job is to help us get better on those metrics.

4 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Can you show them5 the supporting data? Maybe that will help.

6 TRUSTEE MILLS: That's actually one of 7 the things that bothered me is the supporting 8 data because, you know, the variability in it 9 is wacky.

10 DR. EDINGTON: Yeah, see, these are 11 relatively stable.

12 TRUSTEE MILLS: I don't think so. DR. EDINGTON: Well, so look at the 13 14 fluctuation and the context of the scale. So 15 you want to say -- here is where we are. We're at seven. When we were at 2091 -- 2070 which 16 17 is the lowest number up here, we would get six 18 points. So even within the fluctuation within the last five or six years, if that fluctuation 19 20 continues, we're still in the range to get 21 five, six, seven.

TRUSTEE MILLS: But in 2012 to 2013, right, you had 13,000 people -- students, right and then you're -- I'm trying to remember this off the top of my head.

TRUSTEE DORTCH: Open enrollment. 2 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: What year did that 3 start, 2008, '9? 4 TRUSTEE MILLS: I just remember it was 5 13,000 in 2012. 6 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: The 70 percent plus. 7 TRUSTEE MILLS: So now in 2015, 2016 we actually did really good because we had low 8 9 enrollment, but we had high graduation rates. 10 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Well, no, because 11 you have to count six years getting those kids 12 out the door. 13 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: This is everybody. 14 DR. EDINGTON: This is when we started 15 with the IDS degree also. You know, there was 16 some things, some factors that contributed to 17 that. And, right, all those students were 18 moving through. So there is variability, but 19 this one -- if they use this benchmark scale, 20 we're insulated to a higher degree but, you 21 know, they may change, too, actually. You 22 know, but then this one -- the rates, right --23 you know. I mean, we're not, relatively 24 speaking, that bad. My concern is just are 25 they going to let us use our scale.

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1 TRUSTEE MILLS: So you said if we were at 2 60, we would be at six, too, or five? 3 DR. EDINGTON: We'd be at five. So the 4 issue here is we are below the state, the SUS 5 average currently, so we have to see if the 6 workshop -- how that's going to factor into --7 are they going to let us use a relative 8 benchmark meaning the benchmark is relative to 9 FAMU. 10 TRUSTEE BRUNO: So the yellow is the 11 SUS --12 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: So we're below in 13 rate and also in enrollment, though; right? 14 Like, what is our enrollment? 15 Yeah. See, the enrollment DR. EDINGTON: 16 I believe they have to let us use a relative. 17 This is unique to each school. TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: But the enrollment, 18 I'm saying for us, even on No. 2 our 19 20 enrollment's going to affect our rate; right? 21 TRUSTEE MILLS: No, it doesn't. It never 22 does. That's the beauty about rates, right, 23 you can have a rate -- you can have a

24 population of four people and have a25 hundred percent graduation rate. That's the

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beauty about rates.

2 DR. EDINGTON: Except if you recruit 3 higher numbers of better students.

4 TRUSTEE MILLS: Higher number of better 5 students.

6 DR. EDINGTON: You're growing, but you're 7 growing by getting more good students and so 8 the more you're bringing in are graduating.

9 TRUSTEE MILLS: So wouldn't you expect 10 that to go to 70 or 80 percent?

11 DR. EDINGTON: I mean, in a perfect 12 world.

13 TRUSTEE MILLS: I mean, but your point 14 right there, if you recruit higher quality 15 students.

16 DR. EDINGTON: Yeah. Well, I was just 17 saying that -- you said that the size doesn't 18 influence the rate. I was saying it would if 19 the growth applied to a type of student. 20 That's all I was saying. So if you just grow 21 the way we were growing, you're right. But if 22 you're growing and you're saying that the 23 students that we're adding, there is a high 24 proportion of high achieving students. 25

TRUSTEE MILLS: Right.

DR. EDINGTON: I'm saying your graduation 1 2 rate will go up as you're growing. That's all 3 I was saying. 4 TRUSTEE MILLS: That sounds like a 5 beautiful thing. 6 DR. EDINGTON: If we could do that. 7 That's part of the good TRUSTEE MILLS: 8 and the bad. 9 DR. EDINGTON: That's what we're trying 10 That's the goal. to do. 11 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Trustee Bruno. 12 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Listening to all the 13 concerns, and I do understand, like, where your 14 standpoint is and we're trying to figure out 15 which metric is going to benefit us the most. 16 I agree with that, but I also -- I'm always 17 looking at the cautionary approach to it 18 because I have seen -- when was the IDS 19 implemented? 20 DR. EDINGTON: 2014. 21 TRUSTEE BRUNO: So when I came in -- even 22 when that started, I didn't know what it was. 23 And in these past couple of years it's like --24 it's like -- it's like it's a bandwagon. Like, 25 I've seen a bunch of people just kind of like

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jump over and for a number of reasons.

So I had a friend of mine who said that their employer actually encouraged them to go from their major to IDS so that they could graduate and, you know, they could just get out as soon as possible so they could get into the workforce.

And then I also had a situation where a 8 9 friend of mine was taking a little bit longer 10 in his engineering degree because of 11 outstanding -- you know, unanticipated 12 circumstances and they were trying to push him 13 to go to IDS so that they could get him out. 14 And so if we are going to use that metric, my 15 only concern is that we need to be painstaking 16 in recognizing that we have a responsibility to 17 do it the right way. We have to be disciplined 18 in that regard so that we're not 19 disenfranchising students in the process.

20 DR. EDINGTON: I agree with you 100 21 percent. So can I propose this? We put this 22 No. 1 if y'all are comfortable and then the 23 workshop is -- there's going to be a lot of 24 going back and forth. And if we feel that 25 that's not going to help us in terms of the

1 numbers and, you know, we say, This is our No. 2 1 and we get into it and they start talking 3 about the benchmark. And they say, okay. We 4 think your benchmark should be here, it means 5 you're going to get four points in the first 6 year and we say, Hey, hey, wait, wait. That's 7 not what we want to do. You have the 8 flexibility of --

9 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I think we run the risk 10 of -- as we talk through this, you know, I kind 11 of go back to the original question, based on 12 the data that you guys have looked at and 13 situational circumstances, how would you rank these? And you're saying these are ranked in 14 15 the right order. Because my concern is going 16 in with (inaudible) and that would change my 17 tune. If I go on with No. 2 and they say raise 18 the number here to get to where the state average is and I say, No, no, no. I want to go 19 20 back to No. 1. I'm kind of stuck.

21TRUSTEE BRUNO: Is there an22opportunity --

23 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: If you guys have vetted 24 this and you're comfortable with it, I think 25 we've kicked it up -- around to make sure we

really understand it and we've given our perspective but I think -- and as much as we probably hate to say it, we're still shooting for the most points in the model. And if you think this rank order gives us the most points, then we should go with it.

7 TRUSTEE MILLS: I disagree with that. I 8 really feel like we're lowering our standards 9 so that we can get a financial mark. And if it 10 becomes about how much money we get as an 11 institution versus what we're supposed to be --12 versus achieving our mission.

13 And I feel like we're just pushing people 14 to the short bus degree so I can get five more 15 And it feels dirty, actually, in the dollars. 16 sense we should be figuring out ways to push 17 ourselves to help us improve even if that means 18 we take a short-term hit on the financial 19 implications, the long-term implications of 20 being a better institution are much better for 21 us as a long-term strategy than looking to next 22 Thursday.

23 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Well, I think it's a
24 poker game because --

25 TRUSTEE PERRY: But how can we survive

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financially? Are we able if we take the
 short-term hit financially --

3 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Where is the money 4 coming from?

5 TRUSTEE MILLS: But we can't ever put 6 finances in front of the student success.

7 TRUSTEE PERRY: My concern is this: What 8 effects -- because I want to know what's going 9 down the road -- taking a financial hit will 10 have on us being able to deal with student 11 success with the current students that we have.

12 TRUSTEE MILLS: What are the numbers? 13 DR. EDINGTON: Well, you know, I'll just 14 point out to you we have \$11 million less this year than we did a year ago. That was a 15 16 financial hit as a result of us getting the 17 bottom three. We -- some institutions can 18 afford to lose points and still be -- actually 19 they're insulated by preeminence and emerging 20 preeminence.

So there are four or five schools that are having the same discussion because they want to get out of the bottom three and they want to accelerate their chance to do it because what they're saying is, Trustee Mills,

is I can do a much better job at addressing
 those quality issues with that \$11 million as
 opposed to not having it.

4 TRUSTEE MILLS: Yeah, but we're talking 5 about something less than \$11 million, in all 6 fairness, because we're talking about the 7 difference between five points and seven 8 points.

9 DR. EDINGTON: But depending on where it 10 puts you --

TRUSTEE MILLS: On one metric.

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12 DR. EDINGTON: On where it puts you -- so 13 where it puts you on that scale. Remember, we 14 are -- it's not just an absolute score. It's an absolute score, but is it relative. 15 So if 16 we're at 65 and we lose 5 points to 60, 17 somebody else has gained it and said, No, we're 18 not going to lose, you know, 5 points. We're 19 going to make sure we get that maximum 7, you 20 see. So we've lost points in a very close 21 battle for that bottom three not being in the 22 bottom three, and it's a very close battle. 23 And I think they were separated by a couple 24 points.

25 So those five points could make a huge

difference. So I'm not arguing with you about
 principle. You're right on target. We have to
 be responsible for doing No. 2 anyway.

TRUSTEE MILLS: Right.

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5 We've got to do that. DR. EDINGTON: 6 We've got to do a much better job of that. I'm 7 just saying and the team is just saying -- and 8 you can decide as -- by the way, it's a policy 9 issue which way you want to go; but, you know, 10 here is what's at risk. We owe you that 11 conversation. That's what we're presenting to 12 you.

13 TRUSTEE DORTCH: And I think knowing what 14 our president and his team has done and what 15 their commitments are, I think it would be 16 terrible on our part to even assume that they 17 would take the lower standard approach. We're 18 talking about, one, how do we get the money in 19 the door but we still set and maintain what we 20 expect and what, you know, again, performance 21 from this leadership team has to have so one --22 it's like poker, we've got to get the money but 23 at the same time, we've got to continue to 24 improve and be the best in class.

It's like -- I heard a few minutes ago,

we've got to go after the best student. Well, everybody's going after the best student. We should go after the best student, but good students are still good students, too, because if you look at leadership in this nation, it doesn't come from the highest achievers.

7 In this nation it's those average and 8 those B students who run this nation who does 9 the best. You look at President Obama's 10 administration, they got all those Ivy League 11 folks and the reality is they couldn't perform 12 to the level.

13 TRUSTEE CARTER: As opposed to now? 14 TRUSTEE DORTCH: My point is just because 15 you went to an Ivy League school -- in 16 President Clinton's administration you had more 17 HBCU leadership and had some of the best 18 leadership in this nation. We performed. We 19 balanced the budget with more HBCUs in the 20 cabinet as opposed to no HBCU leadership in the 21 past administration. So -- but just because of 22 what school you go to doesn't mean you're going 23 to be the very best in class. That would be us 24 saying, Well, let's close FAMU's doors because 25 you're not an Ivy League.

1 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I want to try to bring 2 it back to the center for just a second. Ι 3 think the big question is have you guys 4 thoroughly vetted and given us the best 5 opportunity for success? I think that's the 6 big question, and it sounds like the answer is 7 yes. But I think -- Mills brings up an 8 interesting point and that is are we striving 9 to be the best.

10 And I guess it's a little bit -- it's not 11 a balancing act to a degree, but I think when 12 you look at the other, what, nine or ten 13 metrics -- we've got graduation rate, we've got 14 STEM, we've got licensed passenger rates all 15 those things to improve our performance but at 16 some point we still have to make sure that we 17 still have the financial undergird to do all 18 those things.

So it is to a degree trying -- I mean, it is more of -- a bit of a balancing act because we need the financial undergird. And at the same time, we need to -- and I think we made that clear in our work plan -- we need to raise our overall performance as an institution.

25 So I think the other 8, 9, 11 metrics

1 drive toward that, but I think here we have the 2 opportunity to try to maximize our financial 3 reward within the model as the other schools that are -- call it six and below are probably 4 5 all sitting around right now trying to pull the 6 They want to do better, but we all levers. 7 know none of us want to be in the bottom three. 8 None of us want to be forced to get back up. 9 So it's a bit of a heads game.

10 TRUSTEE MILLS: The last point I would 11 make -- I really feel like I wasn't around. 12 Maybe Dr. Robinson can comment. I wasn't 13 around. I really feel like the administration 14 and the Board was making this decision when 15 they started talking about funding would be 16 based on a head count, and it's kind of like 17 the same thing. Let's -- are we making a 18 financial decision over a quality decision? 19 And it just feels in the same -- we're 20 repeating history in some respects.

21 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: So to not keep this 22 going, I think point of view well taken because 23 I think in the days of where we got funding 24 based on head count, that was the arms race. 25 TRUSTEE MILLS: The concept was financial

1 versus quality.

2 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Exactly. So now I 3 think now we have clearly turned the pendulum 4 to we have to have a better product in a number 5 of different ways, whether it be STEM, whether 6 it be licensed passenger rates of law, whatever 7 the program is; and we have to improve our 8 graduation rate, but at the same time it takes 9 a degree of revenue to drive all of those 10 engines and this allows us to try and maximize 11 our footprint in the revenue race.

12 So it's a bit of a balance to be -- at 13 least as I see it. But again, the fundamental 14 question was have you guys -- and the answer is 15 yes -- thought about this every which way to 16 say this is where we have the greater 17 opportunity to win. Because the last thing I 18 want to do, even though I like No. 2, is go in 19 and then have somebody say, Well, we want you 20 to 70 because you're at the bottom of the state 21 now -- and we're stuck. And it's tough to 22 negotiate from that standpoint versus starting 23 at the top and working your way down.

24 So this is a complicated model, honestly, 25 but at least this is the one place where we can

1 deliberate and debate on what's in our best 2 interest because the others are chosen for us. 3 So if you-all are okay, if there is anymore 4 unrest we can continue to debate. If you-all 5 are okay, let's try to close this down with the 6 priority order that you've given. We'll take 7 it to full vote tomorrow, but if there's more unrest, we'll vote between the dialogue. 8

9 TRUSTEE MOORE: I probably could just --10 it's going to be short -- say that I align as I 11 said previously with opening that there are 12 measures that speak to students and there are 13 measures that speak to FAMU. The goal is how 14 do we marry the two.

15 Relative to this, I wasn't on the Board 16 when we did the profile admin piece, but I feel 17 that we are walking a fine line recognizing 18 that we have interdisciplinary studies piece 19 being such a large part of how we get to that 20 total degrees piece.

The other part of that ends up being an endorsement. I believe that the staff have a key role in giving us information, but I also believe that we have a role, a great role in making sure that students are first and that

they -- even though they don't have all the information that they need to have, that we are arming and preparing our students to succeed and win not only statewide, but globally. I don't know how an IDS degree gets you there.

6 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: I just want to ask 7 Dr. Robinson -- Doctor, this is a path that 8 you're comfortable with and you also believe is 9 genuinely student-focused?

PRESIDENT ROBINSON: First of all, there is a quality element to No. 1. You know, I do think the concerns that Trustee Moore voiced are very significant. In giving that point, we've already decided that we've got to do something to better manage and influence students who are going into that IDS degree.

17 I've had -- you know, my first opinion 18 doesn't matter. The decision had been made. Ι wasn't here either when that decision was made. 19 20 It was being discussed. Because I've been out 21 there in the world of work and I know that if you want to work in the places that I've 22 23 worked, that degree won't (inaudible), it just 24 won't. So we've got to go back and take a look 25 at it.

1 Also -- and I understand the rationale --2 I -- perhaps it does allow students who are out 3 there just drifting an opportunity; allows one 4 obvious metric to change, the graduation rate, 5 which there are three or four others that are 6 adversely impacted. But not only that, it is 7 -- it may be prematurely -- prematurely causing students to make a default decision that 8 9 perhaps if they had persisted a little bit 10 longer, they could have been an engineer or a 11 journalist. So we've got to take a hard look at this. 12

13 I am gravely concerned -- when I looked 14 at the commencement program a couple of weeks 15 ago and that large number -- those kids used to 16 be in somebody else's major; because if you 17 look at the data -- if you look at the data, 18 the number of degrees haven't changed that much 19 except that they're shifting from your major 20 and your major to that major. We have to 21 manage that better.

So I have my concerns about the overall process performance based metrics. We made that clear when we submitted our choice metric in 2012 and 2013, but we can't use that metric

1 anymore. We've got to find another one, and at 2 the very least I think we need to make sure we 3 generate as much -- you know, the points as we 4 can but not neglecting our obligations ensuring 5 the students who leave us leave better prepared 6 than when they came. And, you know, I'll 7 reiterate once again, I am concerned about 8 whether or not that IDS degree (inaudible).

9 TRUSTEE BRUNO: One more point. I'm not 10 opposed to us using that metric. I just --11 considering everything -- like you said, you're 12 concerned about how that's going. I just think 13 we can use it more responsibly if we somehow 14 make sure those students that could have 15 finished in journalism or could have finished 16 in engineering don't just arbitrarily or 17 prematurely switch over.

18 We don't have to move away from using 19 that, but I feel like we can get as much of a 20 bang for our buck if we just do it more 21 responsibly and make sure that those students 22 are doing what they're supposed to do. I just 23 haven't heard how are we going to do that. 24 We're talking about -- I have a concern that, 25 you know, these IDS students -- there's too

1 many of them, but we still need to use a
2 metric. So let's use the metric, but what's
3 the solution? How do we use that metric and
4 make sure that we don't have as many students
5 just kind of, like, jumping ship.

6 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Do you want to talk 7 to him about that?

DR. EDINGTON: That's a great point. So 8 9 the issue with the students in that pipeline to 10 the IDS, when they get close to the end -- for 11 the students who have been getting the degree, 12 at that point in their matriculation, that's 13 probably the only option that those students 14 have because what happens is when they switch 15 majors and retake courses, accumulate credit 16 hours, they're no longer eligible for financial 17 aid. That's one scenario.

18 And so when they get to that point, that student doesn't -- their option is to either 19 20 get a degree or get no degree. The solution is 21 to prevent the students from getting in that 22 situation. We don't want them to get to the 23 point where they're faced with that; then 24 they're being advised to just take the option. 25 What we have to do is -- and what we're

going to do is look at the student coming in
 the front door. Use Justin Bruno coming in as
 a freshman, declared as an engineering major;
 we develop, map a plan for you.

5 And we have indicators, at-risk 6 indicators with you as a student. And the 7 minute you deviate from that plan, semester --8 the semester by semester, that four-year plan, 9 that's where we intervene and advise you to 10 pursue a better path while we're also giving 11 you the support system.

12 So you never end up in a situation where 13 you've got 180 credit hours, you've exhausted 14 your financial aid and you have no options. 15 That's the major solution. It's all about 16 devising a structure and really developing a 17 map for you as a student. We don't want you to 18 be in the situation where you have to choose 19 that.

Then for those particular students who for whatever reason fall into a situation where they need that pathway, they can use it because it's for students who has no other option and who wants a degree. The problem is letting students get to that point. I would argue that

1 if I am a student and I only have one option, I 2 always believe that it's better to get a 3 college degree than no degree. I mean, I --4 but we don't want that to be the scenario. 5 So it's all about devising structure, the 6 degree maps and using analytics to intervene 7 with academic support. Those are the solutions for that. 8 9 TRUSTEE MILLS: That's not a good 10 argument. 11 TRUSTEE BRUNO: I think I would contend 12 that if -- the number wouldn't be as large if 13 it was just students in that specific 14 circumstance who were graduating with that 15 degree. 16 DR. EDINGTON: That's the problem. That 17 is the problem. 18 TRUSTEE BRUNO: So I think there also 19 needs to be some filtering of, like, are all 20 the students that were graduating in IDS, do 21 all of those students not have another option? 22 And I don't know if we track that number. 23 DR. EDINGTON: Yeah. 24 TRUSTEE MILLS: If you can't get a 25 degree, why do we create an option for you if

you're not capable of getting a degree? We're not here to be a degree factory. So if you don't have the capabilities to do it -- and by the way, not getting a college degree is not a bad thing. There is a whole bunch of pathways where -- have great successful lives, you know.

I make a joke -- and I apologize to
anybody from the business school -- but you can
go to school for four years and get an
accounting degree and make \$30,000 or you can
go for 18 months and get a welding degree and
make \$100,000, right.

13 There's a lot of other things for people. 14 I don't even like the concept that we have of 15 this last resort option because you couldn't 16 succeed anyplace else but you should be able to 17 get a degree from FAMU. A lot of schools have 18 those programs.

19TRUSTEE DORTCH: College courses to get20the degree -- I mean, I started out in pure21math. I got a minor in pure math, but I22decided I didn't want to be in the lab for four23years. I got a minor my first year taking the24most difficult courses in math and passing my25freshman year, but I changed my degree to

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sociology and I loved it.

2 I loved the professors; that's why I went 3 to that degree. But now I have a master's in 4 criminal justice administration; one in urban 5 administration; turned down law school at Emory 6 University because I didn't want to go to 7 school for three, four more years but I could have gone to Emory Law School. But the fact 8 9 that I changed my degree didn't mean I didn't 10 have the intellectual capacity.

11 If I can pass freshman year -- what I'm 12 saying is if I could pass my freshman year, all 13 those courses, the issue is if we are 14 discounting the courses they take that they 15 change their degrees, are the issues -- are 16 they being given degrees in weak courses? All 17 of those things play into it because people 18 change their mind.

19TRUSTEE MILLS: Yeah, I'm not suggesting20to anybody that you shouldn't change your --21you couldn't change your degree. I'm not --22that's not suggested, but we have some sort of23remedial degree that people were given --

24 TRUSTEE DORTCH: That's the issue, is it
25 remedial or is it a combination of courses?

1 One, if you have a university course, it is a 2 standard that is set, I hope. And if you pass 3 that university course, it doesn't mean it's remedial, does it? 4 5 DR. EDINGTON: No, based on 6 concentration. 7 So let's get one more CHAIRMAN LAWSON: 8 comment and we're going to try to wrap this 9 segment up, if we can. 10 TRUSTEE PERRY: Dr. Edington, what I'm 11 hearing some of my fellow trustees are saying 12 is that this degree or this ID- --13 DR. EDINGTON: IDS. 14 TRUSTEE PERRY: Are we just going to 15 direct people toward the IDS, or are we talking 16 about other degrees? Will we look at the total 17 degrees awarded? 18 DR. EDINGTON: We're going to stop directing students to it who should not be 19 20 directed to it. That's the issue. So, you 21 know, again, I think the major rationale for 22 creating it two years back was that there were 23 a lot of people who had kind of gotten to the 24 end of the road. You know, they needed hours 25 and there was no way for them to get a degree.

And then there's supposed to be all these checks and balances. I remember when it was being discussed, and somehow we transitioned from that model to feeling pressured to get the students out at the graduation rate, you know those kind of things.

So to y'all's point -- a very valid point. We're all on the same page. It's just that we have to go back to the original intent and put the structure in place and not utilize it for the wrong purpose because, you know, that's the issue. And so that should happen whether we do this or not.

14 TRUSTEE PERRY: And you're telling me --15 you're telling us that we're going to put the 16 structure in place to make sure we award the 17 real degrees in the real areas?

DR. EDINGTON: Well, that we direct students to a pathway that are best for them. That's the way I would say it.

21 TRUSTEE PERRY: Okay.

22 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I think -- you know, so 23 this is -- you know, it's tough to shut this 24 one down because it's a good discussion around 25 what our focus is. We want to increase

degrees, but you don't want to increase degrees
 in areas where it's a potential negative for
 the student longer term.

You want the people -- students to come
in, advance toward a four-year degree in a
meaningful area where they have multiple
employment opportunities.

And I think when we look at our 8 9 graduation rate, what we're trying to do with 10 STEM, our licensed passenger rate, we're 11 focused on trying to drive overall better 12 performance but at the same time -- I go back 13 to something I said earlier -- we have to try 14 and manage to getting in the monies to do all 15 of those things and not sacrificing the 16 quality.

And I think Mills makes a great point that, you know, you don't want this benevolent program. You know, you want everybody to earn whatever it is they get.

And I think you-all continue to give us -- as we move forward, I'm asking for you-all to continue to give us confidence that that particular degree is not being abused, that only a select number of people are going in

there for various specific reasons and it's not becoming a, Hey, you've been there for four and a half years. Here is a catch-all to move you through the system.

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5 So give us -- as we move forward, give us 6 some safeguards because there are things in 7 place such that we feel better about it. I 8 think we want to agree on the degrees.

9 Two, clearly there's concern around the 10 -- this kind of catch-all degree, so give us 11 some assurances that it's not going to become 12 just a safety net that, you know, you don't do 13 it this way in journalism. That's fine, you 14 fall over here. Give us some assurances that 15 that's not going to happen. And I think we'll 16 all be more comfortable moving forward.

But to advance this discussion, I think what we're all saying is we're taking your collective recommendation on the three options in that order. So we'll bring this to vote tomorrow officially, but this was our time to really go deep and vet this.

And one thing I did want to thank you guys for doing is taking the time to call all of us and kind of dive into this. But I think

it still is a little different when you hear another person's perspective just a little bit broader, right, versus kind of hearing your own point of view. So thank you, guys, for taking the time to do that.

6 DR. EDINGTON: Okay. Thank you. And the 7 last comment, so remember the BOG, they might 8 select -- they can select any of the three. So 9 our rank is just communicating to them what the 10 board's preference is, but it could be any one 11 of the three. And they do like these two.

12 TRUSTEE CARTER: So not withstanding13 where our recommendations are?

14DR. EDINGTON: You just tell them -- I15mean, your control is --

16 TRUSTEE CARTER: So what are we -- so our 17 purpose in doing this is what?

DR. EDINGTON: It matters because youpick three.

20 TRUSTEE MILLS: The BOG liked all three 21 of them?

22 DR. EDINGTON: Yeah, they liked all 23 three. Of the six, they like these three best. 24 All I'm saying is you're picking the three to 25 send to them and you're telling them what your

preference is. I was just pointing out -- I didn't want you to come back later if they picked this and say, Well, what happened? It's really their control.

5 TRUSTEE CARTER: My only discussion on 6 that is -- is such that if we are held 7 accountable as the Board of Trustees, then just 8 like anything else, we go to the Board of 9 Governors on when it's submitted to them, they 10 confirm or deny our recommendation, not change 11 them, you know, what I'm saying? It just 12 doesn't -- otherwise we've spent a whole bunch 13 of time for nothing.

14It seems to me is that -- if they're15saying, Okay. You guys have talked about three16ideas. Bring your priorities back to us and17tell us which one's going to be -- although18we're under no real requirement to accept19either one of your recommendations. So, I20mean, that just -- it rings hollow to me.

21 TRUSTEE MILLS: Do you want to submit a 22 proposal to change it?

TRUSTEE CARTER: I'm just saying, think
about what we're being asked to do now. We're
being asked to rank these. They're saying,

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Hey, regardless of what you're ranking, we're under no obligation to accept that. So why do they even want our recommendation if they're not going to utilize it?

5TRUSTEE GRABLE: Did they ask us to rank?6TRUSTEE MILLS: You were on the BOG.

7 TRUSTEE CARTER: Which is my point, which 8 is exactly my point where we have made 9 recommendations. Most universities when they 10 set things up, particularly when you've already 11 talked to staff. It's just more a fait 12 accompli.

13 TRUSTEE GRABLE: So if they are already 14 ranked, which is what they asked us to do, do 15 we really have to vote on one? Is that the 16 question?

17 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Well, what we have to 18 vote on -- they want us to. They're giving --19 the staff is giving the recommendations. The Board of Governors are saying, Do you agree 20 21 with the staff? Vote on your recommendation 22 coming from your Board. My assumption is that 23 the Board of Governors is going to take our 24 recommendation. That's my assumption. I could 25 be all wrong now, but I think that's --

1 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: That's the way it used 2 to be. But you are saying minimally -- you are 3 saying minimally, we'll have a vote, we'll give 4 the decision, you'll have the chance to weigh 5 in heavily at the workshop so that folks 6 understand our point of view deeply. We've got 7 a fair shot at it and we're adults. And whatever is chosen, we're going to make it 8 9 work.

10 TRUSTEE CARTER: I would say we just send 11 in just the one recommendation we have.

12 TRUSTEE GRABLE: But he said they asked13 for three.

14 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Time out, guys. So if 15 I could, they've set a protocol. So they're saying give us your top three in rank order. 16 17 So I think to your point, Matt, we'll clearly 18 say, Hey, this is our No. 1, give them, you know, the other two. And I think that unless 19 20 we grossly miss something, we'll probably get 21 our No. 1 recommendation.

So, Dr. Edington, I'm going to shut this down, if you don't mind. And Dr. Edington is going to stay around for the balance of the morning and afternoon to answer additional

1 questions.

2	So what I would like to do just for time
3	is we're going to transition to board
4	development, but we're only going to go until
5	noon. We'll take our lunch break from 12:00
6	to 12:30 and come back with Board development,
7	but we'll let Dr. Lyons at least get started
8	for 15 minutes to tee it up.
9	So let me give you a little background on
10	Dr. Lyons, if I could. Dr. Lyons, we'd like to
11	welcome you. Dr. Lyons is the senior
12	consultant with AGB. Dr. James E. Lyons, Sr.,
13	has served in numerous administrative positions
14	in higher education.
15	I think we'll benefit from this
16	discussion including five university
17	presidencies. Most recently, he served as
18	interim president of both the University of the
19	District of Columbia and Dillard University
20	from 2007 to 2010. He served as secretary of
21	the Maryland Higher Education Commission where
22	he helped to establish policies for Maryland's
23	public and private colleges and universities.
24	Dr. Lyons served as president of the
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25 California State University, Dominguez Hills, a

Hispanic-serving university making him one of
 the first presidents that have served at that
 helm of both an HBCU and an HSI.

Prior to moving to California, he served
as president of Jackson State University,
president of Bowie State University, vice
president for academic affairs at Delaware
State University and vice president for
academic affairs at Barber-Scotia College.

10 Lyons attended the University of 11 Connecticut where he earned a bachelor's degree 12 in Spanish, a master's in student personnel, 13 and a PhD in professional higher education 14 administration. I think the thing that stands 15 out most to me is the five presidencies.

16 DR. LYONS: Six now.

17 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Six now. So we will be 18 very interested in your perspective. And I had 19 the pleasure of speaking with Dr. Lyons a bit 20 before the workshop as well as Trustee Mills. 21 So we're looking forward to this discussion.

And this is our opportunity to take a step back from all of the policy and all of the other issues that we deal with in higher ed and university governance to see how are we doing.

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What are our opportunities to improve? How
 close are we to the mission of what an
 effective board should be? So this is, again,
 one of the few times we get to stop and step
 back.

6 ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Can I just say for 7 the record Trustee Lawson and Trustee Mills 8 spoke individually with Dr. Lyons and not at 9 the same time, just for the record.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Thank you, Attorney
 Barge-Miles. I appreciate that.

12 So we're very much looking forward to 13 this. And this retreat environment hopefully 14 allows us just to slow down for a minute and do 15 some of these more board-enrichment type 16 opportunities to take advantage of those that 17 we really don't take advantage of during the 18 balance of the academic year.

So with that, Dr. Lyons, we welcome
 you --

21 DR. LYONS: Thank you.

22 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: -- and the floor is23 yours.

24 DR. LYONS: Thank you, Chairman.

25 I thought it was tough following Belle

1 Wheelan, but now coming up 15 minutes before 2 y'all eat, you know, that's tough, too. But I 3 did -- the chairman was ready to go to lunch, 4 but I just wanted to say some things before 5 lunch to kind of set the stage and move 6 forward.

He's given you most of my life story,
most of my information. Now the way you-all
can Google and all that stuff, you get it all
quickly. I mean, all of my business is out.

11 But there are a couple things that I'm sure you wouldn't find on Google, and I want to 12 13 share them. The first is I started my first 14 presidency at Bowie State in Maryland in 1983. And shortly after that, I went on the Board of 15 16 Trustees of what was then Philadelphia College 17 of Textiles and Science. It's now Philadelphia 18 University.

So way back then even, I was experiencing this whole issue of president-board stuff. I'd sit at a meeting up in Philly and watch how the board treated the president, then I'd go back to Bowie and say, Now, let's see here. How does this work? But it really did give me a real rich experience watching how as a trustee,

I was interacting with the board chairman of Philadelphia Textiles and then when I came back to Bowie in Maryland, how the board was kicking my butt, you know, and I said, wow.

5 You know, so even though now there's a 6 lot of talk about president-board 7 relationships, I want you to know this has been 8 on my mind for years.

9 And when I was interim president of 10 Dillard, I was actually on the Board of 11 Trustees while I was interim president. So I 12 was a trustee and president at the same time.

And at our board meetings, I literally had to say, okay, let me back up or let me go forward or I'd say, Mr. Board Chair, y'all asked me to be the president, I'm going to be the president.

And then other times, I just said, Well, you know, let me put the trustee hat on. And so I've been dealing with that dynamic, and it's been very crucial.

A second thing you wouldn't know from Googling me is the fact that I've got a son, Jamaal, who lives in Seoul, South Korea -- I'm sorry, son Jack. And so when you hear all this

stuff that's going on in South Korea and North Korea and stuff, know that there's somebody who's a parent who has to sit and watch the news and hear them talk about wiping Seoul off the map.

And my child is living in Seoul. He's been there about seven years. His day job is to teach English. And at nighttime he's a hip-hop something or other who goes by the name of Jack Zilla. So he does his thing during the day.

He left CNN where he was working with Soledad O'Brien, had a nice job, and I was happy. And he just walked away from the corporate life and said, I'm going to South Korea.

17 Now after I fainted and then got up off 18 the floor and said, Now, Son, but you don't 19 just leave CNN. He said, Yes, I am, Dad, 20 because you're the one who told me how much you 21 enjoyed Seoul, Korea when you took the choir 22 there. I said, Son, you haven't listened to 23 anything else I've said. Why that?

24 So then a third thing you wouldn't find 25 out if you Googled me is there was a point in

1 my career when I wanted to be like Trustee 2 Dortch here. I wanted to be like him because 3 every time I went to Atlanta -- because we were 4 thinking about leaving Connecticut and moving 5 to Atlanta for years. Every time I went to 6 Atlanta they were honoring Dortch. I mean, 7 whether it was a football game, 100 Black Men, churches, whatever it was, every time I went to 8 9 Atlanta they were honoring Tommy Dortch. So I 10 said, you know, I want to be like this guy. 11 Let me see if I can take some of this back to 12 Connecticut with me or back to Bowie, to 13 Maryland.

14 So that goes back 20, 25 years or so. Ι appreciate the comment you made about AGB 15 16 because if there's anything that I can do --17 and I'm not talking about you having to pay any money, but if there's anything I can do to help 18 19 AGB do what you said, Tommy, to be of greater 20 assistance to the uniqueness of black colleges, 21 then I want to do it because I know that they 22 have had sessions. I've gone to three or four 23 sessions myself that AGB put on for black 24 college presidents and their board chair.

But if they need to do more -- and you

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1 can think about -- if you have specific ideas,
2 I'd be very happy to take that back. And I'm
3 talking about free stuff, now. I'm not talking
4 about how they can charge you more money. I'm
5 saying what are the services that AGB can
6 provide even beyond what they're doing.

I've been thrilled by this conversation
that y'all had this morning; two or three times
I wanted to jump up and holler. I said, Well,
this is not my business. Let me sit up here.
I don't have the time.

12 And when Belle was talking and then this 13 debate that you-all had -- this conversation --14 this last conversation -- I'm working with two 15 institutions, by the way, that are considering 16 creating a general studies major. So as I 17 listen to y'all talk about interdisciplinary, 18 both of these institutions are thinking about 19 that.

In one case they're trying to go out and reclaim students who used to attend the institution that may have 90 hours and 80 hours and all that stuff and they've concluded that maybe we ought to have a general studies degree as we bring them back to campus. It would be

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easy for them to move through.

2 So they're not trying to be negative --3 although I'm not trying to call you out --4 they're not trying to be negative or anything, 5 but they're saying if we've got all these 6 students who left our institution with all of 7 these credit hours, how can we bring them back 8 and what might we do.

9 And so what's helpful to me is to hear 10 the discussion that you-all are having about 11 your interdisciplinary degree and kind of 12 process that and say is there anything that I 13 need to say to these institutions that they 14 should be concerned about on the front end?

When Belle was talking about your responsibility as a board, she mentioned a whole lot of things that, you know, I said, well, I don't have to keep saying, You get in trouble with SACS, you better watch out for SACS because she laid it out there.

These are our duties as defined -- and they're really serious. One of the things that I had to understand as a trustee is that this is serious business. This is not a joke. When we are sworn in as trustees, we have a

1 responsibility.

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2 I am a trustee. I'm on the board of two 3 institutions: Dillard University in New 4 Orleans, Louisiana; and Alliant International 5 University in San Diego. And Alliant is now a 6 full profit. It was bought by a big German 7 conglomerate, and it's a public interest institution. And so we're having some fun with 8 9 that. That sounds better than saying it's for 10 profit. It's a public interest.

And so we're kind of dealing with those issues in San Diego. And so I get it both ways: the small historically black, United Methodist School; and a fairly large PhD master's level of psychology degree program with campuses in Mexico City, Hong Kong, et cetera. So I'm on their boards now.

And when you look at the responsibility you have -- I mean, this stuff is real. And so while Belle was talking, I was making notes. I said, she hasn't said perception. She keeps talking about all these, but she hadn't said perception. And before she finished, she came right back and said perception.

We've got to deal with that especially if

you get into conflicts of interest sub deals and so forth -- the perception will kill you. So the board has to -- not only do we talk about our fiduciary responsibility, but we also have to put things in place that will allow us to satisfy that.

7 You don't want to be like Institution A 8 where they had a transparency situation with 9 conflicts of interest. So trustees have to be very, very transparent. So one of the persons 10 11 on the board had a -- an asbestos abatement 12 company and they applied for contracts 13 according to (inaudible) so to speak, did 14 everything right. It was public. The trustee 15 moved off of the building and grounds committee 16 because that trustee didn't want any conflict, 17 never voted, didn't vote or anything and said 18 I'm not going to vote on this.

And the company was first class, did an outstanding job in asbestos abatement. By the time I connected with them, this particular trustee's company had made about \$7 million from the university. Now, that trustee was doing everything according to board policy. The board policy simply said it's got to be

open. You've got to let it be known that my
 company's in this business, that they bid, et
 cetera, et cetera, and they were satisfied.

4 Well, when the governor called me, the 5 governor said, James, is it true that trustee 6 so-and-so has earned \$7 million from the board 7 on which she sits? I said, Governor, yeah, but 8 you know, it's transparent. You can go back 9 and look at the minutes. And so to make a long 10 story short -- it's lunch time -- the board had 11 to come back and create a policy that dealt 12 with even the perception of a conflict and 13 actually create a policy that says you cannot 14 earn money from this institution. The 15 institution that you serve, you can't earn 16 money from them.

17 Because -- I had another situation where 18 the trustee's wife had a travel agency. 19 Everybody knew it. And in fact, on one of the 20 opportunities to bid for the travel contract, 21 the wife saved the institution several hundred 22 thousand dollars by suggesting that we don't let the coaches submit their individual travel 23 24 plans and negotiations -- and I want to stay at 25 this hotel, and I want to eat over at Soul

1 City, and I want to do this. Let's just bid 2 the whole athletic contract. Saved the 3 university almost \$200,000. But the 4 perception, her husband sits on the board. And 5 even though everybody knew and knew they went 6 back and documented there was nothing in the 7 record to even indicate that he was a partner in any way -- but it was his wife. And she was 8 9 doing a great job, saved us some money.

10 But, again, the outside pressure and the 11 questions and so forth and the perception was 12 really beating the institution down. And the 13 board had to come back and finally say, 14 Trustee, sir, you've got to make a decision. 15 We just -- you know, in that case the trustee 16 made a decision to leave the board. He was not 17 going to interfere with his wife's business.

18 So these things become very, very 19 challenging putting the institution before all 20 else. And we're not supposed to -- the thing 21 that I have to remind myself also as a trustee is we're not intended to be experts when you 22 23 get up with duty of care and so on. And I know 24 I struggle with how much should I know and what 25 kind of questions do I need to ask.

I I'm not an accountant. So when we sit and talk about the finances, what is my obligation as a trustee to make certain that I'm doing my part?

5 So these are very serious issues, serve a 6 public purpose as kind of -- basically, you had 7 three items here and then the folk at AGB said, 8 Well, you know, the colleges and universities 9 are supposed to serve a public purpose and 10 maybe trustees need to talk about a little bit 11 more to make that clear. And so that fourth 12 one has picked up a little bit of steam here.

Most of you have probably seen this document, Getting Governance Right: Ten Habits Highly Effective Boards. This is sort of a signature piece from AGB. And some of these are very, very clear. We can go back after lunch if there's any that you really want to tease out. They're pretty self-explanatory.

20 No. 6, I always find pretty interesting, 21 delegate appropriate decision-making authority 22 to committees and the whole issue of committees 23 and developing consent agendas as you-all have 24 done; consider strategic risk factors is one 25 that we don't necessarily pay enough attention

to.

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2 I was working with an institution that had not considered lawsuits. They -- when I 3 4 say they hadn't considered lawsuits, their 5 institution was committed to doing the right 6 thing but hadn't thought about the fact that if 7 you get a certain number of lawsuits on your 8 campus, now your insurance folks start to look 9 at that and ask questions, is something wrong 10 and so forth.

11 So from a risk standpoint, the notion 12 was, we want to do the right thing and we can 13 prevail if we have lawsuits and they weren't 14 thinking about the fact that if you keep 15 getting -- people keep suing you, this begins 16 to cause some issues and attention to your 17 insurance company. And they actually were 18 dropped by an insurance company. They said 19 y'all are getting sued too much and even if you 20 prevail three-quarters of the time, it's too 21 much.

22 So these are issues getting governance 23 right. And we can come back to that if you 24 want to after lunch. And the last thing I'll 25 share before we go to lunch is this was a

study. It's brand new, kind of. It was just
 distributed. Some of you may have received
 that.

4 And about every 10 years AGB looks at the 5 presidency, you know, can this job be managed? 6 You know, is it still possible for one person 7 to be the president? Has so much stuff occurred that it just can't be done anymore? 8 9 So about every 10 years AGB decides, let's sit 10 down and look at the presidency. And so this 11 is a very recent report. Like I said, it's hot 12 off the shelf. I just got my copy physically 13 as a trustee in the mail about two weeks ago. 14 And these are recommendations.

And the interesting thing here, the 21st century presidency is called to enterprise leadership -- enterprise leadership, the idea being that, you know, when I started in this business and somebody said they're both --Trustee Dortch and I both had big Afros back then when I started in this business.

The president could walk around campus talking about I'm the academic leader. I'm the academic leader. That's all he had to say. I'm the academic leader. Well, there's so much

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stuff going on now that you realize that, man, 1 2 we've got to hire presidents, identify 3 presidents who really look at the total picture 4 of the enterprise. It's not just about -- you 5 can't get away with just being recognized as 6 the academic leader. He's a scholar; she's a 7 scholar, but they talk about enterprise leadership is a critical piece. 8

9 And so some of the recommendations that 10 they make have been very interesting. I was on 11 a phone call talking about some of these 12 recommendations, reexamining if necessary, 13 changed both the president's and the board's 14 fundamental assumptions about their working 15 relationship.

16 What we're saying here is that, folk, we can't do this alone. You know, there has got 17 18 to be a partnership, a relationship that we're 19 in this thing together. And we need each other 20 to survive. So I can't walk around the 21 president with my chest stuck out saying, you 22 know, I don't need y'all. And the board 23 shouldn't feel that way either. So they're 24 saying that that needs to be reexamined. What 25 kind of relationship should we have going

1 forward?

2 Focus on the true competitive position of 3 the institution. Now, that's an interesting one because, you know, sometimes trustees --4 5 we've been hesitant to talk about the business 6 model, you know. I've gotten into some big 7 battles of faculty members who got mad because I even talked about the business model because 8 9 the folks are saying, well, you know, That's 10 not how we operate.

11 I have trustees at Dillard that every 12 meeting one of the two of them always say, If I 13 operated my Burger King franchise like that, 14 I'd be out of business. If I operated my 15 insurance company like this, I'd be out of 16 business. The higher ed is a business and 17 we're in a competitive situation and we need to 18 look at it, et cetera. So, again, focus on 19 true competitive positions and we can, again, 20 talk about it.

I like 4, restructure the board's processes to enable the concentration on top strategic priorities. Sometimes as trustees, you know, we don't really get to -- and some of you said this in the board assessment -- are we

1 really getting to the top priority, the things 2 we really must deal with? Because I can tell 3 you as a president, I can come to the board 4 meeting and I can bring you more stuff than you 5 can imagine. I can tie you up for three or 6 four days with stuff, but it may not be the 7 right stuff, you know. But I can bring the 8 students in there and the faculty members and 9 we can have a time.

But as a trustee, if I fly all the way out to San Diego the third week of September and I get out there, I mean, I want to go out there for business. I'm not going -- if I want to vacation, I can go a different time. But the third week of September, I'm going out there for business and will we be focusing.

17 Our board at Alliant University got to 18 the point now where we were so frustrated about 19 all these reports, spending so much time on 20 reports that on Monday night the vice 21 presidents do all of their reporting over 22 dinner. We'll sit at a dinner -- Chart House. 23 Isn't that somewhere around here? 24 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yeah, across the

25 street.

DR. LYONS: Sit at the Chart House and we eat and the VPs talk to us. And we -- because the next day -- we come in Tuesday and we take care of business. No reports from vice presidents and all. We get into some of the serious stuff.

7 Schedule upstream discussions of major 8 opportunities and challenges and strategic 9 action well before the actions arise, I mean, 10 because we got to get out of the reaction mode. 11 And the only way you do that is try to spend 12 some time looking at stuff down the road. I'm 13 going to give you a classic example, and then 14 we'll go to lunch.

15 Infuse the search process with candor. 16 One of the things people are saying is there's 17 so much turnover amongst presidents is because 18 the process is somewhat flawed. And by the 19 time you get to the end of that process, I'm a 20 candidate. I'm so glad I'm a finalist that may 21 get this presidency that I just shut up. And I 22 said, you know, I ought to say something to 23 Trustee Lawrence, but I better keep my mouth 24 shut because I want this job.

This Board is saying we've paid X firm

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1 \$70,000 and we don't want to get there and mess 2 it up. I'd like to tell Lyons I don't like the 3 way he does such and such, but, you know, he 4 may decide to walk and I just paid 70 grand to 5 the search firm.

6 What do we really want? And y'all have a 7 session tomorrow. I quess you'll be talking 8 about the profile and so forth. Are we really 9 canid in that process? Do we really have the 10 chance to talk at each other? I believe now 11 that once you get down to the finalist, that 12 the chair of the board and the finalists ought 13 to go away and retreat for two days and pray 14 and meditate and talk. I mean, really get it 15 out because once you hire me and give me a 16 five-year contract and then you say, you know, 17 I didn't like the shoes he had on when he came 18 from the interview, those alligator boots. Ι didn't like it, but I didn't say anything. 19 Now 20 you hired me. Now you're going to tell me you 21 don't like -- my boots don't look presidential, you know. So this recommendation of infuse the 22 23 search process with candor. It is an 24 interesting one.

When we come back from lunch, you know,

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1 there's several reports that I want to take a 2 minute and kind of lump together because 3 there's a lot of negative stuff out there about 4 HBCUs right now, a lot of negatives. And we 5 don't want to come in after lunch and celebrate 6 negativity, but we ought to know what those 7 criticisms are, what's happening. And you have touched on some of those today. Belle touched 8 9 on some of them, but the issue becomes how do 10 we address -- how do we get ahead of the game?

11 I'm closing with this story -- this one 12 institution that I'm familiar with at one point 13 -- and you'll see the difficulty -- at one 14 point had the top nursing graduates you could 15 find, top. I mean, just outstanding. 16 Everybody acknowledged that, top nursing 17 program in the state -- black colleges, white 18 colleges, everybody recognized that, that this 19 black college is standing strong.

20 Unfortunately, no one stopped at that 21 point and said, you know, at some point we're 22 going to have integration or desegregation. 23 And these brilliant black women -- and at that 24 time there was all these brilliant black women 25 who are coming to our institution. We're

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turning away brilliance, majoring in nursing.

2 What's going to happen if they get some 3 other options? What is our program going to 4 look like because we've been riding this wave 5 and we know we're tough. You know, we know 6 So we didn't stop then to say, but what that. 7 happens if these desegs take -- all right. 8 1954 and beyond, suddenly these brilliant 9 sisters can go to nursing school anywhere they 10 want to. And now the dean and folk are looking 11 at the pool of applicants. And they watched as 12 the pool of applicants changed.

And then two years ago the newspaper wrote, state department is going to pull the approval of the nursing program if they have another year of poor performance on the examinations, on the state exams.

So suddenly the alumni are screaming, What are you talking about? We had the best nursing program in the world. What do you mean the state is getting ready to pull the license because of poor performance?

23 Well, I tell Miss Alumni Lady, you know, 24 I'm sorry to say this, but we're not getting 25 the same students that we used to get before

desegregation. And it's a new day. Well, why do we have to wait to be embarrassed, for the newspaper to say we're going to pull your license next year? Didn't somebody see this coming? This is what she asked me, literally asked me that question. Didn't someone see this coming?

8 So y'all got Martin Luther King marching 9 all through the streets and -- everybody. All 10 this stuff going on. Didn't somebody see this 11 coming that the sisters were going to have a 12 choice and wouldn't necessarily keep coming?

13 So now you're dealing with a student that 14 comes in and you better set up some tutoring 15 and hand-holding. And Belle talked about 16 proactivity because now the state said you've 17 got to have 70 percent pass rate and y'all are 18 down about 53, 54 percent. And they're going 19 to yank the program from one of the best 20 programs ever set up in the United States.

21 What are the things as trustees we need 22 to be looking in? That's what I say when I 23 watch the presidents come in with all these 24 reports and things and I'm looking at my watch. 25 It's time for me to call Uber and I've been

here two and a half days. Have I discussed
 anything relevant? Have I really spent my time
 looking at what are those critical issues?

Does the president sit down with the board and say, look, let's spend some time looking at the major issues facing this university going forward, going forward so that we can be in a better position.

9 So we'll talk about this. And I want to 10 talk about a few of those reports because there 11 have been several -- people are criticizing 12 these reports, even the television show Quad. 13 What's that show, Atlanta A&M and the impact 14 that's having. I mean, we've got the black 15 college presidents fighting each other over the 16 value of the Quad, I think it's called. So 17 we'll talk about all that, Mr. Chairman, when 18 we come back.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Great. Thank you, sir,
 for the opening.

21 Linda, where is --

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Breakfast is -breakfast. I'm sorry. Lunch is right next door.

25 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Okay. So 30 minutes,

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is that what we need to do to stay on schedule,
 30 minutes? So we'll come back at a quarter
 till.

(Recess.)

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5 Okay. I'm going to get DR. LYSON: 6 started and I will be requesting, Ms. Kimberly 7 Anne Moore and others, that y'all get involved 8 because there are some things that I'm going to 9 put out there. And I've watched you. I know 10 you're tired of just sitting watching the 11 presenters, so I'm going to pull you into this 12 conversation as I go forward.

13 There's been sort of a -- well, not sort 14 of a. There's been a tremendous increase of 15 negative publicity out there about HBCUs, and 16 it is hurting us. My purpose for this brief 17 segment is not to continue beating up on us. 18 That doesn't get us anywhere, but to really make it clear that the HBCU brand -- we're 19 20 taking a hit right now not only from folk on 21 Capitol Hill and then of the state houses and 22 foundations and so forth, but even folk who 23 claim to love us and care.

And we have to address some of these issues even if they're nuances and the issues

1 like you -- you had very good discussion about 2 graduation retention rates. I mean -- and 3 there are nuances that many people won't even 4 understand about it, but what is out there is 5 hurting us.

6 The president of Dillard came to Atlanta 7 to meet with Dillard alumni and prospective 8 students. He asked the two of us -- and we're 9 trustees in the area -- if we would attend the 10 reception. And he -- so we attended. He did 11 an excellent presentation. Things went very 12 well.

13 So after it was over, a parent who had 14 two children getting ready to go off to college 15 cornered me and said, Mr. Trustee, you're the 16 guy who was introduced as a trustee and I said, 17 Yes, ma'am, I am. She said, I went online and 18 looked at the college score card and I am not 19 impressed with the retention and graduation 20 rate of Dillard. What are you as a Board of 21 Trustees doing about this college score card?

Well, are you-all familiar with the college score card? It's posted on the website -- I guess the US Department of Ed puts it together and it has a lot of indicators of --

TRUSTEE WOODY: We got an e-mail.

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2 DR. EDINGTON: -- of so-called success. 3 So you've seen that. Well, here is a parent 4 approaching me as a trustee, you know. This is 5 a problem for me. I don't have to send my 6 child all the way to Louisiana to go to a 7 school that has this profile. You know, and 8 I'm sort of -- ma'am, I just came to support 9 the president. You know, I'm just here, you 10 know, for the evening, you know. But what are 11 you doing about this because she was looking at 12 the college score card and it talks about 13 graduation rate, retention rates, tuition. 14 It's a comparative thing; right? That's 15 hurting us.

We have people in Congress and other places who have been our friends, foundations that are whispering. They're not saying it openly, but they're -- what's going on with black colleges? You don't have the same leadership organization.

You remember Nuffield really was the
premier organization. Nuffield still exists
now and it's working hard to do some things,
but people remember the old Nuffield. And so

people are whispering who hadn't been doing
 that before -- foundations, corporations, et
 cetera.

4 So it ends up with articles like the one 5 that I believe was sent to you by Rick Legone 6 and Alvin, *Black Colleges Teetering on the* 7 *Brink Must Chart a New Path*. You know, I 8 understand that and I think it's important that 9 we as trustees of HBCUs have a wake-up call, 10 you know.

11 And in this article, you'll recall when 12 you looked at it, mentions several things in 13 addition to quoting Marvin Gay and what's going 14 on; right? Here are a few of the problems: 15 declining enrollment, underperforming 16 institutional and board leadership, sharp 17 reductions in state funding, obsolete business 18 model, uncertain federal funding, a dearth of 19 future leadership talent, inadequate financial 20 support from alumni, intercollegiate athletic scandals. 21 Okay.

In this article, If the HBCU Community
Can't Keep Johnny Taylor, Just Who Can We Keep?
This was an article you-all seen in HBCU
Digest. Again, whether you agree with

everything that is said here but he's trying to
 make the point that HBCUs have some real
 problems.

4 And I quoted -- I highlighted, "Working 5 with HBCUs is mentally and physically draining 6 because our schools miss so many opportunities 7 to fill in the gaps of missing resources with initiative and creativity. Ours is a sector 8 9 which can't figure out how to keep a president 10 for more than five years, can't figure out the 11 value of charter schools on campuses, can't get 12 out of its own way when it comes to engagements 13 with the White House, can't figure out how to 14 convince our children to attend our schools, 15 and can't deal with the glaring realities about 16 incompetence on our boards, entitlements among 17 our alumni, and intolerance on our campuses."

18 Then the same gentleman put out an article, About 50 HBCUs Will Survive the Next 19 20 It's time to start investing in that. Decade. 21 Now, who picks out the 50? I mean, who 22 determines -- this is the first time somebody 23 has come up with the idea, you know, maybe we 24 don't need 106; perhaps there's 75. I mean, 20 25 years ago, that kind of stuff. Who picks them?

The idea -- and I -- you know, whether 1 2 you agree with all this or not, the idea is --3 and in this article you received from Rick 4 Legone, it says, "Unless they find ways to 5 reinvent themselves, black colleges -- black 6 colleges risk becoming marginalized, placing 7 their sustainability and reputation in 8 jeopardy. Some could hang on for a long time 9 languishing and enduring a slow, agonizing decline." 10

11 So when you -- you know, you look at all 12 this stuff, they're identifying the same 13 issues. And so as a trustee, I have to ask 14 myself, then what do I do about it, you know, 15 what do I say about it?

16 What questions do I need to ask the 17 president? You know, are there special things 18 we must -- we have to be doing, Mr. President? 19 Is there a checklist that I go down? Help me 20 understand as a trustee, are we addressing 21 declining enrollment? What are the performance issues we have in terms of board leadership and 22 23 institutional leadership?

Is our business model obsolete and are wetrying to do anything about it? And I laugh

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1 about the business model because if you think 2 about it, you know, how do you admit the least well-prepared students, poorest students who 3 4 need additional resources and the support to 5 matriculate and succeed, but you can't charge 6 them the full course -- or the full cost. Т 7 mean, you look at that as a business model and 8 say, well, this really doesn't make sense, does 9 it? Does this business model make sense?

10 So what do we do as trustees? How can we 11 change that? The issue with all of this is 12 what is it that we have to do to change some of 13 these to address some of these, to respond to 14 them.

I don't like the whipping that HBCUs have been getting in the past couple of years and I can tell you that it's worse than I've ever seen it. And I took my first job at an HBCU in 19173 at Kentucky State. And I have not seen this kind of whipping.

21 TRUSTEE MILLS: So can you give me some 22 color on that?

23DR. LYONS: What does what mean?24TRUSTEE MILLS: I know what a whipping25is. But give me some examples of some of the

whippings that the institutions have been
 taking.

3 DR. LYONS: Well, the constant -- the 4 criticism that we're not about serious 5 business, that we're an anachronism, we're a 6 group of institutions whose time has come, we 7 don't know what we're doing, et cetera, et cetera. I mean, that type of constant, can't 8 9 keep leadership, constant turnover. I mean, 10 that -- I mean, you've heard isolated 11 criticisms at all institutions of higher 12 education for years, but I'd say over the past 13 three or four years, this is brutal. I was 14 trying to be sure that I had an education when 15 I said whipping.

16 TRUSTEE MILLS: I was trying to figure 17 out -- I was trying to tie that comment to the 18 comment you were making on the business model. 19 You know, I guess a question for us: Is that 20 our business model?

21 DR. LYONS: It's been the higher ed 22 business model for sure.

23TRUSTEE MILLS: To bring in the lowest --24DR. LYONS: And I'm not saying that you25deliver donuts and --

TRUSTEE MILLS: We did, by the way. We
 did have that as a strategy.

3 DR. LYONS: You know, that's been a 4 business model for a long time. The question 5 is, it's not working. If my discount rate is 6 60 -- Mr. President, I'm switching hats, 7 president, trustee, so you understand. But if 8 my discount rate is 60 percent, you know, I'm 9 not paying my faculty as much as I'd like --10 I'm not picking on you. I was just sitting 11 back there in the back.

12 TRUSTEE GRABLE: That's just fine.

13 DR. LYONS: Every time it rains, I've got 14 puddles everywhere on my campus and so forth 15 and buildings are leaking, et cetera, et 16 cetera; but because of this business model my 17 discount rate is 60 percent because the students don't have any money beyond the Pell 18 19 Grant. So I've got to take the limited 20 resources that I have and plow them back into 21 scholarships because the students can't pay 22 unless you force them in the direction of 23 loans.

24 So that has been the business model and 25 the question is, what can we do about it? As a

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1 trustee I'd want to know from the president of
2 Dillard and the president of Alliant, have you
3 looked at this as an issue and what are you
4 doing about it? Is there anything you can do
5 about it? You know, that's the question.

6 As a trustee I shouldn't go to the 7 financial aid office and try to tell them what the dis- -- and I'm not saying you do, try to 8 9 tell them what the discount rates should be 10 and, you know, et cetera, et cetera. But as a 11 trustee I want to know if these are the major 12 issues right now -- Mr. President, are we 13 addressing any of them? Has your administration looked at them? 14

PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Is that rhetorical? The answer is yes. You know, in fact I think this Board -- I mean, that's what the previous conversation was really about, that choice metric consists of a snippet of the conversation that this Board has had to have over the last four or five years.

So I mean the business model part of that, that's really a valid one because I understand it fully. But at the same token, there are opportunities to fix all of those

things if we stay focused on the strategies
 that we develop and give them some time to
 mature.

So the board, for example -- this Board back in 2012 decided to change that business model by, for example, mandating that we could admit more than 20 percent of our student population who were so-called "not college-ready" by a standard established by the state.

11 And in a conversation we had with the 12 board meeting with (inaudible) in June I was 13 asked, what do you think that number needs to 14 be? I think it needs to be 10 percent or less 15 because it changes -- it has to change that 16 business model. We can't be successful when 17 the business model that the system has doing 18 business and saying the way we've always done it, you know -- and that's just the reality. 19 20 We just can't be successful over here doing 21 things the way we've done it.

And we just don't have, you know, enough money to fill the gap. Now, we're going to do everything we can to raise a lot more but when you look at -- and this is part of what they

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1 talked about. It was just put into
2 quantitative sense what has happened in the
3 state funding for FAMU since I was provost in
4 2004 and 2012. At that time when I was
5 tracking it, it was somewhere around
6 \$60 million or less, the state appropriated
7 funds.

8 So the state has basically decided that, 9 you know, education won't be subsidized in the 10 same (inaudible) and you can go out and take a 11 chance on any student you want, but if you 12 can't win this game, you're just not going to 13 survive. So we have had to enforce -- to look 14 at a new approach at Florida A&M University.

DR. LYONS: So what I'm trying to say, Trustee Mills, is that we're taking a whooping. I'm not going to go crawl in the corner and just, you know, lick my wound, so to speak, you know, but what is it that we are doing, can do to address many of these issues? How do we -what are we doing about enrollment decline?

And then there are some schools that have had hundreds of student reductions in the schools that we used to identify as the largest HBCUs in the country. Now, when you look at

the numbers -- so to me, again, okay, you can say this is happening; and you can look at the country and see that this is happening what then is the strategy for Florida A&M to try to offset that? What are the kind of things you're doing that -- I mean -- go ahead.

7 TRUSTEE DORTCH: I think -- and there's 8 plenty that can be done. I mean, one of the 9 first things here is we've got to market what 10 we do now. I don't think enough people -- the 11 average Joe probably doesn't know about a law 12 school, doesn't know about the school of 13 pharmacy and all of those. So, one, we've got 14 to separate from the crowd -- not just the 15 crowd of HBCUs from like-sized colleges while 16 beginning to be proactive about telling the 17 story of FAMU because we allowed for too long 18 that one big incident to define this one great 19 university.

And while it was one tragedy -- and Belle said that she had to help shut down some of that is that we -- too many people -- alums and everybody sat on the sidelines licking their wound. We've got to be very proactive about Florida A&M University, have a comprehensive

massive PR communication and marketing
 campaign. That's one piece that ought to be
 here.

4 While we are happy with where and what 5 we're seeing from the alumni, we ought to 6 understand that is one of the greatest 7 resources of the institution because they are the products of Florida A&M University. And so 8 9 we need to look at what do we do to help work 10 and support and enhance what they've done so 11 far as opposed to some of the things I've 12 gotten -- and Dr. Robinson has addressed them 13 -- is that we have to be careful about what we 14 do because we have to stay in our lane. Well, 15 that's not what the president said and some 16 other folks got to understand we've got to 17 support and enhance that and that's what's 18 coming from our chair as well.

And so I think that's another piece. The alumni provides probably the greatest asset for recruiting and for resource enhancement and development. But just like most of our HBCUs, we only touch maybe 10, 15, 20 percent of their potential. That's another opportunity. Then creative and partnerships. We haven't done

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1 I mean -- and this Board -- I think that. 2 Belle hit on it -- we've said we have a 3 fiduciary responsibility not just to ask the 4 president to count the money that they've 5 raised. We've got to be an active part of 6 helping to generate those dollars. And the 7 president and I had the conversation. And I don't remember -- one meeting -- but we were as 8 9 a board asked collectively now, we need you to 10 make a pledge to --

11TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: You've done that every12Board meeting.

13 TRUSTEE DORTCH: I'll do that. I'll do 14 that, but the board has got to say we'll do it. 15 Now, the alumni association came and asked all 16 us (inaudible). That's just a drop in the 17 bucket.

18 And I agreed that I would match -- I think -- was it you that made the \$50,000 --19 20 somebody said they would give or put -- and I 21 said, yeah, I'll match it. No, I haven't had 22 any other conversation but my point was I'll 23 match it and I'll put it in but don't -- if all 24 you want is 50 -- I said, now, I'm worth seven 25 figures in terms of finding and getting money

but don't just look at me for me writing the
 check. I'll do that, but I want to be in the
 master plan.

4 DR. LYONS: Let me ask you to hold up on 5 this fundraising money piece because we're 6 going to spend some time -- we're going to 7 spend some time on that in a little bit, but 8 let me -- what -- have we addressed our 9 distinctive advantage and what is it that 10 separates Florida A&M from the pack that is a 11 distinctive advantage for us because as you go 12 out -- because everybody's trying to become 13 creative, everybody's doing it. I mean, you 14 have certainly enjoyed it because I got in a 15 car in Prince George's, Maryland, with the son 16 and a niece and drove from Bowie, Maryland, to 17 Tallahassee, Florida, to visit your business 18 school a number of years ago.

And the only reason my son and niece did not enroll -- I met the dean, we talked. They wanted to get back to Maryland on the weekends and felt that Greensboro, North Carolina, was closer than Tallahassee, Florida. I got in the --

25 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: They made a horrible

1 mistake.

2 DR. LYONS: They didn't come to Bowie 3 either, you know. But I got in the car and 4 drove to Tallahassee from Bowie because of what 5 my son and niece had heard about the business 6 school, best in the country.

7 So, Dad, Uncle Jim, can you -- and drove down here and spent an hour or so with your 8 9 dean, man. So you have enjoyed a very 10 distinctive advantage because when my son and 11 niece -- they were in the same class -- were 12 looking up information, doing their research, 13 they weren't just saying that Florida A&M had 14 one of the best business schools among black 15 colleges, they were saying Florida A&M had one 16 of the best business schools in the United 17 States -- in the United States. Now, that's what was out there. And that was a long drive 18 from Bowie to Tallahassee, long drive. But it 19 20 was because they were going to visit one of the 21 best business schools in the United States. 22 And they made a mistake because they wanted to 23 be home every weekend, and North Carolina was closer. I'm sorry. You've been trying to say 24 25 something, then I'll come to you.

1 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Be patient with me 2 even if I express things poorly. First of all, 3 in addition to the reasons you've talked about 4 for HBCUs, you better put into that 5 old-fashioned racism and the fact of low 6 expectations of some people in this country and 7 elsewhere. I would add that to that if we're 8 trying to be honest with one another.

9 The second thing is we're all responsible 10 for elevator speeches. You're in fact sort of 11 giving us an elevator speech now, but each of 12 us is responsible. My elevator speech for this 13 school would be that we have been through a 14 nightmare. And the nightmare includes not only 15 a hazing incident, success of presidencies, 16 enrollment probably raised for the wrong 17 reasons, folks getting back on track.

I think there is more reason to be optimistic about this place. And I would add to it that you had a board, in my reading of history, that thought it was sort of running the school as opposed to the president of the university.

24 So if you add all those factors in, I 25 think that there is more reason to be

1 optimistic about this place than there has been 2 for many years. And when you talk about the 3 sources we can bring bearing this, the decision 4 on a new president -- on a president, a 5 permanent president, I think, is really 6 critical to this institution.

7 Raising substantial money is really critical, and in my view, not just the alumni, 8 though I think that is an important factor. I 9 believe that there are all sorts of folks who 10 11 are the same color as I am that can be sold the 12 FAMU story and invest in this place. And I 13 apologize for sounding like a very 14 old-fashioned naive human being, but at age 75 15 I'm permitted to act the way I damn well want 16 to.

17 DR. LYONS: And I understand that. 18 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: And the reality is that this place is inching ever close to be 19 20 able to have a springboard for the future. We 21 don't get anywhere near a decent and fair share from the legislature of this state. It's 22 23 simple.

24 We clearly have enormous competition from 25 the University of Florida, UCF, FSU, USF, FIU,

FAU, and the list goes on up to 12. But we could be a university that was so student-centered in a way that no other university in this state is -- no other public university -- that folks could know, God, people are really going to care about me and that's our history and our reputation.

8 This place is poised to do extraordinary 9 things. I was the first to say 50,000 -- well, 10 I said 50,000 because -- and I said it to 11 George Cotton, I'll give you 50 and I ain't 12 rich. I'm not the seven-figure guy that you 13 are. And if I could have some of that, I would 14 be very grateful.

But I told George Cotton, you ain't getting a nickel of it until you can get everybody else on the board to give substantially. We're not giving enough. And being a life member of the foundation which I am as well didn't cost much, I promise you. We're poised to do spectacular things.

TRUSTEE WOODY: Dr. Lyons, let me put a different twist on this. I'm new to FAMU in that whole story and the whole story about what FAMU history is. But I know that what I've

heard throughout the years, it's a very rich
 history there.

And I think that that we've got to be more proactive. Just like what the other trustees have said, we have a diamond here. It's not even in the rough, and we've got to be more committed.

8 Let me give you an example. One of my 9 responsibilities at the police department is to 10 work with youth. And what I normally do is 11 when we start a session, I talk to them about 12 education. And this year I was talking to them 13 about my relationship with FAMU and helping out 14 FAMU.

To my surprise, very few of those young men and women knew anything or very little about FAMU. And my question to my fellow trustees is that when we're going out, are we really telling the story? Is the alumni telling the story?

Yes, I'm committed in giving X amount of dollars, but I know for a fact that if this country is going to be -- continue to be a great country, it's going to take institutions like FAMU and be able to tell that story.

And to be in the backyard of the University of Florida -- and give you an example, I know that there is folks with X amount of dollars who will give towards FAMU. I know that for a fact because I'm doing it right now.

7 In fact, a couple weeks ago with the assistance of the president and the staff, I 8 9 had one individual come up here who is going to 10 be talking about X amount of dollars down the 11 We have a diamond in the rough, and I'm road. 12 not so sure we're telling the story not only in 13 Gainesville, Florida; Tallahassee or in 14 Jacksonville; but in New York, California 15 because you've got smart kids out there.

16 And let me say this: We have young African American males. At one time they were 17 18 doing very poor. We have a program that we 19 call Ricker House. They started off doing very 20 poorly in school. And we've had them in the 21 program for a number of years and now 22 academically, they're doing a lot better. In 23 fact, this year we ended up with our MOU, 24 memorandum of understanding -- Santa Fe 25 Community College.

We have pretty close to 47 to 80 students that's now -- that's enrolled as a student of FAMU going through Santa Fe Community College to FAMU. And what I'm doing and other local alumni -- what we're doing is pushing out there that brand, how important FAMU is, and just as important as the University of Florida.

And once they see and hear and get on campus and see the campus -- and, in fact, I had a group come up to FAMU a couple weeks ago. They were just totally surprised because they thought FAMU was a small institution. Now all of a sudden the young men talk about going to FAMU.

So we have a diamond -- we have a diamond in the rough. We've got to push it.

DR. LYONS: Well, I raised this only because you have to have the kind of conversation that you're having as a board. You know, I don't intend to stay on this.

21 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I know you're going to 22 get going to other things, but this is an 23 interesting one coming off of Belle's 24 conversation. And like we were talking -- your 25 dovetail was nicely -- you dovetailed nicely on

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her conversation.

But I just wanted to share perspective kind of listening to Dave and Tom and Woody about, you know, one event that almost defined FAMU. And I say almost because it was one event -- bad event over a series of time, but I've had the fortune, though, of being on the Board probably, I think, the longest.

9 And I remember being in the hotel room 10 the morning that we got the news. I was on the 11 Board, unfortunately, when it happened with the 12 young man. And I go from that situation to 13 where we are today. And I'm on my fourth 14 university president since I've been on the 15 Board.

16 If you really think about it, one, that 17 shouldn't happen over a span of six years. 18 Two, it's amazing the amount of progress we've 19 still been able to make with all of those 20 iterations.

And, three, I feel like these -- this group of people has focused on solidifying the foundation. And I think once you do that and once you're confident in that, it then allows you to go out and approach those more strategic 1

ideas and projects and initiatives.

2 And I somewhat feel like Dave from the 3 standpoint of we are kind of right here above 4 the waterline, but there is so much further we 5 can go with the right leadership, with the 6 right focus, with the right -- and the Board 7 doesn't have to always agree, but bring those diverse points of view and then align on a 8 9 point of view coming out of the discussion.

10 I just feel like there's so much further 11 that we can go when you look at the success we've had over the last, call it, 10 years. 12 13 And I still go back to -- you know, really 14 think about some of the challenges we've had, 15 whether it be underfunding, change of leadership, challenges with leadership, 16 17 situations where we thought audits were done 18 that weren't done.

So out of all of that and we still are where we are today. And I think we are where we are because in the last 18 months we've really put a focus on looking at every detail, but I think once we get more confident in the fact that somebody else is looking at that, the person that's paid to look at it is looking at

it appropriately, it will allow us to go even
 further.

So I feel like we're in a good place, but we're still a long way at the beginning of a story. The next couple of chapters, I think, will look even better as we move forward as long as we continue to focus on the right things.

9 DR. LYONS: And the change of leadership 10 is in your control and you've got to --11 stability in leadership. I mean, on every --12 in every one of these articles, they talk about 13 that as a concern because you really cannot 14 grow and thrive changing presidents every 15 couple of years. You just can't do it. Ι 16 mean, that is not going to happen. That is not 17 going to happen. I mean, literally, now with 18 the other hat on, I mean, it takes two or three 19 years to find out where the keys are, you know.

If I'm the president, I mean, when I get there, I've got to spend two or three years trying to figure out, you know, what's happening. How is the culture? Who are the people who know the trustees and go around behind my back and talk to the trustees while

1 I'm not -- I had to find all that out as the 2 president.

3 And it takes me a year or so to find out, 4 you mean, this person I've been looking at 5 knows trustee so-and-so and they talk every 6 night. I mean, there is so much stuff that you 7 just cannot do it because by the time I've learned where the keys are, who has the 8 9 indirect power and influence, et cetera, et 10 cetera, and then I'm gone and you start over 11 again.

12 So that is truly something that you do 13 have to address. And I know you're addressing 14 it, you've got a search committee. And do your 15 This particular article talks about them best. 16 and the importance of the relationship between 17 the president and the Board. I mean, the days 18 -- this is a new day and you're dealing with a 19 very complicated issue. And presidents --20 these jobs eat us up as presidents. They eat 21 us up and -- I'm telling you. So support is 22 needed. Support is needed.

23 My first year at Bowie they carried me 24 over to Prince George's General Hospital, 25 carried me out of the office. I worked as vice

president at Delaware State until 11:00 p.m.
 June 30th, and 8:00 a.m. July 1st I was sitting
 behind the president's desk at Bowie State.

And in October they carried me over to Prince George's Hospital. And the doctor told my wife the first day, Your husband's okay. He said, Well, what kind of job does he have because we couldn't find anything. He didn't have a stroke. He didn't have a heart attack.

10 I'm going to leave him in the hospital 11 for a week. Go along with it, Ms. Lyons, and 12 let him rest and try to reflect. And I 13 understand when they were rushing me into the 14 hospital on the gurney -- is that what you call 15 it, gurney -- they were pushing me in the 16 hospital on the gurney, somebody leaned over 17 and said, "Is he dead?"

18 CHAIRMAN LAWRENCE: What was your answer? 19 TRUSTEE LAWSON: And it wasn't your 20 provost.

21 DR. LYONS: And it wasn't my provost or 22 my executive VP. But with all due respect to 23 the clergy in the room, I said, Hell, no, I 24 ain't dead. I mean, is he dead?

25 These jobs will eat a president up. And

so there's got to be that understanding. The
 president has to understand that these jobs
 will put you in the grave and the Board has to
 understand that they will put you in the grave.
 And that's just a fact. And I'm not
 exaggerating that. I'm telling the truth.

These jobs -- I've had enough of them.
And they will eat you up. So there's got to be
-- once the selection is made, then all the
work that comes afterwards, you know, to try to
make it happen.

12 But, you know, again, I point this out because of the strategies, the conversations. 13 14 There must be conversations about these issues. 15 I mean, you know, just throwing it out there --16 y'all's enrollment is declining. Your business 17 model is old. We couldn't operate my business -- all that kind of stuff. All right. But 18 what else? What follows that? So what are we 19 20 doing to raise funds? What are we doing to 21 increase the alumni contributions, you know?

22 What is Claflin doing, Trustee Dortch? A 23 school that nobody paid attention to that lived 24 in the shadow of South Carolina State for 25 decades, decades. So what has happened at

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Claflin that people suddenly -- when you start
 talking about a school that's doing it, that's
 on the move, oh, yeah, look at Claflin. Now,
 Tisdale been there for 25 years.

But, I mean -- but the point here is a 5 6 school that literally was in the shadows of 7 South Carolina State. Nobody talked about 8 Claflin. And now more often than not, when you 9 get in conversation, Claflin is doing such and Look at Claflin. Look at what's 10 such. 11 happening with their alumni contribution. Look 12 at what's happening with their retention rates. 13 Someone started lifting Claflin up as an 14 example. So, you know, things can be done.

15 Let me move ahead because I want to get 16 into the assessment piece. And you-all did a 17 good job with that. You did a good job with 18 The only -- I don't have any criticism that. of the assessment other than -- well, it's not 19 20 a criticism -- a statement, an observation. 21 The Board has to decide -- and I said this to 22 the chairman, I'm sure -- the Board has to 23 decide whether you want a deeper dive, and we 24 can go into that.

When you look at board assessments and

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1 you see the boards reporting assessment of 2 individual trustees, boards reporting 3 self-assessments. And you heard Belle say this 4 morning that everybody's going to have to do it 5 because there are schools, colleges, 6 universities that are not really into it. And 7 you wouldn't think that SACS has to do a standard, you know, to address that. But as I 8 9 said, y'all are tough. SACS is indeed the 10 toughest. 11 TRUSTEE MILLS: How do you read this? 12 What is the public --13 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Go back to the two 14 slides because I don't understand. 15 DR. LYONS: Boards reporting assessment 16 of individual trustees. TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: How is that done? 17 18 DR. LYONS: 12 percent of public 19 universities reported that they assessed 20 individual trustees at the end of their term, 21 their period of service; 41 percent of that 22 number, annually; and then other methods. And 23 it's done by instruments, for the most part. 24 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Who, Doctor? 25 DR. LYONS: The Board itself.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: So I do Matt and each 1 2 of us does everybody else or what? 3 DR. LYONS: It's done in different ways. 4 For example, those that -- many of those who do 5 it at the end of the term of service, the 6 governance committee chair often will give you 7 an instrument that assesses your performance, 8 not only annually but sometimes the total 9 period of time that you've been serving on the 10 It comes out of the governance Board. 11 committee, for the most part. 12 And there are boards -- 41 of that 13 12 percent actually assessed individual trustees annually. And it is usually an 14 15 instrument. And then boards reporting 16 self-assessment, this bottom figure is for the 17 full board. The top figure was individual 18 trustees. How am I doing personally as a 19 member of my executive committee and my faculty 20 committee? How am I doing personally as a 21 trustee?

And then, like I said, the second one is the self-assessment of the full board. And f4 percent of public institutions reported doing that. And you can see when they do it.

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And that's usually an instrument either
 developed by your campus people; some of you,
 AGB; some have sort of gone online and found
 out what's out there.

5 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: In the No. 2, this is 6 an instrument -- I've done this on boards 7 before -- this is an instrument in which I 8 assess myself, No. 2?

9 DR. LYONS: Well, it depends on the 10 questions. This is designed to assess the full 11 board. So the questions are more like the one 12 you had. How do you feel the board is 13 functioning? Do you think it's effective and 14 efficient?

15 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I think the question 16 we'll have to answer at the end of this is do 17 we think this is deep enough or do we want to 18 go further with some additional diagnostics, 19 you know, once we see the output.

20 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Do self-assessments make 21 the Board member think about what they've done 22 personally, because having an individual 23 passing judgment on each other is not always 24 healthy, but if you get a self-assessment tool 25 and ask the right person that makes you think

about have I contributed? Have I come to
 meetings? Those really do work.

3 DR. LYONS: And the deeper dive -- and 4 I'll give an example of the school that I've 5 worked with -- in the deeper dive you really go 6 with your individual stuff, you know. I do 7 attend the board meetings, I attend the committee meetings. I have done this on the 8 9 governance committee. I have initiated that. 10 So you really get into it much further. And 11 I'll share some of those types of questions 12 with you.

But in terms of what you've done -- I 13 mean this is a good start, absolutely. It's a 14 15 good start. It was a challenge as I looked 16 through it, of course, because it's sort of the 17 self-reported general statement. So when you 18 say, today, please rate your overall 19 satisfaction with the performance of the Board 20 -- and I didn't do slides of that because I 21 know you-all have that here -- 39 percent said 22 extremely satisfied and 46 percent said 23 somewhat satisfied. Now, that's your 24 statement. It doesn't try to go into it any 25 deeper, but it's sort of a satisfaction

statement. How do you generally feel about the
 performance of the Board?

3 So you've got that 85 percent of the 4 Board is generally satisfied with your 5 That's good. Now, I couldn't -performance. 6 I wanted to compare it with some other 7 institutions, but what I found out was that most of the institutions that I have worked 8 9 with have a different kind of instrument, a 10 different kind of scale so it's not a yes/no. 11 So I can't say that, oh, 85 percent is in the 12 top (inaudible) schools because they get into 13 the ones and fives, with one being this and 14 five being that. But 85 percent of the Board 15 feels generally satisfied that you're on the 16 right track. That's good. I'm going to talk 17 about some of the responses because I think 18 that they're some interesting responses.

Based on your observation was the second question. Do you feel that the Board is operating effectively and efficiently? 79 --76, 77 percent of you said that you feel that it's operating effectively and efficiently.

Now, I don't believe in this questionthat you defined "effective" and "efficient."

And so it's kind of left to the respondents to say yes or no and you each had your own kind of definition there. But, again, 79 percent felt that you were operating effectively and efficiently which is good without any doubt. Now --

7 TRUSTEE MILLS: So one of the things just 8 there on the Board -- actually, one thing 9 first, we don't have a copy of what he has in 10 here right, Linda?

MS. ZACKERY: On the Board?
DR. LYONS: I thought -CHAIRMAN LAWSON: We don't have a copy.
TRUSTEE MILLS: It's called the Board
Performance Survey. It's under a different tab
called the BOT Performance Survey.

17ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: That's it. You18have it. It's behind -- it's the green tab19behind the Board Development.

20 TRUSTEE MILLS: The second thing I'll 21 just point out, you know, to our colleagues 22 here is that on this question of do we think 23 this Board is effective, you know, Linda did 24 actually send out, obviously, these effective 25 boards -- 10 Habits of Highly Effective Boards.

I'm not sure if people had those in mind when
they were sort of ranging and scoring
themselves. But just as we kind of go through
this discussion, you know, I would encourage us
to kind of look at that as if that's a common
definition of what effective actually is.

7 TRUSTEE WOODY: This is the results?
8 TRUSTEE MILLS: So this is the results
9 document --

10DR. LYONS: And I guess your point is did11you kind of have this in mind as you talked12about --

13 TRUSTEE MILLS: Correct.

DR. LYONS: And I don't know. Again, you know, it appears as though you had your own definition of the effectiveness and efficiency. And I'm not criticizing that. But that is -but the results were very positive, again, in terms of how the Board sees itself operating.

20 TRUSTEE GRABLE: And I wanted to add just 21 one thought. I remember this question, and as 22 a researcher who writes survey questions this 23 would be a double-barreled question because in 24 the meaning of the definition of "effective" 25 and "efficient," there is some distinction. So

1 it's hard to determine -- if we say it's
2 effective -- effective, we would define that
3 differently than we would efficient.

4 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Actually, I would 5 agree with that as well.

6 DR. LYONS: So when you completed this, 7 you thought about that. And, you know, it's 8 important for you to make those notations so as 9 you talk about future surveys that you can 10 raise that particular issue, you know, that 11 maybe this shouldn't be one question. It 12 should be --

13 TRUSTEE GRABLE: Right. So we don't know
14 what the answers are referring to, effectively
15 or efficiently. It would be confusing.

16DR. LYONS: Now, that's a good17observation.

18 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: On 2-A?

19 TRUSTEE GRABLE: 2-A.

20 DR. LYONS: Question 2.

21 TRUSTEE GRABLE: 2-A, yes.

22 DR. LYONS: Did everyone hear what she 23 was saying? Question 2 -- the question was, 24 "Do you feel that the Board of Trustees is 25 operating effectively and efficiently?" And

1 the point she was making as a researcher
2 herself that, you know, you could separate
3 these questions out because the definition may
4 very well be different.

5 So you could have the question about do 6 you think we're operating effectively and do 7 you think we're operating efficiently as 8 different questions. And I think that's a good 9 observation. And you should make a note of 10 that because I would assume that your 11 assessment -- people will go back and try to 12 refine this -- this instrument. That's an 13 excellent observation.

And that difference is why you see some interesting responses because people view it quite differently in some ways. So you have this in front of you. If you look at 2-A, you indicated that based on your observations, the Board is operating effectively and efficiently.

So you can see from -- and what he did was to pull the statements directly from your responses, the way they were written. And it says that on the bottom of that page, you know, the notation. Now -- so you see responses like, "Logistically, the meetings are organized

and structured well." I mean, so --1 2 TRUSTEE MILLS: That's efficient. 3 TRUSTEE GRABLE: Efficient, yes. 4 DR. LYONS: Huh? 5 TRUSTEE MILLS: That's an efficient. 6 TRUSTEE GRABLE: That's efficient. 7 DR. LYONS: You see, so that's efficient. 8 So you see the chairman runs the professional 9 meeting, Mr. Chairman. He's conscientious of 10 trustee --11 Yeah, I wrote that one. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: 12 DR. LYONS: I didn't want to identify it. 13 But he's conscious of trustee's and staff's 14 time schedule. We have aligned -- we have 15 aligned on the elements of strategic plan. 16 This should guide lots of future actions. 17 Here is one down here that I thought was 18 very interesting. "The Board has organized 19 itself into committees based on individual 20 strengths and interests. We do not hone 21 excessive leaders." Now, you know, again, is 22 that effective? Is that efficient? But these 23 are responses of good operating rhythm and 24 Board members are engaged. 25 So, you know, that's a good observation.

I don't want to keep repeating it because my purpose wasn't to criticize the instrument, but to point out a general feeling of satisfaction. Now, I will say this: That is not always what you get from surveys even like this. I can tell you that.

I've been involved in some instances
where the percentages was reversed. So when I
say to you this is a good response, I mean that
because that is not always the case. But,
again, 2-A allowed people to express the
amount.

13 I was very pleased to see 2-B. Okay. Ι 14 know you have to be careful because of the 15 numbers involved, but 2-B says, "For those of 16 you who do not feel that you operate 17 effectively and efficiently, please state why," 18 which was a good question because it does give 19 the opportunity to -- for people to express 20 themselves.

21 So even though the vast majority of the 22 Board feels good about that and in terms of 23 you're operating effectively and efficiently, 24 the first respondent says -- has a concern that 25 you've not really truly rolled up your sleeves

and gotten your hands dirty with all the matters and issues that clearly exist and cannot be ignored. I mean, that's -- you know, that's a strong statement.

5 So I'm saying, okay. Well, the majority 6 of you may feel that you're operating 7 efficiently and effectively, but are you doing 8 the right stuff? You know, I mean, one would 9 say -- here is at least one person says no 10 because you're not doing the right stuff.

11 "Far too much focus on committee 12 reporting out versus discussions on key 13 issues." Again, we know that, you know, one of 14 the standard practices at Board meetings is to 15 have the presidents, folk come in and spend a 16 lot of time reporting and here is someone who's 17 identifying that and saying those may not be 18 the key issues that we should discuss.

And I gave the example of our Board has just decided to change the format and -- so that we can spend the day focusing on the key issues in the evening before we do all the reporting.

24 We spend too much time listening to 25 summaries by staff and not enough on full Board

deliberations which is a part of the same
 issue, Mr. President. You know, that's - that's you and me, you know, in the sense that,
 you know, there's so much that we want to bring
 to the Board and share with the Board.

6 There's so much going on that it's very 7 easy for us as president to come in with reports and items. By the time I give you the 8 9 enrollment report and talk about what's 10 happening with enrollment and what the 11 faculty's doing in terms of faculty activity 12 and the curriculum and what the new student 13 profile looks like and why we're not getting 14 more students out of the United Methodist 15 Church and every time it rains in New Orleans 16 we have flooding on the campus so we've got 17 some infrastructure problems that they still 18 have not -- we still owe a lot of money on the 19 Katrina loan that we got after Hurricane 20 Katrina. And they haven't forgiven that yet.

And here is our -- you know, by the time the president goes through all that, you can feel as a trustee that you've just sat there for two days and listened to reports.

And so the challenge for the Board is,

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you know, how do you address that? How do you make certain that within whatever period of time you meet as a Board that you spend some time -- carve out time dealing with those issues that you feel are really critical issues. Some boards do it in a retreat, others have learned to do other -- use other methods.

I would just offer, 8 TRUSTEE MILLS: 9 Mr. Chairman, that on a couple of forethought 10 company boards I'm on, we've kind of limited 11 presentations to basically two minutes where 12 they just give the highlights because it's all 13 in the pre-read material and the expectation of 14 all the Board members -- and so the rest of 15 your time is Q&A and discussion kind of 16 scenario.

17 So, you know, to this point, I would just 18 keep encouraging us to limit these -- these 19 dissertations. And I know we're in a 20 university environment, you know, lecturers.

21 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: And I don't want to 22 lose that point because one of the things that 23 I asked Dr. Lyons for after we got done with 24 all this -- because just like anything -- this 25 is a fairly extensive document, but what I

1 wanted us to try to do is -- and you're the new 2 chair of governors so hopefully you agree --3 let's agree on three things.

4 TRUSTEE MILLS: I'm the new chair 5 because, remember, you guys swindled me into 6 that vice-chair thing.

7 What I wanted to try to CHAIRMAN LAWSON: do after we go through this -- this is kind of 8 9 our -- you know, our first kind of step in the 10 water with our new Board as far as how we're 11 operating. But I wanted to just agree on three 12 things that we want to focus on doing better so 13 hold onto that thought is what I'm saying 14 because I want us to come back and align on 15 three things that we want to try to do better as a Board to make us more efficient and more 16 17 effective as we go through this. Because, I 18 mean, we can come up with five or ten but I 19 figure if we narrowed down on three, we could 20 see -- you know we could -- this would -- at 21 least my vision of this -- and, Harold, you 22 know, keep me honest here -- would be after we 23 go through this, I want to save a little time 24 for discussion to say, as a collective Board, 25 what are three things that we believe we could

do better to be more efficient? And then we can decide who's the owner -- if it's how we structure committee meetings, if it's how we do reports. It's based on what those three things are.

6 We'll give them an owner so that coming 7 out of this -- my whole thing when doing these 8 diagnostics, so what do you do next? What's 9 the action step? So I wanted to have an action 10 step coming out of this discussion if everyone 11 agrees.

DR. LYONS: Trustee Mills told me to hurry up and stop messing around, so I will do that.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: You can continue.

DR. LYONS: You have another question where you were asked to identify your top three strengths.

19 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Which one?

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20 DR. LYONS: The top three strengths. 21 That's on page 4. In your opinion, what are 22 the top three strengths? And you asked people 23 to list them in rank order. And you-all did 24 that. Okay.

25 And then on page 6 you were asked what

are the top three opportunities? And you did
 that the same way. In a narrative form, you
 laid out the top three opportunities.

So I want to show you what you -- what I came up with, reading your narrative. The top three strengths -- and again I pulled these from the narrative, the frequency in each category, et cetera.

9 The top three strengths, caring and 10 diverse board. We didn't define diverse and so 11 -- and as I read through these, there were 12 times when you meant different things.

13TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Apparently, you're14damn lucky to have me.

DR. LYONS: We can check off one of the boxes. We didn't define the second at the top, knowledge-based; and the third, engaged and willing to work. So those were the three strengths that based on the narratives and reading through it, pulling the frequency, I ended up with these three strengths.

And then three -- top three opportunities, governance and leadership. And that in some ways if you read through this was all over the place in terms of how we operate,

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whether we hold the administration accountable,
 whether we're measuring up to the Board of
 Governors' metrics. I mean, that went
 everywhere, governance and leadership.

5 Strategic focus and opportunity. Again, 6 that ties into the many comments about, you 7 know, how we spend our time and what other 8 things we're working on and talking about and 9 how are they the things that are going to help 10 secure our future or propel us into the future.

And then the third, fundraising. And that was in two categories. One was you want to see a plan coming from the university for a plan for fundraising development. And I know you have the session following this one.

And then the other one was Board members themselves stepping up to the plate in terms of making contributions. So, again, I went through the narrative and looked at the frequency of that and tried to pull them together.

22 So the first thing I think you need to 23 look at is, are you comfortable as a Board? I 24 mean, this is what you wrote. I mean, this is 25 what you wrote. And are you comfortable with

those three? If you say you're not, I can say,
Well, you wrote it. But the point is, I mean,
how comfortable really do you feel that these
three strengths and these three opportunities
kind of --

6 TRUSTEE CARTER: I think it encapsulates 7 to our general perspective. I mean, I've only 8 been on since December of 2015 but I think that 9 we have a tremendous chemistry in terms of how 10 well we work together. First of all, we 11 respect each other.

12 Secondly, we're all engaged. I think 13 it's very important for the university to have 14 a Board that's actually engaged and we're 15 passionate about specific areas of interest. 16 But more importantly than that, we unify about 17 what we want to have in the best interest of 18 the university. A lot of that diverse Board is 19 -- it's not just racial diversity, but there's 20 also philosophical.

21 DR. LYONS: Even before I came in and saw 22 one -- Trustee Lawrence, I felt that you were 23 talking about diversity, diversity in many 24 different ways. I mean, you could pull that 25 out of the language that you wrote.

1 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I still think, you 2 know, one of the top opportunities for us just 3 because of the state that we operate in, the 4 Board of Governor's model that we have and the 5 political process that we have is that we have 6 to become more active in that circle, circle of 7 the whole political, I quess, sphere within the 8 state, whether it be the Board of Governors 9 level, legislative budgeting processes, et 10 cetera.

If we ever stand a chance of really getting the core level of funding that we believe we deserve as well as having influence on how even the performance metrics are established and monitored and measured, then it's tough from the outside looking in to really impact change.

So we have to figure out how to getcloser to that inner circle.

20 DR. LYONS: And that was -- that was 21 stated, getting more involved in the political 22 process. But again, I pulled these based on 23 the frequency, but that would definitely --24 getting more involved in the political process. 25 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I agree with you, but

if I could add a fourth one, that would be one
 of them.

3 DR. LYONS: As a state institution you
4 have to --

5 TRUSTEE WOODY: Wouldn't that be a 6 strength, though?

7 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: An opportunity. 8 DR. LYONS: An opportunity to do that, 9 yes. But that would be -- but I guess the 10 question -- because what you -- what the 11 chairman talked about with me on the phone was, 12 okay, after we come up with these things, what 13 happens?

14 Now, I'll tell you quickly what should 15 not happen. You shouldn't just turn to 16 President Robinson and say, okay. Here is your 17 assignment for the next 12 months, you know, 18 and make this happen. I mean, it can't be 19 about that.

20 TRUSTEE MILLS: What hat are you wearing 21 right now?

22 DR. LYONS: I got them both on the side, 23 turned to the side because that's not what you 24 want to do, I mean, just to say, okay. This is 25 your problem. You take it. I mean,

fundraising -- I mean, obviously, the president and administration -- if the Board says these are our top three opportunities going forward, then obviously he knows that there's work to be done.

6 But are there things that -- are there 7 Board committees that would be involved? Ι mean, you set up a strategy to deal with it. 8 Ι 9 just wanted to be sure because I've seen it 10 happen where after a Board retreat, you know, 11 they didn't have the court stenographer, but 12 they said, you know, Here, give this to the 13 president. And everybody left the retreat. 14 The trustees dusted their hands and it was all 15 on the president to follow up and make happen.

16 So if you buy into these or, you know, 17 what is the mechanism? You know, do you have 18 -- for example, you've just completed a strategic planning process. I've seen some 19 20 institutions after going through an exercise 21 like this incorporate certain things into the 22 strategic planning as they were updating, but 23 you've just recently updated it.

I've seen other institutions set up aspecial task force but you-all have enough task

1 forces and committee. I think I saw somebody's 2 comment say you've got more than enough ad hoc 3 committees and so forth, so that may not be the 4 way.

5 There may be a special -- obviously the 6 Institutional Advancement Office needs to 7 clearly understand what are the board's 8 feelings on this.

9 One of the comments specifically said we 10 are waiting for a plan from the Advancement 11 Office or we'd like to see a plan, you know. I 12 didn't write that. That was clear, we wanted 13 to see a plan from the Advancement Office. And 14 other comments were that we personally are not 15 contributing.

16 Now, when you get into personal 17 contributions, that's a sticky one. And some colleges and universities kind of use the 18 19 give-or-get language in order not to turn 20 trustees off, you know, because every one 21 cannot give at the same level. Some people 22 just don't have it, you know. And you don't 23 want to be humiliated and so forth. So a lot 24 of schools go into the give or get. You know, 25 can you connect me with somebody? Can you do

1

certain things?

2 And I know of one school that actually 3 has a document and to show who gets the credit 4 for the introduction. I mean, they formalized 5 it such that somebody was saying that you've 6 made -- you opened the doors and made some 7 comments, but that comes in on a piece of paper. Trustee Woody went to the office first. 8 9 And I'm serious. And it actually comes in on 10 the form and Trustee Woody turned this over to 11 the vice president for advancement. So when 12 the vice president for advancement goes in and 13 makes the contact, the record is clear that 14 Trustee Woody got -- you know.

15 So strategic focus, it sounds like you're 16 working on that, you know. And really, the --17 I'm on the executive committee of our Board at 18 Alliant and the president and I talk about --19 probably about every two weeks now with the 20 knowledge of the chair of the Board. The chair 21 of the Board is not in higher education and 22 there are certain things he kind of says, Well, 23 Jim, why don't you help us out?

And what I have talked to the Chairman of
the Board about -- I mean to the president

about is how do we carve some time out just to deal with those strategic issues that we've got to deal with because -- I mean, when we go to Board meetings it's so busy. Even when we have a retreat, now everybody wants to come to the retreat and do a lot of things. So in other words, you've got to identify the strategies.

8 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: You mentioned executive 9 committee, and we haven't talked about that in 10 a while. I've been hesitant to establish an 11 executive committee for the simple reason when 12 I first came on the Board, I felt there were 13 the haves and have nots as far as information 14 goes. And I feel like having committee chairs 15 but then having everyone having the ability to listen in on that committee and then a full 16 17 report out, it keeps everybody in the loop.

18 I just felt like there was a time -- not 19 now, but there was a time when I first hit the 20 Board I really felt like, you know, I was 21 looking up for information. And there was 22 really a have and have nots. But -- you know, 23 I'd love to throw that out to the Board because 24 I feel like we've operated well without an 25 executive committee. And at this point, I

1 didn't really have an interest in establishing 2 an executive committee unless there was a 3 feeling that we needed that.

4 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: With Sunshine 5 (phonetic) even if you have an executive 6 committee -- it's not really --

7 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: I would like -because I think -- I talked to Trustee Perry 8 9 about some developments in one of our sister 10 institutions who is not far from us who have an 11 executive committee process. And this didn't 12 happen to this Board anyway, but you might just 13 want to hear about, something to consider when 14 you start going down that road. Belvin Perry, 15 if you would.

16 TRUSTEE PERRY: I'll share what I can 17 share without divulging any company secrets. 18 But executive committees sound nice in theory, 19 but they can lead you down the path where Board 20 members are uninformed and decisions are made 21 that comes back to haunt the Board and you 22 start having people point fingers at each 23 other.

24 Our Board is small enough where -- and 25 the way that we operate, where we all may be on

different committees but we are able to sit in,
 participate but not vote. You have the
 opportunity to get the information that you
 need so you can formulate the proper policy.

5 So I would be very careful about 6 investing too much power in an executive 7 committee. I think we do well in sharing 8 information the way we do it now. And it has 9 led to a horrible result at another 10 institution.

11 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: A couple of things: I 12 well remember the first Board I went on in 13 Miami with an executive committee early on, 28 14 years ago, and it took me several years to know 15 there was a disaster.

Mr. Chairman, I think you've done a
wonderful job in the area of inclusiveness.
And I think we all feel we're in this together.
I don't think you need an executive committee
at this point in time.

21 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I appreciate the 22 confirmation. I'm just -- I'm not a fan of the 23 concept for our Board. And I -- you know, from 24 your standpoint --

25 DR. LYONS: And I wasn't recommending it.

I was just saying I am on the executive committee of one of my boards. But -- and you're right, it does -- there is a challenge in terms of keeping people informed. I mean, our executive committee I've got to call today, for example, at 5:00 p.m., 2:00 West Coast time. And we spend an hour twice a month.

8 But there really is a challenge. How do 9 you keep the rest of the campus involved and 10 how do you make certain that stuff loops back 11 around so that the full Board is in fact --12 like today, we're going to discuss selling the 13 campus, you know, and to move -- it's an old 14 campus in San Diego. And as I was telling 15 Justin this morning -- I think I was talking to 16 you about that, you know, it's an old campus 17 and the infrastructure is so bad that there's 18 no way that we'll ever come up with enough 19 money to fix it.

20 So we're talking about selling the campus 21 and moving into a nice office complex. And I 22 was telling Justin, the undergraduate students 23 don't like that because they like the campus 24 idea. The master's and doctorate students say, 25 Hey, look, we don't care. We're moving to an

1 office complex, a high rise, you know. So it's 2 a different issue.

3 But the point is how does this stuff loop 4 back from the president and the executive 5 committee. There are five of us on the 6 executive committee. And thus far, the 7 president's been reporting out very well but 8 clearly it has the potential. If you don't 9 keep good minutes, you know -- who made this 10 decision and that. So if what you're doing now 11 works, then you stay with it, you know. I 12 certainly wouldn't suggest changing it.

13 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Does bylaws call for an 14 executive committee?

15 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: No. I think it's 16 optional.

17 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Because there may come 18 -- I trust the leadership and I trust our 19 chairman now. And I think we've built trust. 20 There may come a time there needs to be a 21 meeting and if it's just the Board, you can't 22 get a quorum of the Board. There may be an 23 emergency meeting with the chancellor or with 24 the Board of Governors or with the governor. 25

And the executive committee serves in

1 that purpose. It is not given the authority to 2 make decisions that the full Board has that has 3 to report back unless there's a resolution that 4 gives them the authority to make a final 5 decision. And they have to keep minutes that 6 come back to the Board and use it for 7 ratification but I think -- I'm not opposing the executive committees. I think you always 8 9 have an emergency gathering if you can because 10 I know how difficult it is for us to get a 11 quorum for our committee sometimes because 12 everybody's busy.

DR. LYONS: Well, one of the things -one of the things that I think has made in some instances the executive committee unnecessary is the fact that people are beginning to use the telephone so much and now having telephone meetings quite frequently.

In fact, in one situation that I'm aware of there is a concern that they're having too many telephone meetings and not enough face to face. The institution did that to try to cut back on expenses and they said there's no sense in us meeting four times a year face to face, flying folk around the country. This

institution's in the north central part of the
 country.

3 So they decided to go more into -- to add 4 a couple of telephone meetings and now folks 5 are saying, well, that helps because you can 6 get people together. What is the thing you 7 call doodle or something that you just send it out there? And you can get meeting -- pull 8 9 meetings together quickly with everybody, but 10 the face to face thing is important. So you 11 have to do what's in the best interest of your 12 institution.

13TRUSTEE DORTCH: I can rule that out.14You can't do that in Georgia now. They rule15out phone Board meetings --

16 DR. LYONS: Is that right?

17 TRUSTEE DORTCH: -- and you can only miss 18 one Board meeting. You can only participate in 19 one Board meeting by phone out of a year, but 20 they ruled out Board meetings by phone.

21 DR. LYONS: Is that right?

22 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: It's a very different23 meeting when you do it by phone.

24 DR. LYONS: It is. And so you have to25 balance whether or not the money you saved from

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1 having everybody come is worth it. So you've 2 got to figure that out.

3 Let me just run through this quickly and 4 then get back to the three. Another thing I 5 did was picked out some of -- general 6 suggestions for improving performance. And you 7 see the list there. And I thought that some of 8 these were quite interesting. "Hold management 9 more accountable for performance. Make certain 10 that its data are accurate and reliable." So 11 obviously somebody feels that the Board doesn't 12 get the most accurate data. I mean, that's --13 obviously, that goes without saying.

14 "Unblur the lines of shared governance." 15 We haven't spent a lot of time talking about 16 shared governance, but clearly, as Belle 17 pointed out, there are certain roles for all of 18 the stakeholders. And again, someone feels 19 that we've got to make those lines a lot 20 clearer, and that is a challenge. I mean, how 21 far do you go? You know, the faculty makes 22 decisions on academics -- makes recommendations 23 on academic matters. And things work best when 24 you can honor those recommendations, you know. 25

And I've always operated that if I can't

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1 comfortably -- and this is personal. This has 2 nothing to do with Justin. I've always 3 operated personally, if I cannot accept a 4 certain percentage of recommendations coming 5 from the faculty, then there's a breakdown 6 There's -- you know, we're not somewhere. 7 looking at the institution the same way. We're not focusing on the same -- because I'd like to 8 9 believe that, you know, in academic matters --10 where academic matters are concerned that the 11 faculty would certainly take the lead, they're 12 closest to it.

I had to laugh when somebody this morning talked about the turnover of administrators and the fact that faculty members stay on and buy in so personally. I don't remember who said that.

18TRUSTEE GRABLE: That's what Ms. Wheelan19said, and I agree.

20 DR. LYONS: When I went to Bowie State as 21 president and I hired a provost within six 22 months after I got there, the president of the 23 faculty Senate came to our office and said, I 24 hired both of you, and I will be here when you 25 leave; so help me, he did. And he was right.

And he was right. He stayed at the institution
 40 years. But he was right.

3 And he had the nerve to tell me, you 4 know, I helped bring both of you here and I'll 5 be here when you leave. So -- and this is a 6 slight aside, but here is the reality to it. 7 So I come into an institution new trying to understand the culture, do the very best that I 8 9 can, but I've got to deal with the faculty 10 members who've been there 15 to 20 years. And 11 he said to me, I've seen president -- you-all 12 come and go. So we are the heart of the 13 institution.

14TRUSTEE GRABLE: And we are the true15residents.

16 DR. LYONS: We are the true residents. 17 We're the heart -- you guys come and go. So 18 anyway, back to over here. "Help the 19 organization look out and focus on longer-term 20 projects." These were general suggestions for 21 improvement. Continue to monitor the 22 performance -- and you really had a great 23 conversation this morning as you talked about 24 metrics. And obviously that's going to 25 continue.

"Move the university near the top in the
SUS. Routinely engage in conversation on Board
performance." You know, don't let this be a
one-time thing but, you know, routinely have
the conversation about are we meeting our
responsibilities.

7 And someone else had a comment. I didn't put it up here, but I read -- someone made the 8 9 comment that -- you know, we're talking about 10 meeting our fiduciary responsibilities. And 11 someone made a comment that they felt that we 12 were doing the very basic in meeting our fiduciary responsibilities, but there's so much 13 14 more we should be doing.

And I thought that was interesting because obviously that individual doesn't feel that as a Board you're going as far as you could go and have a mandate to go as trustees. You're doing the basic part. You know, I've come to the meetings and I vote on issues and so and so. I'm president.

"Maintain the focus on priorities. Get
more involved in the legislative process," as
Chairman just pointed out. And I kind of ended
it with this very strong statement, "FAMU Board

of Trustees is very talented and a capable team that simply needs to refocus its efforts toward those actions that will best advance the university well into the future." And that's a very fine statement.

6 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: I only want to say 7 that on the last one so connects to the 8 previous one; in my estimation, when we fully 9 have our act together we will be all in on the 10 legislative process. We're not all in now.

11 TRUSTEE GRABLE: And that goes again to 12 Trustee Dortch's comments about the marketing. 13 That involvement is a part of the marketing 14 because when I attend those advisory council or 15 faculty president meetings, I can just tell by 16 the comments when I walk in the room. The 17 questions that I am being asked or the comments 18 that are being made, that's marketing and 19 that's -- some of the comments are based on 20 either the lack of or maybe not the real 21 understanding of who Florida A&M is and what 22 our contribution is to the SUS and the state of 23 Florida which goes to the Board of Governor's 24 comment -- governor's meetings I attended in 25 Gainesville where Florida A&M is a part of the

Board of Governor's focus on what the SUS --1 2 how it ranks across the nation. 3 So it's always about marketing, and that 4 is one true way because it's the experts in 5 this field offering educational opportunities 6 to students that can determine what your brand 7 looks like to people who may not understand education. 8 9 DR. LYONS: Back to the --10 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Can I suggest 11 something? 12 DR. LYONS: Yes. 13 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Because I think slides 14 8 and 9 had the laundry list of things that we 15 could -- things that we should do. Maybe if we 16 take slides 8 and 9 and individually overnight 17 prioritize those, right, so that we can end up 18 with three, right. We take that overnight 19 simple assignment, each of us -- I'm asking if 20 you agree -- each of us prioritize those. We 21 give them back to Linda just to tally out 22 what's the top three and through Trustee Mills, 23 get them back to us with recommended owners. 24 You know, and some of it -- if it's only three, 25 my assumption is governance is probably going

1 to show up.

2 TRUSTEE MILLS: Isn't that what we have 3 on page 7?

4 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Well, I saw a longer 5 list.

6 DR. LYONS: How I came up with these was 7 the frequency because remember you were asked 8 to list top three opportunities. And so you 9 had all the ones -- your assessment paper put 10 all the ones together, all the twos together 11 and all the threes. And I went back and went 12 through them. So...

13 TRUSTEE MILLS: Yes, and we might be14 there as well.

15 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yeah, in a way.

16 TRUSTEE MILLS: Because you kind of got 17 Trustee Washington on strategic focus stuff. 18 She owns the whole thing by herself. The 19 fundraising --

20 DR. LYONS: Is that where that came from? 21 I mean, that's fine, whatever you suggest.

22 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Think about how you 23 want to move forward because I was thinking 24 about when we assign an owner, just the top 25 three.

DR. LYONS: Two things that I would say you don't want to do is just pack up and leave them as part of the record. And, two, I already said, don't just give it to the president and say run with it. Short of those two, I would think there are some things like you just suggested.

8 TRUSTEE MILLS: So let me offer just a 9 little bit of color. You know, again, I'm 10 newly into this role. So, you know, the one 11 from a fundraising perspective -- and I know 12 Trustee Dortch and Trustee Lawrence feel very 13 passionate about this one, but I don't know if that's a part of an existing committee already. 14 15 Is it part of DSO or --

16 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: He's our Board liaison 17 for the foundation.

18 TRUSTEE MILLS: Okay. So then that kind 19 of --

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: By default.

20

21 TRUSTEE MILLS: -- by default slides in 22 his pocket. The other thing is -- I mean, all 23 three of them -- we're all involved in all of 24 them, you know. From a strategic focus 25 scenario, you know, I think we're in a place

now where we all feel comfortable that we have 1 2 a strategy and now we're in the difficult part 3 of it which is how do you -- how do you execute 4 and how do you get started, you know, kind of 5 scenario. And that's where, you know, the 6 metrics and the monitoring, you know, of 7 Dr. Robinson and the team comes in from our 8 part that, you know, becomes leading that we 9 all participate in.

10 Governance and leadership, you know, 11 that's an ongoing discussion. I mean, I would 12 suggest that we -- my recommendation we do have 13 a deeper dive. I would -- you know, I do like 14 the idea of having us all on the same page 15 about what is an effective Board, perhaps 16 divide -- separating efficient from effective. 17 So there is a little bit of a deeper dive. And 18 that's an ongoing basis scenario of whether 19 that's, you know, annually or some other time 20 that we just kind of keep bringing this up. 21 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: To the table. 22 TRUSTEE MILLS: We're also in the 23 scenario that -- I'll just introduce this 24 concept -- is that on one of the other boards I

25 was on, we just did a skills assessment which I

might bring to the Board in the shorter term since we have an opening. So if we have a competence or a skill that we think we might be missing and we want to have on this Board and we don't that we could focus on that as it relates to the Board recruitment, so to speak. So I'll take it outside of this environment.

8 In the other environment, you know, we 9 need someone who had more experience on M&A. 10 So here we might want to have somebody with 11 more experience with cybersecurity or something 12 of that nature. That's, you know, a big part 13 of our future as an institution. So that kind 14 of assessment in terms of a skills assessment.

15 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I want to thank Trustee 16 Mills for stepping in because our former chair 17 of this committee, due to personal reasons, had 18 to resign from the Board. We will miss Trustee 19 McCoy, but I do want to thank Trustee Mills for 20 stepping in to chair.

21 DR. LYONS: Let me conclude by sharing 22 with you when I say deeper dive, I want you to 23 know -- now, this is an assessment that was 24 used at an institution in the west that I 25 worked with. Under mission and direction,

"Please assess the board's performance in these 1 And on a scale of 0 to 4 -- and 4 being 2 areas. 3 excellent, articulates the mission and acts as 4 ambassadors by telling the story and history of 5 the institution. Ensures the institution 6 operates under a strategic plan that defines 7 the institution's strengths, challenges and 8 opportunities. Ensures -- uses the mission and 9 defines priorities to guide the board's 10 decision. Uses relevant data to monitor 11 progress on the strategic plan."

So these are -- each of these questions 12 13 are on a scale from 0 to 4. Under the 14 leadership and shared governance question, 15 there was a question. "Please assess the 16 board's performance in this area of 17 responsibility; again, 0 being poor; 4, 18 excellent. Elects a chair who can effectively 19 lead the Board and build a partnership with the 20 chief executive. Works with the chief 21 executive in appropriate constituent groups to 22 gain support for institutional goals. Serves 23 as a sounding Board and thought partner to the 24 chief executive. Has policies and practices of 25 shared governance that delineate the

responsibilities of Board, chief executive,
 administration, and faculty."

And, again, this was an example of, you know, a survey that really takes a deep dive into it. Not saying this is the greatest thing, but this is an example.

7 Finally, Board culture. Again, 0, poor; excellent, 4. "Understands and respects who 8 9 may speak on behalf of the Board of the 10 institution. Channels communication with the 11 chief executive through the Board chair. 12 Incorporates practices that build diversity, enforce their inclusion at the Board level. 13 14 Conducts itself in a way that inspires 15 confidence and instills trust with the 16 constituents." So this is very deep.

17 TRUSTEE MILLS: So we'll look at some of 18 those kind of opportunities in our next round 19 and continue to elevate our process.

The only other thing I would just add real quick is -- and I don't know if we have time for a brief comment -- but I wanted to kind of go back because I did write down some interesting things that came up from this discussion. But, you know, one of them was,

you know, on marketing because I actually believe that we should be, you know, marketing ourselves a lot better in terms -- the question is what are we marketing and what are our differentiators?

6 And, Dr. Robinson, you were kind of 7 talking -- you used the word "success." So I'm 8 not guite sure we have a picture of what 9 success looks like. Maybe that's an 10 interesting scenario for us to spend some time 11 on, what is that definition of success? Just 12 as much as we talk about our definition of 13 differentiating, right, because I don't want us 14 to get into a place where -- you know, as 15 leaders we're always trying to move the 16 organization forward but we also don't want to 17 market a bad product.

And one of the dangers of every institution, candidly, particularly the older ones, is the concept of inertia, right. And that can happen within a Board. And it's certainly a board's responsibility to keep that from happening within the institution.

24 So, you know, while we might -- we're 25 making a lot of the improvements, in some

1 respects we're also making some incremental 2 improvements. So we should be looking at how 3 are we reinventing ourselves as it relates to 4 those articles, et cetera, as an organization. 5 And, you know, we -- not bury our heads in the 6 sand on some real issues that we still have, 7 you know, particularly financial issues, you know, both in our debt capacities, you know, 8 9 where we have funding. You know, we can't rely 10 on the state, you know, as much -- neither can 11 any university, but certainly we can't.

12 And we need to have focus on 13 self-sustainability with better fundraising, 14 all those kinds of self-sufficiency -- better 15 fundraising, all those kinds of things, you 16 know.

I just want to make sure we don't get into a place where we're over-promoting a scenario that needs a lot of improvement. I feel your optimism. By the way, I'm on this Board not because I have a whole lot of extra time, right. It's because I believe in it and I believe what we could do.

24 But in many respects -- and I told a 25 couple of people this -- I am of the opinion

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1 that we are sitting here like Woolworths or 2 Blockbuster, right, where they -- if you 3 imagine being on a Board of Woolworth at that 4 time or being on a Board of Blockbuster, yeah, 5 they were making a lot of changes and they were 6 doing stuff to try to do the same thing they 7 were doing, but doing it better. And they were 8 just missing this whole other concept of how 9 the world around them was changing.

10 And that's the danger of inertia. And 11 one of the reasons why I was pushing so hard 12 this morning, right, is this idea of how do we 13 get out of this box to think about, you know --14 you always bring up what we're doing on online 15 training, online classes, right, which were 16 very minimal. Those have to continue to be 17 efforts our ours. And I just think as a Board, 18 our job, particularly in this situation, we 19 have to put extra effort into pushing this 20 organization really, really hard to get out of 21 its own way in many respects. Out of its 22 history in many respects so we don't wind up 23 like one of the people on the list.

24DR. LYONS: You want to be in the 50.25TRUSTEE MILLS: I want to be much better

1 than 50, that list of 50.

2 TRUSTEE PERRY: And to echo, I totally 3 agree with Harold. But we also got to remember in our marketing, there's one critical element 4 5 that we have to target. It really feeds us and 6 we really don't discuss, our guidance 7 counselors. Harold knows that 100 Black Men, we mentor at Jones High School. And one of the 8 9 things I sadly found out was guidance 10 counselors -- people that look like you and 11 T --

12 TRUSTEE MILLS: Don't recommend it. 13 TRUSTEE PERRY: -- would discourage the 14 kids from going to FAMU. And a couple of times 15 we had to kind of get a little ugly with them. 16 And that's one thing in marketing we need not 17 forget because those are the people that will be whispering in the kids' ears from the day 18 19 they arrive at that high school.

20 DR. LYONS: And don't forget the high 21 school coaches, too. The coaches are in that 22 same situation. I called a meeting once of all 23 the black coaches in Mississippi because that 24 particular year neither Jackson State, 25 Grambling, Southern or Valley got a blue

chipper. And I said, Now, something's wrong
 here.

3 I called the coaches together and gave 4 them lunch. I said, Let's talk about the 5 student athletes coming out of Mississippi. 6 You know what I got the real issue was? The 7 personal pride that coaches had by saying, I've got a kid at Auburn. I've got a kid at LSU. 8 9 And I'm sitting there -- I said, Well, you've 10 got to be more complex than this. You know, 11 this -- I mean -- but there was such pride in 12 the pride of the coach that I've got a kid 13 playing at LSU.

And I'm saying, wow. Nobody in Louisiana and nobody in Mississippi that year got a blue chipper. So coaches and guidance counselors and so on need to be brought in for lunch each year.

19TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: I'm just going to20echo. I think that we as a Board, sometimes we21have conversations and we sort of flip off22things really quickly like, Oh, we talked about23this and then we move on to something else, but24I think this is important, right. Like, at25some point -- I mean, obviously, I know why I

1 think FAMU is successful, and it ain't 2 important, but at some point some marketing 3 messaging needs to literally give us, what are 4 the things?

5 What are our differentiated points? And 6 it needs to be clear and consistent so that 7 we're all saying the same things. Because I think that one, it helps with marketing and 8 9 branding. It helps if somebody's -- if people 10 are hearing the same thing over and over again, 11 right. Like, there's something about 12 continuity that resonates. And it helps the 13 message get to where it needs to go. And I 14 don't -- I don't think we have that right now.

15 TRUSTEE MILLS: Well, and it can reflect16 reality and our aspirations.

17 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: So, you know, I just 18 think I want to echo because I think we toss it 19 out as this thing that we need but, no, we 20 actually do need that to be better ambassadors 21 and messengers and to help in many aspects of 22 what we're doing as far as messaging. We need 23 a brand.

24 DR. LYONS: And here is an area where --25 when you talk about giving and getting, here is

an area where getting can really help you. If any of you know people in the marketing area who can either give you very reduced price --I don't know what the -- you know, the bidding rules are --

6 TRUSTEE MILLS: There are a lot of great 7 business school graduates.

B DR. LYONS: -- but let me tell you, because the marketing stuff, what you've got and branding is so expensive. I mean -- and you don't always know what you're going to get on the back end, but I can tell you the marketing folk start at \$100,000, you know. They start -- if you're lucky.

So if anybody has connections in your area and you can get some help in that part even if you fragment it and get people to help you with pieces to move forward because you can spend -- I've seen schools spend a half million dollars on a marketing campaign, marketing, branding.

22 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Why would we use our 23 students?

24DR. LYONS: Well, I'm just saying keep25that in mind wherever you -- you know --

1 TRUSTEE DORTCH: The other thing that you 2 do is in addition -- as compared to these 3 Fortune 500 and Fortune 100 companies, we do it 4 in the 100. We ask them in addition to have 5 their agencies give us X number of hours, and 6 they do. They assign the agency to do the work 7 for us pro bono or they will just pull it under 8 their piece.

9 And then you have several national --10 like the National Association of Marketing 11 Developers. There are professionals who do 12 that as part of their private mission. It's a 13 matter of looking at inkind services. And 14 that's available.

15 DR. LYONS: If you can do that -- because 16 that's -- I mean, I just throw that out there 17 because I've seen people spend an awful lot of 18 money with that. So to the extent that you can 19 do -- whether it's your own graduates or 20 companies giving you pro bono service because 21 they do -- they do have good ideas, you know. 22 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: We can do a whole

23 Instagram --

24DR. LYONS: Well, Mr. Chairman --25CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I want to thank you.

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DR. LYONS: I'll be around for a little 1 2 while. 3 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I'm not sure, 4 Dr. Lyons, if we invited you to dinner but if 5 you are here, you are welcome to join us if you 6 can. 7 TRUSTEE MILLS: We were waiting till the 8 presentation was over. 9 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: We talked about that in 10 the hall. We didn't want to step -- go too 11 far. But thank you very much. 12 We're actually running ahead of schedule. Let's take 10 -- let's take 15 minutes, and 13 14 then we'll have -- we'll tee up Trustee 15 Carter's project at, let's say, a quarter till. 16 (Brief recess.) 17 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I just want to frame this up for everybody before we get started. 18 19 This is -- this is an early phase exploratory 20 discussion. We are seeing -- some of us are 21 seeing some of this material for the first 22 time. 23 So this is one of those -- and the way 24 Matt describes it to me is one of those big 25 ideas that we want to preview the Board on and

1 we'll get a little feedback on it as far as 2 what your thoughts are, but this is not 3 something that the Board has voted on. It's 4 not in our strategic plan. It's not in our 5 short-term or mid-term priority list. So I 6 just want to frame that up properly. This is 7 an exploratory discussion for us to have to 8 learn more about the opportunity.

9 TRUSTEE CARTER: Members, first of all, 10 thank you for your indulgence and for your 11 time. This is a follow-up on our discussion 12 that we had in the academic and student affairs 13 committee meeting in March. I want to follow 14 up on that.

15 Basically, the process is just to Okay. 16 give you an overview of what I brought to you 17 in March as a concept for a public/private 18 partnership for the Osteopathic College of 19 Medicine at FAMU. I have to apologize to our 20 staff for not being there because some of what 21 I wanted on here I didn't get a chance to get 22 to them in time, but basically Dr. Robinson 23 reminded me -- remember we were talking about 24 Metric 10 which it was the one chosen by the 25 Board before, regarding the amount of research

dollars, R&D dollars, from non-state
 noninstitutional sources.

3 The other thing that this deals with --4 this presentation deals with is that the areas 5 of strategic -- both in terms of our bachelor's 6 degrees with a strategic emphasis and our 7 graduate degrees with a strategic emphasis. And as I said to you in March is that my idea 8 9 of STEM for FAMU was a healthcare-based STEM 10 focus. So that's kind of the process that 11 we're going through on there.

12 One of the things, just kind of an 13 informational -- if you look at the funding 14 about minority health and the health 15 disparities, you see the actual appropriation 16 from 2014, \$268 million; next year, 269. But 17 as you can see from fiscal year 2016, it's gone 18 up to \$281 million, so that's going up. And a 19 lot of that has to do with minority health 20 disparities: African Americans, Hispanic 21 Americans, Native Americans. It's really very difficult as you look at some of the kind of 22 23 things that have happened with Native Americans 24 and alcohol abuse and things of that nature. 25 But basically that's an institute that provides

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research funding for that.

2 Some of the kind -- the information that 3 lets you know that I didn't just pull this out 4 of the air is that information from the 5 Association of American Medical Colleges from a 6 study they did in 2012; also the -- from the 7 health initiatives committee from the Board of Governors. One was a gap analysis and the 8 9 other one was on the supply and demand. One 10 was in May of 2015, the other one was in 11 September 2015.

12 Basically, the legislature took a 13 perspective in 2007 where they asked the 14 Department of Health, okay, what do we need to 15 do to take a comprehensive evaluation in terms 16 of our workforce and physicians, but more 17 importantly, the quality of healthcare in our 18 state. So that's kind of that little process 19 from there.

From that, they identified that there was a -- how do we offset physician shortages? And one of the things that they thought about was maybe increasing the number of medical residencies in the state.

Also, they found in that -- in that whole

process that the predominant physician
 workforce was almost two-thirds white and
 77 percent male which is not representative of
 our population.

5 Now, this last bullet here -- I want you 6 to kind of think about this -- is that the 7 Board of Governors did a report in 2005 and 8 their results was quote, "Though data sources 9 are conflicting on the exact number of 10 physicians that will be needed, we all agree 11 demand outstrips results."

12 Let me flip the slide and then I'm going 13 to come back to that because I'm going to show 14 you what happened. That's what they said in 15 2005. Those data sources are conflicting on 16 the exact number of physicians that would be 17 needed; all agreed demand outstrips results. 18 This is what they did in reference to that. Go 19 to the last bullet there.

In 2006, they approved two new med schools to deal with it, UCF and FIU. So in the context of that, you see what they were trying to do to deal with the shortage of doctors in Florida, but we're going to see that it's more than just a shortage of doctors.

It's a shortage of doctors, nurses, and
 collateral and healthcare specialists. Like we
 have OT/PT, et cetera, and all that there.

4 I had Linda to send you guys an article 5 from the CBS from August 2nd of this year and 6 it talked about the need for primary care 7 physicians. There's a shortage in primary care physicians because a lot of the doctors are 8 9 getting older and they said, The hell with all 10 this paperwork. I don't want to do this. Т 11 want to spend time with my patients and I can't 12 do that, you know, Medicaid reimbursement.

13 Also, they're retiring, and we're having 14 a problem there. But your primary care 15 physician, that person is the key person to how 16 you matriculate through the entire healthcare 17 system. You know, for the last 10 years, back 18 and forth to Shands and different medical 19 specialties and different hospitals all over 20 the place and all like that. My primary care 21 physician is the one that sent me here, there 22 and everywhere and all like that.

But by 2025 that same article said it's going -- there's going to be a shortage, predicted shortage of 35,000 primary care

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physicians, primary care physicians. That's
 not all of the doctors, but just the primary
 care physicians.

4 One factor that I would like to share 5 with you that may not make sense to anybody or 6 anything like that, but let me just tell you 7 this is that the Boston Globe on about the same date that I sent you that August 2nd article, 8 9 the Boston Globe reported for the second year 10 in a row, the incoming freshman class at 11 Harvard, incoming freshman class at Harvard 12 University for the second year in a row, the 13 majority of students were nonwhite.

So you can take that and run with it and do whatever you want to do with it. But basically, I wanted to kind of let you know that the context of what we're trying to do in terms of meeting the needs for minorities as well as underserved communities.

This is -- I'll flip to that page just to show you what they have done in 2006 to come up with UCF and FIU med schools. But basically this is kind of going to some of the data in there is that a quarter of all the practicing physicians in Florida -- not just primary care,

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but all of the physicians, a quarter of them
 are like Dave and I, they're geezers, 65 years
 old.

4 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Mr. Geezer to you. 5 TRUSTEE CARTER: But only 10 percent are 6 younger than 35. So as you can see, there's 7 going to be a shift, a broad chasm in terms of 8 the number of doctors that are required and the 9 doctors that we have.

10 Obviously, by the time these guys get 65, 11 they say, Hey, man, the heck with this process. 12 I can take a walk. I've made enough money. 13 I'm out of here. But if you can see by the 14 same token, the number I read to you from that 15 article, they're saying 35,000, the shortage of 16 primary care physicians. Look at this. Our 17 population in Florida is expected to increase 18 by 60 percent by 2030.

Now, as I was saying about Mr. Geezer and myself is that that population, you know, seniors -- that population's going to increase by 124 percent in Florida. So you can see we're going to need more and more doctors because we're going to have more and more population and more and more people.

1 Just kind of a brief shot here. Only 2 thing here is the gap analysis shows supply and 3 demand. It shows that they rejected an opening 4 of 1934 physicians between 2014 and 2022, but 5 they're showing the Florida med schools only 6 graduate 975, and out of that 975 they're 7 saying that only 34 percent of those are 8 employed within Florida in the next year.

9 So as you can see, that's why we're 10 losing a lot of students to a lot of states and 11 all like that because they have residency 12 programs. We don't have that. They have some 13 other things as well. But you are graduating 14 -- if you have 975 medical graduates in a year 15 and you only got 35 percent of them staying 16 within the state of Florida, we're only netting 17 about 331 of those. So that's not rocket 18 science. You can figure that one out to see 19 that we have a problem.

20 So then they say, Well, why do we need to 21 be concerned about the future of healthcare in 22 Florida? Well, first of all healthcare has 23 changed. The future of healthcare has changed. 24 For one, for us, we got our population growing. 25 We'll be about 24 million by 2030.

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1 The other thing is that our population is 2 I think in Miami-Dade I was talking diverse. 3 to folks in the school district down there and 4 they were talking about how many languages that 5 they have to have those tests in. So vou see 6 we have a very diverse population in the state 7 of Florida and a vibrant population.

8 So that vibrant and diverse population, 9 they have special healthcare needs, then can 10 have the special delivery. So the person doing 11 that, they're going to need a specialized 12 understanding and education.

A lot of the older doctors have not -- I 13 14 mean, they haven't been acclimated to that 15 process. They don't speak Creole. They don't 16 speak Spanish. They don't -- you know, it's 17 just not something they're dealing with. But 18 just because a person doesn't speak English 19 doesn't mean that they're not entitled to 20 quality healthcare, particularly people living 21 in Florida.

The other thing they're dealing with is the economic impact of the healthcare industry is that in 2014 nearly a million jobs from the healthcare industry, 881,000 jobs -- they are

projecting within the next eight years in terms of the actual growth of jobs in Florida and the economy, 23 percent of those are going to come from the healthcare industry. That equates to another 200,000 jobs -- doctors nurses, healthcare professionals.

So -- and if you go back to 2014, you see that in there that the new ages, just the new ages, like what you guys are doing --\$50 billion in 2014. So you can kind of do the math and see that it's increasing as we go forward on that.

13 So the question was asked by the Board of 14 Governors and state universities, How can we 15 help? How can Florida's universities help? 16 Well, one is that the Board of Governors 17 created this health initiatives committee which 18 I was fortunate to be able to serve on.

19 The other thing that they did was we 20 asked the -- we wanted to do an environmental 21 scan is what is the status of access and what's 22 the status of healthcare in Florida, but also 23 what can we do by dealing proactively with the 24 12 universities. I say 12 because it includes 25 all universities -- to

deal with the future needs regarding healthcare
 in the state of Florida.

3 And I'm going to read this quote to you. 4 It says, "Florida should effectively respond to 5 the future health needs of an estimated 24 6 million persons by 2030. The state 7 universities need to align bachelor's and graduate degree production with the projected 8 9 needs of the healthcare workforce and impending 10 changes in population and practice."

11 That's why when I told you that we were 12 talking about Performance Metric 10 was dealing 13 with research but also we have the graduate 14 degree program dealing with areas of strategic 15 emphasis, but we also have the bachelor program 16 with strategic emphasis. All of those are 17 related. You can't just do one without the 18 other. And fortunately for us, the Board --19 this year we passed -- we approved, rather, a 20 doctorate of nursing. So we can get a lot of 21 nursing specialties with that -- Tim's going to 22 talk more about this later, but I believe that 23 by having a medical school that can be the 24 crown jewel of us, but not only for nursing and 25 OT and PT allied health, but also in the

context of our pharmacy school in terms of
 moving ideas from the research lab to product
 development and as well as putting them on the
 market.

5 So the gap analysis of the 21 6 occupational specialists that were presented in 7 there, they -- once again being vague on the 8 language, they said we definitely will have a 9 shortage in nurses and physicians. And those 10 are all kinds of nurses. So how do we deal 11 with that?

Some of the problems that the state university system said -- the university said look, here's what we got. They told us that we got a problem with the three Fs. The three Fs are funding, faculty and facility. Funding, I mean, don't have to tell anybody from FAMU about the problem from funding.

19 Faculty. Do we have the right kind of 20 faculty for that? Do we have the right kind of 21 faculty to go after our STEM focus on 22 healthcare?

23 Secondly, do we have the facilities? And 24 those facilities are more than just the 25 buildings and the labs, it's state-of-the-art

equipment because I don't know about you but I
certainly don't want a doctor who hadn't been
back for refresher training since 1942 dealing
with my illness that I'm dealing with in 2017.
That's probably not a good idea.

6 Just like lawyers have continuing legal 7 education, I'm sure doctors have continuing medical education as well. So in that process 8 9 they did a survey of 12 universities and they 10 said, Okay, tell us how do we deal with the 11 future of Florida and healthcare. They said, Well, first of all, research funding is 12 13 becoming highly competitive. Tim can tell 14 y'all about that.

15 The other thing about it, they said more 16 must be done to recruit the appropriate faculty 17 that's most needed -- where they are most 18 needed and the type of faculty that's most 19 needed. Also, we need state-of-the-art 20 facilities because of the critical needs that 21 universities have on that.

The other thing is that trying to come up with ways -- we came up with a way -- I think it's based at the University of Florida, a computing center that can be shared by all of

1 the universities.

I don't know if they've completed that process or not, but I do know that when I was on the Board of Governors we talked about putting some funds together so we can have a -instead of each university trying to buy a big data facility, they buy one and each university can participate with it in their processes.

9 And that -- in turn, having that process will allow us to become a destination --10 Florida itself to be a destination through our 11 12 state university system in the context of 13 clinical research which I think we can do in 14 our pharmacy school, which we have now, our 15 nursing school and all. I think we can do even 16 more with a medical school. So that's kind of 17 where we're going on that.

18 The other thing is as we try to go from 19 idea to commercialization, the schools in the 20 state university system said they are trying to 21 come up with new ways and explore ways for the 22 transfer -- technology transfer from the 23 research stage to the commercialization stage 24 and they said that most often the challenge 25 that was presented to them was, one, the

absence of seed capital and proof of concept
 funds for prototypes and preclinical drug
 development, kind of like what you guys are
 doing down at Florida Blue, a lot of the
 technology and new kind of things.

6 So the universities themselves identified 7 25 areas of research which was either unaddressed by the 12 universities -- when I 8 9 say 12 universities, obviously, I mean our 10 state university system -- excuse me -- that 11 were either unaddressed or not addressed 12 adequately including neuroscience, disease 13 prevention, health lifestyle, health 14 disparities among minorities.

15 And I say that because when folks in the 16 majority community sneeze, we have pneumonia. 17 So there's an added focus on health disparities 18 among the minorities because, you know, when 19 you consider a lot of folks not withstanding 20 the Affordable Care Act and the great things 21 it's done to bring folks into the context of 22 having healthcare that didn't have it before 23 even though it's through health insurance, you 24 still had a process where a lot of folks that 25 look like me and look like you had just

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generational kinds of things.

Like my dad -- by the time my dad went to the doctor, oh, my God, his process was so far gone to where, you know, he was not here very long. My father-in-law who passed four years ago, he went to the doctor and a month later he was gone home to meet the Lord.

8 My mother-in-law who my wife used to drag 9 her to do her mammograms and stuff like that, 10 she got -- after my father-in-law passed away 11 four years ago, she decided, Hey, I don't need 12 you to take me to the doctor. I'm an adult and 13 all like that. So guess what happens? She 14 goes to the doctor, and I think she lasted 45 15 days.

16 So I said all that to say is that it's a 17 very significant problem. It's not just me, 18 and I'm sure that I'm not the only one that can 19 say that, but health disparities among 20 minorities is a tremendous national problem, a 21 national concern. And at Florida A&M 22 University, I think that we are ideally suited 23 to deal with that. First of all, we have a 24 reservoir of experience in terms of dealing 25 with folks with all kinds of concerns.

1 When our kids come to FAMU, we're not 2 just dealing with them on an academic level, 3 we're dealing with them like, hey, they've got 4 homes -- they've got problems at homes. Some 5 of them are homeless. They've got other kinds 6 of issues and systemic -- systemic issues that 7 a lot of universities don't have to deal with.

8 So I'm saying that to say that we are 9 uniquely situated to deal with those because 10 not only do we have the wherewithal in terms of 11 the institutional knowledge and experience, but 12 a lot of what we're doing in our pharmacy 13 department, a lot of what we're doing in our 14 allied health department, it's significant.

15 I know that after 10 years of dealing 16 with my gastrointestinal issues and all like 17 that is that last year at our spring meeting 18 when I had that episode, Dr. Hoffman from our health care facility at FAMU, he came down and 19 20 in five minutes, five minutes he told me what I 21 need to do. He brought me some fruit, got me 22 some -- got me hydrated and all like that, got 23 me to the emergency room. Everything that he 24 told me, five doctors told me the same thing. 25 Mind you, this was after 10 years, four of

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those years at Shands.

This guy comes in in five minutes, five minutes. And what's the common denominator? He sees a lot of people that look like you and look like me. So I'm saying that that's a selling point for us, and we need to explore that fully.

8 So how is healthcare delivery changing? 9 New trends, telemedicine, genomics, which is 10 what Harold and his folks are working with. 11 They've got a promise for trying to reach more 12 of the population.

But telemedicine and genomics may not help our community unless people make an -- you have to make an effort to reach out and help folks like that, particularly folks in the (inaudible) community as well as poor folks.

18 So they did a literature review of the 19 merging involving health -- and as well as a 20 survey of the state and university colleges of 21 medicine as well as colleges of health. And 22 they identified five key trends: First, they 23 said we need to have an increase in 24 collaborative models of practice because we've 25 got to be a patient-centered and team-based

approach in terms of how we deal with the
 medical challenges of folks.

3 There's a change in training from the 4 traditional hospital-based setting to 5 community-based settings. One of the nice 6 things about us in Tallahassee, we have two 7 major hospitals. We have two major community 8 centers, but we also have a plethora of 9 specialty clinics around town and all like 10 that. And I'm sure that's not just 11 Tallahassee, it's probably statewide.

12 Third is a greater employment of 13 physicians in practices owned by hospitals or 14 other organizations. When I started 20 years 15 ago with my doctor, my private doctor, he was 16 -- had his own practice. CHP -- CHP has now 17 bought his whole practice so he's now an 18 employee of CHP. So he says, Matt, don't call 19 me on the weekend. We have somebody at CHP 20 that you call on the weekend. But before, I 21 just called him, but they don't do that 22 anymore. So that's the change that's 23 happening.

And then No. 4 says that -- and this is why I'm so passionate about why we need to have

this med school to coincide with our nursing program, OT/PT, allied health and all this is because look, it says it's an expanded role for advanced nurse practitioners, physicians' assistant and other healthcare personnel other than physicians.

If you're hurting, you go to the doctor
and he says, Hey, man, I'm tied up. I can't
see you today but if you want to see my
physician's assistant or the nurse
practitioner, you can come on in today at 2:00,
what do you think I'm going to do? I'm going
in at 2:00 because I'm hurting.

So this is a tremendous area that's being utilized more and more by hospitals, more and more by doctors' offices, and more and more by HMOS. And also some of the fascinating things that Harold and those folks are doing down there is the emergence of personalized medicine and genomics.

Personalized medicine, I read an article -- I think I shared that with Maurice --Dr. Edington, that is -- from a research standpoint is that a lot of the medical trials that had been done historically did not include

us. A, they didn't include African Americans.
 They were -- primarily white men is what they
 did them on. They didn't even include women.

So if you're going to have personalized medicine in genomics, you've got to get to the core of the matter, getting to the person themselves. So that's a graying area.

8 And then I'd like for some of our 9 students to be -- once they graduate to be 10 employed down there. So as we continue on 11 about the healthcare delivery being --12 changing, I talked to you about telemedicine 13 and all like that and technology, chronic 14 disease management.

15 But now it's a more systematic approach 16 to provisional healthcare. It's not just the 17 doctor. It's the doctor, it's the physician's 18 assistant, it's the nurse, it's the intake 19 folks and all like that. It's an entire 20 process now. That's why I really -- it's not 21 just I'm trying to get the medical school at Florida A&M University. I'm trying to get a 22 23 complete canopy of a healthcare process so we 24 can be a destination university for not just 25 this country, but internationally as a

destination university for healthcare STEM
 focus, healthcare STEM focus. But we've got
 everything but a college of medicine.

4 So the -- like I was mentioning earlier 5 about some of the doctors, they're saying, Look 6 man, I'm tired of dealing with this because of 7 the emerging emphasis on outcome-based reimbursement. They're changing the way they 8 9 reimburse folks for Medicare and Medicaid, 10 things of that nature. Instead of giving you a 11 Band-Aid and sending you home, now they're 12 going to say what's the outcome of it.

I wish I'd had that 10 years ago. But for the universities, they're using things -electronic health records, telemedicine. They're trying to work together on professional interdisciplinary training care.

18 Again, new practice plan development, I think that -- it's just parenthetical -- I 19 20 think that in the context of new practice 21 plans, telemedicine and genomics and all like 22 that, that our pharmacy school can work hand in 23 hand with a college of medicine and say, okay, 24 we're doing trials as it relates to minority 25 health initiatives for -- NSF, National

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1 Institution of Health, and all like that, and 2 this can be a model. We can take that and 3 drive that process and be like a reservoir 4 where it brings folks all over the country to 5 come in and get training, not just doctors but 6 also faculty members of other medical schools 7 and hospitals can come and do it. So I'm 8 looking at it from a global standpoint.

9 So when the university was asked what's 10 the greatest healthcare need, they said the 11 number one area cited was access to care. You 12 can't have access unless there's a doctor somewhere. I mentioned about the two 13 14 healthcare centers around town, one on our side 15 by the university, and the other one over near 16 French Town and all like that.

17 I wish you could see how -- some of the 18 patient load that they have there, the 19 inadequate funding, they don't have the 20 resources necessary, and then with the 21 mentality coming out of Washington probably not 22 going to get it. But if we can collaborate 23 greater, we can have an opportunity to provide 24 great opportunities for folks to have access to 25 medical care.

1 The other thing was that prevented acute 2 healthcare services to the underserved. 3 Underserved minorities, underserved the poor 4 folks, underserved a lot of our rural places. 5 Was it last year when the lady in Blountstown 6 went to the hospital, looked like you and me. 7 She said, Hey, you guys didn't do anything for I'm still not feeling well. 8 me.

9 They were like, Man, get her out of here. 10 She died in the parking lot. Why? 11 Underserved, and didn't have the sensibility or 12 the sensitivity to understand that, Hey, you've 13 got to listen to the patient. The lady said, 14 Hey, I'm still hurting here. I'm still 15 hurting. I mean, you don't have to be a rocket 16 scientist to figure out maybe we need to take 17 her back in there and at least take her vitals. 18 They didn't do that and she died in the hospital parking lot and they lost -- they got 19 20 a fine by the Department of Health.

They had to be taken over because they couldn't -- a rural hospital. And if we start shutting down the rural hospitals, even the minimal care that people are getting, they won't be getting.

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1 But just say we had that opportunity at 2 Florida A&M University to bring in not just the 3 doctors but the nurses to come and do 4 symposiums at our college of medicine and our 5 college of pharmacy. We could say, Look, you 6 know, medicines interact with people on 7 different basis so here is some of the kind of stuff. 8

9 Unfortunately for me, I had to learn this 10 the hard way by being a guinea pig. And some 11 of this stuff that I'm going through now is a 12 result of the medication that they had me on 10 13 years ago. And it's not fun. But dealing with 14 the underserved. And that's a major problem 15 for us here in Florida.

16 The other thing is that universities 17 said, Look we don't have the numbers of 18 clinical faculty. We need more clinical 19 faculty. We need more graduate medical 20 education funding, availability of -- I think 21 the dean of pharmacy was telling me about how 22 important preceptors are for the healthcare 23 programs, and we just don't have that.

24Then they talked about the critical25needs, you know, we are unable to address the

1 critical needs -- let's call it the way it is
2 -- mental health, access to affordable
3 healthcare, physician shortages, lack of
4 residency programs. That's going to be with
5 us.

6 But wouldn't it be nice if we had an 7 opportunity to not only have a partnership with a hospital -- excuse me, a partnership with a 8 9 medical school but also have that med school 10 have a partnership with 25 or more hospitals in 11 the state of Florida where we can provide 12 residencies for our students because the 13 state's not going to fund anymore. They said 14 we're tapped out. And every time -- I remember 15 when we were on the Board of Governors and we 16 talked about that. Every time -- they're 17 saying we don't get enough doctors.

18 So the folks from the medical schools come and say, Look, guys, you're not funding 19 20 enough residency programs. So even with the 21 funding, the funding that we've been able to 22 get from the state, we're just not getting it. 23 And we want to be able to get there. So that's 24 why it's so important to have that there as 25 well as look at all aspects of not only just

training the doctors, but have a residency
 program for them to do after that.

3 And some of those programs will allow you 4 is that if you are -- of course, medical school 5 is not cheap and we all know that, but there 6 are certain provisions where if you were to 7 work in places like rural communities or 8 special minority communities and all like that, 9 I think it's on a graduated basis, where 10 they'll deduct a portion of your student loans 11 over a period of time to where five years or 12 so, I think you can end up with the whole thing 13 taken care of.

14 And that can help a lot of our students 15 who may -- for whatever reason may not have the 16 financial wherewithal, but certainly if you 17 know that you're going to be able to go and 18 help people that look like you in a community. 19 And the beauty of that -- not only are you 20 doing good, but you're doing well while you're 21 doing good is that one is you're helping people 22 that need medical care, but two, is that in the 23 process of doing that is that because of you 24 doing something good for the state, they're 25 reducing the cost that you'll have to pay back

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in terms of your student loans and all.

2 So this is the thing about what I'm so 3 excited about listening to Harold and those 4 folks are doing is that it said that we also 5 need our graduates prepared for practice of 6 personalized medicine instead in subjects like 7 genetics, pharmacogenetics, bioinformatics and 8 all.

9 We are situated now to deal with stuff 10 like that. We're going to have to be situated 11 to do that if we're going to be prepared. 12 Fundamentally, my friends, is that the future 13 of FAMU in terms of -- is bright. And I 14 believe that we can be that destination for 15 healthcare STEMs.

16 You know, we're not the University of 17 Florida. We won't ever be the University of 18 Florida and we don't have to be, but we can be 19 the best FAMU that's ever existed. And we can 20 do that by looking at opportunities. These are 21 future opportunities. Pharmacogenetics is a 22 new thing. These guys are investing millions 23 of dollars in that process. Wouldn't it be 24 wonderful for us to have -- our students 25 instead of -- I know when I finished high

1 school, my granddad told me I would get a job 2 on the farm -- on his farm which was not an 3 alternative I looked forward to because on the 4 farm there's always something to do. It seemed 5 like our livestock always got out on the days 6 it was dark, it was raining. And I'm like, I 7 want to got to school. And they said, No, you can't go. You've got to find all those pigs 8 9 that got out and get them back in there. Then 10 we've got to fix the fence.

11 So anyway -- but these are areas for the 12 future that will provide our young people with 13 a dynamic future for resources and living well, 14 being part of that \$50 billion dollars -- which 15 it was \$50 billion in 2014. It's probably more 16 like 70 billion now.

17 So where do we go from here, Matt? Okay. 18 The state university system needs to focus on 19 high demand occupational areas that are clearly 20 demonstrating a future shortage, especially 21 physicians and nurses. Going all the way back 22 to the original 2005 and coming forward, you 23 see we still have those shortages.

The other thing is that Florida hasestablished a competitive program for our

students is that we want our students to be just as -- we want our program in nursing and OT/PT and pharmacy, we want our program to be just as competitive as they are anywhere else in the country.

6 I don't see us as competing -- and this 7 is no disrespect to HBCUs, but I don't see us 8 as trying to compete with HBCUs. I see us in 9 the forefront of international and national destination universities. That's where I think 10 11 we -- that's where we're headed, and that's 12 where I think we can be. We've got the 13 leadership. We've got the potential. And all 14 we need is the moxie to say yes, we can.

So then from that, you see that the 15 16 universities dealing with the legislature is a 17 -- sometimes it's a zero-sum game. At the last 18 session Dr. Robinson gave a stellar performance both with the House, the Senate, answered all 19 20 of their questions and everything, met with 21 whoever that wanted -- that we needed to meet 22 with and all like that. But still as you saw 23 in the final analysis when it came down to 24 funding, of course, they hit -- all the 25 universities got dinged. But like I said

1 before, when they sneeze we get pneumonia so if 2 you're already at a lower rate in your funding 3 mechanism, and then they cut that. If we're 4 asking for -- this is a hypothetical -- if 5 you're asking for a thousand and they say, 6 Well, Matt, I can't give you a thousand, but 7 here is ten bucks. What can we do with that? We can't do anything with it, but we're glad to 8 9 get it.

10 But by the same token is that we've been 11 kind of doing this -- what do they call it 12 Goldberg contraption with our finances, you 13 know, robbing Peter to pay Paul and all like 14 that. But I believe that by focusing on a STEM 15 healthcare destination university, not only 16 will that help us with our research funding, 17 it'll also help us in the context of attracting 18 a more STEM-oriented student body. I'll say 19 that's diplomatic, a more STEM-oriented student 20 body -- kids that are majoring in biology, 21 physics, anatomy, you know, those kinds of 22 things, nursing, et cetera, et cetera, and 23 pharmacy.

24 So the state university says funding is 25 needed to provide the cutting-edge educators.

1 You know, we've got to have the right faculty, 2 facilities. You know, the other guy was saying 3 this morning, you know, about you're trying to 4 teach and the rain is coming through the 5 building and leaking and all like that. So we 6 need better facilities.

7 But we also need state-of-the-art 8 equipment. I don't think they're using the 9 little microscopes they used to use when I was 10 in high school. They got plugs into them now. 11 They're using computers and those kinds of 12 things.

13 And also wrapping up the collaboration 14 among the universities and other research 15 entities. I mentioned in March when I talked 16 to you about -- when I first mentioned VCOM, 17 which is my shorthand for the College of 18 Osteopathic Medicine is that collaboration 19 among state university systems -- we can 20 collaborate with the FSUs and the Floridas of 21 the world, but they're only going to 22 collaborate with us so far as it doesn't hurt 23 them, but we also can collaborate with other 24 research entities.

25 In that presentation that I made to you FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS in March, I showed you just the campus -VCOM's campus at Blacksburg in Virginia at
Virginia Tech; that campus at Wofford College
in Spartanburg, South Carolina; and the campus
at Auburn. In 2015 they generated over \$138
million.

So this is no -- I'm not talking about chump change here. I'm talking about -- we are talking about a relationship with the second largest college of osteopathic medicine in the country. So when I say "and research with other entities," that's what I mean by that.

13 And then so where do we go from here? 14 Well, collaboration is the key. We can see 15 that we need to have an investment in faculty, 16 facility, state-of-the-art equipment. And this 17 is from the report that we had done at the 18 Board of Governors. But even with all of those 19 reports and even with all of those 20 pronouncements and all like that, that still 21 doesn't get us any money. So we're going to 22 need money to do that.

And whether we get it from the state or not, we still have a mission. We still have a mission. And our mission is to be the best of

the best. We're not just the best HBCU in the country. We've been there, done that. We can do that with our eyes closed, but I'm talking about being one of the destination universities in the world for STEM with a healthcare focus.

6 So where do we go from here? The health 7 care delivery. Our population is growing. Roughly -- the med schools that we have dealing 8 9 with about 3 million patient visits. That's 10 okay, but when you consider that we're going to 11 have 24 million people by 2030 that's okay but 12 when you consider, say, we got a 35,000 13 shortage of primary care physicians. That 14 doesn't include all of the doctors, that's just 15 your primary care physicians. That lets you 16 know that there's a great opportunity for us 17 out there for us to do some great things.

18 So in that context, my friends, I wanted 19 to just kind of get through that to kind of let 20 you know the basis of why I think this is good 21 for us. One, is that -- the research. Two, is 22 for our graduate and our bachelor's areas of 23 strategic focus, STEM. And I'm going to tell 24 you something is that when we talk about STEM, 25 some things are going to change. Technology is

1 going to change, the times are going to change 2 and all like that but as long as we have human 3 beings, we're going to need doctors, we're 4 going to need nurses, we're going to need 5 healthcare professionals to work.

6 Even if you got a machine to assist you 7 with surgery, the doctor's got to supervise, 8 I mean, I'm certainly not going to go right. 9 into a place where it's just me and HAL from 10 2000, What do you want to do, Dave? You can't 11 do that, Dave. Open that -- I can't do that, 12 Dave, you know. I have visions of that in my 13 mind.

14 So we have to have people in this 15 process. And I'd submit to you that we are 16 ideally suited to bring the people to the 17 table. And the context of my presentation was 18 I wanted to give you the kind of overall view 19 from the policy standpoint for both the 20 legislature, the Board of Governors, and the 21 Association of American Medical Colleges. And 22 I wanted Dr. Moore to come in and talk 23 specifically about the Via College of 24 Osteopathic Medicine.

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Why don't we do this, if you guys don't

1 mind, can we have Dr. Moore do his presentation 2 and do all the questions at one time? 3 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: That's fine. 4 Thank you for your time. TRUSTEE CARTER: 5 Good afternoon, everybody. DR. MOORE: 6 We're going to watch a video right quick, if 7 vou don't mind. You can't hear the video, but you can watch the video. While you're watching 8 9 the video, look at the guy in the video. He's 10 trying to book his vacation, basically trying 11 to get the hell out from where he is. 12 Sometimes it's like working at Florida A&M 13 University. You get pounded. You get pounded. 14 You get pounded. Golf balls are flying at you, 15 finally somebody throws a golf club at you and 16 it just spirals on itself.

17 Everybody talked about HBCUs. The reason 18 I bring that humorous thing up is this: We sometimes sit here and we'll say, Well, it's 19 20 harder for us because we're a black school. 21 Other guys don't have the same problem. Well, I will tell you this: The difference between a 22 23 large university and a smaller university, they 24 got the same number of problems; it's just more 25 dollars involved, more people involved, more

1 history.

2 I'm going to walk you through for the 3 next 15 minutes a program that I put together 4 at Auburn University back in 2011. It was a 5 stupid idea I had, and I happened to hit at the 6 right time with the right thing. But I'm going 7 to tell you why it worked. And I want you to 8 think about that. Why did it work? Because 9 there's a medical school sitting at Auburn 10 today that wasn't there in 2011. Why did it 11 The Board was on board and the president work? 12 was on board. The deans bought it. The 13 faculty were ambivalent. And the alumni were 14 kind of going, Where are you going? But today it is viewed as the game-changer for the 15 16 university. Why? Because it was about the 17 vision. It was about positioning the 18 university beyond where everybody thought it 19 should be to where it needed to be to succeed.

This is it to give you, the senior leaders of this university, the chance to play pinball with me, stump the chump on all the questions you've got regarding this opportunity.

25 Let's talk about medicine right quick.

1 There's two forms of doctors out there in the 2 world today. There are allopathic doctors, 3 MDs, and osteopathic doctors, DOs. They both 4 have the same rights, privileges, specialties, 5 subspecialties. They can be neurosurgeons, 6 primary care, oncologist. You name it, they 7 can do it all. So what's the difference?

The osteopathic physicians take about 250 8 9 more hours of class time in the didactic phase -- year 1, year 2 -- of learning how to deal 10 11 with the body as a reciprocal and interrelated 12 Trustee Mills has a bad shoulder. unit. He 13 can't hit his golf ball the way he likes to hit 14 it, but his actual problems stems from the fact 15 that his feet are messed up and he's got a 16 biomechanical misalignment. That is a 17 different story than going to the orthopod and he says, I can flip that rotator cuff and fix 18 19 you because all he's saying is a way to solve 20 that pain point, not find the origin of the 21 problem. It's a different approach to problem 22 solving. Okay.

Today -- and these numbers are a little bit off -- but you get the idea -- 141 medical schools of the MD variety and about 31 of the

DO variety, not counting branch campuses. NRAY. They've got 19 new schools underway, one MD, 19 DO and those numbers are going up the same way. And you look at all the medical students enrolled in the United States today. It's a paucity of where we are as a nation.

330 million Americans and we're only
kicking out about 100,000 at the end of four
years. We're in trouble, folks. By the way,
the fastest growing medical profession in the
United States is doctor of osteopathic medicine
or what is called doctor of osteopathy. Okay.

13 In the state of Florida -- you can do the 14 numbers -- it ain't real good. Medical 15 shortfall for family medicine, 45 percent. In 16 Tallahassee, Florida, it's projected to be 17 62 percent. Mark O'Bryant who runs Tallahassee 18 Memorial Hospital is paying \$200,000 signing 19 bonuses to get family practitioners to come 20 practice in Tallahassee.

21 My son who is a third-year resident in 22 Meridian, Mississippi, hasn't even gotten his 23 full medical license yet, is being told, If 24 you'll stay, we'll give you quarter of a 25 million dollar signing bonus. And they're

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waiving his medical debt. That's how desperate they are to get physicians to come in.

3 The University of Northern Colorado is 4 doing this right now, private medical school 5 hosting. Just think about it that way, 6 hosting. All right. VCOM, the Edward Via 7 College of Osteopathic Medicine was founded by 8 this gentleman, John Rocovich. He's a very 9 wealthy tax attorney. His wife, Sue Ellen, 10 they've been high school sweethearts. She was 11 a seventh grade science teacher, went back to 12 Virginia Tech, got her PhD in genetics and then 13 went on to DO school and became a practicing 14 emergency room physician for over 20 years.

15 John is mega wealthy, mega wealthy 16 meaning by the time he's 50, he's like, I don't 17 need to work anymore. What am I going to do 18 with my money? So about 15 years ago, 16 years 19 ago decided I'm going to start a medical school 20 program in my rural area of Western Virginia. 21 And that's what he started off with. A11 22 right.

He's committed. He's also committed to helping the underserved. He reaches out to Winston-Salem State, Morgan State, Virginia

1 State, Seymour Johnson University, all the way 2 down the line. He briefs those students. He 3 offers them opportunities to get into medical 4 school.

5 This is their campus at Virginia Tech, 6 main campus at Virginia Tech. In their 7 buildings here they actually have -- one of the 8 pictures didn't show up. They actually have 9 seven buildings in their research department. 10 They've grown faster and bigger than they can 11 They have 180 students per class manage. 12 there, not including their post-baccalaureate 13 They also are one of only 11 schools program. 14 doing chronic traumatic encephalopathy studies 15 for the NFL for chronic brain injuries 16 occurring during constant contact.

17 And at Wofford -- Trustee Carter talked 18 about -- they started in the Carolinas. Thev 19 were going to put it in North Carolina, but 20 Chapel Hill didn't want another medical school. 21 Imagine that. So he went to Spartanburg. 22 Spartanburg was saying, Hey, come pick us. We need the economic revitalization. Come to us. 23 24 I'm going to show you a picture in a second. 25

There is Wofford College where I went to

1 They're partnered with a small liberal school. 2 arts school. There's only 1600 kids that go to school there. But I want to show you a 3 4 picture. This is the old Spartan Mill site, 5 2010; breaking ground March of 2010; May of 6 2011; September of 2011, building's open, ready 7 to roll. \$24 million fiscal plan, \$8.2 million 8 property acquisition, and then the city started 9 giving them additional properties such as the 10 old Dupree house, Reverend Dupree house. It 11 looked like it was termite infested and rat 12 dump here to the left. A year later they put a 13 million dollars into it and turned it into 14 their alumni center.

15 They've also started buying old -- the 16 old mill villages out there, fixing up and 17 selling them to low-income families. They've 18 also bought all the property here for economic 19 revitalization. How do they do that? Because 20 they're there as a partner. Okay.

You'll also notice from the faculty
instructional standpoint, two large didactic
classrooms, Socratic style. Every faculty
member stands on a 8-by-12 grid. That 8-by-12
grid records everything the faculty member says

no matter where he or she walks. When they
 turn and write on the board, everything is
 captured. It's all uploaded to the web. They
 have a mandatory flash requirement by facial
 recognition. And everybody can then access the
 materials after-hours.

7 They also have a state-of-the-art human 8 cadaver room for gross anatomy. What they do, 9 and it's very poignant, when families donate 10 members for science, they host a very somber 11 dinner ceremony for the medical students to 12 meet the family members who donate their loved 13 ones to advance science as a way to say thank 14 you.

15 The facility is also open for other 16 activities during the school year for meetings 17 such as things that maybe FAMU might want to 18 do.

19 2011, an idiot, standing before you, came 20 up with an idea. Auburn had wanted a medical 21 school for over three years. Jay Gogue, the 22 president who just retired, had said I want a 23 medical school. There were three reasons 24 behind this and it was all about money --25 money, money, money. He realized that they

1 needed to grow their research base. You could 2 do it through classified programs, 3 international studies, or human health-related 4 studies. So they formed a committee -- well, 5 actually, they formed two committees. Thev 6 were both cul-de-sac committees. They were 7 blocked. Nobody wanted a medical school. Thev thought it was going to be competition at the 8 9 trough.

10 My son went to first-year medical school. 11 I got into his white coat ceremony. I sat in 12 the back. I looked at the number of faculty. 13 I looked at the building and the capital 14 infrastructure and I had an idea.

I came back and I briefed him on October the 26th. By December of that year we had this deal locked and cocked.

18 This is the announcement ceremony in 19 August when everything was signed. The reason 20 for the delay was the land deal, and I'll tell 21 you about that in just a second. John Rocovich; Jimmy Sanford, chairman of the board; 22 23 Mark Levine, president of American Osteopathic 24 Medical Association; Wayne T. Smith. Mr. Smith 25 is the CEO of Community Health Systems, the

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1 second largest hospital operation network in 2 the country, 150 hospitals across 29 states. 3 Mike Hubbard, Speaker of the House of Alabama; 4 Mayor Bill Ham of Auburn; William Anderson, 5 retired osteopathic surgeon, also noted civil 6 rights leader from Albany, Georgia. We'll talk 7 about him in just a second. He's also on the Board of Directors of VCOM. He came here in 8 9 2015 and spoke, and he was the one that said, 10 "We've always wanted to put an osteopathic 11 school at an HBCU."

12 That's James Andrews for those that 13 follow sports. That's the quy that fixed 14 Adrian Peterson, Brett Favre and other 15 athletes, orthopedic surgeon to the stars; 16 General Robb, the highest-ranking two-star 17 general in the osteopathic world in the Air 18 Force; that's Andrew Hugine at Alabama A&M and 19 former President Rochon at Tuskegee; and the 20 hound dog on the end is Jay Goque.

The reason for this is it was a unified approach to try to deal with rural medicine and rural problems. When I say "rural," it is poor white folks, but there's a lot more poor black folks. As I tell people -- and I'm going to

1 tell you about this in the state of Florida in 2 just a second -- it's bad. And it's about to 3 get a lot worse.

This was Jimmy Sanford's slide. He wanted me to put it together. So you see Auburn seal, VCOM seal, two 501(c)(3) non-profits, completely separate funding and accreditation. If we blow up, they're not touched; if they blow up, we're not touched.

10 27,000 students versus 1400 students, 11 \$2 billion a year. Folks, I want to tell you again, they're worried about Auburn's brand at 12 13 \$2 billion a year in funding. They're worried 14 that they're going to be obsolete in the new 15 world order. That's why they went after a 16 medical school. And the state of Alabama is 17 broke, I mean broke. That's why they did this. 18 And the idea was to do what? Extensive basic 19 and applied research versus clinical and the 20 idea was for the citizens of the state, the 21 land grant with a free medical school and a 22 medical school with a free land grant.

To show you I'm not lying, it's \$150 million a year economic impact estimation just out of the construction of the school, not

1 mentioning the operation of that school. This 2 is the building that is now in operation. 3 There are two full -- excuse me, three full 4 classes that are in there now, 162 kids per 5 That's 100,000 square foot physical class. 6 space sitting on 16 acres. Auburn University 7 since that state property leased it to the medical school for 99 years at a million 8 9 dollars a year. That money goes straight to 10 the bottom line of the university.

In addition to that, every student in year 1, year 2 -- so 324 students if my math's right -- pays the \$568 per semester student fees so they can ride transit systems, buy a meal plan, go to football games so they can get in, et cetera.

17 This was my slide from 2011. This is the 18 future home, now home, of the pharmacy research 19 building and the new nursing school. They 20 created Auburn University's health sciences 21 corridor. The whole idea is there's going to 22 be an entire infusion of businesses and 23 research around health sciences.

I'm going to walk you through this. Andthis may be controversial for this crew, and I

apologize but I'm a straight shooter. I don't bullshit people. I'm going to tell you what I think. If you don't like it, you can fight with me over it, but that's fine. What are our strengths?

6 CHAIRMAN LAWRENCE: You need to stop 7 pussyfooting around.

8 DR. MOORE: For an old curmudgeon you're 9 right.

10 CHAIRMAN LAWRENCE: Talking about you or 11 me?

DR. MOORE: As my son used to say, I have two colors of hair: black and old, but mostly old.

15 It compliments our core mission setting. 16 It seamlessly fits with our rural roots and 17 extension mission. It's a bold addition to our 18 FAMU brand. It creates a new destination for 19 our best and brightest.

Anybody in here know a guy named Curtis Crowler? Smart guy, right? Does he go to FAMU anymore? No, he's not. He left. Where did he go? He got sucked off by University of Florida. Second-year student, 4.0 superstar, going to be a doctor. They said, Tell you

what, we got sex, drugs, and candy. Come on over. We'll get you the one year, and we'll get you right into medical school. You don't need a baccalaureate.

5 Guys, what you don't understand is this, 6 that we are in a pitch battle for the best kids 7 we've got in our programs and they're getting 8 sucked off by other programs that go, I want 9 diversity. I'll just steal Mr. Mills. We're 10 losing because he doesn't have a medical school 11 to go to.

12 What are the threats? The state. What 13 are they going to say? UF and FSU, what are 14 they going to say? What about our alumni? 15 What are they going to say? How about 16 ourselves?

17 By the way, I've heard all the rumors. 18 Dr. Robinson, I apologize for this: The first 19 rumor was when this medical school's -- I ought 20 to give this man the job.

21 The other rumor is this medical school is 22 to make sure this man doesn't get the job.

The other rumor is that this was offered to FSU first but they turned it down so we're getting sloppy seconds. Can I say

1 categorically that the one thing at Florida A&M 2 University I've learned in 32 months that the most valuable commodity in existence for 3 4 currency is rumors. The more salacious, the 5 more tabulating, the more value. And yet I 6 will tell you this: 99.999% are people talking 7 out their rear ends. Wouldn't recognize how to 8 solve a problem, don't want to help, just want 9 to sit there and talk about it.

10 The opportunity is here. If we're going 11 to make a bold pivot, this is the way we're 12 going to do it. If this isn't it, and I tell 13 everybody -- Gary McCoy was here -- Trustee 14 Carter, I'm a soldier. If this group says 15 we're not interested, roger that. We're going 16 to move on wherever you tell me to go, but if 17 this isn't it, then you tell me what it is. If 18 it isn't now, then you tell me when now is. 19 And if this is not where we're trying to go as 20 an institution, then where are we going?

By the way, when I briefed the governor's chief of staff, the first question that came up was, Well, what about John Thrasher? You know what I answered? With all due respect to John Thrasher -- I love the man -- but guess what, I

guarantee you he didn't wake up this morning worrying about what his decision's going to do to that man sitting in that chair. And I don't really give a damn about what I'm going to do to him.

6 We're fighting for the same niche in the 7 ecosystem. We better understand that. That's 8 why I showed the commercial, the guy in the 9 golf cart picking up golf balls. If you're 10 getting shot at all day, it becomes normal.

11 If I said, Justin, that's going to be 12 your job. I'm not doing that job. Man, I'll 13 be loss of hearing, I'll be nervous all day 14 long. All that guy was trying to do was get to 15 his retirement. Get to my vacation. We've got 16 to do something different, folks, or we're 17 going to keep getting the same stuff we've 18 always got.

19Wayne T. Smith owns 125 -- or excuse me20150 hospitals in the nation, 28 of which are in21the state of Florida. Let's talk about22residencies for just a second because this was23the second question that came from the governor24-- governor's office. What about residencies?25We lose half of our medical school graduates

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because there's not enough residencies.

2 Let me tell you a dirty little secret 3 nobody tells you about medical school. Justin, 4 do you know what the tuition is at Florida 5 State for a medical -- let's say \$25,000. 6 Let's just be casual about it; right? That 7 medical school tuition doesn't cover but 25,000 8 of \$150,000 per year cost to the state for four 9 years per student. That's a lot of money going 10 to support a program that supposedly is 11 financially neutral.

12 Residency programs are expensive to 13 start. They're about a million dollars a pop. 14 Do I know that? How do I know that? Because I 15 started three in Alabama when I was with this 16 medical program. Who pays for that? Well, 17 some -- or the medical program pays for it. 18 Some -- VCOM was sitting on a pile of cash. 19 How much?

The Via name, for those that don't know is nothing. Mr. Via was a nice man. He was an engineer, but he married money. He married a lady by the name of Marion Bradley from Milwaukee. She was one of two adopted daughters. Those of you that are older in the

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room -- Justin, this won't be you, by the way.

2 There are the Allen-Bradley company out 3 of Milwaukee. When they sold the company after 4 the old man died, the family trust went to \$1.7 5 So Edward, I don't believe, has ever billion. 6 drawn a W-2 in his life, collects baseball 7 cards -- a great job to have, by the way. I'd love to do it. But he's lent part of his 8 9 escrow to this program and it's grown from 10 They're sitting on about a quater of a there. 11 billion dollars.

12 All of their programs operate in the 13 black. They charge \$42,000 a year per student. Every amenity is afforded to that student. 14 15 What do I mean by that? FSU student. When an 16 FSU student goes off to go through clinical 17 training, they usually go to Tallahassee 18 Memorial Hospital. Tallahassee Memorial 19 Hospital, you'll see them. They're like a herd 20 of turtles behind one doctor, 30, 20 kids 21 behind a doctor trying to look and see what 22 he's doing. VCOM thinks that model is 23 absolutely wrong. So what do they do? They 24 pay their clinicians. Their clinical faculty 25 draw a thousand dollars a month per student up

to a maximum of three students. They get an
iPad mini. They get their terminal learning
objectives so when little Timmy is there trying
to learn how to be a doctor, Dr. Carter can
say, tell me about Ebola.

6 The point is, is they use small numbers. 7 When my son went through this program --8 because he transferred from the Kentucky 9 program to VCOM. He liked the clinical model. 10 The second thing, they put him off in these 11 rural areas.

Where do they live? VCOM pays for the apartment or buys the house and furnishes it so four or five kids at one time go to that hospital. They check in with their linens and their suit and their stethoscope and a month later they check out; power, cable and everything is on, paid for them.

19TRUSTEE MILLS: So they put them in one20of the hospitals they own?

21 DR. MOORE: One of these hospitals, yes, 22 sir. As Mr. Smith -- when I went up and 23 briefed him in Franklin, Tennessee, he said, 24 Any of my hospitals are open to VCOM at any 25 time. And when the dean asked him, she said,

Sir, well, we'd like to talk to some of the
 CEOs. He said, What part of my directive don't
 you understand? If they disagree with me, they
 don't have a job.

5 We've been offered -- the president will 6 tell you -- Trustee Moore was also there when 7 Mr. Rocovich came to visit us about a year ago. 8 We were offered the opportunity -- they would 9 pay for a completely online post-baccalaureate 10 program and allow us to derive all the revenues 11 from that program.

12 What does that mean? When you have some 13 students that have a lot of fun in their first 14 year and then get serious in the second and 15 third and fourth year, the GPAs just aren't 16 quite there. This program allows a nine-month 17 program. Basically it's a master's non-thesis 18 program for a year. If these kids pass with a 19 3.6 GPA, they're automatically assimilated into 20 medical school if they want to get in.

I'm going to tell you about a young lady
that Trustee Carter met when we went to
Spartanburg. Her name is Bridgette Peters.
She was a Spelman graduate. She was at Auburn
when she got her PhD. Tried though she may,

she could not in the old MCAT formula do very
 well on the MCAT test. It's very difficult.
 The cutoff for most interviews at Florida State
 or University of Alabama in Birmingham is 29.
 She was ringing in at about a 18. They would
 not even interview her.

VCOM interviewed her and took her as a
whole person. She's now in her third-year
program at VCOM Spartanburg in clinical phase,
4.0 both years. And she's going on to become
what? A rural health provider in her home area
of Charleston, South Carolina. That's what
this is about, transforming lives.

14 Where are we right now and what's the 15 next step? We have an articulation agreement 16 that Dr. Robinson signed. I would like to have 17 some type of -- we've done this with Trustee 18 Carter; that was one visitor. I'd like to have him come down and look at how we build this 19 20 program if -- it's up to y'all; look at a joint 21 research sciences institute.

22 Mr. Rocovich has already offered to put a 23 million dollars on the table. We have to match 24 it, and we can do that, in kind and other ways. 25 He's also offered it to Auburn University and

1 has offered it to us. He would pay the whole 2 freight for the building, the medical building; 3 since it sits on our property. If they default or go away, the building becomes ours for free.

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5 And he's offered it to Auburn and for us 6 that if we want a dedicated biomedical sciences 7 building, he will pay for half the building and half the equipment. By the way, the two floors 8 9 of the four floors of the pharmacy building 10 research at Auburn are paid for by VCOM.

11 Oh, by the way, the dean -- former dean 12 at Auburn's medical -- excuse me, pharmacy 13 school is a gentleman by the name of Dr. Lee 14 Evans, a rather irascible individual. And when 15 I first had the pleasure of having to brief him 16 at the direction of Dr. Goque about their 17 medical school concept, he absolutely cussed me 18 in his office. He threw things at me. He had a hissy fit, if you will, and said that I was 19 20 going to destroy his school and this would be 21 the end of him and ending everything he was 22 trying to do and how dare I. A year later, he 23 said this is the best thing that's ever 24 happened this college. He's got a new research 25 building and he now supports it and he's

1 actually moved up his NSF rankings. 2 TRUSTEE MILLS: So for me --3 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir. 4 TRUSTEE MILLS: -- and maybe not for 5 anybody else. I apologize, but can you just 6 start back here where they were going to pay 7 for the entire building --8 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir; all the faculty 9 that they use. 10 TRUSTEE MILLS: All the faculty they use. 11 And what's the size of that scale? Tell me 12 again. 13 DR. MOORE: My guess, given that you get 14 bigger every time, about a \$110,000 building. 15 You're looking at about 10,000 square foot 16 building. The building itself would be 27, 28 million fiscal, then whatever the lease works 17 18 out for our property. TRUSTEE MILLS: And the number of 19 20 faculty? 21 DR. MOORE: They have usually about 40 22 faculty. Don't forget, direct faculty in the didactic phase year 1, year 2, that's a varied 23 24 cap. That's eight-hour-day kind of program. 25 Then they have about 360 clinical faculty

spread out everywhere else. Does that make
 sense to you?

3 TRUSTEE MILLS: And that's totally 4 different than the previous slide with the 5 online program?

6 DR. MOORE: That's correct, sir. The 7 online program would be ours. We would set it 8 up. We would populate it. We would run it. 9 We would collect revenue from it. And we'd be 10 paid to set it up if we wanted to do that.

11 TRUSTEE MILLS: And then after that, then 12 there's a research facility.

DR. MOORE: Yes, sir, that's correct. TRUSTEE MILLS: That they would pay for half of it.

16DR. MOORE: That's correct sir.17TRUSTEE MILLS: If we wanted to have a

18 medical -- biomedical --

19DR. MOORE: So let's say it's a \$5020million building, 25 million plus --

21 TRUSTEE MILLS: Right.

22 TRUSTEE WOODY: So the first building you 23 said he would pay 100 percent?

24 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir, 100 percent of the 25 first building which is his medical building.

1 I'll go back and show you. That building right 2 there is 93,000 square feet, sits on 16.8 acres 3 of land and it was a cost of 27.3 million, I think, to complete. He did it all with local 4 5 architectural and local contractor support --6 contractor support to make it happen. And I 7 think that building took about 17 or 18 months 8 to complete. The one in Spartanburg was about 9 an 82,000 square foot building and was about 10 \$23 million. And the clock time, I think, from 11 the construction was about 14 months, 13 12 months. They didn't like it, but they were up 13 against the window.

14TRUSTEE WOODY: What about the operation15cost?

16DR. MOORE: They pay all that. There's17no deferred maintenance. They pay all their18freight. They pay everything.

19TRUSTEE MILLS: And all we do is provide20the land?

21 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir, the land.

22 TRUSTEE DORTCH: And that's a ground 23 lease?

24 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir, that's a ground 25 lease.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: What does the Board of
 Governors think of this?

3 DR. MOORE: What do they think of this,4 sir?

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Yes.

5

6 DR. MOORE: I can't speak for the Board 7 of Governors. Trustee Carter may be able to 8 add to it.

9 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Well, you must have 10 had some conversation.

11 DR. MOORE: I've had a conversation with 12 Allen Levene who's kind of in our overwatch 13 position which is kind of unique because the 14 hospital network I showed you in Florida, he sold to Mr. Wayne Smith. So he also retains 15 16 hospitals in Johnson City, Tennessee. He knows 17 He likes them because they pay for the VCOM. 18 residency program in those hospitals.

Why is that important to these hospitals? As you know, Trustee Mills, when you have a teaching hospital, when you have a clinical residence and practice there, you actually get to get a 50 percent differential on your Medicare bids -- Medicaid bids. So they actually make more money because they're a

1 teaching hospital.

So I talked to the -- to 2 TRUSTEE CARTER: 3 answer your question, Dave, I talked to several 4 members of the Board of Governors and the 5 question they asked was -- what is it that 6 you're asking -- in your concept that if we 7 bring this school to FAMU, what is it that 8 you're asking us to do? I said the only 9 requirement for the Board of Governors would be 10 to approve or disapprove the lease because 11 they're going to build their own building. 12 They're going to staff their own faculty. 13 They're going to pay their own costs and all.

14 So the only thing would be -- and, of 15 course, I said I would like to have it on FAMU 16 and I said down by the pharmacy building, the 17 old FAMU High because them kids can walk across 18 the street. That can be our medical and 19 healthcare corridor down there. You already 20 got pharmacy down there, right up there you got 21 Dyson, you got biology and all, so you've got 22 all of that. That can be like our medical 23 healthcare corridor.

24 But the only requirement and the other 25 responsibility, for lack of a better word that

1 the Board of Governors would have in this
2 project as we presented would be to say yay or
3 nay on the lease.

4 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: I have a question. 5 TRUSTEE CARTER: So if they're coming in 6 -- sorry. They have the building, the faculty. 7 So if they're putting a lot -- what is the 8 government structure because I feel like that's 9 going to be an issue, who's making those 10 decisions for them, how do they interact with 11 us and then the Board of Governors?

DR. MOORE: Seven page articulation agreement between the two universities. They're separately accredited and separately financed.

16 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: But do they have a 17 Board?

DR. MOORE: They have their own Board ofDirectors, yes, ma'am. They have to.

20TRUSTEE CARTER: Yes, they have their own21Board.

22TRUSTEE WASHINGTON:So who -- so they're23their own but they're on our --

24TRUSTEE CARTER: They're just a tenant.25DR. MOORE: It would be like Chick-fil-A

1 except they're doing medical school. 2 TRUSTEE CARTER: Right. 3 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: But we have 4 different regulations that we have -- I feel 5 like that's something that needs to be flushed 6 out because I don't feel like we can just say 7 that they are leasing space from us and we 8 don't have any liability or anything. 9 DR. MOORE: The articulation agreement

10 would handle that, ma'am, because you're 11 exactly right. They have clinical liabilities 12 that they have insurance for their students, 13 our faculty.

14If we had Dr. Holder from pharmacy15wanting to come over and teach pharmacometrics16or cardiology, he would be able to pick up an17extra stipend if the university allowed it to18happen to teach there or if he retired and19wanted to go work there, you can do that.

20 But from a standpoint of governance, we 21 can't govern another institution that has their 22 own charter, nor they us.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: What happens if they make a decision that we don't like or don't agree with?

DR. MOORE: Well, you own the land --1 2 TRUSTEE CARTER: I'm trying to put my 3 mind around what kind of decision would they 4 make that we wouldn't like in that they're 5 going to be operating their college of medicine 6 and we're going to be operating our programs 7 like we normally do that won't cause us to do anything any different than we're currently 8 9 doing now or cause them to do anything any 10 differently than what they're doing.

11TRUSTEE BRUNO: Would there be a term of12the lease -- the land lease and do you know how13long --

14 DR. MOORE: My guess is since we cannot 15 sell state property assuming there's a sovereignty, it will be just like it was in 16 17 Alabama. We did a 99-year lease and fixed 18 What the university decided to do rate. 19 because they did the lease in 2012, they decide 20 to defer any lease payments for three years to 21 allow the building to be constructed and then 22 it was a graduated step-up. Over the next 23 three years it went from 500 to 750 to the \$4 24 million, and it was \$4 million thereafter. And 25 the university makes about 4.2 -- 3.75 to \$4.2

3 TRUSTEE MILLS: I've got to figure that 4 out -- after Thomas.

DR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

6 TRUSTEE DORTCH: So with the -- I chair 7 at Fulton-DeKalb Hospital with the Grady Health 8 System which is the fifth largest safety net 9 hospital in the United States.

10 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

5

11 TRUSTEE DORTCH: And we have six clinics 12 and Emory University and Morehouse School of 13 Medicine are our providers -- well, 30 percent 14 of our doctors come from Morehouse School of 15 Medicine and 70 percent from Emory. So I 16 understand -- we're one of the largest teaching 17 hospitals in the United States. So I 18 understand this pro-health area.

So we do the ground lease. And, of course, that land and plan -- well, it will all be spelled out in these documents, it reverts back to us. And I'm sure we will require insurance where we are insured under any kind of insurance that they would have we would be listed as insured under any of their potential

1 liabilities.

2 I assume we then would also or would need 3 to put in there a protection so that none of 4 our faculty are recruited to come from here 5 with any circumstance that they don't become 6 competitors for anybody that may be in our 7 system including -- I assume that whole issue 8 will be worked out that there is a -- hopefully 9 a practice where our students who qualify from 10 here will have access into their programs.

11DR. MOORE: Yes, sir. We have an12articulation agreement that says that.

13TRUSTEE DORTCH: Okay. And with that,14I'm with Trustee Washington. I'm sure there's15got to be some other restrictions from the16Board of Regents other than just that we're17leasing the land to them.

So all of that said, it sounds almost too good to be true.

20 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir. And, by the way, 21 that was the impression at Auburn as well. And 22 when we went in there -- again, I'm offering 23 two things: And, one is, Trustee Carter when 24 he first heard about it, he said the exact same 25 words. It sounds too good to be true. There's

1 got to be a catch.

2 TRUSTEE DORTCH: I'm not even saying --3 the reality is that we need to understand this 4 is not a medical school -- this is not our 5 medical school. We're just providing the land 6 for them and how -- we want to ensure we hear 7 from Dr. Robinson, but the reality for us is 8 that we're providing land for a medical school 9 to be on our --

10 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

11 TRUSTEE DORTCH: -- which collaborates 12 with research and all that. I think I do see 13 the potential for enhancement and opportunities 14 and also as long as we're clear that we're not 15 -- it's not our medical school --

16 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

17 TRUSTEE DORTCH: -- that we're bringing 18 in a partner, contingent partner that can 19 enhance our program because it is a medical 20 school, then I think that as long as we're 21 going in with our eyes wide open, I see a great 22 potential.

23 DR. MOORE: And Auburn since it's not 24 Auburn's medical school but it's an affiliated 25 or adjunct medical school. Auburn University's

ability to capture NIH funding goes from 4
percent to 24 percent per proposal. If you're
Harvard you have a 51 percent of getting
funding. So you've got a six-fold increase and
no cost to the university, too.

6 Let's talk about the dynamics that 7 happened at Auburn because I think it reflects 8 kind of where we are. The Board was unified. 9 The Board was unified, but they wanted to do 10 something bold and declare the provost and the 11 general counsel didn't want it. The general counsel held the land deal up for seven months. 12 13 And they finally said, We've got a time clock. 14 We're going to get going. So we have to find 15 some other dirt and in Auburn we're going to build. 16

And Jimmy Sanford found out. He got the president. They got everybody on the phone and the president issued (inaudible). Get the deal signed or submit your resignation and get off the island. We're going forward.

22 Second thing, the biggest pushback we got 23 in the state is two people: the governor, 24 Robert Bentley, who resigned this year who's a 25 MD from Tuscaloosa and the University of

Alabama, Birmingham. They absolutely went
 berserk.

3 The arguments were DOs aren't real 4 That's not true. Auburn University doctors. 5 doesn't deserve a medical school because you're 6 a CAL school (phonetic), just adding. It's not 7 your job; it's our job. If you want research dollars, we'll give you \$50 million. We've got 8 9 \$500 million a year. Will that make you go 10 away? If you don't stop, we'll build our own 11 pharmacy school. And none of it worked.

12 In the end, there are three hurdles to go 13 through in the state -- in Alabama -- the 14 Secretary of State for businesses, the 15 Department of Education -- excuse me -- yeah, 16 the Department of Education, private school 17 licensure. I'm not so sure they worked -- and 18 then the Alabama Commission of Higher 19 Those were the three hurdles I had Education. 20 to go through to substantiate and authenticate 21 they were real.

This is built, and what UAB was very upset about was the fact that they counted on the 20 best students from Auburn coming to the University of Alabama every year. Now they're

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in competition. But let me just say something
 about these schools. This is a little old
 piddling old osteopathic school. They had
 9,000 discreet applicants for almost 600 slots,
 9,000.

6 Our articulation agreement says if Bettye 7 Grable first year student, second year student 8 keeps 3.6, 3.7 GPA and the basic sciences are 9 around a premed program, they will offer her a 10 seat in medical school upon graduation from 11 FAMU with a degree, maintaining everything else 12 as is.

13 She now doesn't have to go through all 14 the application process. She doesn't have to 15 go through the multiple MCAT training programs 16 and she and her family don't have to pay for 17 travel to go visit all those schools unless she 18 tries to go to Emory. As I tell every kid, you 19 want to go to Emory, that's your ego, go.

20 TRUSTEE MILLS: Can I do this \$4 million
21 -- you mentioned \$4 million revenue number.
22 Will you stack that for me?

23 DR. MOORE: Okay. Million dollars for 24 the property. 162 plus 162 times 568 times 2. 25 So how that comes to be, that's your yearly

number. So a million dollars base for the
property, 162 kids per class times 2 classes
times \$568 a semester for Auburn University
student fees paid by VCOM times 2 semesters.
That's what you get each year. That's the
number. I think that comes to like 3.4, 3.5,
somewhere in that range.

8 TRUSTEE MILLS: Dortch was the math guy. 9 DR. MOORE: He's smart. I can't do it. 10 But taking it back on the IT infrastructure, 11 their e-mail system, it's @auburn.vcom.edu, 12 Virginia Tech.

13 TRUSTEE WOODY: Tim?

14 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

15 TRUSTEE WOODY: You said you met with the 16 governors. What was the opinion of the 17 governors?

18 DR. MOORE: Well, they -- they asked the 19 question, what about the University of Florida 20 and Florida State, what about residencies, and 21 then in the end they go, this fits in the 22 governor's model of public/private 23 partnerships, no state funding. I'll ask the 24 governor if the governor has any problems or at 25 least the chief of staff; I will get back to

you. We never heard back. That was over a
 year ago.

3 TRUSTEE MOORE: So just to the point of 4 transparency was I met with them a year ago and 5 it didn't move and then it kind of 6 transitioned. I think it's transitioned among 7 at least three Board members, this conversation 8 going back and forth.

9 As a point of transparency, one of the 10 things that brought concern to me at that 11 meeting was one, the governance piece; and then 12 the second piece of it was tied to the need for 13 speed and that it had to get done in the year 14 2017 relative to the commitment.

And I wanted to understand better why was the push for 2017 this year and why FAMU -- not that we were not deserving of a great opportunity, but I just wanted to understand that piece.

20 So, Tim, if you could talk to them about 21 why 2017.

22 DR. MOORE: John Rocovich reached out to 23 me two years ago, Trustee Moore, when 24 Dr. Mangum was in charge and asked if we would 25 be interested in a medical school. And I said

I believe it's a little bit hectic, that
 university right now, and I think we need to
 allow things to calm down.

4 So he's been checking back in about every 5 three or four months. And then after Dr. 6 Robinson was appointed, he even asked, should 7 we delay it until after the first of the year. He's a new guy and he's trying to get his arms 8 9 around the university and are we going to put 10 too much on his plate. And I said, No, sir, I 11 think the time is right. We met in November. 12 The ball's in our court.

And since then, we've effected a visit to the other two campuses so that Trustee Carter could authenticate what he saw. I can facilitate. I can turn you over to Mr. Rocovich. You guys can talk to him. I'm not the broker here.

19Please, guys, understand this, my ego's20not wrapped up in this. I've done one of21these. I've got all the bling on my wall that22I care about. I look at this as a game-changer23for the university, as a way to flip the story.

With regard to your other comment,Trustee Moore, about a timeline, the timeline

is not urgent. I don't know if that was - maybe I missed that, but there is a timeline
 that I laid up here of next steps.

And I think the articulation agreement has been signed. We're looking at -- the VCOM visits have already occurred, not the whole Board, just one Board member beginning development of an online post baccalaureate if we want to. We look at a joint research institute between the two enterprises.

11 So we're kind of dating before we get 12 married. We start looking at student 13 recruiting. We start looking at an 14 establishment of the two-year didactic program. 15 What does that mean? If we do a full-up branch 16 campus a la Auburn, it's got to go up to the 17 National Board with the Council of Osteopathic 18 Accreditation and they have to be reviewed and approved; however, if we do a satellite 19 20 program, you can have 30 to 40 students in a 21 brand-new building built basically just as a 22 general location and have it done.

Then we start looking at 2019, 2020, the actual site selection and building of a new campus. That might be an expansion of this or

this may be space they rent from us to do their work and then looking at a whole new medical campus. That's the five-year timeline, which I think coincides with our strategic planning, if I'm not mistaken.

6 TRUSTEE MOORE: Well, we have a different 7 perception of the meeting but Dr. Robinson was 8 there so maybe he can chime in with how he 9 perceived it and heard it.

DR. MOORE: Okay. But what was that -tell me if I've got this wrong because this is what --

13 TRUSTEE MOORE: No, what he specifically 14 said because I remember I put a pin on it, but 15 why the urgency for 2017 because there was some 16 language that if it didn't happen this year, 17 there was something that was happening --

18 What your point is that DR. MOORE: 19 people -- in the aliphatic -- osteopathic 20 world, they're merging the ACGME. It's called 21 the ACGME merger, American Graduate Medical 22 Education Merger, i.e., residency programs are 23 all going to be one. They're all going to be 24 one. And so they wanted to try to get in on 25 that window, that horizon. That's passed.

1 That's gone. That ship has sailed. So that's 2 what we're looking at, this 2022 window or as a 3 satellite campus.

4 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: I have a couple 5 questions. One directed to the articulation 6 agreement is who actually signed that and what 7 would be included in it?

8 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: And let me just for 9 the record clarify the nature of that 10 agreement. That agreement was not about a 11 medical school. Just in case -- it was about 12 -- it was about student recruitment and 13 research. It was right there -- but the idea 14 when I met with Mr. Rocovich and Dr. Moore, he 15 expressed his willingness to take every single 16 student we had and put them in a medical school 17 career. Well, you know, that's fine and good. 18 I don't think that's going to happen because 19 they need other options; however, we did 20 develop this MOU. Subsequently, we met with 21 his -- I guess it's the dean of diversity or 22 something at the medical school.

23 DR. MOORE: That was Dr. Gary Hill. I 24 believe he's the highest-ranking African 25 American in the osteopathic medical world.

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1 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: So we can disagree 2 focusing in on students and research 3 collaboration. That was it. 4 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: So we would have to 5 expand? 6 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: No, you have to have 7 a totally different agreement -- maybe elements 8 of that would be part of it, but I just want 9 you-all to know that there's nothing 10 anywhere --11 There is no promissories. DR. MOORE: 12 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: -- that has anything 13 to do with the medical school. 14 Now, I do want to point out that -- Tim 15 and I have talked about this too in my 16 conversation with Mr. Rocovich, for whatever 17 reason I'm not sure, but he said they weren't 18 ready for a new school at this exact time 19 because in some amount of time Auburn had --20 DR. MOORE: Auburn has to get its first 21 class out by 2019 and that way it will complete 22 their completion cycle. They're required to 23 graduate in, like, a full program. So that's 24 the earliest they can begin looking at this. 25 That is the -- he was trying to get a soft

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touch down before 2017. That window has
 elapsed and so he's looking at this.

I also make sure -- I'll offer this; Jay Gogue is retired. He's in Auburn now. If it would be beneficial to this Board, I could get the old guy rasseled up and put him on the phone because I think it's important that you have a fully informed opinion about what you're about to consider.

10 And, again, I want you to understand I'm 11 passionate about it because I believe health 12 science is -- being 22 percent of the U.S. 13 economy, our kids have a fighting shot to be 14 big players in that economy.

15 The way we're going to be able to be a 16 big dog on the ground is to have something like 17 this. And the odds of getting the state 18 legislature to commit to a state-financed 19 medical anything for us -- I won't say is 20 impossible -- it's remote, in my opinion, but 21 this is the only way we can do it. And that 22 was the comment from Governor Levene was that 23 the legislature would never give us the 24 opportunity -- that was his opinion -- to pay 25 for a full medical school out of state costs.

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He felt this was the way to go, but he can't sit there and endorse it in advance. I mean, he's got to do all the things he's doing. We just had a conversation about it. It lasted about an hour and 20 minutes. So real -- I'm sorry, sir.

7 If I could -- I do PRESIDENT ROBINSON: want to -- because I think everybody's trying 8 9 to find out well, what does the president know? 10 Well, I really appreciate somebody perhaps even 11 more of us, as Trustee Carter said this 12 morning, looking out there to see what's big, 13 you know, and presents a great opportunity or 14 opportunities for the university.

15 This, you know, obviously falls in that 16 category; but I have to be parochial for a 17 minute and go back to the world that, you know, 18 I'm in right now and in particular those of you 19 who had a chance to see a bit of this back in 20 June when we presented our work plan to the 21 Board of Governors.

And it was -- it was not an easy discussion even talking about taking our enrollment from 9600 students to 12,000 students. It was -- and in fact before that

1 presentation -- and you saw the notes, right, 2 the back and forth on the draft work plan with 3 staff when they were questioning FAMU, you 4 know, do you really know what you want to do? 5 You got these products over here with student 6 success, but you're trying to do research, for 7 They were telling us, Why are you example. 8 going to pursue that?

9 And so we made an argument that, you 10 know, research for example had individual 11 benefits and impact on the values of undergrad 12 students. But in that world, from that sort of 13 view of things, it was hard enough getting a 14 non -- I mean, just sort of a -- you know, and 15 I don't want to divulge the work plan because 16 it's very, very important, but we weren't 17 talking about dumping our enrollment. We 18 weren't talking about adding a new PhD program 19 in chemistry and biology, right.

20 We were basically talking about some 21 incremental -- incremental things and they were 22 met with, Why are you focusing on these things? 23 You ought to be in fact -- I got asked a 24 question, Why would a student come to FAMU 25 based on how you perform?

1 So that's sort of the parochial 2 provision. So I think that -- you know, and I 3 know you could all do it, but you-all have 4 those contacts and so forth. That would take a 5 lot of vetting, a lot of vetting to move this 6 forward on behalf of the Board of Governors, 7 the legislature.

8 It's going to be a ton of work, so what 9 you have to balance that against is what about 10 everything else that you have as priorities. 11 And not that we should ever stop thinking big 12 and trying to identify unique opportunities 13 like this to address major problems that impact 14 the constituents, and this allows you to do 15 that.

But I just want to put that parochial thing down for a minute so you can understand that we've got to look at that because we can't get past that. I'm not saying that we shouldn't, you know, continue to look out here and plan but you've got to include in that a major outreach campaign.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I would agree, having
 sat through the work plan-discussion and
 pre-discussions and the post discussions in the

1 hallway. I don't think -- we definitely don't 2 want to push this aside, so, Matt, I would ask 3 that you keep us apprised with the next -- you 4 know, additional developments that we should be 5 contemplating that are more longer term. Ι 6 think right now for us it would pose 7 significant challenges to the Board of Governors and the governor's office considering 8 9 our current performance.

10 Now, those things can change quickly as 11 we, you know, address law, pharmacy, et cetera, 12 et cetera, but I think given the current 13 environment and the challenge we had -- to echo 14 what Dr. Robinson said -- just getting our work 15 plan approved with some of the metrics and the 16 goals and et cetera, I think the lay of this --17 on top of that the question would be -- and it 18 came from Governor -- I won't mention the name, 19 but let's really talk about what you should be 20 focused on versus what you're talking about. And that was a painful discussion to sit 21 22 through.

23 So I think at this point, this is a 24 interesting idea, but I think the timing -- we 25 may be a little premature, but what I don't

want to do is to say, let's stop it. So as you looked at those components of it, maybe there's pieces of it that we can continue that wouldn't draw a lot of attention, that wouldn't be controversial so maybe he can help us flush that out.

7 I had some -- recorded TRUSTEE BRUNO: 8 some questions. So back to the -- I know you 9 said that we would own the land and it would be 10 a land lease, but if for some reason they were 11 to end the partnership and not -- no longer 12 operate the school, would we then be receiving 13 the ownership of the building, then?

14 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir, that's correct. 15 The way it was set up at Auburn and the way 16 Mr. Rocovich does it, which I think is 17 brilliant and it's a model thing, we try to go 18 to the future. He builds the building through 19 a holding company. The holding company takes 20 on the debt because of the bond rate they 21 enjoy. They borrow money at a very cheap rate. 22 And then he builds the building.

Then he goes out and -- in the Auburn
building he had two \$10 million dollar new
market tax credits, so building ends up costing

him after seven years, \$7 million. Then at
 that point when the building's debt free, he
 assigns it to the medical college.

If at any point in time in there -- he's on full obligation. He's got full escrow to pay off the note. If he defaulted, they quit, they couldn't get accreditation resolved, whatever, the building comes to us debt free; or goes to Auburn debt free, in that case; or Wofford -- or in that case, Virginia Tech.

11 TRUSTEE BRUNO: And that kind of leads me 12 to another one. So I might be going a little 13 left field with this one --

14DR. MOORE: No, it's fine. I like left15field.

16 TRUSTEE BRUNO: To my understanding, this 17 Board previously approved a proposal to 18 establish a college of dentistry -- dental 19 medicine --

20 DR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

21 TRUSTEE BRUNO: -- and this -- I guess it 22 kind of got placed on hold. I'm not sure where 23 it -- you know, where it went.

24 DR. MOORE: It was killed.

25 TRUSTEE CARTER: That was requesting

state funding. This project does not ask for
 any state funding.

3 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Right. I understand. So 4 I guess the reason I'm saying it's left field 5 is I'm seeing maybe that there could be an 6 opportunity to ask VCOM if we could partner 7 with them to develop a sharing space or use a 8 wing of the facility for the osteopathic 9 school --

10 DR. MOORE: Oh, yes, sir.

11TRUSTEE BRUNO: -- to do a school of12dentistry.

13 DR. MOORE: One of the things that I had 14 suggested and they didn't act on it and now 15 they wish they had was I had suggested they put 16 on an extra 20 tables for the cadaver lab. 17 They said, Why would you do that? You can 18 actually turn that into revenue for training 19 physicians and new orthopedic techniques 20 because they're always advancing. There's 21 always limited space. So for a PT program, our 22 kids could go in there, do work; nursing 23 program as well.

In terms of shared space, one of thethings VCOM does is that every student, first

1 and second year, every Friday meets with mock 2 They go through mock patient patients. 3 interviews to develop their skills with 4 discerning patient issues. Our nursing program 5 could utilize that same space. It's 6 videotaped, you have a proctor that actually 7 watches you and then you come back and dissect it for the student to improve their 8 9 interpersonal skills of building patient 10 history. So that's one evidence.

11 They also allow us -- they would allow us 12 to use it for meeting space, Board meeting 13 space if you so decided or other activities 14 that were local -- student government, 15 whatever.

16 TRUSTEE BRUNO: And so my thinking would 17 be that -- because obviously it got shot down 18 because they don't want to provide state funding for us to do a dental school, but if we 19 20 pair it with something that's not being funded 21 by the state, one that would significantly 22 reduce the cost of doing the dental school and 23 then also probably give our proposal a better 24 chance. So that's just something that I --25 MR. MOORE: That's an interesting point.

Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine in Sarasota which is near where Trustee Mills is, they actually have a pharmacy school and a dental school and an osteopathic school. They actually have -- their dental clinic is actually up on I-10 as you turn south to go to Destin.

8 The reason the dental schools are so 9 expensive, just so everybody understands --10 Trustee Dortch will know this -- in medical 11 school year one, year two is where all your 12 expenses are. In year three, you're sending 13 them out to the hospitals to be trained. And 14 so you're actually having the hospital bear the 15 weight of having that kid and having patients 16 and all the infrastructure and whatnot around 17 it.

Dental schools, you actually have to have the clinic there because you require low-income or indigent patient populations in sufficient numbers to be able to populate the program. That's why they're so expensive.

USC Medical School in Southern California is \$94,000 a year tuition. That's why it's -you just can't even get in.

1 TRUSTEE MILLS: Before you wrap this up, 2 I just want to maybe respectfully take a 3 different angle because I actually think this 4 is the definition of leadership, right, in the 5 sense of how do you get out of this inertia. 6 One thing is to -- okay, on a practical basis 7 if you look at what the downside risk of this is for us as an institution, there's not much 8 9 other than our time and maybe energy, okay; but 10 financially, there's not very much downside to 11 this at all.

So that's where I think the Board of Governors should be spending more of their emphasis on is, you know, what are some of the financial implications to the institution relative to this.

17 But I also say if you're trying to figure 18 out how you're going to attract quality 19 students to the university and now you have 20 this sort of premed track for them that you 21 never had before, that didn't cost you anything 22 but actually generated revenue for you, right, 23 that's a very interesting way to actually move 24 the ball forward through sort of an 25 alliance-partnership scenario while not trying

to find how to shift around from other places
 to fund something -- something like that.

3 So I must admit, I wasn't sort of hearing 4 In the ether, I wasn't really that much this. 5 of a fan of it but hearing some of the details, 6 I have to say, you know, when you think about 7 trying to change an organization from something that's, you know, here and you're trying to get 8 9 it there, any time you get a chance to put 10 something out there that doesn't cost you a 11 bunch of investment dollars that integrates 12 with what you're also trying to be and aspire 13 to be, that's a really, really interesting 14 strategic opportunity in my mind.

15 So that's just my two cents on it. But 16 it's one of those things that I think we should 17 try to exploit because -- I actually -- because if they put it across the street, I'm not sure 18 19 I even care about the governance. If they put 20 it across the street I wouldn't care, but I'd 21 still probably say to my kids that they could 22 go there if they wanted to, right, because 23 that's a deal they're having and a little 24 program they said if I have a GPA of a certain 25 amount they could go across the street and it's

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not on state land and all that kind of stuff.

That's okay with me in that sense. The only difference is instead of putting it across the street, we're trying to give them some land that's on our property, a lease basically.

6 So anyway, I think it's a really 7 interesting strategic scenario relative to what 8 we're -- who we're trying to be.

9 TRUSTEE CARTER: I prefer to put it on 10 FAMU's land so that we can enjoy the rental 11 income.

12 Secondly, I wanted it on campus because I 13 think that we've got enough -- we've got a law 14 school down in Orlando, wherever. I wanted to 15 create a -- you know, like a lot of cities have 16 what they have urban services area where they 17 try to put things. I'm saying we can make that a medical corridor. You already got pharmacy 18 19 on one side, you got biology on the hill; it's 20 just -- it's just a natural --

21 TRUSTEE MILLS: But if it was that or 22 zero, you would put it across the street and 23 just let the students go there. And then you 24 wouldn't have to worry about the BOG or 25 anything -- anybody else.

1 TRUSTEE CARTER: But see, if we put it on 2 private land across the street, then FAMU 3 doesn't get any rental. It doesn't really 4 matter, you know --5 TRUSTEE MILLS: We would still get our 6 students --7 TRUSTEE CARTER: We would still have our 8 students. TRUSTEE MILLS: Well, we'll get three of 9 10 the -- we wouldn't get the million dollars. We 11 would get \$3 million versus 4. 12 TRUSTEE CARTER: Right. 13 DR. MOORE: One other thing I'd like to point out because I don't want to take up 14 15 Mr. Cotton's time. And, Mr. Chairman, you've 16 been very, very generous and I thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: One more question over 18 here. 19 I want to make sure of one DR. MOORE: 20 other thing. With Auburn, when Auburn's 21 programs kicked in, applications went up in the 22 premed track. They actually exceeded their 23 capacity for premed track pathway, and so 24 you're starting to see alternative pathways.

25 You're starting to see kids going in the

kinesiology track and also going through the engineering and bioengineering track to try to find ways to get here. Because now -- Auburn was -- with 27,000, was kicking out 20 medical students a year. They're now kicking out about 60. That changes their alumni base.

7 And then one other thing I'll tell you with George in the back of the room, John Brown 8 9 is a graduate of Auburn from 1950-something. 10 John Brown was the founder of Stryker Medical, 11 CEO; and John Brown gave \$100 million to the 12 advancement of the medical corridor because he 13 saw that as the game-changer for the university 14 and bringing together in a vet medicine and 15 human medicine and all these other kind of 16 things. So I just wanted to make sure that was 17 clear.

18

Yes, sir?

19TRUSTEE WOODY: Mr. Chairman, are we20going to continue the discussion on this21subject?

22 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Just for the sake of 23 time, I was trying to close it out. I heard a 24 slightly different perspective from Trustee 25 Mills. So I think at least from where I am,

the wrap-up or the next step, because this isn't a voting item, should be that just Trustee Carter and Tim continue to research the item and it be discussed at the next Board meeting -- not tomorrow. I'm sorry. It can be discussed at the September meeting --

7 TRUSTEE CARTER: Here is what I was
8 saying is that Tim and I've pretty much given
9 you what we have.

10 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Okay.

11 TRUSTEE CARTER: It would be beneficial 12 for the Board to invite the people from VCOM to 13 They can answer far more questions and come. 14 all that; at least talk to them. There's no 15 commitment or anything like that, but at least 16 you can ask whatever question that you want to 17 I mean, I've been to all three campuses, ask. 18 three different states and all like that. I've 19 seen their model. It's working.

The universities are not -- I mean, we're -- a lot of this stuff that we're talking about is really a non-issue -- some of this stuff we're talking about is a non-issue in terms of the governance because we're not governed -they have their own accreditation. We can't

touch that. We have our own accreditation; they can't touch ours. They have their own faculty, their own payroll. They pay all of that sort of stuff. That's not what we're asking them to do. It's kind of like you get Burger King on campus. You don't run the Burger King. They pay you a lease.

8 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Mr. Chairman, I think 9 the way to get us forward -- and since we 10 aren't making -- I would hope that tomorrow we 11 put it on the agenda just for a sense of the 12 Board. The Board goes on record to say that we 13 authorize that they continue the next step. It 14 at least sends a message to these folks that we 15 haven't shut the door on them and that we want 16 more information without making a --

17 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I would agree with 18 that. I think we have a discussion tomorrow 19 just to take a motion on having the dialogue 20 with them in person. And that's not saying 21 we're moving the idea forward. That's saying 22 we're going to do a deeper dive to understand 23 what the opportunity could be.

24 TRUSTEE MOORE: Where does that
25 (inaudible) because that's one that -- with the

Board, relative to the BOG, relative to the governor's office since we don't know how that should proceed we have the -- you know, we say that, where does that then position us by putting that on the Board agenda?

6 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yeah, that's a good 7 point, Trustee Moore, because I didn't -- some 8 of the comments that were made to me were more 9 around you guys need to focus on things that 10 you have.

11 TRUSTEE DORTCH: What Belle Wheelan told 12 us this morning.

13 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: So I think that what we 14 need is to communicate very clearly that we're 15 not endorsing this. We're simply going to take 16 an action to learn more. So it's not an 17 endorsement of the concept. We're taking a 18 simple action to learn more about opportunity. 19 We're not saying we're signing up. We're not 20 saying we're taking a vote on it.

The only motion I think we should entertain at this point is the simple motion to learn more from the content experts because these two guys know a lot. They've been at the facility. There were some interesting points

that we should consider. There's a lot of trepidation as well with those interesting points, but I think that we should explore more to learn more, to learn enough to say, kill it, keep it moving, what have you.

6 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Mr. Chairman, we're a 7 Board of Trustees and just in training this 8 morning that we went through, we got to have 9 the courage to make decisions based on what we 10 think is in the best interest of FAMU and we're 11 trying to determine that.

12 Nobody muffles Florida State if they want 13 to have more dialogue on something they want to 14 do. And we as a Board should not be fearful of 15 what the governor and the Board of Trustees may 16 -- Board of Governors may say if we're 17 exploring based on what we as trustees are 18 trying to see what's in the best interest. So 19 if we're going to be senseless not to even 20 explore it, then we might as well call them and 21 say tell us how to vote.

22 TRUSTEE MOORE: I would actually counter 23 that. I would counter that. You carry an 24 opinion; I carry an opinion as well. And it is 25 certainly how you perceive what the

conversation was that took place today. My
 perception is that we do -- we owe it as a
 responsibility to make sure that we understand
 the environment around us.

5 We were so concerned about performance 6 funds and to make sure that we can adhere to 7 that. If that's the case, then look for additional resources that fall outside of that 8 9 and then be bold and take on option 2 which 10 meant that we would care and put in front of us 11 the student measure versus the one that would 12 get the funding.

13 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: To try and satisfy --14 you know, and it's probably not a good term --15 to make sure we cover all bases, one being 16 there's energy to explore. One being, we don't 17 want to step out without having the Board of 18 Governors thoroughly informed.

So I will take on the responsibility of informing the chancellor that we're simply going to have a discussion of exploration. We're not taking a vote to move forward. The vote that we will take potentially tomorrow is only a vote that we'd like to invite this body to the table to have a further, deeper

1 dialogue.

2 TRUSTEE CARTER: You know, and I would 3 suggest that we have ample time so that the 4 Board members can ask whatever questions they 5 may have on it, you know, for as long as they 6 want to do that.

7 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Dave and then Trustee8 Bruno.

9 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: So I don't even think 10 you need to vote to have further exploration, 11 but what I would say is we frequently invite 12 people -- we'll invite people, et cetera.

13 The truth of the matter is, if I see the 14 president really nervous about this now in 15 terms of what he has and what he thinks we have on our plates -- that's what I heard very 16 17 clearly. And if I myself am nervous about what we already have on our plates and need to say 18 19 grace over -- the selection of a president, all 20 the other things that we have talked about --21 I'm nervous about all of it.

Having said that, I've got no problem in inviting somebody to talk to this Board. But this is -- I don't want it -- I don't want to come out of here with a sense of, yeah, we're

1 sort of going for this.

2 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: And from what I'm 3 hearing, what we're signing up for is a 4 face-to-face discussion to learn more.

5 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: I think we would be 6 better off with the Board of Governors, 7 incidentally, if we didn't take a vote, if we 8 simply invited some folks to come in and make a 9 presentation in Tampa.

10 TRUSTEE PERRY: Dr. Robinson as our 11 president has the authority to talk to anybody 12 he wants to talk to. And if he wants to bring 13 somebody back to talk to us, he can. I don't 14 think it takes a Board action to do that.

15 TRUSTEE MILLS: I just want to make sure 16 you guys understand -- and you guys are much 17 better at this me than me because I'm just --18 you know, I'm just a little business leader, 19 but you guys are talking politics. And I'm 20 talking what I consider to be substance and, 21 you know, financial gain and opportunity, et 22 cetera.

23 So I get it. And I don't think we need a 24 vote, all that kind of stuff, but I just want 25 to make sure that as a group we're separating

1 what we're really discussing here. We're 2 talking politics with the BOG versus, you know, 3 a ground lease that's going to pay us money. 4 TRUSTEE PERRY: All I'm simply saying is 5 to explore this, to take it down the road, we don't need a vote. I mean, Dr. Robinson and 6 7 his staff -- and Dr. Moore's a part of Dr. Robinson's staff the last time I checked. 8 9 DR. ROBINSON: He thinks he works for me. So to close -- I'm 10 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: 11 sorry.

12TRUSTEE BRUNO: Just to include in that13conversation when we do continue --

14DR. MOORE: My hearing's bad. I'm sorry,15sir.

16 TRUSTEE BRUNO: When we do continue the 17 dialogue with VCOM, I would just say to include 18 maybe requesting some types of opportunities, 19 either them partnering with the graduate 20 program or offering full-time scholarships.

21 DR. MOORE: Sure. And Mr. Robinson has 22 offered to come down and take all of the rising 23 sophomores and juniors that have a 3.5 GPA with 24 any expressed interest in medical (inaudible) 25 degree to go to dinner in Tallahassee and he'll

1 pay for it and the deans as well just so they 2 can be more informed of what's going on. 3 One last point I'd offer up to the Board, 4 I didn't mention it. I apologize. Jimmy Gibbs 5 who is a very wealthy magnate -- textile 6 magnate from Spartanburg, his philanthropic 7 outlet is cancer research. He has partnered 8 with VCOM in Spartanburg. He's putting in 9 \$660 million of his own money into the 10 formation as what he has termed the largest 11 cancer -- excuse me, the largest cancer treatment center between Baltimore and Houston. 12

VCOM is the only embedded medical school that's being built on I-95 between Greenville and Spartanburg. The reason I bring that up is not to lord it over anybody. I want to just say this: When you start the domino effect, people jump in because they see motion.

And I would just tell you this, I'm a kinetic guy. And I know the board's got a lot of stuff in their windshield and I don't even pretend to understand 2 percent of it. But kinetics are hard to get. You get on the ball, you're moving. And if we don't -- if we don't seize the opportunity, it will bypass us.

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1 And I always tell the kids -- I had a kid 2 that went up for a internship with -- I was telling Trustee Bruno about this at CHS in 3 4 Franklin, Tennessee. You can't be a baby bird. 5 You can't sit in a nest and wait to be fed. 6 You've got to flap your wings. You've got to 7 want it. And if you want it, I'll work with you. If you want to sit there and me giving it 8 9 to you, get out of the way. I'll get somebody 10 else who wants it.

And I'm not saying that that's the way Mr. Rocovich is about us but he's an -- when you meet him, Trustee Carter, he's an aggressive guy. He's a smart guy. He's a rich guy. He does what he wants to do. He's connected. He knows our Board of Governors. He knows our governor.

18 This is not going to be, I don't think --I don't think it's going to be as 19 this is me. 20 much shock and awe to them if this guy is in 21 the movie as it is if we're trying to proffer 22 it ourselves going, Who are these guys that 23 can't do basic blocking and tackling and now 24 they want to earl a hail Mary? This is a 25 little bit different opportunity and because it

doesn't involve state dollars, the way I like
it and the way I throw it back in the governor
and other places was this: You say you want
public-private. Here it is.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Let's start bringing
this to a close.

Dr. Grable.

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8 TRUSTEE GRABLE: I just want to get on 9 board with Trustee Moore. I don't know if it's 10 the appropriate time for us to throw this out 11 there because beyond the Board of Governors, we 12 have our other constituents and stakeholders.

13 This is going to start a lot of 14 discussion, a lot of chiming in, a lot of this, 15 that, but I don't have a problem with us 16 inviting these people to speak to us. But I 17 really want us to think long and hard before 18 making something like this a public discussion because it just won't be about the Board of 19 20 Governors. It will be about everything. We 21 are possibly opening up newspaper articles. Ιf 22 we have that discussion tomorrow, we're going 23 to open up a whole bunch of chiming in from the 24 various peanut galleries.

25 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Points well made. You

1 know, I think -- you know, around the table 2 we've had points well made. But I think, you know, as you try and weigh all of the options 3 4 here, I think if we are crystal clear with 5 ourselves that this is simply a discussion we 6 don't need a vote. But we also need to be 7 clear with any external person that asks the question, You guys are voting on a medical 8 9 school? No, we're having a discussion about a 10 potential downstream opportunity.

11 So I think we need to be really clear 12 about that because that's all we're doing. 13 We're having a open discussion.

14TRUSTEE CARTER: At our last meeting15during the public comments, there were people16coming up talking about medical marijuana,17doing these deals at FAMU. So -- I mean, there18were just people walking in saying all kind of19stuff like that.

20 So this is a more organized perspective 21 in terms of folks coming in saying this is --22 so before we can make an intelligent decision, 23 we need to, you know, do a complete evaluation.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: But I'm just saying, as
we talk to others outside of this circle, we

1 need to be really clear. This is simply a 2 discussion of opportunities.

3 TRUSTEE CARTER: About a ground lease. 4 Basically, it's about a ground lease.

5 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: We're going to try and 6 get back on target.

7 DR. MOORE: I really want to thank the Board for the questions and the time and the 8 9 attention and allowing me to have my brief 10 bouts of profanity. But I want you to 11 understand, I want what's best for FAMU. Ιf 12 this is the board's decision, I'll execute with 13 everything I've got.

14 MR. COTTON: Let me first just say good 15 afternoon to everybody. I want to make sure 16 that I be sensitive to the fact that I think 17 I'm your last presentation for the day and 18 you've been in a cold room for a long time.

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CHAIRMAN LAWSON: But you're important. 20 That's right. It's the most MR. COTTON: 21 important piece as far as I'm concerned. Let 22 me begin by saying you have heard us talk about 23 Tomorrow's Promise and why we think the timing 24 is right for us to move forward with this.

And, Mr. Chairman, what we intend to

1 present this afternoon is what we think is the 2 case for implementation right now with Tomorrow's Promise. For all practical 3 4 purposes, we're looking at presenting you with 5 a \$125 million campaign that would be spread 6 out over a period of seven years and it would 7 focus primarily on four areas of emphasis. The first would be student scholarship and academic 8 9 excellence. The second is faculty support and 10 research. The third being capital improvements 11 and infrastructure. And finally also the 12 enhancement of our athletic program.

13 We begin by saying to you that we 14 understand that probably the most important 15 part of this entire campaign is making the case 16 for. If you talk to anyone all across the 17 country, one of the biggest challenges 18 universities face when they start to talk about 19 100 million, \$200 million campaign is a case 20 for. Why FAMU? Why do it now?

We believe that considering the challenges that we've talked about including some that you talked a few minutes ago, we think that the case has already been made. FAMU has an excellent brand. FAMU has a

historical legacy, one which can build. And we
 also believe that the number 125 million makes
 sense.

4 Just to give you kind of a snapshot, just 5 to kind of let you know what we've done, we've 6 spent probably the past six or seven months 7 talking to peer institutions and we've listed some of them for you right here. I've talked 8 9 to my counterpart at those institutions. We've 10 taken a look at feasibility studies conducted 11 by these institutions.

We've even visited some of them. And we've asked them: Why did you do your campaign the way that you did it? Why did you utilize the resources that you utilized? And we've also talked to them about the numbers and why they picked the timing that they did.

18 I spent a lot of time talking to the folk 19 at SIU Carbondale, spent a lot of time also 20 talking to my colleagues at North Carolina A&T. 21 Ken Sigmont is my counterpart there. We spent 22 days talking to Ken talking about the numbers 23 and the rationale. They are embarking on an 24 \$87 million campaign and are currently in the 25 silent phase of it.

1 This campaign will be aligned to the 2 strategic vision and the strategic focus for 3 FAMU. If you take a look at our values, this 4 entire campaign will be built around that. 5 When you talk about scholarship, you talk about 6 service, you talk about collaboration.

7 As we walk through this, you're going to see that what we're doing is building in two 8 9 primary areas. One, the campaign will generate resources that focus on academic excellence and 10 11 it will also focus on meeting the priorities 12 that deal with student and community 13 engagement. And it will also be dealt --14 excuse me -- focused on looking at the metrics 15 set by the Board of Governors.

16 Of course the vision for the campaign is 17 not the vision for the Office of University 18 Advancement. The president is the educational 19 and academic leader of the campaign.

For the purpose of this campaign, we've also sat down and gone through this entire document with the foundation. The foundation has authorized us to move forward with earmarking up to \$1.6 million towards the operation of the campaign, and the foundation

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has already signed on board with that.

2 Specific campaign priorities. This is 3 where we think we can be most successful in 4 earmarking and generating dollars. What we've 5 offered for you is a consideration of 6 earmarking out of this campaign \$40 million 7 towards scholarships and academic excellence. 8 We're also -- and I'm going to come back to the 9 second one in a minute. We're talking about 10 \$25 million toward athletic enhancements, \$20 11 million for faculty support and research, and 12 \$30 million toward capital improvements.

13 The reason I wanted to come back to that 14 last one is primarily because of the type of 15 conversation you just had a minute ago. One of 16 the things that we were talking about was 17 trying to figure out what was that extra oomph 18 that we need to have.

When I was at Wake Forest, I used to always ask the question, what was the bright shining object at Wake Forest? I would offer that one of the bright shining objects that we might want to consider as we roll out this campaign is developing a graduate leadership academy.

1 I mentioned to the president that when we 2 take a look at our performance metrics, one of 3 the things that I believe we can hang our hat 4 on is the Florida A&M University has the 5 capacity of becoming the go-to institution when 6 it comes to graduating minority institutes --7 excuse me -- minority graduates who are 8 well-positioned to take their place globally in 9 the world. And I believe we need to earmark 10 out of this campaign at least \$10 million to 11 perfect this graduate leadership academy.

12 When your students come out, they're well 13 prepared to take their position in corporate 14 America, educational leadership or wherever --15 whatever business venture they find themselves.

We also believe that this needs to be a transformative campaign, not just a campaign designed to raise \$125 million, but we believe we need to focus on engaging alumni nationally and internationally.

We also believe that we need to focus on building a climate of philanthropy here at FAMU. You've heard me talk about the fact that we had got stuck in a -- pretty much a \$3.2 million cavern for about 10 to 15 years. And

we're going to talk in a little bit about the
 fact that we've been able to eclipse that. So
 we've got to change what it means to be a donor
 here at FAMU.

5 And I also want to thank those of you as 6 I was going around meeting with you who said, 7 Yeah, George, I think I'll be interested in 8 making that a major gift. And those of you who 9 said, Yeah, I want to pledge toward the 10 campaign. That's what we want to do.

I mentioned to the president and senior leadership that the giving is going to begin with us. Those of us who sit around the board table, those of us who sit around senior leadership will be challenged to make a major gift toward this campaign.

We also understand that if this campaign is going to be successful, we realize that we need to earmark a specific focus toward the corporate arena.

Those of you who have been around here awhile have heard us talk extensively about industry cluster. As a part of this reengagement, we intend to redesign industry cluster including changing the name of industry

1 cluster. The name that we're recommending is 2 the President's Advisory Council on Corporate 3 Engagement or PACCE. The major difference is 4 that instead of being positioned and linked 5 with the Office of University Advancement, 6 PACCE in this case would be positioned at the 7 presidential level. And this would be a 8 presidential advisory council working directly 9 with the president and involving C-Suite executives with our executive leader here at 10 11 the university.

We believe that from a corporate standpoint these are the areas -- and you can't see the bottom there -- but these are the areas where we think we will have the most success in generating resources.

17 As we talk to corporations, we want them 18 to commit to putting at least \$5 million towards faculty innovation. And the reason 19 20 we're calling it faculty innovation --21 Dr. Grable, I heard her talk consistently about 22 the value of faculty and talk extensively about 23 the fact that we need to put more resources 24 into faculty as incentives. We believe the 25 corporations would be excited about that.

1 We also have been extremely successful 2 when it comes to internships. We want to focus again on the corporate side, \$2.5 million on 3 4 internships, \$5 million in developing incubator 5 -- business incubator concept, \$10 million for 6 facilities and infrastructure. And the largest 7 area, of course, is scholarship and academic research. And we'll talk about that a little 8 9 bit later.

10 I've been asked, George, how do you do 11 What's the process? So this slide is this? 12 pretty much for information purposes. We've 13 taken a look at what other peer institutions 14 have done and we believe that we're going to 15 need roughly 7,000 to 7200 alumni stakeholders, 16 faculty in order to be able to pull off this 17 campaign.

18 The whole giving process begins with us 19 identifying who the donors are. We spend time 20 cultivating those donors and moving towards 21 solicitation. And then, of course, after we 22 get the gift, we do a stewardship process.

This is for information purposes, but I think your slide is a little different. When we were riding around, it made sense to us

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because we knew what the numbers were, but you actually have numbers, I think, in your packet.

This is where we project we're going to 3 4 be as we move through the campaign. Again, 5 we're talking \$125 million. And if you do the 6 math, we're right now sitting -- we just 7 completed an \$8.5 million year. We believe 8 that the first two years are going to be the 9 years where we have our largest bumps. And 10 then toward the end of the campaign, we believe 11 we're going to be hovering around 22 to 12 \$25 million in annual gifts every single year.

13 This is how we get there. We have 14 roughly 54,000 donor prospects in our prospect 15 pool. The vast majority of those, of course, 16 are alumni. But what we've done is we've gone 17 through and we've determined exactly how many 18 gifts we think we need in every category in 19 order to be able to reach our \$125 million 20 total.

You'll notice that the bulk of all the gifts are going to be between 10,000 to 49,000. That's where most of FAMU's donor capacity rests. When we first started this, of course we wanted to make sure we had a lot of people

up in the 5 million to \$10 million category.

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But what we've done in doing our research is we realize that this is where most of our money is going to come from which means we're going to be working with people to structure gifts over two to five years rather than significant gifts in the 1 million to \$5 million category.

9 When it comes to campaign planning, what 10 we've done is we've taken a look at who our 11 pool is. We've just paid to have our donor list scrubbed. And what that means is we have 12 13 a lot of duplications. We had a lot of 14 Rattlers, of course, who have passed on. They 15 were part of our donor prospect pool. We paid 16 to have that list scrubbed. Of the 54,000, we 17 scrubbed that down to 22. We now are sitting 18 on 17,000 key alumni with an additional 19,000 19 prospects who are not alum. So that's going to 20 comprise our prospect pool.

There are several success factors. I won't go through all of this, but key to this is that middle category and we kind of talked about this earlier.

In order for us to be successful -- and I

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1 shared this with some of you when I was meeting 2 with you privately -- senior leadership and 3 board member gifts are going to be critical. 4 When I met with several of you, I've said to 5 you that some of your colleagues have already 6 expressed an interest in giving. But I've also 7 said to my colleagues when it comes to senior 8 leadership, we also have to consider gifts in 9 the major gift category.

10 Also, if we're going to be successful 11 we've got to realize we've got to deploy a national social media campaign. When I talked 12 13 with Trustee Dortch at his office, one of the 14 things we did was meet with people who are 15 professionals in social media. So we're going 16 to have them implement a vast social media 17 campaign.

And we're also going to have to work directly in perfecting our relationship with the National Alumni Association because the alumni in any campaign account for between 60 and 65 percent of all gifts. We're convinced that that's going to be the case here as well.

24These are the resources that we will need25in addition to the resources we already have.

We intend to hire a senior executive director
 of corporate engagement who will be working
 directly with corporate and business donors.
 This person will be working directly with that
 PACCE committee I talked about earlier.

We also intend to hire two senior major
gift -- excuse me, two major gift officers.
These will be people who are working directly
on a day-to-day basis in fundraising.

10 We also intend to use a blended strategy 11 in hiring additional staff. These will be part-time fundraisers who won't have the full 12 13 cost of an extensive benefit package. We 14 intend to hire three of those people. They'll 15 be on what we refer to in this business as a 16 "producer-payer's contract." They get to keep what they kill. And for the most part, these 17 18 are people who will have specific goals and 19 we'll pay them as they generate the resources.

20 We've said to the foundation that we need 21 \$1.6 million over five years. They have 22 committed those resources. And, again, those 23 are foundation resources. And the reason I 24 make the clarification is because -- I think 25 we'll have the chance to talk about this in a

little bit, the cost of the campaign when it
 comes to fundraising is going to have to be
 absorbed on the foundation side because of the
 discussions that are going on as to whether or
 not we can use E&G dollars for fundraising.
 And as of now, we're assuming that we can't, so
 we're not going to.

8 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: So 1.6 million include
9 your current stats --

10 MR. COTTON: No, it does not.

11 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: -- would have to be 12 moved off of the E&T payroll?

13 MR. COTTON: No, it does not. The staff 14 who are being moved from E&G are a part of my 15 This is in addition to the money -current. 16 we're spending roughly \$300,000 already in fundraising. This is in addition to it. So 17 18 you're talking roughly \$2 million that will be 19 spent on direct salary cost for the 20 campaigning.

21 TRUSTEE MILLS: Does the 1.6 include the 22 six people or is that --

23 MR. COTTON: Yes, that does include those 24 people.

25 And let me also say this: When we first

1 put this together, this was an expensive line 2 item, the major gift officers. Most gift 3 officers and most major institutions, 4 experienced gift officers will cost you 5 somewhere between 70 and 125,000. We are not 6 going to spend that much money.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Why not?

7

8 MR. COTTON: Because we need to get more 9 bang for our buck. Because we are having to 10 absorb the total cost of the operation of the 11 campaign, we have less money to spend on this 12 category.

13 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Just for consideration, 14 you know, you've got -- we're a big campaign, a 15 lot of money. It seems like we'd want to get 16 the best we could get while we're in the 17 market, you know, not be pennywise and whatever 18 the phrase is.

MR. COTTON: Point taken. And we do intend, Mr. Chairman, to get the -- we do intend to get the best fundraisers that money can buy. But points taken. We're not skimping on it. We're going -- we're looking at the budget that we'll have because the biggest challenge, of course, was moving people as you

1 said --

2 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: When I talked to the 3 folks at FSU, the one thing they advised is not 4 to go cheap on some of your major fundraising 5 personnel because you get what you pay for.

6 MR. COTTON: I agree with you. I agree 7 with you. And Tom Jennings, my counterpart at 8 FSU, we talk, gosh, every week almost. And one 9 of the biggest differences between Tom's shop 10 and my shop is Tom has more money in his 11 fundraising shop than I have in my entire 12 budget. And Tom, of course, can afford to --

13TRUSTEE MILLS: Let me make sure I14understand this. So I got 1.6 here which maybe15should be a little higher, and then I have16300,000 is the current number?

MR. COTTON: Right. But that 300 only includes -- I have one fundraiser as of right now, George Robinson. And he comes off of E&G and goes on to --

21 TRUSTEE MILLS: I'm just trying to find 22 out how much money is being put onto the 23 foundation. Is it 2 million, basically?

24 MR. COTTON: About 2.1 million that will 25 come off the E&G side. Now, when I say it

1 comes off, that's actually a misnomer because 2 that money will now support our alumni 3 engagement and community outreach portion of 4 the campaign but just can't do it for 5 fundraising. 6 If the legislation goes CHAIRMAN LAWSON: 7 through, how many people do we have to move 8 from Payroll A to Payroll B? 9 MR. COTTON: If the -- we're acting as 10 though it will go through already. So we're 11 moving three people off of the E&G side onto 12 the foundation side. 13 TRUSTEE MILLS: That's the 300,000. 14 MR. COTTON: That's right. 15 TRUSTEE MILLS: So basically it's 2.1 16 million new expenses to the foundation. 17 MR. COTTON: To the foundation. Exactly. 18 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: First of all, the 19 legislation failed. The governor vetoed it; 20 however, there was an agreement that the 21 university would make an effort to implement 22 the business. 23 Now, there are some -- we're getting 24 mixed messages about this. We just had a 2.5 conference call to the chancellor two days ago.

1 And there is some question as to whether or not 2 the governor's office think we ought to be 3 trying to implement legislature that he vetoed. So we're stuck in the middle of that; however, 4 5 in the legislation that he vetoed, it gave 6 universities until 2022 to make that 7 transition. But you would have had to do something fairly immediately showing good faith 8 9 effort. So that's what we are doing because 10 the legislature -- the House in particular 11 where this originated, they'll be right back in 12 session in January and you don't want to be 13 caught in the wrong place.

14TRUSTEE MILLS: Since the number is 300-15-- the reason I was asking since the number is16only \$300,000, should we try to -- let me just17simply put it -- should we try to pre-fund --18should we put more money over there to pre-fund19some of that?

20 MR. COTTON: You mean more E&G dollars? 21 TRUSTEE MILLS: So if I put -- if I had 22 300- -- I'm worried about the 300,000, right, 23 because that's the one you don't want to get 24 surprised by. And my only point is should we 25 -- should we go ahead and try to move three

years' worth of it to the foundation? 1 2 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Well, actually 3 you've got to do it the other way. 4 TRUSTEE MILLS: You kind of have to do it 5 the other way, right, but now that I actually 6 can use -- I can use E&G funds today, right. 7 And I'm not trying to kill the foundation. So I was just trying to -- since I can use the 8 9 money today, can I make a contribution to the 10 foundation that effectively is three years' 11 worth? 12 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: Okay. So in about a 13 month --14 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Well, the thing 15 about it is last year they had everybody come 16 up and give the presentation. And so if you 17 have a big transfer and even if you did it a 18 month before, they're going to question --19 they're going to call you. 20 TRUSTEE PERRY: You don't want to do 21 that. The result won't be good. 22 TRUSTEE DORTCH: And I'm sure the 23 president will weigh in on how much and what 24 all you're going to move and a process where 25 there's a transition period instead of dumping

1 300,000 into what is going to be needed to do 2 an effective campaign. The people you're 3 moving, what is their role in raising the funds 4 and what is their track record in raising funds 5 because also sometimes in business, challenges 6 become opportunities. And if we don't have 7 what you need in the A team, why move it if 8 they aren't producing? So friendship is 9 friendship, but for this Board, business is 10 business.

And so the question now is, is moving or whatever your plans are -- does it enhance your success here and enhance your success of creating a greater return on those investments for dollars for the university?

MR. COTTON: We believe it does. And keep in mind, the transition is not as draconian as it sounds because we had one fundraiser who was 100 percent on E&G payroll and that was George Robinson. George Robinson --

22 PRESIDENT ROBINSON: No relation. 23 MR. COTTON: That's right, no relation to 24 the president. He comes 100 percent off the 25 E&G payroll and is now 100 percent on the

foundation payroll. The funding, though, that was used to cover his expenses now gets rolled into strengthening alumni engagement. So we're not -- it's a zero-sum switch because now we're beefing up the alumni engagement piece because we need the alumni engagement piece to engage alumni all across the country.

8 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: George, my question and 9 concern is around the total dollars because I 10 think in this space you want to be -- you know, 11 we want to be successful. So if it's whatever 12 millions of dollars, we want to hit that target 13 or come really close because people seem to 14 remember, Well, you know, School X went after 15 this and they landed here. Do we think 125 is 16 the right number? I mean, you guys did some 17 process to come up with the 125?

MR. COTTON: We did. And that's a good question, Mr. Chairman. Let me tell you why 20 125 makes sense, and I think you heard me say 21 this: We had to walk back the original 22 suggestion of 250 which was the number that we 23 were challenged with a couple years ago.

24 What we've done is we've pulled the data, 25 we've asked how many total prospects do we

1 So we now know that we've got roughly have. 2 27,000 key prospects. We also know that we've 3 got roughly 773 people who have the capacity to 4 give us 500,000 to 5 million. So we've done 5 the math. We've done what's called a surety 6 rating. We've asked how many people do we 7 know. We already are sitting on and I think -if can go forward a little bit -- we're sitting 8 9 on already \$24 million toward the campaign, so 10 we're really talking about \$101 million over 11 the period of the campaign because we're 12 already in the silent phase.

13So the 125 is not only reachable, but14it's a more realistic number than trying to do15the 250 because we're not staffed for that.

16TRUSTEE DORTCH: And that 24 is the17reachback --

18 MR. COTTON: It's the reachback, yes,19 sir.

20 TRUSTEE DORTCH: Over how many years? 21 MR. COTTON: 2014. We're asking us to go 22 back to 2014 and that's because you have three 23 significant gifts that came in during the 24 silent phase: the John Thompson \$5 million 25 pledge, you have a \$1.1 million dollar gift

that came from the Johnson Family Foundation,
 and you have the other million dollar gift that
 came from an anonymous donor in South Florida.
 And we want to count all three of those.

5 TRUSTEE PERRY: The one question I have 6 -- Mr. Cotton, the one question I have is do we 7 have anything included in that plan -- once you 8 get the money, most people like some feedback 9 as to where that money has been utilized and 10 the dividends that it has paid. That 11 encourages them to continue to give. Do we 12 have any plans for followup on people so we 13 don't just take their money and forget about 14 it?

15 MR. COTTON: Yes, sir. As a matter of 16 fact, this is why we included this piece. The 17 stewardship piece is what the judge is talking 18 This is a critical component that we're about. 19 adding to this. We're hiring us an annual fund 20 coordinator who will be funded on the E&G side. 21 This person does not -- this person handles 22 this, the donor relation. They reach out to 23 the donor every year. They visit the donor. 24 They're making sure we're doing what we're 25 supposed to do. They're making sure that the

donor's comfortable with the gift selection and
 the gift solicitation process. So, yes, sir,
 we built that in.

4 TRUSTEE DORTCH: One other question and 5 I'll get out of the way. This senior executive 6 director -- is that a totally new person, or is 7 that your shifting of your staff?

8 MR. COTTON: That's a new person. The 9 corporate engagement person, that's a new 10 That's a new position funded out of position. 11 the foundation specifically for the campaign. 12 To be honest, if we were not in a campaign I'd 13 probably make that person a major gift officer. 14 The senior director of corporate engagement is 15 going to cost you more, guite frankly, because 16 it requires a different skill set.

17 TRUSTEE DORTCH: And you've got to go18 from 8 million.

MR. COTTON: That's right. So we've gotto ramp up big time.

21 TRUSTEE DORTCH: The other issue is how 22 are you getting from where you are to what 23 you're putting --

24 MR. COTTON: I'm sorry?

25 TRUSTEE DORTCH: You've got to go from 8

1 million.

2 MR. COTTON: We've got to almost double 3 that. And the way we do it, quite frankly, is 4 we ramp up. We're going from one fundraiser 5 now, one fundraiser, the associate vice 6 president, Michelle English and myself. We're 7 going from one fundraiser to six that -- so 8 just in case you're saying, Well, gosh, George 9 you're sitting on only 8.5 now, how do you end 10 up at 14 to 15 next year? You're doubling your 11 staff. And you're not just having your vice 12 president and your assistant vice president out 13 fundraising. You now are hiring people whose 14 full-time job it is to fundraise. So therefore 15 you double your return. It's just ramp up. 16 And that's what everybody does. If Tom 17 Jennings were here, Tom would say that the most 18 successful thing that determines his level of 19 success at FSU is how many experienced 20 fundraisers he gets to hire. TRUSTEE WOODY: Did you say you're going 21 22 to pay those folks less?

23 MR. COTTON: This position, Trustee 24 Woody, will probably be somewhere in the 50- to 25 \$70,000 range instead of the 80- to 125,000.

1 And I can tell you because I've done it, 2 there's some really talented fundraisers out 3 there in the 50 to \$65,000 range. I can tell 4 you that now. Yeah, there are a lot of 5 fundraisers like me who are going to demand 6 more, but there are some extremely talented 7 fundraisers out there. And I know them 8 personally.

9 TRUSTEE WOODY: So your executive 10 director --

11 MR. COTTON: Now, this person here is 12 going to cost you 80- to \$100,000 right here, 13 but they're going to have a bigger role and 14 they are going to have to raise more money. We 15 use the rule of five in fundraising. For those 16 who make \$80,000 or less, we expect you to 17 raise five times of what we pay you. If you're 18 making 80,000 or more, we expect you to raise 19 ten times what we pay you.

20 So this guy here or this lady here --21 you're talking about a person who's going to be 22 responsible for raising 1.2 to \$2.5 million.

23TRUSTEE WOODY: Is that ten times --24would that be annually?

25 MR. COTTON: Annually. That's every

single year. This person here is hunting and killing. They know that they have a responsibility for -- when we sit down, it's 1.2 to \$2.5 million. Right here, this person here is going to be raising 500,000 to a million dollars.

7 TRUSTEE PERRY: And if they don't --8 MR. COTTON: And if they don't, you cut 9 us loose. That's what we do in the business. 10 If fundraisers -- you know, if you check, there 11 are fundraising jobs all across the country but 12 it's because in this business you either 13 produce or you don't.

14 This gives you an idea of what we project 15 our specific needs are going to be. We've 16 broken it down by category. This gives you an 17 opportunity to see what we think.

18 Now, the chairman brought up a very good point earlier. We will be revisiting this 19 20 list, but as a basic, this is what we believe 21 it's going to cost including marketing, promotion. You'll notice that the bump years 22 23 are going to be upfront because it costs a lot 24 to develop marketing and PR materials. So 25 we'll be spending a lot here. And then you

4 well.

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Yes, sir?

6 TRUSTEE BRUNO: I did want to bring up 7 when we spoke about the campaign, I brought up 8 that -- I brought the composition of the pieces 9 that you had included in the campaign and 10 that --

11 MR. COTTON: Say that again.

12 TRUSTEE BRUNO: I was saying that when we 13 met, I mentioned adding -- possibly adding 14 housing as a component of the pieces that we 15 look at in the campaign and to see if that was something that was feasible because I know we 16 17 had challenges with our housing facilities on 18 campus because it's an auxiliary. There's a 19 limited number of ways that we can address 20 other issues that we have.

So I know that you have this construct as what you're looking for as part of the campaign, but I wanted to see if one, if you and the Board thought it would be necessary to try and look at putting a little bit of that or

a lot of it toward addressing the housing
 issues.

MR. COTTON: I would say from the fundraising standpoint, the \$30 million that we have earmarked in capital improvements and infrastructure is -- this is a recommendation to this Board.

8 As I've said to several of you before and 9 as I've said to Dr. Robinson, the fundraisers 10 offer suggestions. The Board and the president 11 sets the priorities. So if in fact this Board 12 determines that the numbers need to move or 13 there need to be a greater emphasis on capital 14 improvements, infrastructures and facilities, 15 you know, we don't have a problem with that. 16 We just think, you know, this is a suggestion 17 that we are asking you to begin with.

18 And, Mr. Chairman, if we take a look in
19 your --

20 TRUSTEE BRUNO: I guess as a followup on 21 that, I would just -- I don't know how this is 22 going to move forward but when we convene to 23 determine what we're going to include in that, 24 I would suggest that we consider having housing 25 as one of those things that we prioritize in

1 this campaign if possible.

6

2 TRUSTEE MILLS: Justin, what was the last 3 part of the question, the very last part.

4 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Last part of what I just 5 said?

TRUSTEE MILLS: Yeah.

7 TRUSTEE BRUNO: Yeah, I was just saying 8 presenting to the Board just to consider having 9 housing -- upgrading our housing facilities as 10 a component of that campaign.

11TRUSTEE MILLS: As a designated donation12or is that --

13 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Or it would have to14 fall under this capital infrastructure.

MR. COTTON: If I understand Trustee Bruno, he's urging us to consider housing as a major focus of the campaign in addition to the other areas that are already listed.

19 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Any other questions for20 Mr. Cotton?

21 MR. COTTON: Can I say one more thing?22 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Sure.

23 MR. COTTON: You don't have this on the 24 slides, but you do have this in your packet. 25 I'd like to ask you to take a look at page 11.

What I want to share here is we're proposing a
 -- and suggesting for you a 15-month timeline.
 And after 15 months we would review progress,
 needs to update and to revisit the campaign.

5 And that timeline is provided in your 6 packet. It will begin, we're hoping, in 7 September. Pay no attention to that slide on 8 the screen. This is in your packet.

9 TRUSTEE MILLS: So I have two questions: 10 One is, am I correct that the university has 11 never raised money -- this amount of money in 12 its history? Is that a true statement or no? 13 MR. COTTON: That is correct.

PRESIDENT ROBINSON: We actually have
because \$125 million --

16 TRUSTEE MILLS: But my second question --17 and I'm going to violate my own rule -- what's 18 the most that any other HCBU has raised?

MR. COTTON: Public or private? There isa difference.

21TRUSTEE MILLS: I don't know.22MR. COTTON: The reason there is --23TRUSTEE MILLS: Relative to size.24MR. COTTON: Relative to size, North25Carolina A&T is in the throes of a \$87 million

campaign. They're right at about a 48 right
 now in the silent phase.

3 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: What's the most Howard 4 has raised?

5 MR. COTTON: Howard has raised on an 6 annual basis 47 million, but they've got a \$600 7 million endowment. They've done a \$50 million 8 campaign over three years. A&T tried to do a 9 \$90 million campaign, had to abandon it right 10 at about 34 but a whole lot of external things 11 got in the way. So I think --

12 TRUSTEE DORTCH: But Spelman, Morehouse13 have got to be in the mix.

MR. COTTON: Spelman, Morehouse, they're in the mix, but that's why I asked if he was talking public or private because public -just like public universities, public PWIs, predominantly white institutions, if you compare the fundraising --

20 TRUSTEE DORTCH: I didn't know that was a 21 thing.

22 MR. COTTON: Yeah, if you compare the 23 fundraising at PWIs to private, compared to 24 public, there's a huge difference.

25 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Just to be clear, let

1 me dovetail on that. This would be the largest 2 ever campaign of any HBCU. 3 TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Public HBCU. 4 MR. COTTON: By far, public HBCU. 5 TRUSTEE MILLS: Well, tell me the 6 privates then. Let me --7 Howard, Spelman. MR. COTTON: TRUSTEE MILLS: Their annuals. 8 9 MR. COTTON: You're talking -- private university, you're talking \$30 -- \$35 million a 10 11 year but public universities on the average, 12 you're talking 3 to \$5 million dollars. 13 Tennessee State just raised \$1.7 million this 14 past year; Texas Southern did 3.2 million. 15 This would be the largest by far of any public. 16 TRUSTEE DORTCH: It's more than 3.5 17 million. I can provide the data for you. 18 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: That's the point I was 19 going to make. If we're all going to be 20 selling this, I'd love to know the answers to 21 these questions. More specifically, what are 22 the ten largest campaigns of this sort that 23 have been done by HBCUs? You can break them up 24 in public and private, but I'd like to know 25 that.

1 TRUSTEE MILLS: You gave us the list of 2 the publics, I think, once before, but with the 3 privates --

4 MR. COTTON: We have those. I can send 5 that to you this afternoon. We have that.

6 But yes, Mr. Chairman, this would be the 7 largest public campaign for any HBCU by far by 8 about \$28 million.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Well, George, this is a 9 10 bullish plan but I have to say it's more detail 11 than we saw before so thank you for coming 12 through with that. I think there's just an 13 ongoing question around is that the right 14 number. And then structurally, you know better 15 than us, we have the right structure. My only 16 advice if there is any is, let's not skimp on 17 the money to get the right people because this 18 is really important.

MR. COTTON: We intend to. And I have the authority from the foundation. We intend to fund this at a level that's both significant and that makes sense. We intend to make sure we have the right people on the ground. I've said that we'll make sure the Board is kept abreast when the first announcements are put

together before they hit the streets so you'll
 see who and what the positions look like.
 We'll get you the followup information. But we
 do believe, Mr. Chairman, that 1.5 is the right
 number.

6 Mr. Chairman, in all of TRUSTEE DORTCH: 7 this I assume and I expect that the president will be briefed whether he said weekly, he said 8 9 monthly. And decisions made will be made with 10 the president's consent, with the president's 11 involvement even to the point where -- I hope 12 when you do this hiring that these people 13 brought in at least that they share -- for the 14 president to have a comfort zone that they have 15 a quality that he expects to have at the 16 foundation. Is that in the mix for all of 17 this?

18 MR. COTTON: I don't do anything unless I 19 talk to the president first. We meet every 20 Tuesday. I share my movements, my plans, my 21 strategies with the president.

22 TRUSTEE DORTCH: I just want to make sure 23 because Dr. Robinson's putting his stamp on 24 this, too. And so I want to make sure that 25 it's not over there and then every now and then

he gets it. So I'm sure he's going to demand
 it anyway just from some of the conversations.

3 But I think if we're going to be 4 successful, then it's got to be a unified 5 approach. And if we're embattled our 6 (inaudible) and directing our approval and 7 signing off on it because, of course, we know he's going to have to travel, Board members as 8 9 needed will need to be engaged and involved. A 10 lot of our distinguished alumni have got to be 11 engaged and involved.

So with all of that, I think still as we move, Dr. Robinson still is the face of this as our president and will keep bringing in the rest of the team that you need. So I just hope that that's clear that we don't need it over here and not as part of the whole.

18 TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Let me say two things: 19 One, building on Trustee Dortch's point first 20 -- in my experience and I do have some 21 experience in this, the president is terribly 22 important as a closer on major gifts. People 23 want to see the CEO, so that's got to be part 24 of the language.

Number 2, something you mentioned,

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George, but I think it's important but I want underscore that. The deans have to play a major ownership role with this. They have to want it. They ought to be leading us to very substantial gifts.

6 MR. COTTON: And let me say this real 7 quick. I know we're certainly running out of 8 time. Just to show you how right Dave is, we 9 completed a very successful visit to Boston. 10 Dr. Robinson is aware we met with the young man 11 T.J. Rose. We took the dean -- Dean Matthews 12 -- Valencia Matthews. And had she not been 13 present to help with the close, to offer the 14 passion about the department, to offer the 15 historical legacy, it would have been a 16 different step.

17 So not only do we intend to make sure 18 that the Board is involved, but the deans also 19 will be involved in the closing process. 20 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Trustee Woody. 21 TRUSTEE WOODY: Will you give us a status 22 report from time to time? 23 Not only from time to time, MR. COTTON: 24 we will make sure that you get the same thing 25 we intend to start providing the president

1 with, and that's monthly updates on fundraising 2 because that's what we do everywhere we go with 3 the campaign. You should have monthly updates 4 to know how we're progressing. 5 CHAIRMAN LAWSON: So I want to bring this 6 to a close. George, thank you. 7 So dinner is six-ish. So don't crush 8 yourself to go to the room and make an 9 immediate turnaround. So 6:00 downstairs. 10 Tomorrow, are we in the same room? 11 MS. ZACKERY: We're in the same room. 12 Breakfast is there at 8:00. 13 ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Breakfast is next 14 door. 15 MS. ZACKERY: Next door and then the 16 meeting is in here. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: 8:30. We're in the 17 18 same room. One thing for clarity -- 6-ish 19 downstairs, casual dress in Morton's for 20 dinner. Tomorrow morning, 8:00 a.m., breakfast 21 next door, start here. 22 (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned.) 23 24 25

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