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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 academic preparation tools, including test preparation study skills and advanced writing programs for certain students; authorizing the development of programs through the Internet; 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; authorizing rules of the Department of Education; authorizing state-funded test-preparation courses for certain students; providing an effective date.

2122

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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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

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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intends to invest academic resources in students attending low-performing schools at all levels. An adequate return on the investment will be earned if the top twenty 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 with a grade designation of "C" are at risk of falling beneath that designation. As used in this act, the term "low-performing school" means a "C" school at risk of earning a lower grade, as determined by the Department of Education, and each school with 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 whose former students predominantly enroll in a low-performing high school, as determined by the Department of Education.
- Section 3. The Legislature intends to invest resources in 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 longer school day, (a)
 - (b) A longer school year,
- (c) Consultants or mentors to assist teachers to improve or adapt curriculum to better meet the needs of 31 students,

Τ	(d) Additional teachers to reduce class size, and				
2	(e) Electronic access to grades 6 through 12 career				
3	information, postsecondary degree, and training programs				
4	portal connected to the web-based FACTS system.				
5	(2) For a feeder-pattern school for a low-performing				
6	high school, these enhancements may include:				
7	(a) Increased funding to expand special reading				
8	instruction from grade levels 1-3 into grades 4-8.				
9	(b) Enhanced instruction in mathematics, reading, and				
10	0 writing skills.				
11	(c) After-school programs to provide homework				
12	assistance, recreational reading, or other activities that				
13	will increase a student's association with adults or older				
14	students as positive role models for learning.				
15	(d) Electronic access to grades 6 through 12 career				
16	information, postsecondary degree, and training programs				
17	portal connected to the web-based FACTS system.				
18					
19	The Department of Education, in collaboration with colleges				
20	and universities, shall oversee any program of curriculum				
21	enhancement for low-performing high schools and their				
22	feeder-pattern schools and shall adopt measures of				
23	productivity and accountability to judge the success of the				
24	program. For instance, the department should assure that, in a				
25	high school with such a program, a teacher in the core subject				
26	areas does not have responsibility for more than 150 students				
27	per day.				
28	(3) The department shall assist any school whose				
29	program is not likely to produce an adequate return on the				
30	investment provided in this act.				

(4) Annually the department shall report to the Legislature the number of programs implemented with funds provided for 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, 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 must annually report to the department the college preparatory, Advanced Placement, honors, or dual enrollment courses completed by students who have a cumulative, unweighted grade point average of 2.5 or greater. The department shall analyze the reports and determine which districts require intervention in the form of technical assistance or an enhanced allocation 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 with 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 district.
- (3) Beginning in the 2001-2002 school year, each school district that contains a low-performing high school

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shall compute and report to the Department of Education the following accountability measures related to college preparatory courses:

- (a) The percent increase in the numbers of guidance counselors at the middle and high school level who completed a seminar on advising for college.
- (b) The percent increase in the numbers of students in grades 6-12 who received a college-preparation curriculum audit and the number of students in grades 6 through 12 who received a 7-year plan for courses needed to satisfy the 19-credit admission standard and high school graduation requirements.
- (c) The number of low-performing high schools and their feeder-pattern schools that employ at least one instructional coach per 500 students.
- (d) A comparison of students in low-achieving high schools and their feeder-pattern schools with schools of comparable size that earned a grade of "A." The comparison shall include the percent 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 of grades 6 through 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.

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Section 5. (1) The Legislature intends to assist students whose initial sitting for the Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test provides evidence of poor test-taking, study, or academic preparation 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 Entrance Examination or an equivalent test in the American College Testing Program.
- (b) The department may adopt rules or policies to select students for a test-preparation and study skills program, and the policies may include financial need, teacher recommendations, or other measures of the student's ability to benefit.
- (2) The department shall develop academic booster courses for students who attend low-performing high schools and whose scores on the PSAT indicate that they could benefit from such preparation.

Section 6. Any self-contained public education program located within a low-performing high school is defined as 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 twenty percent in each graduating class, and the high school that contains the program shall separately identify its top-ranked graduates. Both groups of graduates

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are eligible for any benefits provided by policy, rule, or law because of their standing.

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) If funded in the annual General Appropriations

 Act, each university that enrolls students from low-performing high schools because of the "Talented Twenty Percent" admissions policy shall develop student services to assist them. 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 Florida residents who begin a post-baccalaureate degree program within a public state university within 2 years after graduation from a Florida public or independent university and who received a Pell Grant or a subsidized Stafford Loan as an undergraduate student.
- (1) Priority for the first 3 years of the fee waiver program must be for 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.

- (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 base the selection of students to receive the waivers 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

 Law-School-Admission-Test-preparation courses to aspiring

 law-school students who graduate from a state university and

 are also graduates 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, with other graduates 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 graduation from high school is eligible only if his or her high school was

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     low-performing in the year of the student's graduation from
 2
     high school.
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              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.)
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