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By the Committees on Appropriations; and Education; and Senator Simmons

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to K-12 education; amending s. 1001.42, F.S.; revising provisions relating to school improvements plans; requiring only specified schools to submit a school improvement plan; deleting a requirement that certain information be included in the improvement plans of certain schools; revising the grade levels required to implement an early warning system; revising the required content of an early warning system; requiring a specified team to monitor specified data; revising what constitutes an educational emergency and establishing duties of district school boards relating to such emergency; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; revising the criteria a charter school must meet to require corrective action; revising requirements for corrective action by charter schools; revising criteria for waiver of automatic charter termination; amending s. 1002.332, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1008.33, F.S.; providing that intervention and support services apply consistently to any school meeting specified criteria; revising the required timeline for the implementation of a district-managed turnaround plan; providing turnaround options available to school districts meeting specified criteria; amending s. 1008.345, F.S.; revising the criteria a school must meet to have a community assessment team; revising the duties of a community assessment team; creating s. 1012.732, F.S.; creating the Florida Best and

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Brightest Teacher and Principal Scholar Award Program to be administered by the Department of Education; providing the intent and purpose of the program; providing eligibility requirements for classroom teachers and school administrators to participate in the program; providing timelines and requirements for program implementation; providing funding priorities; defining the term "school district"; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules; providing an effective date.

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

 Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (18) and subsection (21) of section 1001.42, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1001.42 Powers and duties of district school board.—The district school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:

(18) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—
Maintain a system of school improvement and education
accountability as provided by statute and State Board of
Education rule. This system of school improvement and education
accountability shall be consistent with, and implemented
through, the district's continuing system of planning and
budgeting required by this section and ss. 1008.385, 1010.01,
and 1011.01. This system of school improvement and education
accountability shall comply with the provisions of ss. 1008.33,
1008.34, 1008.345, and 1008.385 and include the following:

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(a) School improvement plans.-

1. The district school board shall annually approve and require implementation of a new, amended, or continuation school improvement plan for each school in the district which has a school grade of "D" or "F"; . If a school has a significant gap in achievement on statewide, standardized assessments administered pursuant to s. 1008.22 by one or more student subgroups, as defined in the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), 20 U.S.C. s. 6311(b)(2)(C)(v)(II); has not significantly increased the percentage of students passing statewide, standardized assessments; has not significantly increased the percentage of students demonstrating Learning Gains, as defined in s. 1008.34 and as calculated under s. 1008.34(3)(b), who passed statewide, standardized assessments; or has significantly lower graduation rates for a subgroup when compared to the state's graduation rate. The, that school's improvement plan of a school that meets the requirements of this paragraph shall include strategies for improving these results. The state board shall adopt rules establishing thresholds and for determining compliance with this paragraph subparagraph.

2. A school that includes any of grades 6, 7, or 8 shall include annually in its school improvement plan information and data on the school's early warning system required under paragraph (b), including a list of the early warning indicators used in the system, the number of students identified by the system as exhibiting two or more early warning indicators, the number of students by grade level that exhibit each early warning indicator, and a description of all intervention strategies employed by the school to improve the academic

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performance of students identified by the early warning system. In addition, a school that includes any of grades 6, 7, or 8 shall describe in its school improvement plan the strategies used by the school to implement the instructional practices for middle grades emphasized by the district's professional development system pursuant to s. 1012.98(4)(b)9.

- (b) Early warning system.-
- 1. A school that serves any students in grade 1 through grade includes any of grades 6, 7, or 8 shall implement an early warning system to identify students in such grades 6, 7, and 8 who need additional support to improve academic performance and stay engaged in school. The early warning system must include the following early warning indicators:
- a. Attendance below 90 percent, regardless of whether absence is excused or a result of out-of-school suspension.
- b. One or more suspensions, whether in school or out of school.
- c. Course failure in English Language Arts or mathematics during any grading period.
- d. A Level 1 score on the statewide, standardized assessments in English Language Arts or mathematics or, for students in grade 1 through grade 3, a substantial deficiency in reading under s. 1008.25(5)(a).

A school district may identify additional early warning indicators for use in a school's early warning system. Beginning in the 2018-2019 academic year, the system must include data on the number of students identified by the system as exhibiting two or more early warning indicators, the number of students by

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grade level who exhibit each early warning indicator, and a

description of all intervention strategies employed by the

school to improve the academic performance of students

identified by the early warning system.

- 2. When a student exhibits two or more early warning indicators, the school's child study team under s. 1003.02 or a school-based team formed for the purpose of implementing the requirements of this paragraph, in consultation with the student's parent, shall convene to determine appropriate intervention strategies for the student. The team must use data and information relating to a student's early warning indicators to inform any intervention strategies provided to the student. The school shall provide at least 10 days' written notice of the meeting to the student's parent, indicating the meeting's purpose, time, and location, and provide the parent the opportunity to participate.
- negotiations of May declare an emergency in cases in which one or more schools in the district are failing or are in danger of failing and negotiate special provisions of its contract with the appropriate bargaining units to free these schools meeting specified conditions from contract restrictions that limit a the school's ability to implement programs and strategies needed to improve student performance. The negotiations must result in a memorandum of understanding that addresses the selection, placement, and expectations of instructional personnel and school administrators. For purposes of this subsection, an educational emergency exists in a school district under the following conditions, and the school board must act accordingly:

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(a) A school board may negotiate in cases in which one or more schools in the district have a school grade of "D" or in which a school is in danger of earning a grade of "F."

(b) Beginning in the 2018-2019 academic year, a school board may negotiate in cases in which one or more schools in the district are currently subject to, or are in danger of being subject to, a differentiated matrix of intervention and support strategies as a turnaround school or turnaround schools under s. 1008.33(3)(c).

Section 2. Paragraph (n) of subsection (9) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.-
- (n)1. The director and a representative of the governing board of a charter school that has earned a grade of "D" or <u>is</u> <u>in danger of earning a grade of</u> "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34 shall appear before the sponsor to present information concerning each contract component having noted deficiencies. The director and a representative of the governing board shall submit to the sponsor for approval a school improvement plan to raise student performance. Upon approval by the sponsor, the charter school shall begin implementation of the school improvement plan. The department shall offer technical assistance and training to the charter school and its governing board and establish guidelines for developing, submitting, and approving such plans.
- 2.a. If a charter school earns <u>a grade of "F" or two</u> three consecutive grades <u>below a "C," of "D," two consecutive grades</u> of "D" followed by a grade of "F," or two nonconsecutive grades of "F" within a 3-year period, the turnaround charter school

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governing board <u>must immediately implement its approved school</u> improvement plan for the remainder of the school year and continue implementation for at least 1 school year, and shall choose one of the following corrective actions:

- (I) Contract for educational services to be provided directly to students, instructional personnel, and school administrators, as prescribed in state board rule;
- (II) Contract with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school;
- (III) Reorganize the school under a new director or principal who is authorized to hire new staff; or
 - (IV) Voluntarily close the charter school.
- b. The <u>turnaround</u> charter school must implement the corrective action in the school year following receipt of <u>a</u> grade of "F" or a <u>second</u> third consecutive grade <u>below</u> a "C." of "D," a grade of "F" following two consecutive grades of "D," or a second nonconsecutive grade of "F" within a 3-year period.
- c. The sponsor may annually waive a corrective action if it determines that the <u>turnaround</u> charter school is likely to improve a letter grade if additional time is provided to implement the intervention and support strategies prescribed by the school improvement plan. Notwithstanding this subsubparagraph, a charter school that earns a second consecutive grade of "F" is subject to subparagraph 3. 4.
- d. A <u>turnaround</u> charter school is no longer required to implement a corrective action if it improves to a grade of "C" or higher by at least one letter grade. However, the charter school must continue to implement strategies identified in the school improvement plan. The sponsor must annually review

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implementation of the school improvement plan to monitor the school's continued improvement pursuant to subparagraph 4. 5.

- e. A <u>turnaround</u> charter school implementing a corrective action that does not improve to a grade of "C" or higher by at least one letter grade after 2 full school years of implementing the corrective action must select a different corrective action. Implementation of the new corrective action must begin in the school year following the implementation period of the existing corrective action, unless the sponsor determines that the charter school is likely to improve to a grade of "C" or higher a letter grade if additional time is provided to implement the existing corrective action. Notwithstanding this subsubparagraph, a charter school that earns a second consecutive grade of "F" while implementing a corrective action is subject to subparagraph 3. 4.
- 3. A charter school with a grade of "D" or "F" that improves by at least one letter grade must continue to implement the strategies identified in the school improvement plan. The sponsor must annually review implementation of the school improvement plan to monitor the school's continued improvement pursuant to subparagraph 5.
- 3.4. A charter school's charter contract is automatically terminated if the school earns two consecutive grades of "F" after all school grade appeals are final unless:
- a. The charter school is established to turn around the performance of a district public school pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{1008.33(4)(b)6}$. \underline{s} . $\underline{1008.33(4)(b)3}$. Such charter schools shall be governed by \underline{s} . $\underline{1008.33}$;
 - b. The charter school serves a student population the

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majority of which resides in a school zone served by a district public school <u>subject to s. 1008.33(4)</u> that earned a grade of "F" in the year before the charter school opened and the charter school earns at least a grade of "D" in its third year of operation. The exception provided under this sub-subparagraph does not apply to a charter school in its fourth year of operation and thereafter; or

c. The state board grants the charter school a waiver of termination. The charter school must request the waiver within 15 days after the department's official release of school grades. The state board may waive termination if the charter school demonstrates that the Learning Gains of its students on statewide assessments are comparable to or better than the Learning Gains of similarly situated students enrolled in nearby district public schools. The waiver is valid for 1 year and may only be granted once. Charter schools that have been in operation for more than 5 years are not eligible for a waiver under this sub-subparagraph.

The sponsor shall notify the charter school's governing board, the charter school principal, and the department in writing when a charter contract is terminated under this subparagraph. The letter of termination must meet the requirements of paragraph (8) (c). A charter terminated under this subparagraph must follow the procedures for dissolution and reversion of public funds pursuant to paragraphs (8) (e)-(g) and (9) (o).

 $\underline{4.5.}$ The director and a representative of the governing board of a graded charter school that has implemented a school improvement plan under this paragraph shall appear before the

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sponsor at least once a year to present information regarding the progress of intervention and support strategies implemented by the school pursuant to the school improvement plan and corrective actions, if applicable. The sponsor shall communicate at the meeting, and in writing to the director, the services provided to the school to help the school address its deficiencies.

 $\underline{5.6.}$ Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph except sub-subparagraphs $\underline{3.a.-c.}$ $\underline{4.a.-c.}$, the sponsor may terminate the charter at any time pursuant to subsection (8).

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 1002.332, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.332 High-performing charter school system.-

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (b) "High-performing charter school system" means an entity that:
- 1. Operated at least three high-performing charter schools in the state during each of the previous 3 school years;
- 2. Operated a system of charter schools in which at least 50 percent of the charter schools were high-performing charter schools pursuant to s. 1002.331 and no charter school earned a school grade of "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in any of the previous 3 school years regardless of whether the entity currently operates the charter school, except that:
- a. If the entity assumed operation of a public school pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 1008.33(4)(b)6.}\ \underline{s.\ 1008.33(4)(b)3.}$ with a school grade of "F," that school's grade may not be considered in determining high-performing charter school system status for a period of 3 years.

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b. If the entity established a new charter school that served a student population the majority of which resided in a school zone served by a public school that earned a grade of "F" or three consecutive grades of "D" pursuant to s. 1008.34, that charter school's grade may not be considered in determining high-performing charter school system status if it attained and maintained a school grade that was higher than that of the public school serving that school zone within 3 years after establishment; and

3. Did not receive a financial audit that revealed one or more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s. 218.503(1) for any charter school assumed or established by the entity in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such audits are available.

Section 4. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1008.33 Authority to enforce public school improvement.-

(3) (a) The academic performance of all students has a significant effect on the state school system. Pursuant to Art. IX of the State Constitution, which prescribes the duty of the State Board of Education to supervise Florida's public school system, the state board shall equitably enforce the accountability requirements of the state school system and may impose state requirements on school districts in order to improve the academic performance of all districts, schools, and students based upon the provisions of the Florida K-20 Education Code, chapters 1000-1013; the federal ESEA and its implementing regulations; and the ESEA flexibility waiver approved for Florida by the United States Secretary of Education.

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(b) Beginning with the 2011-2012 school year, The Department of Education shall annually identify each public school in need of intervention and support to improve student academic performance. All schools earning a grade of "D" or in danger of earning a grade of "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34 are considered schools in need of intervention and support.

- (c) To assist in implementing paragraph (4)(a) and (b), the state board shall adopt by rule a differentiated matrix of intervention and support strategies for assisting traditional public schools identified under this section and rules for implementing s. 1002.33(9)(n), relating to charter schools. The intervention and support strategies must address student performance and include extended learning by at least 1 extra hour, and may include improvement planning, leadership quality improvement, educator quality improvement, professional development, curriculum alignment and pacing, and the use of continuous improvement and monitoring plans and processes. In addition, the state board may prescribe reporting requirements to review and monitor the progress of the schools. The rule must define the intervention and support strategies for school improvement for schools earning a grade of "D" or "F" and the roles for the district and department. The rule shall define and differentiate among schools as follows: earning consecutive grades of "D" or "F," or a combination thereof, and provide for more intense monitoring, intervention, and support strategies for these schools.
- 1. A "school-in-need" means a school that has a grade of "D" or that is in danger of earning a grade of "F," and that is in need of intervention and support under paragraph (b);

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2. A "turnaround school" means a school with a grade of "F" or two consecutive grades below a "C" which is in need of intensive intervention and support and which is implementing a district-managed turnaround plan or a different turnaround option approved pursuant to subsection (4). A "turnaround charter school" is a charter school subject to the requirements of s. 1002.33(9)(n); and

3. A "persistently low-performing school" means a turnaround school that has been subject to a differentiated matrix of intensive intervention and support strategies for more than 3 consecutive years, or a turnaround school that was closed pursuant to s. 1008.33(4) within 2 years after the submission of a notice of intent.

The rule must also define a "low-performing school" to include, at minimum, any school meeting the requirements of this subsection.

intense intervention and support strategies to turnaround schools earning a grade of "F" or two consecutive grades below a "C." "F." In the first full school year after a school initially receives earns a turnaround school designation, grade of "F," the school district must immediately implement intensive intervention and support strategies prescribed in rule under paragraph (3)(c) and, by September 1, provide, select a turnaround option from those provided in subparagraphs (b)1.-5., and submit a plan for implementing the turnaround option to the department with the memorandum of understanding negotiated pursuant to s. 1001.42(21) and with a district-managed

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turnaround plan for approval by the state board. Upon approval by the state board, the school district must implement the plan for the remainder of the school year and continue the plan for 1 full school year for approval by the state board. Upon approval by the state board, the turnaround option must be implemented in the following school year.

- (b) The turnaround options available to the turnaround a school district to address a school include one or a combination of the following turnaround options, giving priority to the first three options that earns a grade of "F" are:
- 1. Implement an extended school day with at least 1 hour of additional learning time. Convert the school to a district-managed turnaround school;
- 2. Enter into a formal agreement with a nonprofit organization with tax exempt status under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to implement an integrated student support service model that provides students and families with access to wrap-around services, including, but not limited to, health services, after-school programs, drug-prevention programs, college and career readiness, and food and clothing banks.

 Districts implementing this option may be eligible for additional funding as provided in the General Appropriations

 Act.
- 3. Implement a principal autonomy program school, through a performance contract and in accordance with proposal elements, criteria, and timelines established by the state board pursuant to s. 1011.6202(2)(b) specifically tailored for a turnaround school. For purposes of this section, a school district using this option for its turnaround school is eligible to participate

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in, and receive the benefits of, the principal autonomy program, pursuant to s. 1011.6202(1) for only the turnaround school.

- $\underline{5.2.}$ Reassign students to another school and monitor the progress of each reassigned student.
- $\underline{6.3.}$ Close the school and reopen the school as one or more charter schools, each with a governing board that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness.
- 4. Contract <u>as a conversion charter school or</u> with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school.; or
- 5. Implement a hybrid of turnaround options set forth in subparagraphs 1.-4. or other turnaround models that have a demonstrated record of effectiveness.
- (c) A school earning a grade of "F" shall have a planning year followed by 2 full school years to implement the initial turnaround option selected by the school district and approved by the state board. Implementation of the turnaround option is no longer required if the school improves to a grade of "C" or higher by at least one letter grade.
- (d) A school earning a grade of "F" that improves its letter grade must continue to implement strategies identified in its school improvement plan pursuant to s. 1001.42(18)(a). The department must annually review implementation of the school improvement plan for 3 years to monitor the school's continued improvement.
- (d) (e) If a <u>turnaround</u> school earning a grade of "F" does not improve to a grade of "C" or higher by at least one letter grade after 2 full school years of implementing the turnaround option selected by the school district under paragraph (b), the

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school district must implement select a different option and submit another turnaround option implementation plan to the department for approval by the state board. Implementation of the turnaround option approved plan must begin the school year following the implementation period of the existing turnaround option, unless the state board determines that the school is likely to improve to a grade of "C" or higher a letter grade if additional time is provided to implement the existing turnaround option.

(5) A school that earns a grade of "D" for 3 consecutive years must implement the district-managed turnaround option pursuant to subparagraph (4)(b)1. The school district must submit an implementation plan to the department for approval by the state board.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 1008.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.345 Implementation of state system of school improvement and education accountability.—

(6)

(d) The commissioner shall assign a community assessment team to each school district or governing board with a turnaround school that earned a grade of "F" or three consecutive grades of "D" pursuant to s. 1008.34 to review the school performance data and determine causes for the low performance, including the role of school, area, and district administrative personnel. The community assessment team shall review a high school's graduation rate calculated without high school equivalency diploma recipients for the past 3 years, disaggregated by student ethnicity. The team shall make

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recommendations to the school board or the governing board and to the State Board of Education <u>based on the interventions and support strategies identified pursuant to subsection (5) to which address the causes of the school's low performance <u>and to incorporate the strategies and may be incorporated</u> into the school improvement plan. The assessment team shall include, but not be limited to, a department representative, parents, business representatives, educators, representatives of local governments, and community activists, and shall represent the demographics of the community from which they are appointed.</u>

Section 6. Section 1012.732, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1012.732 The Florida Best and Brightest Teacher and Principal Scholar Award Program.—

- (1) INTENT.—The Legislature recognizes that, second only to parents, teachers and principals play the most critical roles within schools in preparing students to achieve a high level of academic performance. The Legislature further recognizes that research has linked student successes and performance outcomes to the academic achievements and performance accomplishments of the teachers and principals who most closely affect their classroom and school learning environments. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to designate teachers and principals who have achieved high academic standards during their own education as Florida's best and brightest teacher and principal scholars.
- (2) PURPOSE.—There is created the Florida Best and
 Brightest Teacher and Principal Scholar Award Program, as a
 performance-based scholarship award program, to be administered

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by the Department of Education. The performance-based award shall provide categorical funding for scholarships to be awarded to full-time classroom teachers, as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a), and full-time school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01(3)(c), excluding substitute teachers or substitute school administrators, who have demonstrated a high level of academic achievement and performance.

- (3) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for a scholarship, a full—time classroom teacher or full-time school administrator must be employed on an annual contract or probationary contract pursuant to s. 1012.335, participate in the school district's performance salary schedule pursuant to s. 1012.22, and meet at least one of the achievement requirements under paragraph (a) and at least one of the performance requirements under paragraph (b).
 - (a) Achievement requirements.-
- 1. For a classroom teacher, a score at or above the 90th percentile on the Florida Teacher Certification Examination in a subject that he or she is teaching;
- 2. For a school administrator, a score at or above the 90th percentile on the Florida Educational Leadership Examination;
- 3. For a classroom teacher or school administrator, a composite score at or above the 80th percentile on either the SAT or the ACT based on the National Percentile Ranks in effect when the classroom teacher or school administrator took the assessment;
- 4. For a classroom teacher or school administrator, a composite score on the GRE, LSAT, GMAT, or MCAT at or above a score adopted by the State Board of Education; or
 - 5. For a classroom teacher or school administrator, a

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523 <u>cumulative undergraduate or graduate grade point average of at</u>
524 <u>least 3.5 on a 4.0 scale, as verified on the teacher's or</u>
525 administrator's official final college transcript.

- (b) Performance requirements.—The classroom teacher or school administrator:
- 1. Must have been evaluated as highly effective pursuant to s. 1012.34 in the school year immediately preceding the year in which the scholarship will be awarded;
- 2. If he or she works in a low-performing school or a school that was designated by the department as low-performing within the previous 2 years and commits, pursuant to State Board of Education rule, to working at the school for at least 3 years, must have been evaluated as highly effective pursuant to s. 1012.34 in the school year immediately preceding the first year in which the scholarship will be awarded and maintain a highly effective evaluation rating in at least two of every three annual performance evaluations, based on a rolling 3-year period; or
- 3. Must be newly hired by the district school board, must not have been evaluated pursuant to s. 1012.34, and must have met at least one of the following conditions:
- a. Be a recipient of the Florida Prepaid Tuition

 Scholarship Program pursuant to s. 1009.984 who graduates with a minimum 3.0 grade point average and commit, pursuant to State

 Board of Education rule, to working in a Florida public school for at least 3 years;
- b. Have completed the college reach-out program pursuant to s. 1007.34 and graduated with a minimum 3.0 grade point average, and commit, pursuant to State Board of Education rule, to

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working in a Florida public school for at least 3 years;

c. Be a Florida college or university graduate of a Florida teacher preparation program approved pursuant to s. 1004.04, have graduated with a minimum 3.0 grade point average, and commit, pursuant to State Board of Education rule, to working in a critical teacher shortage area under s. 1012.07 at a Florida public school for at least 3 years; or

- d. Be a college or university graduate, have graduated with a minimum 3.0 grade point average, have worked in a science-, technology-, engineering-, or mathematics- (STEM-) related field for at least 3 years, commit to meeting teacher certification requirements within 3 years, and commit, pursuant to State Board of Education rule, to teach in a STEM-related classroom at a Florida public school for at least 3 years.
- (4) IMPLEMENTATION.—In order to implement and administer the program, the following timelines and requirements apply:
- (a) To demonstrate eligibility for an award, an eligible classroom teacher or school administrator, as applicable, must submit to the school district, no later than November 1, an official record of his or her achievement of the eligibility requirements specified in paragraph (3)(a). Once a classroom teacher or school administrator is deemed eligible by the school district, including teachers deemed eligible for the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program in the 2015-2016 or 2016-2017 fiscal years pursuant to s. 25 of chapter 2016-62, Laws of Florida, the classroom teacher or school administrator remains eligible as long as he or she remains employed by the school district as a full-time classroom teacher or full-time school administrator at the time of the award and continues to

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meet the conditions specified under this section.

(b) Annually, by December 1, each school district shall submit to the department the number of eligible classroom teachers and school administrators who qualify for the scholarship.

- (c) Annually, by February 1, the department shall disburse scholarship funds to each school district for each eligible classroom teacher and school administrator to receive a scholarship as provided in the General Appropriations Act.
- (d) Annually, by April 1, each school district shall award the scholarship to each eligible classroom teacher and school administrator.
- (5) FUNDING.—A scholarship in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act shall be awarded to every eligible classroom teacher and school administrator.
- (a) If the number of eligible classroom teachers and school administrators exceeds the total appropriation authorized in the General Appropriations Act, the department shall prorate the per-scholar scholarship award amount, except that prior to the distribution of funds, the following priorities apply:
- 1. Classroom teachers and school administrators who commit, pursuant to State Board of Education rule, to work in a low-performing school and meet the performance requirements of subparagraph (3)(b)2., shall receive an award equal to a full scholarship award amount. Classroom teachers and school administrators who do not fulfill the commitment made pursuant to subparagraph (3)(b)2. may not receive this priority; and
- 2. Newly hired classroom teachers and school administrators who commit, pursuant to State Board of Education rule, to work

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in a Florida public school and meet the performance requirements
under subparagraph (3) (b) 3., shall receive a one-time hiring
bonus of up to \$10,000. Classroom teachers and school
administrators who do not fulfill the commitment made pursuant
to subparagraph (3) (b) 3. may not receive this priority.

- (b) Newly hired classroom teachers and newly hired school administrators who initially participate in the program pursuant to subparagraph (3) (b) 3. may only receive the one-time hiring bonus under subparagraph (a) 2. In subsequent school years, such classroom teachers and school administrators may earn a scholarship award pursuant to subparagraph (3) (b) 1. or subparagraph (3) (b) 2., if they also maintain their initial commitments.
- (6) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "school district" includes the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and charter school governing boards.
- (7) RULES.—The State Board of Education shall expeditiously adopt rules to implement this section.
 - Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.