Florida House of Representatives - 2002 HB 1125 By Representative Joyner

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

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(d) Additional teachers to reduce class size, and 1 2 (e) Electronic access to grades 6 through 12 career information, postsecondary degree, and training programs 3 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 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 The Department of Education, in collaboration with colleges 19 20 and universities, shall oversee any program of curriculum enhancement for low-performing high schools and their 21 22 feeder-pattern schools and shall adopt measures of productivity and accountability to judge the success of the 23 program. For instance, the department should assure that, in a 24 high school with such a program, a teacher in the core subject 25 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 investment provided in this act. 30 31

(4) Annually the department shall report to the 1 2 Legislature the number of programs implemented with funds 3 provided for this act, the types of assistance provided, and 4 the results of the productivity and accountability measures 5 established. б Section 4. The Department of Education shall evaluate 7 the ability of low-performing high schools and their 8 feeder-pattern schools adequately to counsel students who 9 would benefit from enrollment in honors courses, Advanced Placement courses, dual enrollment courses, and the college 10 11 preparatory courses required for university admission to the 12 freshman class. 13 (1) Each school district that contains a 14 low-performing high school must annually report to the 15 department the college preparatory, Advanced Placement, honors, or dual enrollment courses completed by students who 16 have a cumulative, unweighted grade point average of 2.5 or 17 greater. The department shall analyze the reports and 18 19 determine which districts require intervention in the form of 20 technical assistance or an enhanced allocation to employ or contract for the services of additional counselors. 21 22 (2) If a low-performing high school has a greater 23 ratio of students per counselor than another high school in 24 the district, the ratio must be lowered by employing additional counselors. In a district with only one high 25 26 school, the comparison must be made with adjacent districts. 27 The ratio of students per counselor at a low-performing high 28 school may be no higher than the ratio at the highest performing high school in the district or adjacent district. 29 30 (3) Beginning in the 2002-2003 school year, each school district that contains a low-performing high school 31

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shall compute and report to the Department of Education the 1 2 following accountability measures related to college 3 preparatory courses: 4 (a) The percent increase in the numbers of guidance 5 counselors at the middle and high school level who completed a б seminar on advising for college. 7 (b) The percent increase in the numbers of students in 8 grades 6-12 who received a college-preparation curriculum 9 audit and the number of students in grades 6 through 12 who 10 received a 7-year plan for courses needed to satisfy the 19-credit admission standard and high school graduation 11 12 requirements. 13 (c) The number of low-performing high schools and 14 their feeder-pattern schools that employ at least one 15 instructional coach per 500 students. (d) A comparison of students in low-achieving high 16 schools and their feeder-pattern schools with schools of 17 comparable size that earned a grade of "A." The comparison 18 19 shall include the percent change (increase or decrease) in the 20 gap between students at each type of school who: 21 1. Enroll in and complete with a grade of "C" or 22 better gatekeeper courses by grade level. Gatekeeper courses 23 include pre-algebra in grade 8 and English, mathematics, 24 science, social studies, and foreign language in each of 25 grades 6 through 12. 26 2. Enroll in and complete with a grade of "C" or 27 better in honors, Advanced Placement, and dual enrollment 28 courses. 29 3. Earn college credit by passing a dual enrollment course or passing an Advanced Placement test with a score of 3 30 31 or better.

Section 5. (1) The Legislature intends to assist 1 2 students whose initial sitting for the Preliminary Scholastic 3 Assessment Test provides evidence of poor test-taking, study, or academic preparation skills. 4 5 (a) The Department of Education and each school б district shall use PSAT scores of students in low-performing 7 high schools to adopt priorities for identifying students who 8 could most benefit from a course designed to prepare students for taking the Scholastic Assessment Test of the College 9 Entrance Examination or an equivalent test in the American 10 11 College Testing Program. 12 (b) The department may adopt rules or policies to 13 select students for a test-preparation and study skills 14 program, and the policies may include financial need, teacher 15 recommendations, or other measures of the student's ability to 16 benefit. (2) The department shall develop academic booster 17 courses for students who attend low-performing high schools 18 19 and whose scores on the PSAT indicate that they could benefit 20 from such preparation. Section 6. Any self-contained public education program 21 22 located within a low-performing high school is defined as a separate school for purposes of implementing the "Talented 23 24 Twenty Percent" component of the state's policy for university admissions. An open-enrollment magnet program is, therefore, a 25 26 school for purposes of this act and the identification of the 27 "Talented Twenty Percent." Such a program must determine its 28 top-ranked twenty percent in each graduating class, and the 29 high school that contains the program shall separately identify its top-ranked graduates. Both groups of graduates 30 31

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

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1	(2) If funded in the annual General Appropriations
2	Act, the fee waivers must be distributed to students
3	identified by the university in which the student wishes to
4	enroll.
5	(3) The Department of Education shall adopt rules for
6	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
9	behalf, the university shall base the selection of students to
10	receive the waivers upon considerations that include the
11	student's need and the low performance of the student's high
12	school.
13	Section 9. The Legislature intends to provide
14	Law-School-Admission-Test-preparation courses to aspiring
15	law-school students who graduate from a state university and
16	are also graduates of a low-performing high school.
17	(1) If funds are provided for this program in the
18	General Appropriations Act, each university shall identify and
19	inform eligible students of this opportunity. Eligible
20	students are students in each incoming group of admissions and
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
24	who enrolled in the university as freshmen, with other
25	graduates included if funds are available.
26	(3) A student is eligible if his or her former high
27	school was low-performing either in the year the student
28	graduated from high school or in the year the student
29	graduated from college. However, a student who graduates from
30	the university more than 6 years after graduation from high
31	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 high school. Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002. б 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.)