## Florida Senate - 2001

By Senator Holzendorf

	2-482A-01
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to education; creating the
3	"Education Investment Act"; providing
4	definitions; providing legislative intent for
5	certain investments and enhancements;
6	authorizing certain programs; authorizing
7	improved curriculum; requiring improved
8	counseling ratios in certain schools;
9	authorizing a test-preparation program for
10	certain students; providing for separation of
11	open-enrollment programs within schools for
12	certain purposes; authorizing expanded student
13	assistance programs at universities;
14	authorizing fee waivers for students and former
15	students of certain schools; providing for
16	rulemaking by the Department of Education;
17	authorizing state-funded test-preparation
18	courses for certain students; providing an
19	effective date.
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21	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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23	Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Education
24	Investment Act."
25	Section 2. The Legislature finds that low-performing
26	high schools are those that receive students from
27	low-performing elementary and middle schools. Even the top
28	graduates from those high schools are likely to experience
29	difficulty in university education. Therefore, the Legislature
30	intends to invest academic resources in students attending
31	low-performing schools at all levels. An adequate return on
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1 the investment will be earned if the top 20 percent of each high school's graduating class gains academic skills 2 3 sufficient to experience success in postsecondary education. (1) To identify the schools that will benefit from the 4 5 resource investments provided in this act, the Department of б Education shall determine which schools having a grade 7 designation of "C" are at risk of falling beneath that 8 designation. As used in this act, the term "low-performing school" means each school that has a grade designation of "C" 9 10 and is at risk of receiving a lower grade, as determined by 11 the Department of Education, and each school that has a grade designation of "D" or "F." 12 The Department of Education shall determine which 13 (2) elementary and middle schools provide the majority of students 14 to low-performing high schools. As used in this act, the term 15 "feeder-pattern school" refers to any elementary or middle 16 17 school the former students of which predominantly enroll in a low-performing high school, as determined by the Department of 18 19 Education. Section 3. The Legislature intends to invest resources 20 to enhance the programs of low-performing high schools and 21 their feeder-pattern elementary and middle schools in the core 22 disciplines of mathematics, language arts, and writing. 23 24 (1) For a high school, these enhancements may consist 25 of providing: A longer school day; 26 (a) 27 (b) A longer school year; 28 Consultants or mentors to help teachers improve or (C) 29 adapt the curriculum to better meet the needs of students; and 30 (d) Additional teachers to reduce class size. 31

1 (2) For a feeder-pattern school for a low-performing 2 high school, these enhancements may include: 3 Increased funding to expand special reading (a) instruction from grade levels 1-3 into grades 4-8. 4 5 Enhanced instruction in mathematics and writing (b) б skills. 7 (c) After-school programs to provide homework 8 assistance, recreational reading, or other activities that 9 will increase a student's association with adults or older 10 students as positive role models for learning. 11 The Department of Education shall oversee any program of 12 curriculum enhancement for low-performing high schools and 13 their feeder-pattern schools and shall adopt measures of 14 productivity and accountability to judge the success of the 15 program. For instance, the department should assure that, in a 16 high school with such a program, a teacher in the core subject 17 areas does not have responsibility for more than 150 students 18 19 per day. The department may assist any school the program 20 (3) 21 of which is unlikely to produce an adequate return on the investment provided for under this act. 22 23 (4) Annually, the department shall report to the Legislature the number of programs implemented with funds 24 provided for under this act, the types of assistance provided, 25 26 and the results of the productivity and accountability 27 measures established. The Department of Education shall evaluate 28 Section 4. 29 the ability of low-performing high schools and their 30 feeder-pattern schools adequately to counsel students who 31 would benefit from enrollment in honors courses, 3

1 advanced-placement courses, dual-enrollment courses, and the college preparatory courses required for university admission 2 3 to the freshman class. (1) Each school district that contains a 4 5 low-performing high school shall annually report to the б department the college preparatory, advanced-placement, 7 honors, or dual-enrollment courses completed by students who 8 are in the top 20 percent of each class. The department shall analyze the reports and determine which districts require 9 intervention in the form of technical assistance or an 10 11 enhanced allocation that allows the district to employ or contract for the services of additional counselors. 12 (2) If a low-performing high school has a greater 13 ratio of students per counselor than another high school in 14 the district, the ratio must be lowered by employing 15 additional counselors. In a district that has only one high 16 17 school, the comparison must be made with adjacent districts. The ratio of students per counselor at a low-performing high 18 19 school may be no higher than the ratio at the highest performing high school in the district or adjacent districts. 20 21 (3) Beginning in the 2001-2002 school year, each 22 school district that contains a low-performing high school shall compute and report to the Department of Education the 23 24 following accountability measures related to college 25 preparatory courses: The percentage of increase in the numbers of 26 (a) 27 quidance counselors at the middle and high school level who have completed a seminar on advising students concerning 28 29 college. 30 (b) The percentage of increase in the numbers of 31 students in grades 6-12 who have received a

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1 college-preparation curriculum audit that also included a 7-year plan for courses needed to satisfy the 19-credit 2 3 admission standard. The number of low-performing high schools and 4 (C) 5 their feeder-pattern schools which employ at least one б instructional coach per 500 students. 7 (d) A comparison of students in low-achieving high 8 schools and their feeder-pattern schools with schools of 9 comparable size which earned a grade of "A." The comparison 10 must include the percentages of change (increase or decrease) 11 in the gap between students at each type of school who: 12 1. Enroll in and complete with a grade of "C" or better gatekeeper courses by grade level. Gatekeeper courses 13 include pre-algebra in grade 8 and English, mathematics, 14 science, social studies, and foreign language in each grade 15 from grade 6 through grade 12. 16 17 Enroll in and complete with a grade of "C" or 2. better in honors, advanced-placement, and dual-enrollment 18 19 courses. 3. Earn college credit by passing a dual-enrollment 20 21 course or passing an advanced-placement test with a score of 3 22 or better. 23 Section 5. (1) The Legislature intends to assist 24 students whose initial sitting for the Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test provides evidence of poor test-taking skills. 25 26 The Department of Education and each school (a) 27 district shall use PSAT scores of students in low-performing high schools to adopt priorities for identifying students who 28 29 could most benefit from a course designed to prepare students 30 for taking the Scholastic Assessment Test of the College 31

1 Entrance Examination or an equivalent test in the American College Testing Program. 2 3 (b) The department may adopt rules or policies establishing criteria for selecting students for a 4 5 test-preparation program, and the criteria may include б financial need, teacher recommendations, or other measures of the student's ability to benefit. 7 8 (2) If funding for a test-preparation program is provided in the annual General Appropriations Act, the 9 10 department shall develop a test-preparation program or 11 initiate a grant process to contract with a provider of such programs. If the department selects private providers, the 12 selection must be based upon evidence of previous success, 13 especially with low-achieving students. The funds provided 14 must be allocated to school districts and used to provide 15 test-preparation courses to students who attend low-performing 16 high schools and whose scores on the PSAT indicate that they 17 18 could benefit from such preparation. 19 Section 6. Any self-contained public education program located within a high school constitutes a separate school for 20 21 purposes of implementing the "Talented Twenty Percent" component of the state's policy for university admissions. An 22 open-enrollment magnet program is, therefore, a school for 23 24 purposes of this act and the identification of the "Talented Twenty Percent." Such a program must determine its top-ranked 25 20 percent in each graduating class, and the high school that 26 27 contains the program shall separately identify its top-ranked graduates. Both groups of graduates are eligible for any 28 29 benefits provided by policy, rule, or law which are to be 30 awarded on the basis of their standing. 31

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1	Continu 7 The Legislature intends to improve the
1	Section 7. The Legislature intends to improve the
2	ability of public universities to expand undergraduate student
3	recruitment, retention, and support services provided to
4	students from low-performing high schools.
5	(1) Each university that enrolls students from
6	low-performing high schools because of the "Talented Twenty
7	Percent" admissions policy shall develop student services to
8	assist those students, if funding for such services is
9	provided in the annual General Appropriations Act. These
10	services may include admitting students early for orientation
11	programs, providing mentors or additional opportunities for
12	personal advisement, and conducting meetings to identify
13	additional opportunities for assistance.
14	(2) Any funds provided for this purpose must be used
15	to enhance any similar program funded by the Federal
16	Government or the university and must address the unique needs
17	of students admitted because of the policy who would not have
18	met the admissions standards prior to implementation of the
19	policy.
20	Section 8. The Legislature intends to provide waivers
21	of matriculation fees for residents of this state who begin a
22	post-baccalaureate-degree program within a public state
23	university within 2 years after graduating from a public or
24	independent university in this state and who received a Pell
25	Grant or a subsidized Stafford Loan as an undergraduate
26	student.
27	(1) During the first 3 years of the fee-waiver
28	program, priority must be given to students who also graduated
29	from a high school that was low-performing either when the
30	student graduated from high school or when the student
31	graduated from college.

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1 (2) If funded in the annual General Appropriations Act, the fee waivers must be distributed to students 2 3 identified by the university in which the student wishes to 4 enroll. 5 The Department of Education shall adopt rules for (3) б allocating an equitable number of fee waivers to each 7 university. If funds are not adequate to provide fee waivers 8 to each student whose university makes a request on his or her behalf, the university shall limit the selected students to 9 the number authorized by the department, based upon 10 11 considerations that include the student's need and the low performance of the student's high school. 12 Section 9. The Legislature intends to provide 13 preparation courses for the Law School Admission Test to 14 aspiring law-school students who are graduates of a state 15 university and of a low-performing high school. 16 17 (1) If funds are provided for this program in the General Appropriations Act, each university shall identify and 18 19 inform eligible students of this opportunity. Eligible students are students in each incoming group of admissions and 20 21 in each graduating class who are graduates of a low-performing 22 high school. 23 (2) First priority for a free course is for students who enrolled in the university as freshmen, and other 24 graduates may be included if funds are available. 25 26 (3) A student is eligible if his or her former high 27 school was low-performing either in the year the student graduated from high school or in the year the student 28 29 graduated from college. However, a student who graduates from 30 the university more than 6 years after graduating from high school is eligible only if his or her high school was 31

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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. 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.