General Session Topics

- Reading Scholarships/Urban League Support
- Florida Prepaid
- Office of Early Learning
- State Board of Education Updates
- Executive Order 19-32/Standards Review
- NAEP
- HB 807/Civics Review
- Financial Literacy Elective
- Reading Plans/Reading Rules
- Best & Brightest
- Federal Grants
- Perkins Federal CTE Grant
- Health Rules Implementation Plans Due
- New Required Instruction Reporting Rule
- Medical Marijuana Policies Due
- School Safety Updates
- VAM Data Visualization Tool
- EduData
- FAFSA
Breakout Sessions

1. Required Instruction Reporting Rule
2. Exploring the Impact of ESSA
3. School Improvement Overview
4. Reporting to Professional Practices Services: What to Report and Include
5. Equity 101: Refresher on Civil Right Responsibilities
6. Health Education Rules Implementation, Reporting and District Highlights
7. Talking Talent: Strategies to Ensure a Quality Teacher for Every Florida Student
8. Implementing the 2019-2020 K-12 Reading Plans and Overview of Proposed Rule Changes
9. Office of Early Learning
Materials will be posted after the conference

http://www.fldoe.org/schools/k-12-public-schools/foil.stml
Section 1002.411, F.S. – Reading Scholarship Accounts

• Contingent upon available funds, students in grades 3 through 5 who are enrolled in a Florida public school are eligible for a reading scholarship account if the student scored below a Level 3 on the grade 3 or 4 statewide, standardized ELA assessment in the prior school year.

• Reading Scholarships valued at $500 each, are available to eligible students on a first-come, first-served basis, to pay for tuition and fees related to part-time tutoring, summer and/or after-school literacy programs, instructional materials and curriculum related to reading or literacy.
Scholarship Funding Organization Initiative: 
*Step Up For Students*

- As of the 2019-2020 fiscal year, Step Up For Students *(SUFS)* is the only state-approved SFO available to distribute reading scholarships to parents of eligible students who have submitted an online application.
- Since many families cannot afford to spend $500 and wait to receive reimbursement on a quarterly basis districts that provide tutoring, and/or after-school or summer reading programs have the opportunity to partner with Step Up For Students to receive payment for eligible students directly from the scholarship funding organization.
Establishing a Partnership with SUFS

1. Direct eligible students to SUFS’ Reading Scholarship Accounts page to complete a scholarship application;

2. Obtain and complete the District Partnership Agreement and a current W-9.

3. Advertise the district and/or applicable school(s) summer and/or after-school reading programs to eligible students.

4. Submit the completed District Partnership Agreement, W-9 and a copy of the published description of the summer and/or after-school reading programs to Step Up For Students.

5. Register eligible students in a summer and/or after-school reading program. When registering eligible students:
   - Request a copy of each students’ conditional eligibility letter or funding confirmation letter provided to the family by Step Up For Students.
   - Have each parent complete the District Payment Approval form granting permission for Step Up For Students to use the funds from the student’s Reading Scholarship Account to pay the district directly for the services rendered.
   - Inform the parent that lack of approval will result in the district seeking payment directly from the parent.
Urban League Reading Grant Program
Urban League Reading Grant Program
Closing the Achievement Gap
Experience

Florida Department of Education
  • Regional Field Director

Educate Today, Inc
  • Nonprofit, Founder

Pinellas County Schools
  • School Board Member (Gubernatorial appointment)

Step Up For Students
  • Vice President of Advocacy & Community Affairs

Florida A&M University
  • Board of Trustees, Member (Gubernatorial appointment)

Judicial Nominating Commission
  • Ninth Circuit, Lay Member (Gubernatorial appointment)

Florida Commission on Ethics
  • Commissioner (Gubernatorial appointment)

Central Florida Urban League
  • President & CEO
Urban League Reading Grant... What is it?

- Powered by the Reading Scholarship Accounts
  - Reading Scholarship Accounts are available for students in grades 3 through 5 who are enrolled in a Florida public school and scored below a Level 3 on the grade 3 or grade 4 statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment in the prior school year.
  - State of Florida has allocated 15,000 scholarships for SY19-20
  - First Come First Served
CFUL's Reading Grant... What is it?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fgi2B8EMSFk

ORANGE COUNTY SCHOOLS RECEIVES $100,000
Urban League Reading Grant… Program Design

• Fully customizable program to meet the needs of your students
  • After school
  • Saturday reading programs
  • Winter and/or Spring Break programming
  • Preventing the Summer learning slide
  • FCA Boot Camps
  • Urban League Reading Labs

• Allowable Cost
  • Teacher Pay
  • Materials and Supplies: Consumables, Curriculum and Instruction
  • Etc.
Urban League Wraparound Services

- Parent outreach services
  - First-time home buyer programs (Down Payment Assistance)
  - Career coaching
  - Health fairs

- Financial literacy programs
  - Meet The Bankers
  - Credit and Budget coaching

- At-risk youth mentoring
  - Character education
  - Behavior modification programs

All FREE of Charge!
Florida Consortium of Urban Leagues

- Tallahassee Urban League
- Jacksonville Urban League
- Central Florida Urban League
  - Polk
  - Orange
  - Osceola
  - Lake
  - Seminole
  - Volusia
  - Brevard
  - Non-Urban League counties *(Reading Grant only)*
- Pinellas County Urban League
- Urban League of Palm Beach County
- Urban League of Broward County
- Urban League of Greater Miami
Glenton Gilzean, Jr.
President & CEO
Central Florida Urban League
2804 Belco Drive
Orlando, FL 32808

407-841-7654 Office
407-205-0054 Fax
321-300-0369 Cell

GGilzean@cful.org
Florida PrePaid College Savings Plans
Preparing Students for College: Academically and Financially
93% of parents believe that their children are likely to attend a higher educational institution.

61% of parents are not saving and planning for college.
- Translated to Florida, of the 4,000,000 children 18 and under, 2,440,000 of them have parents that are not saving and planning for college.

Of the parents that are saving for college, 62% are using regular savings accounts or other accounts, not tax-advantaged savings vehicles (529 Plans).

Note: Data above based on the 2018 How America Saves for College Report from Sallie Mae.
College Savings Facts

Scholarships
• 18% of high school graduates in Florida received Bright Futures scholarship money in 2018/2019.

Student loan debt
• Exceeds $1.5 trillion in our country - second only to mortgage debt.
• In 2017, 50% of college graduates in Florida had student debt. Average debt - $24k.

Studies show that children with dedicated college savings are 2.5 times more likely to graduate from college.
Who We Are

• **Florida Prepaid College Board** ("Board") was established in 1987 to help families save for college.

• The Board is a State of Florida agency administratively housed within the State Board of Administration in Tallahassee, Florida.

• Seven Board members:
  – Three members appointed by the Governor (three year terms)
  – The Attorney General, or its designee
  – The Chief Financial Officer, or its designee
  – The Chancellor of the State University System
  – The Chancellor of the Division of Florida Colleges

• Two Direct Support Organizations:
  – Florida Prepaid College Foundation
  – Florida ABLE, Inc. (d/b/a ABLE United)
Over 1 million families have saved with us. More than $12 billion in current college savings.

**Florida Prepaid College Program**
- Allows Florida families to pay for the future cost of college in advance and for less than expected cost.
- Three payment plans offered.
- We handle the investing.
- Guaranteed by the State of Florida – you can’t lose money.

**Florida 529 Savings Program**
- Allows Florida families to save what they can when they can and choose their own investment options from well-known firms like Vanguard.
- Provides flexible savings option - build your own plan.
- Very low fees.
- Morningstar medal winning plan.
Key Benefits of Both Prepaid and Savings Plans

- **Tax-Free Earnings**
  - Both plans are authorized 529 college savings plans which means earnings are tax-free when spent on qualified higher education expenses. (Note: “529” refers to the section of the federal tax code that authorizes these plans.)

- **Use Nationwide**
  - Plans can be used at in-state, out-of-state, public or private schools around the country. With the Prepaid Plan, the value we pay to other schools is the same as we would have paid to a Florida school.

- **Flexible for What the Future Holds**
  - No one knows exactly what is going to happen in the future. Move? Scholarship? Child does not go to college? Our plans include provisions that let the benefits move with the owner, allows the plans to be transferred to another child or to be canceled for a refund at any time.

- **Others Can Help**
  - Friends and family can buy a plan for a child or contribute to an existing plan using the eGift portal.

- **Plans work great together!**
2019 Florida Prepaid Scholarship Program

• **Ten (10) 2-Year Florida Prepaid College Plans Scholarships** valued at $8,000 each will be awarded
  – Plus 2 tickets to LEGOLAND® Florida valued at $200 for each winner
• Plus weekly LEGOLAND® Florida prize pack drawings
• [www.myfloridaprepaid.com/scholarship](http://www.myfloridaprepaid.com/scholarship)
  – Parents or grandparents of children age newborn – 8th grade can enter
  – Winners selected via random drawing
  – Contest ends November 24th!

• Promote in your district to encourage parents to learn more about saving for college
  – Share with Principals for school newsletter / communications
  – Post on website(s)
  – Send text / email communication

• **One of your students could win 2 years of free college!**
Next Steps

• Designate a champion to lead your District efforts
  – Share information with School Principals and Key Staff
  – Post information on District website(s)
  – Promote awareness during Kindergarten registration events

• Connect with us

Shannon Colavecchio / Moore Communications Group
Shannonc@themooreagency.com
850.224.0174

Martha Bullock / Florida Prepaid College Board
Martha.Bullock@MyFloridaPrepaid.com
850.488.8514
Florida Prepaid College Savings Plans

➤ 30th anniversary video
Office of Early Learning Update

Shan Goff
Executive Director

November 13, 2019
Early Learning – Early Literacy

• Kindergarten Screening/FLKRS Results
• Call to Improve and Recent Efforts/Activities
• Performance on Kindergarten Screener/Star Assessments for Early Literacy and Administration
• VPK Accountability and Timelines
• Vision of Prek-Grade 3 Literacy
• Legislative Update
Percentage of Fall 2018 Public Kindergarten Students “Ready”

Statewide Percentage “Ready” = 53%

- 67%-71% - 1 district
- 60%-66% - 5 districts
- 27%-59% - 61 districts
Call to Improve Kindergarten Screening Results 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 VPK Program Years

Statewide Performance on FLKRS by Category

- All VPK Participants: 61% (2016-2017), 59% (2017-2018)
- VPK and School Readiness Participants: 53% (2016-2017), 52% (2017-2018)
- School Readiness only Participants: 35% (2016-2017), 36% (2017-2018)
Percentage of 2017-18 VPK Completers “Ready”

Statewide Percentage “Ready” = 62%

% “Ready”
- 70%-72% - 3 districts
- 60%-69% - 42 districts
- 40%-59% - 22 districts
2017-18 VPK Completers and Proficiency by Domain

62% of VPK completers were “ready”

On the Star Assessment:

- 62.6% scored “proficient” in Alphabetic Principle
- 63.8% scored “proficient” in Concepts of Words
- 72.3% scored “proficient” in Visual Discrimination
- 41.2% scored “proficient” in Phonemic Awareness
- 39.2% scored “proficient” in Phonics
- 42.1% scored “proficient” in Vocabulary
- 59.8% scored “proficient” in Early Numeracy
Recent Efforts and Activities

- Transition to Kindergarten Summits
  - Six regional meetings in October - November 2019

- Integrating the Standards: Phonological Awareness Train-the-Trainer
  - 100 trainers trained in November - December 2019

- Conference Presentations
  - Language and Vocabulary Development sessions provided at FLAEYC, One Goal and Florida Literacy Association (FLA)

- New Training Development
  - Social and Emotional Development
  - Scientific Inquiry
  - Social Studies
# 2018-2019 VPK Provider Readiness Rates Draft Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Time Frame</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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                    - Fall 2019 Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener (FLKRS) data available. |
| **Mid-December 2019** | - Release of preliminary readiness rates. |
| **Mid-December 2019 to Late January 2020** | - VPK provider verification/dispute and ELC review period.  
Administration of Star

Concerns Expressed by VPK Providers

• Inconsistent administration
  • PCs, laptops and smart devices
  • Use of computer labs without sufficient supervision/support
  • Low utilization of practice items and practice on responding
  • Others

Probable Basis for Concerns

• Lack of knowledge of computer-adaptive assessments/item selection
• Lack of trust/confidence of results
• Impact of low readiness rates
Historical Performance – Grade 3 Reading

Level 1

Level 3 & above

4th Grade NAEP Proficient & Above

Linear (4th Grade NAEP Proficient & Above)

FCAT

FCAT 2.0*

FSA


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
New Vision for PreK – Grade 3
Legislative Update
Early Learning Bill Highlights

– **Greater Accountability at State Level**
  • Establish separate office.
  • Provide State Board of Education with rule making authority.

– **Great Accountability at the Local Level**
  • Authorizes DOE/OEL to remove a coalition from eligibility to administer programs and contract with a qualified entity and/or reestablish or merge the coalition if the coalition has not substantially implemented the SR plan and does meet the performance standards and outcomes adopted by OEL/DOE.

– **VPK Program Enhancements and Accountability**
  • Increases required training for instructors and VPK directors.
  • Providers on probation must implement both the approved curriculum and a staff development plan.
  • Contingent upon an appropriations, requires OEL adopt a program assessment.
Key Rules Adopted Since Last FOIL

• July 2019 – NEW 6A-1.094121, Mental and Emotional Health Education
• July 2019 – NEW 6AER19-01, Content Expert for Best and Brightest Recruitment Award
• August 2019 – NEW 6A-1.094122, Substance Use and Abuse Health Education
• August 2019 – NEW 6A-10.082, Mandatory Reporting of Offenses Affecting the Health, Safety and Welfare of Florida Students
• September 2019 – NEW 6A-1.094123, Child Trafficking Prevention Education
• September 2019 – NEW 6A-1.094124, Required Instruction Reporting
• September 2019 – 6A-1.099811, School Improvement State System of Support for Deficient and Failing Schools
• September 2019 – 6A-5.066, Approval of Teacher Preparation Programs

www.FLDOE.org
November 15 Meeting in Bunnell

• Strategic Plan 2020-2025 – Proposed Measures
• Approval of District Turnaround Option Plans for Schools Implementing Cycle 1, Year 1 in 2019-20
• Rules
November Meeting – Key Rule Updates

- Rule 6A-4.0181, Specialization Requirements for Certification in School Counseling (Grades PK-12) – Specialty Class
- Rule 6A-4.035, Specialization Requirements for Certification in School Social Work (Grades PK-12) – Specialty Class
- Rule 6A-6.053, K-12 Comprehensive Evidence-Based Reading Plan
- Rule 6A-4.0292, Specialization Requirements for the Reading Endorsement
- Rule 6A-4.0163, Reading Endorsement Competencies
- Rule 6A-4.0051, Renewal and Reinstatement of a Professional Certificate
- Rule 6A-6.09091, Accommodations of the Statewide Assessment Program Instruments and Procedures for English Language Learners
- Rule 6A-1.0503, Definition of Qualified Instructional Personnel
- NEW Rule 6A-1.0504, Best and Brightest Award Subject Area Content Expert
Future Key Rule Updates

• Rule 6A-1.09401, Student Performance Standards – January 2020
• Rule 6A-1.09412, Course Descriptions
• Rule 6A-1.09441, Course Code Directory
• Rule 6A-4.004, Florida’s Educator’s Certificates
• NEW Rule 6A-1.0017, School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (SESIR)
• Rule 6A-1.0955, Education Records
Legislative Update

- Teacher Pay
- Kindergarten Readiness
- School Improvement
- College System Funding
Executive Order 19-32
Executive Order 19-32 DOE Tasks

• Make recommendations to the Governor by January 1, 2020, to:
  • Eliminate Common Core from Florida’s standards
  • Provide a roadmap to make Florida’s standards #1
  • Create opportunities for public input
  • Improve the quality of instructional curriculum
  • Suggest innovative ways to streamline testing
  • Focus on civics literacy
  • Outline a pathway to become the most literate state
SUCCESS IS OUR STANDARD
STANDARDS LISTENING TOUR 2019

#successisourstandard  FLDOE.ORG/STANDARDSREVIEW

www.FLDOE.org
By January 1, 2020, the Commissioner of Education shall comprehensively review Florida’s Kindergarten through grade twelve academic standards and provide recommended revisions to the governor.

The recommendations shall:

A. **Articulate how Florida will eliminate Common Core (Florida Standards) and ensure we return to the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic;**

B. **Provide a roadmap to make Florida's standards number one in the nation;**

C. **Reflect the Commissioner's consultation with relevant stakeholders to include parents and teachers;**
What are the standards?

The standards are student-centered expectations from which all curriculum, instruction and assessments are based. The standards are what the state is revising.

**curriculum**

How are the standards incorporated into the classroom?

Sometimes confused with “standards,” curriculum is the means or the instructional material by which the standards are taught.

**instruction**

How is instruction a part of the standards?

Instruction is the teacher’s delivery and strategies used to implement the curriculum and standards.

**assessment**

How are assessments related to the standards?

Assessments provide feedback to teachers, parents and students on a student’s level of mastery of the standards.
History of statewide student standards in Florida

1996
Sunshine state standards

2005-2007
Next Generation Sunshine state standards

2010
Next Generation Sunshine state Standards In English language arts & math (Common Core)

2014
Florida standards In ELA & math

2020
review

www.FLDOE.org
### Outreach

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<tr>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Edcredible</th>
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<tr>
<td><a href="www.fldoe.org/standardsreview">www.fldoe.org/standardsreview</a></td>
<td><a href="StandardsReview@fldoe.org">StandardsReview@fldoe.org</a></td>
<td><a href="www.floridastandardsreview.org">www.floridastandardsreview.org</a></td>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Social Media</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Listserv/Emails</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Expert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>Expert webinars, consensus calls, meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Public meetings/rule development workshops</td>
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</table>
By the numbers

As of October 16, 2019

82 Florida school Districts/Entities represented

3,978 # of grade level/strand review forms started

2,685 # of grade level/strand review forms submitted

2,318 # of registered users that started a review

1,331 # of users that submitted a review

21,533 pending reviews

33,622 math reviews submitted

56,931 ELA reviews submitted

# of standards reviewed by the public

90,553
TIMELINE

May 2019
The proposed FIRST DRAFT 9-12 and 6-8 standards were posted for public comment

July 2019
The proposed FIRST DRAFT K-5 standards were posted for public comment

September 2019
The proposed SECOND DRAFT K-12 standards were posted for public comment

January 2020
Commissioner submits report to Governor
Rule 6A-1.09401, Florida Administrative Code, presented to State Board of Education for approval

October 2019
Hold public meetings to gather stakeholder input, update K-12 standards based on latest input
Success criteria for standards

- Provide a roadmap to make Florida’s standards number one in the nation.
- Support achievement as reflected on national and international assessments like NAEP, ACT, SAT, PISA and TIMSS.
- Lead the nation in students graduating high school, as well as earning college degrees, industry certifications and other high-quality credentials.
- Provide a logical, sequential progression of content that increases a student’s knowledge and skills over time.
- Develop a standardized coding scheme.
- Have clear and concise standard language.
Key differences
Between Current Standards and Second Draft of Proposed Standards

- Focus on understanding and application of skills.
- Change verbs to be more measurable.
- Use clear and concise language to demonstrate progression of content.
- Eliminate examples from standard language to not limit instruction.
- Include more real-world scenarios.
- Communicate clear expectations to students, teachers and parents.
- Consider pathways for college and career readiness.
Rigor is maintained

similarity
2019 National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP)
Grade 4 Reading
No significant change for most states compared to 2017

Change in average scores between 2017 and 2019 for fourth-grade public school students assessed in NAEP reading, by state/jurisdiction

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<th>2017 and 2019</th>
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<td>1 state/jurisdiction</td>
<td>had a score increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 states/jurisdictions</td>
<td>had no significant change in score</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 states/jurisdictions</td>
<td>had a score decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 states/jurisdictions</td>
<td>had no data or not applicable</td>
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</table>

National Public Average Scale Score

↓ 1pt compared to 2017

NOTE: DS = Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA), a federally-operated nonpublic school system responsible for educating children of military families. See more about DoDEA.
Average Scale Scores

Grade 4 Reading

NAEP Grade 4 Reading
Average Scale Scores: 2003-2019
Florida and National Public

FL 2019 Average Scale Score:
↓ 4 pts compared to 2017
↑ 7 pts compared to 2003

NP 2019 Average Scale Score:
↓ 1 pt compared to 2017
↑ 3 pts compared to 2003

NOTE: The NAEP Reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant.

www.FLDOE.org
State Comparisons

Grade 4 Reading

State Performance Compared to the Nation: NAEP Average Scale Score
Grade 4 Reading

17 states/jurisdictions
performed significantly higher than National Public

23 states/jurisdictions
not significantly different than National Public

12 states/jurisdictions
performed significantly lower than National Public
Achievement Level Percentages

Grade 4 Reading

NAEP Grade 4 Reading
Achievement Level Percentages: 2003-2019

% At or Above Basic  % At or Above Proficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Below Basic</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Proficient</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>National Public</th>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>8</td>
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National Public

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<td>2019</td>
<td>35</td>
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NOTE: Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
Highlights

Grade 4 Reading

- Overall average scale score rank is #6.
- Hispanic students have the highest average scale score for the fourth consecutive NAEP administration.
- Students eligible for free/reduced lunch have the highest average scale score.
- Students with disabilities have the second highest average scale score.
- The achievement gap for students with and without disabilities is the second narrowest in the nation.
- Florida has consistently outperformed the nation in Grade 4 Reading since 2007.
No significant change for most states compared to 2017

Change in average scores between 2017 and 2019 for fourth-grade public school students assessed in NAEP mathematics, by state/jurisdiction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Between</th>
<th>9 states/jurisdictions</th>
<th>40 states/jurisdictions</th>
<th>3 states/jurisdictions</th>
<th>1 state/jurisdiction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>had a score increase</td>
<td>had no significant change in score</td>
<td>had a score decrease</td>
<td>had no data or not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Public Average Scale Score

↑ 1pt compared to 2017
Average Scale Scores

Grade 4 Mathematics

**NAEP Grade 4 Mathematics**

*Average Scale Scores: 2003-2019*

**FL 2019 Average Scale Score:**
- ↔ no change compared to 2017
- ↑ 12pts compared to 2003

**NP 2019 Average Scale Score:**
- ↑ 1pt compared to 2017
- ↑ 6pts compared to 2003

**NOTE:** The NAEP Mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant.
State Comparisons
Grade 4 Mathematics

State Performance Compared to the Nation: NAEP Average Scale Score
Grade 4 Mathematics

15 states/jurisdictions performed significantly higher than National Public
20 states/jurisdictions not significantly different than National Public
17 states/jurisdictions performed significantly lower than National Public

www.FLDOE.org
# Achievement Level Percentages

## Grade 4 Mathematics

### NAEP Grade 4 Mathematics

#### Achievement Level Percentages: 2003-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Below Basic</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Proficient</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
<th>% At or Above Basic</th>
<th>% At or Above Proficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>86</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Public

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Below Basic</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Proficient</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
<th>% At or Above Basic</th>
<th>% At or Above Proficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[www.FLDOE.org](http://www.FLDOE.org)
**Percentiles**

Grade 4 Mathematics

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**NAEP Grade 4 Mathematics**

*Percentiles: 2003-2019*

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**Florida**

**National Public**

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![Graph showing percentiles for Florida and National Public for NAEP Grade 4 Mathematics from 2003 to 2019. The graph includes lines for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles.]
Highlights

Grade 4 Mathematics

- The rank for average scale score is up from #7 to #4, the rank for percentage at or above the *NAEP Basic* level is up from #2 to #1, and the rank for percentage at or above the *NAEP Proficient* level is up from #9 to #6.

- Students with disabilities and students eligible for free/reduced lunch continue to have the highest average scale score since 2013.

- The average scale scores for Florida’s Black and Hispanic students rank #2 in the nation.

- For the fourth consecutive NAEP administration, the achievement gap for students with and without disabilities is the narrowest in the nation.

- Florida has the highest percentage of grade 4 students scoring at or above the *NAEP Basic* level in mathematics.
Grade 8 Reading
Lower eighth-grade reading scores in 31 states compared to 2017

Change in average scores between 2017 and 2019 for eighth-grade public school students assessed in NAEP reading, by state/jurisdiction

Between 2017 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 state/jurisdiction</th>
<th>20 states/jurisdictions</th>
<th>31 states/jurisdictions</th>
<th>0 states/jurisdictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>had a score increase</td>
<td>had no significant change in score</td>
<td>had a score decrease</td>
<td>had no data or not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Public Average Scale Score

↓ 3pts compared to 2017
Average Scale Scores

Grade 8 Reading

**NAEP Grade 8 Reading**

**Average Scale Scores: 2003-2019**

- **FL 2019 Average Scale Score:**
  - ↓ 3pts compared to 2017
  - ↑ 6pts compared to 2003

- **NP 2019 Average Scale Score:**
  - ↓ 3pts compared to 2017
  - ↔ no change compared to 2003

**NOTE:** The NAEP Reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant.
State Comparisons
Grade 8 Reading

State Performance Compared to the Nation: NAEP Average Scale Score
Grade 8 Reading

18 states/jurisdictions performed significantly higher than National Public
19 states/jurisdictions not significantly different than National Public
15 states/jurisdictions performed significantly lower than National Public

www.FLDOE.org
Achievement Level Percentages
Grade 8 Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Below Basic</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Proficient</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% At or Above Basic | % At or Above Proficient
Florida
2003 | 68 | 27 |
2005 | 66 | 25 |
2007 | 71 | 28 |
2009 | 76 | 32 |
2011 | 73 | 30 |
2013 | 77 | 33 |
2015 | 75 | 30 |
2017 | 77 | 35 |
2019 | 72 | 34 |

National Public

2003 | 72 | 30 |
2005 | 71 | 29 |
2007 | 73 | 29 |
2009 | 74 | 30 |
2011 | 75 | 32 |
2013 | 77 | 34 |
2015 | 75 | 33 |
2017 | 75 | 35 |
2019 | 72 | 32 |

NOTE: Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
Highlights

Grade 8 Reading

- The achievement gap for students with and without disabilities is the narrowest in the nation for the third consecutive NAEP administration.

- Students with disabilities have the second highest average scale score.

- Average scale scores for Black students have ranked in the top 10 since 2013.

- Average scale scores for Florida’s Hispanic students have ranked in the top 10 since 2015.
Grade 8 Math
No significant change for most states compared to 2017

Change in average scores between 2017 and 2019 for eighth-grade public school students assessed in NAEP mathematics, by state/jurisdiction

Between

2017 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States/Jurisdictions</th>
<th>Change in Average Scale Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>had a score increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>had no significant change in score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>had a score decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>had no data or not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Public Average Scale Score

↓1pt compared to 2017

NOTE: DS = Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA), a federally-operated nonpublic school system responsible for educating children of military families. See more about DoDEA.
Average Scale Scores

Grade 8 Mathematics

**NAEP Grade 8 Mathematics**

**Average Scale Scores: 2003-2019**

- **FL 2019 Average Scale Score:** ↔ no change compared to 2017  
  ↑ 7pts compared to 2003

- **NP 2019 Average Scale Score:**  
  ↓ 1pt compared to 2017  
  ↑ 5pts compared to 2003

**NOTE:** The NAEP Mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant.

www.FLDOE.org
State Comparisons

Grade 8 Mathematics

State Performance Compared to the Nation: NAEP Average Scale Score
Grade 8 Mathematics

22 states/jurisdictions performed significantly higher than National Public

14 states/jurisdictions not significantly different than National Public

16 states/jurisdictions performed significantly lower than National Public

www.FLDOE.org
### Achievement Level Percentages

#### Grade 8 Mathematics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Below Basic</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Proficient</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### National Public

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Below Basic</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Proficient</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Observed differences are not necessarily statistically significant. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

www.FLDOE.org
Percentiles

Grade 8 Mathematics

NAEP Grade 8 Mathematics

Percentiles: 2003-2019

Florida

National Public

www.FLDOE.org
Highlights

Grade 8 Mathematics

- For the fourth consecutive NAEP administration, the achievement gap for students with and without disabilities is the narrowest in the nation.

- Hispanic students are ranked #5.

- Florida’s students with disabilities maintained a rank of #4.

- Compared to 2003, the Grade 8 Mathematics achievement gaps have narrowed significantly for the following subgroups: the White-Hispanic gap by 8 scale score points and the students with and without disabilities gap by 15 scale score points.
Florida Students in Urban Districts Outscored their Peers

- **Grade 4 Reading**
  - #1 - Miami-Dade
  - #3 - Duval
  - #5 - Hillsborough

- **Grade 4 Math**
  - #2 - Miami-Dade
  - #3 - Duval
  - #5 - Hillsborough

- **Grade 8 Reading**
  - #2 - Miami-Dade
  - #4 - Hillsborough
  - #7 - Duval

- **Grade 8 Math**
  - #6 - Hillsborough
  - #7 - Miami-Dade
  - #10 - Duval
HB 807 Civics Review
HB 807: Civics Education

• Requires all instructional materials and test item specifications for Civics education be reviewed and approved by the Commissioner of Education in consultation with civics organizations, stakeholders, teachers, parents and the public.

• Any errors or inaccuracies found in state-adopted materials must be corrected, pursuant to s. 1006.35, F.S.

• Requires review of state adopted materials and recommendations for improvements, along with test specifications and end-of-course assessment, by December 31, 2019
HB 807: Civics Education

- Allows the hours that a high school student devotes to the Florida Debate Initiative, also known as the Central Florida Debate Initiative, the YMCA Youth and Government program, the American Legion Boys State program, the American Legion Girls State program, or other similar program approved by the Commissioner to count towards service work requirement for Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program.
Financial Literacy Elective
Financial Literacy Elective

• 2019 House Bill 7071
  • Removed financial literacy standards as a component of economics, amending s. 1003.41, F.S., Next Generation Sunshine State Standards.
  
  • Requires school districts to offer one-half credit in financial literacy as an elective, amending s. 1003.4282, F.S., Requirements for a standard high school diploma.
Financial Literacy Elective

Courses that meet the mandate of a one-half credit in financial literacy as an elective include:

- Personal Financial Literacy (#2102372)
- Personal Financial Literacy Honors (#2102374)
- Personal & Family Finance/Personal Financial Literacy (#8500120)
Financial Literacy Elective

• The Economics with Financial Literacy (FL) courses are still in the Course Code Directory (CCD) and coded as meeting the Economics graduation requirement.

• Use the “EC” in the Course Code Directory as your guidance on meeting the graduation requirement.

• The Economics with Financial Literacy courses do not satisfy the requirement to offer a one-half credit financial literacy course as an elective.
Implementing the 2019-2020 District K-12 Reading Plan
Section 1011.62(9)(d)1., Florida Statutes (F.S.):

• School districts shall submit a K-12 comprehensive reading plan for the specific use of the research-based reading instruction allocation in the format prescribed by the department for review and approval by the Just Read, Florida! Office.

• School districts shall be allowed reasonable flexibility in designing their plans and shall be encouraged to offer reading intervention through innovative methods.

• The plan format shall be developed with input from school district personnel, including teachers and principals, and shall provide for intensive reading interventions through integrated curricula, provided that, beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, the interventions are delivered by a teacher who is certified or endorsed in reading.
2019-2020 District K-12 Comprehensive Reading Plans

Section 1011.62(9)(d)1., F.S.:

• The department shall monitor and track the implementation of each district plan, including conducting site visits and collecting specific data on expenditures and reading improvement results

• The department may withhold funds upon a determination that reading instruction allocation funds are not being used to implement the approved plan

Plans are available at:

http://www.fldoe.org/academics/standards/just-read-fl/1920-readingplan.stml
2019-2020 District K-12 Comprehensive Reading Plans

Rule 6A-6.053(7)(e)1., F.A.C.

- Districts are required to report student enrollment in reading intervention via the Reading Intervention Component Data Element in the Student Information System.

- Survey 2 correction window is open and district reading contacts have been notified of irregularities in their data to be corrected by December 15th.

- For context, 350,000 students statewide received a Level 1 on the 2019 FSA-ELA in grades 3-10.

- Currently, districts are reporting ~230,000 students statewide as receiving intensive reading interventions in grades K-12.
Proposed Rules Impacting Reading Instruction
Proposed Rulemaking

• Rule 6A-4.0051, Renewal and Reinstatement of a Professional Certificate
• Rule 6A-4.0163, Reading Endorsement Competencies
• Rule 6A-4.0292, Specialization Requirements for the Reading Endorsement - Academic Class
• Rule 6A-6.053, K-12 Comprehensive Research-Based Reading Plan
The stated intent of the Best and Brightest Teacher Program per s. 1012.731 F.S., is “to recruit, retain, and recognize teachers who meet the needs of this state and have achieved success in the classroom.”
Eligibility
Eligibility

• All recipients must be K-12 staff members. This is because awards are limited to instructional personnel or classroom teachers as defined in s. 1012.01(2), F.S., and these definitions are limited to K-12 personnel.

• You must be a K-12 classroom teacher to be eligible for a recruitment or retention award.

• K-12 instructional personnel who are not classroom teachers are statutorily eligible for a recognition award.

• SAT or ACT scores are no longer required for eligibility for the award.
Eligibility – Award Types

- Retention
- Principal
- Recruitment
- Recognition
The Florida Best and Brightest Teacher and Principal Allocation is funded through the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP).
Funding

• Funding was released on September 26, 2019

• Allocation information can be accessed at: https://info.fldoe.org/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-8698/DPS%202019-159b.pdf

• Districts should distribute to charter schools their proportionate share of the funds upon receipt of the district’s allocation. Similar to the allocation of other categorical funds to charter schools, it is recommended to allocate the funds on a full-time equivalent student basis.
Funding

• A district does not need to submit documentation to receive the funds.

• Unused funds are carried forward to the next fiscal year.

• For questions regarding the withholding of employer payroll taxes and other expenses from state funds provided for the best and brightest scholarship program please refer to the FAQ released on September 20, 2019: https://info.fldoe.org/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-8697/DPS%202019-159a.pdf.
Funding – Prorating Awards

• Section 1011.62(18), F.S., provides that if a district’s calculated awards exceed the allocation, the school district may prorate awards.

• While the law provides that all recruitment, retention and principal awards must be paid before recognition awards can be made by a district, it does not specify the manner to prorate awards when funds are insufficient to cover the recruitment, retention and principal awards.
Retention Award

The purpose of this award per s. 1012.731 F.S., is to retain teachers who meet the needs of this state and have achieved success in the classroom.
Retention Award

• To be eligible for a retention award, a classroom teacher must have been rated as highly effective or effective the preceding year pursuant to section 1012.34, Florida Statutes, and teach in a school for 2 consecutive school years, including the current year, which has improved an average of 3 percentage points or more in the percentage of total possible points achieved for determining school grades over the prior 3 years.
# Retention Award

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method 1</th>
<th>A school shows an average growth of at least three percentage points across three growth periods. This calculation computes three differences across three growth periods and takes the average of them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019 (Year 3) – 2018 (Year 2) = A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 (Year 2) – 2017 (Year 1) = B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017 (Year 1) – 2016 (Baseline Year) = C (A+B+C)/3 &gt;= 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method 2</th>
<th>Same as method 1, except it uses only two growth periods for a total of three years in the calculation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019 (Year 3) – 2018 (Year 2) = A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 (Year 2) – 2017 (Year 1) = B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A+B)/2 &gt;= 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method 3</th>
<th>A school that shows growth between year one and year three of at least 3 percentage points.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019 (Year 3) – 2017 (Year 1) &gt;= 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Retention Award

• Two consecutive school years means the prior school year and the current school year.

• School grade percentage of total points earned are already rounded to the nearest whole number.

• The list of eligible schools was released on September 20, 2019, and can be accessed at http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/5306/urllt/bestandbrightest-rp.xls.
Retention Award

• The amount is set annually by the legislature in the appropriations act.

• This year, the retention award is $2,500 for highly effective teachers and $1,000 for effective teachers.
  • However, a district is authorized to prorate awards if the funds allocated to the district are insufficient to cover the awards.
To be eligible for a one-time recruitment award per s. 1012.731 F.S., a newly hired classroom teacher must be a “content expert,” based on criteria established by the department, in mathematics, science, computer science, reading or civics.
Recruitment Award

• Recruitment awards are limited to classroom teachers as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a), F.S.

• The amount of this award is set annually by the Legislature.

• This year, the one-time recruitment award is up to $4,000.
  • However, the award may be prorated by a district if there are insufficient funds to pay eligible teachers.
Recruitment Award – Content Expert

• The State Board of Education adopted an emergency rule on July 29, 2019, to establish a definition in order for districts to distribute funds allocated for 2019-20. Rule 6AER19-01 will be in effect for 90 days, and during that time the standard rule development process will ensue to establish a definition for future years.
Recruitment Award

• The statute does not provide a definition of “newly hired classroom teacher.”
  • The definition could encompass persons who are new to teaching, new to the state of Florida, new to the district or other definitions.
  • It is suggested that districts apply the funds so that the purpose of this portion of the statute, namely to recruit content experts as classroom teachers, is met and that the district maintain documentation to show that the recipient satisfies the district’s criteria for “newly hired.”
• This is meant to be implemented with as much flexibility as possible.
To be eligible for a recognition award per s. 1012.731 F.S., instructional personnel must be rated as highly effective or effective, and be selected by his or her school principal, based on performance criteria and policies adopted by the district school board or charter school governing board.
Recognition Award

• Unlike recruitment and retention awards, which are limited to classroom teachers, this award is statutorily available to instructional personnel as defined in s. 1012.01(2), F.S.
  • However, since a district school board or charter school governing board must establish performance criteria and policies for the award, which K-12 instructional personnel will receive awards will depend upon district or charter criteria.
Recognition Award

• There is no set amount for this award and the amount will be determined by the district.
  • In establishing this amount, be aware that recognition awards must be provided from funds remaining after the payment of all teacher recruitment and retention awards and all principal awards.

• A charter school is authorized to adopt its own performance criteria and policies for recognition awards.
Recognition Award

• The formula for allocating funds for the recognition award to schools will be determined by the district or charter school governing board after all other funds are disbursed.
The intent of this award per s. 1012.732 F.S., is to retain principals who meet the needs of this state and have achieved success in their school.
Principal Award

• A school principal is eligible to receive an award if he or she has served as school principal at his or her school for at least four consecutive school years, including the current school year, and the school has improved an average of 3 percentage points or more in the percentage of total possible points achieved for determining school grades over the prior three years.
Principal Award

• The methodology for determining which schools qualify for consideration is the same as it is for the teacher retention award.

• Four consecutive years means the three prior school years and the current school year.
# Principal Award

A school shows an average growth of at least three percentage points across three growth periods. This calculation computes three differences across three growth periods and takes the average of them.

### Method 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 3 – Year 2</th>
<th>Year 2 – Year 1</th>
<th>Year 1 – Baseline Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
(A + B + C)/3 \geq 3
\]

### Method 2

Same as method 1, except it uses only two growth periods for a total of three years in the calculation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 3 – Year 2</th>
<th>Year 2 – Year 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
(A + B)/2 \geq 3
\]

### Method 3

A school that shows growth between year one and year three of at least 3 percentage points.

\[
2019 \text{ (Year 3)} - 2017 \text{ (Year 1)} \geq 3
\]
Principal Award

• The amount is set annually by the legislature. This year, the principal award is $5,000.
  • However, a district is authorized to prorate awards if the funds allocated to the district are insufficient to cover the awards.

• The list of eligible schools was released on September 20, 2019, and can be accessed at http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/5306/urlt/bestandbrightest-rp.xls.
Additional Resources

Please visit:

http://www.fldoe.org/about-us/best-brightest.stml
Contact Information

Abbey Stewart
850-245-9608
bestandbrightestaward@fldoe.org
Federal Grant Updates
Federal Grant Updates

• **Streamline application processes**
  • Use EduData for Common Needs Assessment
  • Effort to shorten applications
  • Explore use multiyear cycles

• **Collaborative Grant Cycle Calendar for 2020-21**
  • Release of applications will be staggered with targeted release dates
  • Title I, Part A and IDEA will lead and anchor the other entitlements
  • 21st Century Competition will be held and finalized in the summer of 2020

• **Goal:** Issue ALL entitlement AWARDS prior to September 30th

Note: EGMA closed as of November 1, reviewing options of systems for 2021-22
Perkins Federal CTE Grant
The Uniqueness of This Moment

• Interest in CTE is at an all-time high, thanks to Governor Ron DeSantis making it a statewide priority with the issuance of Executive Order 19-31.

• 12 years elapsed between the passing of Perkins IV and V (July 2006 to July 2018). It could be another decade before Perkins VI and the opportunity to impact the future of CTE.

• This is a monumental opportunity to make Florida #1 in the nation for workforce education.
How Do We Get There?

• Building upon the vision for CTE from Congress in Perkins V and Governor DeSantis in Executive Order 19-31, we have set a clear vision of what we want for Florida’s students, and we are now in the process of developing a plan to get us there.
Governor DeSantis’ Vision for CTE

• Florida as the top state in the nation in workforce education by 2030 and every Florida student prepared for jobs of the future.

• Secondary and postsecondary programs and credentials that are aligned with the needs of high-growth, high-demand, and high-wage careers.

• Authentic collaboration between CTE stakeholders at the state and local levels.

• SAIL to 60 – an increase in college degree or certificate attainment to 60 percent of Florida adults by 2030.

• Strengthened registered apprenticeship pathways.

• A workforce education system that provides economic opportunities for graduates and supports further diversification of Florida’s economy.
The Vision for CTE in Perkins V

- **Strategic Use of Funds**
  - Expanded permissible use of funds, including in middle grades and for registered apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship related instruction
  - Greater financial flexibility at the state and local levels

- **Clarity on Quality**
  - Development of more rigorous standards to benefit students
  - Greater focus on and operationalization of work-based learning and programs of study
  - Increased focus on identifying and closing performance gaps

- **Informed Local Decisions**
  - The Comprehensive Local Needs Assessment (CLNA) mandates the use of data and stakeholder input to ensure funding is directed to programs with documented need in alignment with local workforce demand
  - The CLNAs will supplement the State’s annual CTE audit, which will impact program offerings

- **Alignment**
  - Increased alignment between ESSA, WIOA, and Perkins
Goals Guiding the Perkins V State Plan Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>Ensure equal access for all individuals to educational opportunities that meet the workforce development needs of local communities and the state.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal 2</td>
<td>Ensure all programs align with the technical and employability requirements of Florida’s employers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 3</td>
<td>Recruit, support, and retain qualified teachers, counselors, and administrators to foster the highest level of student achievement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 4</td>
<td>Provide students with seamless career pathways by offering Programs of Study which result in credentials of value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 5</td>
<td>Engage industry partners to drive program innovation and work-based learning opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 6</td>
<td>Provide comprehensive, career-focused counseling that allows students to make informed choices about their future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stakeholder Engagement

- **WEBSITE**: www.fldoe.org/perkins
- **EMAIL**: perkins@fldoe.org
- **FOCUS GROUPS**
- **SURVEYS**
- **SOCIAL MEDIA**
- **EMAILS**
- **NATIONAL AND STATE EXPERTS**
- **CONSULTATION WITH SPECIAL POPULATIONS**
- **PUBLIC MEETINGS**
TOUR STOPS

WEEK 1
1. Broward County | Atlantic Technical College
2. Manatee County | Manatee Technical College
3. Orange County | Orange Technical College

WEEK 2
4. Leon County | Lively Technical College
5. Okaloosa County | Northwest Florida State College
6. Duval County | Florida State College at Jacksonville
New Health Rules
Implementation Plans Due December 1; must also be posted on district website by then

• Optional template sent out October 11
  http://www.fldoe.org/schools/healthy-schools/comprehensive-health-edu.stml
• Mental Health Rule – includes specific topics
  MentalHealthEducation@fldoe.org
• Substance Use and Abuse Rule
  SubstanceAbusePrevention@fldoe.org
• Child Trafficking Rule – includes specific topics
  ChildTraffickingPrevention@fldoe.org

All three plans require:
• (a) The specific courses in which instruction will be delivered for each grade level;
• (b) The professional qualifications of the person delivering instruction; and
• (c) A description of the materials and resources utilized to deliver instruction.
New Required Instruction Reporting Rule
Rule 6A-1.094124, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), Required Instruction Reporting

Requires an annual report to the department each July 1 from school districts that describes how they have implemented the components of section 1003.42(2), Florida Statutes.

6A-1.094124 Required Instruction Reporting.
(1) In order to provide information about the manner in which the prescribed courses of study set forth in Section 1003.42(2), F.S., are provided by school districts, by July 1 of each year, each school district must submit a report to the Commissioner of Education that describes how instruction was provided for topics in Sections 1003.42(2)(a)-(n) and (p)-(t), F.S., during the previous school year.
(2) This report shall contain:
(a) The specific courses in which instruction will be delivered for each grade level; and
(b) A description of the materials and resources utilized to deliver instruction.
(3) Failure to comply with the requirements of this rule may result in the imposition of sanctions described in Section 1008.32, F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 1001.02(2)(n), 1003.42(2) FS. Law Implemented 1003.42 FS. History—New 10-24-19.

https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleno.asp?id=6A-1.094124
Medical Marijuana Policies
Policies due to DOE

• Law passed in 2017
• Emailed superintendents on October 3 asking for policies by October 18; reminder sent October 29
• For those without an adopted policy:
  • Draft policies due December 1
  • Notice of adoption due December 31
• Send to Jason.Borntreger@fldoe.org
School Safety Updates
Section 1001.212(11), Florida Statutes
Convene a School Hardening and Harm Mitigation Workgroup composed of individuals with subject matter expertise on school campus hardening best practices.

- Meeting Fall 2019-Spring 2020
- Visiting schools and district safety centers
- Findings due August 1, 2020
School Hardening Best Practices Workgroup Members

Florida School for the Deaf & the Blind

Educational Facilities

NEFEC - North East Florida Educational Consortium

Florida Department of Education

Miami Dade School Board

FASRO - Future American School for the Blind and Readily Offered

Florida School Boards

FASBIT - Florida School Board Insurance Trust

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

FLDOE Disaster - Division of Emergency Management

Association of Threat Assessment Professionals
Sections 1006.07(6), and 1006.1493, Florida Statutes

The FSSAT is the primary physical site security assessment tool used by school officials at each school district and public school site in the state in conducting security assessments.

- Identify threats, vulnerabilities, and appropriate safety controls
- School security risk assessment, and district best practices assessment
- Findings reported to the district school board and the Office of Safe Schools
- FDOE will provide a status report to the Governor and Legislature by December 2019
Active Assailant Response Plans

Section 1006.07(6), Florida Statutes

• Each district school board and charter school governing board must adopt an active assailant response plan.

• Each district school superintendent and charter school principal shall certify that all school personnel have received annual training on the procedures contained in the active assailant response plan. (due by October 1, annually)

• Many thanks to everyone who played a role in ensuring this deadline was met by all schools within your district!
New SESIR posters were sent to district offices in October.
Changes to SESIR in SB 7030

• SESIR will be included in the Centralized Integrated Data Repository (aka Florida School Safety Portal).
  (s. 1001.212(6)(f), F.S.)

• The Office of Safe Schools is required to ensure compliance with SESIR reporting requirements.
  (s. 1001.212(8), F.S.)

• Charter schools are required to comply with SESIR reporting requirements. (s. 1002.33(16)(b)10, F.S.)

• School Safety Specialists are required to review their district’s SESIR reporting for compliance. (s. 1006.07(6)(a)1., F.S.)
Changes to SESIR in SB 7030 (continued)

• School boards must adopt policies for SESIR reporting.  
(s. 1006.07(9), F.S.)

• Superintendents are subject to penalties for non-compliance with SESIR reporting requirements, including withholding of their salary. (ss. 1001.212(8), 1006.07(9), F.S.)
A high school teacher, Barbara Piersol, looks out of her classroom window after school. She observes two students, Alberto Díaz and Carmen Flores, arguing in the parking lot. She knows these two were a couple, but she had heard they were having problems. She watches as Alberto suddenly grabs the girl by the hair and forces her into his car through the driver side. He gets in, starts the car, and races away. She sees Carmen struggle and scream. When he screeches to a stop about a block away for some students crossing the street, Carmen breaks free and tumbles out of the car. She gets up and runs away. The boy tears off in the car.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1006.09(6), F.S.</td>
<td>Each school principal must ensure that standardized forms prescribed by rule of the State Board of Education are used to report data concerning school safety and discipline to the department. The school principal must develop a plan to verify the accuracy of reported incidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001.54(3), F.S.</td>
<td>Each school principal must make the necessary provisions to ensure that all school reports are accurate and timely, and must provide the necessary training opportunities for staff to accurately report attendance, FTE program participation, student performance, teacher appraisal, and school safety and discipline data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program

- New round of Guardian funding available for the 2019-20 school year
- Currently 38 school districts are participating in the Guardian program to supplement and/or meet requirements for having a safe-school officer in each school
As required by s. 1006.07(7)(a), F.S., each school board shall adopt a policy and establish threat assessment teams at each school to:

- Include persons with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration and law enforcement.
- Make determinations of a student posing a threat of violence to himself/herself or others, exhibiting significantly disruptive behavior or need for assistance.
Threat Assessment Teams

• Teams meet monthly or as often as needed

• Training held for statewide train-the-trainer to provide consistent training for teams across the state

• Identified a statewide standardized behavioral threat assessment instrument – Comprehensive Schoolwide Threat Assessment Guidelines (CSTAG)

• Data to feed into the Florida School Safety Portal (FSSP)
Statewide Threat Assessment Database Workgroup

Composed of members representing various perspectives of the threat assessment teams, tasked with making recommendations to develop a statewide threat assessment database which authorizes school personnel to enter information related to threat assessments conducted at their respective schools.
By December 31, shall provide a report with recommendations for:

• Data required to be entered into database
• Appropriate personnel allowed to input student records and view such records
• Database design and functionality, to include data security
• Restrictions and authorities on information sharing
• Cost to develop and maintain a statewide online database
• An implementation plan and timeline for workgroup recommendations
Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission

Led by Sheriff Bob Gualtieri, group of 16 members who convene regularly to:

- Investigate system failures and
- Develop recommendations for system improvements
Recommendations include:

- Code Red or Active Assailant Response Policies
- Locked exterior and classroom doors
- Limited access to campus (single ingress and egress)
- Covering on windows and doors to block line of sight
- Designated hard corners/safe areas
- Train staff on protocols and procedures
- 1:1 ratio (or more) of safe-school officer on each campus
- Advertise and promote use of FortifyFL
- Use plain language when conducting drills and emergency incidents
VAM Data Visualization Tool
Background

• Section 1012.34(7)(a), F.S., requires a third party, other than the assessment developer, to analyze student learning growth data calculated using the formula (i.e., Florida’s VAM) and provide access to a data visualization tool that enables teachers to understand and evaluate the data and school administrators to improve instruction, evaluate programs, allocate resources, plan professional development, and communicate with stakeholders.

• The VAM Visualization Tool was launched on September 20, 2019, providing secure-access to teachers and school administrators.
EduData Portal

https://edudata.fldoe.org/
State, District, and School Report Cards

- In February, the department released EduData a new interactive report card that provides the federally required components for the state, district, and school report cards

- Includes the following:
  - School grade and school grade components, and Federal index
    - Components disaggregated by subgroup
    - State, District, School level
  - English Language Proficiency Progress
    - State, District, School level
  - Whether the school was identified for support
Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
FAFSA

• In the 2017-18 school year/2018-19 application cycle, 61.5% of Florida graduates completed the FAFSA.

• Approximately $150 billion is available in federal grants, loans and work study funds to help students pay for postsecondary education.

• Improving FAFSA completion rates has the potential to significantly increase the number of low-income, academically prepared students who enroll in and complete college.

• Check out Florida College Access Network data dashboards at http://floridacollegeaccess.org
Questions?