By Senator Holzendorf
$2-482 A-01$

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                    A bill to be entitled
    An act relating to education; creating the
    "Education Investment Act"; providing
    definitions; providing legislative intent for
    certain investments and enhancements;
    authorizing certain programs; authorizing
    improved curriculum; requiring improved
    counseling ratios in certain schools;
    authorizing a test-preparation program for
    certain students; providing for separation of
    open-enrollment programs within schools for
    certain purposes; authorizing expanded student
        assistance programs at universities;
        authorizing fee waivers for students and former
        students of certain schools; providing for
        rulemaking by the Department of Education;
        authorizing state-funded test-preparation
        courses for certain students; providing an
        effective date.
    Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
        Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Education
        Investment Act."
        Section 2. The Legislature finds that low-performing
        high schools are those that receive students from
        low-performing elementary and middle schools. Even the top
        graduates from those high schools are likely to experience
        difficulty in university education. Therefore, the Legislature
        intends to invest academic resources in students attending
        low-performing schools at all levels. An adequate return on
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the investment will be earned if the top 20 percent of each
high school's graduating class gains academic skills
sufficient to experience success in postsecondary education.
    (1) To identify the schools that will benefit from the
resource investments provided in this act, the Department of
Education shall determine which schools having a grade
designation of "C" are at risk of falling beneath that
designation. As used in this act, the term "low-performing
school" means each school that has a grade designation of "C"
and is at risk of receiving a lower grade, as determined by
the Department of Education, and each school that has a grade
designation of "D" or "F."
    (2) The Department of Education shall determine which
elementary and middle schools provide the majority of students
to low-performing high schools. As used in this act, the term
"feeder-pattern school" refers to any elementary or middle
school the former students of which predominantly enroll in a
low-performing high school, as determined by the Department of
Education.
    Section 3. The Legislature intends to invest resources
to enhance the programs of low-performing high schools and
their feeder-pattern elementary and middle schools in the core
disciplines of mathematics, language arts, and writing.
    (1) For a high school, these enhancements may consist
of providing:
    (a) A longer school day;
    (b) A longer school year;
    (c) Consultants or mentors to help teachers improve or
adapt the curriculum to better meet the needs of students; and
    (d) Additional teachers to reduce class size.
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(c) After-school programs to provide homework
assistance, recreational reading, or other activities that
will increase a student's association with adults or older
students as positive role models for learning.
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The Department of Education shall oversee any program of
curriculum enhancement for low-performing high schools and
their feeder-pattern schools and shall adopt measures of
productivity and accountability to judge the success of the
program. For instance, the department should assure that, in a
high school with such a program, a teacher in the core subject
areas does not have responsibility for more than 150 students
per day.
(3) The department may assist any school the program of which is unlikely to produce an adequate return on the investment provided for under this act.
(4) Annually, the department shall report to the Legislature the number of programs implemented with funds provided for under this act, the types of assistance provided, and the results of the productivity and accountability measures established.

Section 4. The Department of Education shall evaluate the ability of low-performing high schools and their feeder-pattern schools adequately to counsel students who would benefit from enrollment in honors courses, 3

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advanced-placement courses, dual-enrollment courses, and the
college preparatory courses required for university admission
to the freshman class.
    (1) Each school district that contains a
low-performing high school shall annually report to the
department the college preparatory, advanced-placement,
honors, or dual-enrollment courses completed by students who
are in the top 20 percent of each class. The department shall
analyze the reports and determine which districts require
intervention in the form of technical assistance or an
enhanced allocation that allows the district to employ or
contract for the services of additional counselors.
    (2) If a low-performing high school has a greater
ratio of students per counselor than another high school in
the district, the ratio must be lowered by employing
additional counselors. In a district that has only one high
school, the comparison must be made with adjacent districts.
The ratio of students per counselor at a low-performing high
school may be no higher than the ratio at the highest
performing high school in the district or adjacent districts.
    (3) Beginning in the 2001-2002 school year, each
school district that contains a low-performing high school
shall compute and report to the Department of Education the
following accountability measures related to college
preparatory courses:
    (a) The percentage of increase in the numbers of
guidance counselors at the middle and high school level who
have completed a seminar on advising students concerning
college.
    (b) The percentage of increase in the numbers of
students in grades 6-12 who have received a
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college-preparation curriculum audit that also included a
7-year plan for courses needed to satisfy the 19-credit
admission standard.
    (c) The number of low-performing high schools and
their feeder-pattern schools which employ at least one
instructional coach per }500\mathrm{ students.
    (d) A comparison of students in low-achieving high
schools and their feeder-pattern schools with schools of
comparable size which earned a grade of "A." The comparison
must include the percentages of change (increase or decrease)
in the gap between students at each type of school who:
    1. Enroll in and complete with a grade of "C" or
better gatekeeper courses by grade level. Gatekeeper courses
include pre-algebra in grade 8 and English, mathematics,
science, social studies, and foreign language in each grade
from grade 6 through grade 12.
    2. Enroll in and complete with a grade of "C" or
better in honors, advanced-placement, and dual-enrollment
courses.
    3. Earn college credit by passing a dual-enrollment
course or passing an advanced-placement test with a score of 3
or better.
    Section 5. (1) The Legislature intends to assist
students whose initial sitting for the Preliminary Scholastic
Assessment Test provides evidence of poor test-taking skills.
    (a) The Department of Education and each school
district shall use PSAT scores of students in low-performing
high schools to adopt priorities for identifying students who
could most benefit from a course designed to prepare students
for taking the Scholastic Assessment Test of the College
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Entrance Examination or an equivalent test in the American
College Testing Program.
    (b) The department may adopt rules or policies
establishing criteria for selecting students for a
test-preparation program, and the criteria may include
financial need, teacher recommendations, or other measures of
the student's ability to benefit.
    (2) If funding for a test-preparation program is
provided in the annual General Appropriations Act, the
department shall develop a test-preparation program or
initiate a grant process to contract with a provider of such
programs. If the department selects private providers, the
selection must be based upon evidence of previous success,
especially with low-achieving students. The funds provided
must be allocated to school districts and used to provide
test-preparation courses to students who attend low-performing
high schools and whose scores on the PSAT indicate that they
could benefit from such preparation.
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    Section 6. Any self-contained public education program
    located within a high school constitutes a separate school for
purposes of implementing the "Talented Twenty Percent"
component of the state's policy for university admissions. An
open-enrollment magnet program is, therefore, a school for
purposes of this act and the identification of the "Talented
Twenty Percent." Such a program must determine its top-ranked
20 percent in each graduating class, and the high school that
contains the program shall separately identify its top-ranked
graduates. Both groups of graduates are eligible for any
benefits provided by policy, rule, or law which are to be
awarded on the basis of their standing.

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Section 7. The Legislature intends to improve the ability of public universities to expand undergraduate student recruitment, retention, and support services provided to students from low-performing high schools.
(1) Each university that enrolls students from low-performing high schools because of the "Talented Twenty Percent" admissions policy shall develop student services to assist those students, if funding for such services is provided in the annual General Appropriations Act. These services may include admitting students early for orientation programs, providing mentors or additional opportunities for personal advisement, and conducting meetings to identify additional opportunities for assistance.
(2) Any funds provided for this purpose must be used to enhance any similar program funded by the Federal Government or the university and must address the unique needs of students admitted because of the policy who would not have met the admissions standards prior to implementation of the policy.

Section 8. The Legislature intends to provide waivers of matriculation fees for residents of this state who begin a post-baccalaureate-degree program within a public state university within 2 years after graduating from a public or independent university in this state and who received a Pell Grant or a subsidized Stafford Loan as an undergraduate student.
(1) During the first 3 years of the fee-waiver program, priority must be given to students who also graduated from a high school that was low-performing either when the student graduated from high school or when the student graduated from college.

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(2) If funded in the annual General Appropriations Act, the fee waivers must be distributed to students identified by the university in which the student wishes to enroll.
(3) The Department of Education shall adopt rules for allocating an equitable number of fee waivers to each university. If funds are not adequate to provide fee waivers to each student whose university makes a request on his or her behalf, the university shall limit the selected students to the number authorized by the department, based upon considerations that include the student's need and the low performance of the student's high school.

Section 9. The Legislature intends to provide preparation courses for the Law School Admission Test to aspiring law-school students who are graduates of a state university and of a low-performing high school.
(1) If funds are provided for this program in the General Appropriations Act, each university shall identify and inform eligible students of this opportunity. Eligible students are students in each incoming group of admissions and in each graduating class who are graduates of a low-performing high school.
(2) First priority for a free course is for students who enrolled in the university as freshmen, and other graduates may be included if funds are available.
(3) A student is eligible if his or her former high school was low-performing either in the year the student graduated from high school or in the year the student graduated from college. However, a student who graduates from the university more than 6 years after graduating from high school is eligible only if his or her high school was

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Florida Senate - 2001
SB 476
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low-performing in the year of the student's graduation from
high school.
            Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2001.
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                    SENATE SUMMARY
    Creates the "Education Investment Act." Provides
    legislative intent. Provides for programs and fee waivers
    for students of certain schools. See bill for details.```

