

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K - 12

BILL: SB 1076

INTRODUCER: Senator Legg

SUBJECT: Education

DATE: February 1, 2016

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Graf	Klebacha	ED	Pre-meeting
2.	_____	_____	AED	_____
3.	_____	_____	AP	_____

I. Summary:

SB 1076 expands student access to advanced-level instruction and examinations that students may take to generate high school credit through a performance-based approach. Specifically, the bill:

- Prohibits district school boards from limiting the number of public school students who may enroll in the collegiate high school program; and
- Expands the Credit Acceleration Program mechanism for earning high school credit to include Advanced Placement examinations that students may take to fulfill the requirements for earning a standard high school diploma and a scholar or merit designation on the diploma.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

Over the years, the Legislature has enacted laws to ensure that all students have access to high quality education and are prepared for success in college and career.

Collegiate High School Program

The collegiate high school program was established in 2014,¹ providing a pathway for high school students to earn a full year of college credit while enrolled in high school. The law requires each district school board and its local Florida College System (FCS) institution to establish one or more collegiate high school programs at a mutually agreed upon location or locations.² A collegiate high school program must, at a minimum, include an option for public school students in grade 11 or grade 12, for at least one full year, to earn CAPE industry

¹ Section 10, ch. 2014-184, L.O.F., *codified at* s. 1007.273, F.S.

² Section 1007.273(3), F.S.

certifications and successfully complete 30 credit hours through dual enrollment toward the first year of college (for an associate degree or a baccalaureate degree) while enrolled in the program.³

Credit Acceleration Program

In 2010, the Florida Legislature established the Credit Acceleration Program (CAP) to allow a student to earn high school credit in Algebra I, Algebra II, geometry, United States history, or Biology if the student attains a passing score on the corresponding statewide, standardized assessment without enrolling in or completing the course.⁴

Standard High School Diploma Designations

A student may earn a scholar designation⁵ or a merit designation⁶ on the standard high school diploma if the student meets specified conditions in addition to fulfilling the requirements to earn the diploma.⁷

Scholar Designation

A student must satisfy the following requirements:⁸

- Mathematics – earn one credit in Algebra II and one credit in statistics or equally rigorous course. Beginning with students entering grade 9 in 2014-2015 school year, pass the Algebra II and geometry statewide, standardized assessments.
- Science – pass the statewide, standardized Biology I end-of-course (EOC) assessment and earn one credit in chemistry or physics and one credit in a course equally rigorous to chemistry or physics. A student enrolled in the Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), or Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE) Biology course who takes the respective AP, IB, or AICE assessment and earns the minimum score to generate college credit, in accordance with the law, is not required to take the Biology I EOC assessment.
- Social Studies – pass the statewide, standardized United States History EOC assessment. A student enrolled in the AP, IB, or AICE United States History topics who takes the respective AP, IB, or AICE assessment and earns the minimum score to generate college credit, in accordance with the law, is not required to take the United States History EOC assessment.
- Foreign language – earns two credits in the same foreign language.
- Electives – earn at least one credit in AP, IB, AICE, or dual enrollment course.

Merit Designation

A student must attain one or more industry certifications.⁹

³ Section 1007.273(2)-(3), F.S.

⁴ Section 5, ch. 2010-22, L.O.F., *codified at* s. 1003.4295(3), F.S.

⁵ Section 1003.4285(1)(a), F.S.

⁶ Section 1003.4285(b), F.S.

⁷ Section 1003.4282, F.S.

⁸ Section 1003.4285(1)(a), F.S.

⁹ Section 1003.4285(1)(b), F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 1076 expands student access to advanced-level instruction and modifies students' ability to generate high school credit through a performance-based approach.

Collegiate High School Program

The bill prohibits district school boards from limiting the number of public school students who may enroll in the collegiate high school program. This provision will likely expand opportunities for students to participate in advanced-level courses through dual enrollment, which will help students generate both high school and college credit concurrently. Additionally, students who enroll in the collegiate high school program will be able to access coursework associated with industry-approved industry certifications, which may generate also college credits. College credits earned before graduation from high school could result in tuition and fee savings for such students.

Credit Acceleration Program

The bill also expands the Credit Acceleration Program (CAP) mechanism for earning high school credit to include Advanced Placement examinations that students may take to fulfill the requirements for earning a standard high school diploma and a scholar or merit designation on the diploma. Specifically, the bill allows students to earn high school credit in Algebra I, Algebra II, geometry, United States history, or a course required to earn a scholar or merit designation if such students attain a passing score on the corresponding statewide, standardized assessment or Advanced Placement (AP) examination, without enrolling in or completing the course associated with that assessment or examination. Currently, under the CAP, the competency-based mechanism for earning high school credit is limited to students passing specified statewide, standardized assessments.¹⁰

The bill takes effect July 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

¹⁰ Section 1003.4295(3), F.S.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 1003.4295 and 1007.273.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.