

Florida Department of Education

Specifications for the 2022-2023

Florida Instructional Materials Adoption

K-12 Social Studies

Introduction

These specifications are based upon Rule 6A-7.0710, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). This document specifies the requests for the 2022-2023 Florida instructional materials adoption for K-12 social studies. Publishers should review this information carefully. The criteria contained in the document will serve as the basis for the evaluation of instructional materials bid for adoption.

On July 14, 2021, the State Board of Education amended Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., Student Performance Standards, to adopt new Holocaust education standards for grades 5-12 and revised K-12 civics standards. Instructional materials called for in this specifications document must align to these new and revised standards, benchmarks, and clarifications.

The K-5 social studies call for adoption is comprised of the courses listed in Table 1 of this document. The 6-12 social studies call for adoption is comprised of the courses listed in Tables 2 and 3. Each course has an updated course description available online at www.cpalms.org (the course numbers in Tables 1-3 link to the appropriate course page in CPALMS).

- Materials bid for adoption must clearly and completely align to each of the standards, benchmarks and clarifications included in the applicable course description to be deemed acceptable for adoption.
- Materials will be thoroughly evaluated to ensure the content is accurate, appropriately rigorous and comprehensive in its coverage of each of the standards, benchmarks and clarifications in the course description and the additional criteria outlined in this document.
- Special attention should be given to both the version description in CPALMS, any additional notes that are contained in each course description and/or emphasis by each grade level/course.

This adoption is for materials to be utilized in the classroom in the 2023-2024 academic year and beyond. As such, publishers must be sure to select the course description for the latest available academic year. The latest version of each course description, which should be utilized for developing materials for the social studies adoption is indicated in Tables 1-3 below.

2022-2023 Social Studies Adoption

Florida will only accept bids for materials designed to serve as the major tool of instruction (which may include ancillary materials) for the courses listed in the three tables below.

**Table 1 Elementary Social Studies:
(To be bid as a complete series only)**

Course Number	Grade Level	Course Name	Course Version
5021020	K	Social Studies Grade K	2023 and beyond
5021030	1	Social Studies Grade 1	2023 and beyond
5021040	2	Social Studies Grade 2	2023 and beyond
5021050	3	Social Studies Grade 3	2023 and beyond
5021060	4	Social Studies Grade 4	2023 and beyond
5021070	5	Social Studies Grade 5	2023 and beyond

Table 2 Middle Grades Social Studies:

Course Number	Grade Level	Course Name	Course Version
2100010	6-8	M/J United States History	2023 and beyond
2100015	6-8	M/J United States History and Career Planning	2023 and beyond
2100020	6-8	M/J United States History Advanced	2023 and beyond
2100025	6-8	M/J United States History Advanced & Career Planning	2023 and beyond
2106010	6-8	M/J Civics	2023 and beyond
2106016	6-8	M/J Civics & Career Planning	2023 and beyond
2106020	6-8	M/J Civics Advanced	2023 and beyond
2106026	6-8	M/J Civics Advanced & Career Planning	2023 and beyond
2109010	6-8	M/J World History	2023 and beyond
2109020	6-8	M/J World History Advanced	2023 and beyond
2104060	6-8	M/J Introduction to Personal Financial Literacy	2023 and beyond
2103010	6-8	M/J World Geography	2023 and beyond
2103016	6-8	M/J World Geography & Career Planning	2023 and beyond
2103020	6-8	M/J World Geography Advanced	2023 and beyond

Table 3 High School Social Studies:

Course Number	Grade Level	Course Name	Course Version
2100310	9-12	United States History	2023 and beyond
2100320	9-12	United States History Honors	2023 and beyond
2100340	9-12	African-American History	2023 and beyond
2100336	9-12	African-American History Honors	2023 and beyond
2100360	9-12	Latin-American History	2023 and beyond
2100362	9-12	Latin-American Studies Honors	2023 and beyond
2109435	9-12	Holocaust Education	2023 and beyond
2109440	9-12	Holocaust Education Honors	2023 and beyond
2102310	9-12	Economics	2022 and beyond
2102320	9-12	Economics Honors	2022 and beyond
2102335	9-12	Economics with Financial Literacy	2022 and beyond
2102345	9-12	Economics with Financial Literacy Honors	2022 and beyond
2102372	9-12	Personal Financial Literacy	2022 and beyond
2102374	9-12	Personal Financial Literacy Honors	2022 and beyond
2103300	9-12	World Cultural Geography	2022 and beyond
2106310	9-12	United States Government	2023 and beyond
2106320	9-12	United States Government Honors	2023 and beyond
2107300	9-12	Psychology 1	2022 and beyond
2107310	9-12	Psychology 2	2022 and beyond
2108300	9-12	Sociology	2022 and beyond
2109310	9-12	World History	2023 and beyond
2109320	9-12	World History Honors	2023 and beyond
2106410	9-12	Humane Letters 1 History	2023 and beyond
2109343	9-12	Humane Letters 2 History Honors	2023 and beyond
2109345	9-12	Humane Letters 3 History Honors	2023 and beyond
2109347	9-12	Humane Letters 4 History Honors	2023 and beyond

Major Priorities for Instructional Materials:

Social Studies Requirements

The priorities as described in this specification document were developed from research findings about what makes instructional materials effective. These priorities have undergone review by individuals who have served on state and district committees, by curriculum specialists, by instructional designers, by evaluation specialists and by administrators of the statewide adoption system.

To ensure instructional materials are grade-appropriate, of good quality and content, and aligned to applicable Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and B.E.S.T. Standards, each material will be evaluated based on compliance to section 1001.215(4), Florida Statutes. In order to be considered for state adoption, materials must meet evaluation criteria and be recommended at each level.

The following priorities constitute the rubric for the evaluation of instructional materials for state adoption. Additionally, a focus on alignment to course standards, benchmarks and clarifications will determine adoption eligibility, as followed by the review process established in chapter 1006, Florida Statutes.

- Content
- Presentation
- Learning
- Next Generation Sunshine State Standards Alignment
- B.E.S.T. Standards Alignment

The following sections describe essential features for each of the priority areas. These features generally apply to all formats of instructional materials, whether print or other media/multiple media formats.

Content

Some features of content coverage have received progressively more attention over the past decade. These features include:

- A. Alignment with Curriculum Requirements**
- B. Level of Treatment of Content**
- C. Expertise for Content Development**
- D. Accuracy of Content**
- E. Currentness of Content**
- F. Authenticity of Content**
- G. Multicultural Representation**
- H. Humanity and Compassion**

A. ALIGNMENT WITH CURRICULUM REQUIREMENTS

Content must align with the state’s standards, benchmarks and clarifications for the subject, grade level and learning outcomes. See Sections 1006.34(2)(b), 1006.38(3)(b) and 1006.31(2), Florida

Statutes.

Correlations: Publishers are expected to provide correlation reports in the provided form to show exactly where and to what extent (mentioned or in-depth) the instructional materials cover each required standard and benchmark.

Scope: The content should address Florida’s required curriculum standards, benchmarks and clarifications for the subject, grade level and learning outcomes, including thinking and learning skills.

Completeness: The content of the major tool should be complete enough to stand on its own. To be useful for classroom instruction, instructional materials must be adaptable to the instructional goals and course outlines for individual school districts, as well as the state standards, benchmarks and clarifications. Content should have no major omissions in the required content coverage and be free of unrelated facts and information that would detract from achievement of Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and Florida’s B.E.S.T. Standards.

B. LEVEL OF TREATMENT OF CONTENT

Content must be appropriate for the standards, benchmarks and clarifications, student abilities and grade level, and time periods allowed for teaching. See Sections 1006.31(2) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Objectives: Content should be simple, complex, technical or nontechnical enough for the intended objectives.

Students: Content should be developmentally appropriate for the age and maturity level of the intended students. It should contain sufficient details for students to understand the significance of the information presented and to engage in reflection and discussion.

Time: Content should allow for its coverage during the time periods available for teaching the subject.

C. EXPERTISE FOR CONTENT DEVELOPMENT

Expertise in the content area and in education of the intended students must be reflected in the authors, reviewers and sources that contributed to the development of the materials. See Section 1006.38(14), Florida Statutes.

Authorship: The authors, consultants and reviewers must have actually contributed to the development of the instructional materials and should have credentials that reflect expertise in the subject area, course, course category, grade level, pedagogy, education, teaching or classroom instruction. Qualifications may include expertise in educational psychology or instructional design.

Sources: Primary and secondary sources should reflect expert information for the subject, such as original documents, relevant data from research journals, and other recognized scientific sources. The type of sources considered appropriate will vary with the particular subject area.

D. ACCURACY OF CONTENT

Content must be accurate in historical context and contemporary facts and concepts. See Sections 1006.38(8), 1006.31(2) and 1006.35, Florida Statutes.

Objectivity: Content that is included in the materials should accurately represent the domain of knowledge and events. It should be factual and objective. It should be free of mistakes, errors, inconsistencies, contradictions within itself and biases of interpretation. It should be free of the biased selection of information. Materials should distinguish between facts and possible interpretations or opinions expressed about factual information. Visuals or other elements of instruction should contribute to the accuracy of text or narrative.

Representativeness: The selection of content should not misrepresent the domain of knowledge and events. It should include the generally accepted and prevalent theories, major concepts, laws, standards and models used within the discipline of the subject area.

Correctness: Presentation of content should be free of typographical and visual errors. It should include correct grammar, spelling, linguistics, terminology, definitions, descriptions, visuals, graphs, sounds, videos and all other components of the instructional materials.

E. CURRENTNESS OF CONTENT

Content must be up-to-date for the academic discipline and the context in which the content is presented. See Sections 1006.38(8) and 1006.31(2), Florida Statutes.

Dates or editions: Copyright dates for photographs and other materials and editions should suggest sufficient currentness of content. Copyright dates and editions serve as indicators about currentness. However, neither the copyright date nor the edition guarantees currentness. Subsequent editions should reflect more up-to-date information than earlier editions.

Informed examination of the text, narrative and visuals contained in the materials provide the most direct information about currentness of the materials.

Context. Text or narrative, visuals, photographs and other features should reflect the time periods appropriate for the objectives and the intended learners.

- Sometimes context should be current. For example, a photograph used to show stages of human growth and development will be more relevant when the clothing, hairstyles and activities reflect present-day styles.
- Sometimes context should be historical. For example, illustrations and photographs of historical events should reflect the historical time period.
- Sometimes context should be both current and historical. For example, historic images alongside modern ones would convey changes in styles over time.
- At all times the context should be relevant to the learner, to the Curriculum Frameworks and to the concept presented.

F. AUTHENTICITY OF CONTENT

Content should include problem-centered connections to life in a context that is meaningful to

students. See Sections 1006.31(2), 1006.34(2)(b) and 1003.42, Florida Statutes.

Life connections: Instructional materials should include connections to the student’s life situations in order to make the content meaningful. Students might be expected to deal with time constraints, consider risks and trade-offs in decision-making, and work with teams. Connections may be made to situations of daily home life, careers, vocation, community events and services, and leisure or recreation.

Interdisciplinary treatment: Instructional materials also should include interdisciplinary connections in order to make content meaningful. Examples of situations that connect a variety of subject areas include building projects, playing sports, retrieving information or objects, balancing budgets, creating products, and researching information. In addition to subject area connections, instructional materials should connect the course or course category to other disciplines. Examples of approaches to interdisciplinary connections include: explanations and activities for using skills and knowledge from other academic disciplines, assignments that require students to relate learning from other disciplines rather than to isolate knowledge or skills, and focus on common themes across several subject areas (infusion, parallel, transdisciplinary or multidisciplinary instruction).

G. MULTICULTURAL REPRESENTATION

Portrayal of gender, ethnicity, age, work situations and various social groups must include multicultural representation. See Sections 1003.42, 1006.31(2)(a) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Multicultural representation: Instructional materials shall be accurate, objective, balanced and noninflammatory. Through representation of cultures and groups in multiple settings, occupations, careers and lifestyles, the materials should support equal opportunity without regard for age, color, gender, disability, national origin, race or religion. Instructional materials should consider the broad racial, ethnic, socioeconomic and cultural diversity of the students of this state.

The portrayal of individuals and situations must exclude biases and stereotypes. These portrayals must promote an understanding and express appreciation of the importance and contributions of diverse cultures and heritages.

Effective treatment of multicultural issues requires consideration of the age and ability levels of students and whether it is appropriate to include multicultural issues in the study of a particular topic, such as the memorization of a formula or equation.

H. HUMANITY AND COMPASSION

Portrayal of the appropriate care and treatment of people and animals must include compassion, sympathy, and consideration of their needs and values and exclude hard-core pornography and inhumane treatment. See Sections 1003.42, 1006.31(2)(c) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Inclusion of compassion: When providing examples in narrative or visuals, materials sometimes depict the care and treatment of people and animals. Generally, this means showing in some way a measure of compassion, sympathy, or consideration of their needs and feelings.

Exclusion of inhumanity: Florida expressly prohibits material containing *pornography*. In addition, there is general agreement that instructional materials should not advocate any form of inhumane treatment.

As with the evaluation of multicultural representation, it is important to consider the context of the subject and the age and abilities of the students.

Presentation

Features of presentation affect the practical usefulness of materials and the ease of finding and understanding content. These features include:

- A. Comprehensiveness of Parent, Student and Teacher Resources**
- B. Alignment of Instructional Components**
- C. Organization of Instructional Components**
- D. Readability of Instructional Materials**
- E. Pacing of Content**
- F. Ease of Use of Materials**

The following sections describe the presentation features expected for each of these areas.

A. COMPREHENSIVENESS OF PARENT, STUDENT AND TEACHER RESOURCES

Resources must be complete enough to address the targeted learning outcomes without requiring the teacher to prepare additional teaching materials for the course. See Sections 1006.29(2) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Materials should contain support for students in completing instructional activities and assessments and for teachers in implementing all of the instructional elements. A variety of components can accomplish this purpose. Typically, materials will include test items, study guides, outlines and strategies for teaching, media supplements, learning activities and projects.

The major components generally expected for parent, student and teacher resources are listed below.

Parent resources: Parent resources should be included in student and/or teacher resources for parent access. Materials may include access to the major resource or program with text or narration, visuals and assignments. Formats may include print, audio, visual, computer or other media like CDs, DVDs or PowerPoint presentations. Effective instructional materials generally integrate the use of reference aids (e.g., index, glossary, maps, bibliography, graphic organizers and pictures) with the topic being studied. Items that guide parents through materials might include clearly labeled materials, directions and explanations, and assignments with menus of choices.

Resources might include pre-made materials that can be shared with parents to give knowledge of what to expect of their student during that unit, videos that support how to navigate the student platform, participation activities such as digital simulations, role-playing situations, investigations and hands-on practice assignments. Review activities might include practice problems with various ways to solve the problems. Formats might include digital tutorials and worksheets. Parent resource materials should be available in multiple languages, including English and Spanish, and in closed captioning where applicable.

Student resources: Student materials typically include the major resource or program with text or narration, visuals, assignments and assessments. Formats may include print, audio, visual, computer or other media like CDs, DVDs or PowerPoint presentations, or software adaptable for interactive whiteboards. Effective instructional materials generally integrate the use of reference aids (e.g., index, glossary, maps, bibliography, graphic organizers and pictures) with the topic being studied. Items that guide students through materials might include clearly labeled materials, directions and explanations, and assignments with menus of choices.

Review and practice activities might include participation activities such as digital simulations, role-playing situations, investigations and hands-on practice assignments. Review activities might include self-checks or quizzes. Formats might include digital education games, student tutorials, worksheets, workbooks, journals, lab books, lab logs, charts or maps. Feedback might be in the form of answer keys in student materials or in teacher materials.

Review works best as a logical extension of content, goals, objectives and lessons, with increased similarity to real-life situations. Review activities should require students to recall or apply previously taught knowledge and skills. Frequent short reviews over time or space improve learning more than a concentrated review. Assignments and stages of small practice improve speed and accuracy.

Other components might include enrichment and remediation activities, additional resources, and tests and assessment tools either in the student materials or in the teacher's guide or edition.

Teacher resources: Teacher materials typically include a teacher's edition with the annotated student text and copies of supplementary materials (print or digital) with answer keys, worksheets, tests, diagrams, etc., so that the teacher has to use only one guide. In-service training, workshops and consulting services should be made available by publishers to support teachers in implementing instructional materials. Professional development is essential to the success of any program, especially when a program contains non-traditional elements. Publishers should clearly indicate the recommended amount and types of professional development they will provide, and they should work with districts and schools to ensure teachers receive the support they need. The materials for the teacher should support continued professional learning.

Support, guidelines, resources or features such as the ones described below should be available to help teachers effectively implement materials in classroom and school settings.

- (1) **Components and materials are easy to use:** Examples include clearance, license or agreement for copying and use of materials; clear description and accurate directions for use of required equipment, facilities, resources and environment; clearly labeled grade, lesson, content and other information to identify components; and correct specifications for making instructional media and electronic programs work effectively.
- (2) **Materials support lesson planning, teaching, and learning:** Examples include overview of components and objectives; background for lectures and discussions; technical terminology, and reinforcement and review strategies; scope and sequence chart for activities and planning; sample lesson plans; suggestions for individualized study, small-group and large-group presentations and discussions, school-to-work activities, field or laboratory experiences, safety procedures, and other extension activities; suggestions for integrating themes across the subject area or course curriculum, and forming connections to other disciplines; and suggestions for parental and community involvement.
- (3) **Suggestions are provided for adapting instruction for varying needs:** Examples include alternative approaches to teaching, pacing and options for varied delivery of instruction such as media, tools, equipment and emerging technology; strategies for engaging all students, such as

open-ended questions to stimulate thinking, journals, hands-on investigations, explorations and multisensory approaches; suggestions for addressing common student difficulties or adapting to multiple learning styles; and alternative reteaching, enrichment and remediation strategies.

(4) **Guidelines and resources are provided on how to implement and evaluate instruction:**

Examples include answers to work assignments, practice activities and tests; sample projects or research results; suggestions for using learning tasks for classroom assessment; and guidelines for alternative assessments, such as sample checklists, rubrics, peer or performance assessments, and portfolios.

(5) **Resources are provided to use in classroom activities:** Examples include technology resources; lists of resources and references, reading strategies, materials to use for displays or photocopies, classroom management strategies, and documentation on how to manage the entire instructional program; and in-service workshops or consultation support from the publisher.

B. ALIGNMENT OF INSTRUCTIONAL COMPONENTS

All components of an instructional package must align with each other, as well as with the curriculum. See Section 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

All components of an instructional package—teacher’s edition and materials, student’s edition and materials, workbook, supplementary materials, and others—must be integrated and interdependent and must correspond with each other. For example, support materials in the teacher’s edition should align with student activities or assignments. They must match in content and progression of instructional activities.

All components must align to 6A-1.094124, F.A.C., Required Instruction Planning and Reporting and s. 1003.42, F.S. Instructional materials should not encourage or facilitate a teacher to violate this rule or statute.

C. ORGANIZATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The structure and format of materials must have enough order and clarity to allow students and teachers to access content and explicitly identify ideas and sequences. See Section 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Providing an explicit and teachable structure can double the amount of information remembered. Clear organization allows students and teachers to discriminate important pieces of information through skimming, reading or browsing. Clear organization may be accomplished through a combination of features, but generally not through one feature alone.

Access to content: Some features help in searching and locating information, such as a table of contents; pull-down menu or sitemap of content; directions on how to locate information or complete assignments; an index for quick reference; goals and/or objectives, outlines, lists or checklists for major sections; bibliographies and lists of resources; glossaries for quick access to major terms; and introductions, key concepts and themes, visual cues, illustrations, labeled examples, and labeled reviews or summaries.

Visible structure and format: At-a-glance features should signal the organization of content. The following features are desirable:

- Chapter or unit titles and/or frames;

- Headings and subheadings;
- Typographic cues such as bold, italics or changes in size of type;
- Divisions of content such as borders, boxes, circles, highlighting, visual signposts, icons or color cues;
- Diagrams, labels and visuals placed near the related content; and numbering of pages and other components.

Objectives or a content outline may serve a similar purpose by introducing main ideas, providing guideposts to use in searching for key information or serving as a checklist for self-assessment. Certain types of brief narrative sections also contribute to clear organization. For example, the statement of a clear purpose with content organized around main ideas, principles, concepts and logical relationships supports the unity and flow of information. Introductions also play a major role when they include anchoring ideas, a list of key points or conceptual schemes, such as metaphors. Summaries also can assist students in understanding the logical order of topics presented.

Logical organization: The pattern of organization of the content should be consistent and logical for the type of subject or topic. Patterns of organization may include comparison and contrast, time sequence, cause-effect or problem-solution-effect, concrete to abstract, introduction-review-extension (spiral structure), simple-to-complex, whole-part or part-whole, generalization-examples-review-practice, and conflict-inside view-structure.

D. READABILITY OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Narrative and visuals should engage students in reading or listening as well as in understanding of the content at a level appropriate to the students' abilities. See Sections 1006.31(2) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Language style: Language style and visual features can influence the readability of materials. Yet, a popular tool for assessing readability has been the use of a *readability formula* of one type or another. These formulas tend to focus only on a few *countable* characteristics of language style such as the length of words, sentences and/or paragraphs.

Other features are more important in establishing the readability of instructional materials, such as: organized, coherent text language and concepts familiar to the student; language that clarifies, simplifies and explains information; transition words such as “yet,” “also,” “next,” “for example,” “moreover” or “however;” other phrases that create logical connections; words with concrete and specific images; active rather than passive voice; varied sentence structures and avoid both choppy sentences and unnecessary words; and specific questions or directions to guide student attention to visuals or key information.

Visual features: Visual features that improve readability include print that is dark and clear, with good contrast paper with clean-cut edges without glare, or computer screens without glare, and margins wide enough on a page or screen to allow easy viewing of the text chunking (sentence ends on same page as it begins); visuals that are relevant, clear, vivid and simple enough for students to understand quantity of visuals suitable for the intended students—both lower ability students and higher ability students tend to require more visuals; unjustified text (ragged on the right), rather than justified (lined up on the right); visuals that contain information in a form different from the text; graphs, charts, maps and other visual representations integrated at their point of use; and colors, size of print, spacing, quantity, and type of visuals suitable for the abilities and needs of the intended students.

E. PACING OF CONTENT

The amount of content presented at one time or the pace at which it is presented must be of a size or rate that allows students to perceive and understand it. See Sections 1006.31(2) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

It is important that materials contain “bite-size” chunks or blocks of information. The chunks should not be so large, nor the pacing so fast, as to overwhelm students. Neither should the chunks be so small, nor the pacing so slow, as to bore them.

F. EASE OF USE OF MATERIALS

Both print and other media formats of instructional materials must be easy to use and replace and be durable enough for multiple uses over time. See Sections 1006.29(4), 1006.38(3)(a), 1006.34(2)(b), 1006.38(5) and 1006.38(6)-(9), Florida Statutes.

Warranty: The actual physical and technical qualities of materials should match the description contained in the publisher’s warranty.

Use: Materials must be designed for practical use in the classroom and school environments. They must be easy to identify and store. Teachers and students must be able to access and use the materials. Some of the factors influencing their ease of use include number of components, size of components, packaging, quality of materials, equipment requirements, and cost to purchase or replace components.

The best choice about weight, size and number of volumes depends on several factors, such as the organization of the content, how well separate volumes may fit time periods for instruction and the ages of students. Technical production requirements, such as page limits or different types of bindings, may lead to multiple volumes.

Examples of classroom use include repeated copying of consumable materials and repeated use of other materials by students over time. Students should be able to easily use the materials and take home, in a convenient form, most of the material they need to learn for the course.

Technology-rich resources should work properly without the purchase of additional software and run without error. Electronic media for student use should be encoded to prevent accidental or intentional erasure or modification. As with textbooks, electronic media should allow students to easily access and interact with them without extensive supervision or special assistance.

The physical and technical qualities of materials should match with the resources of the schools. Materials such as videos, software, CDs, Internet sites and transparencies may serve instructional purposes well but have little value unless they can be implemented with the school’s equipment. Publishers should include training, in-service and consultation to help in effective use of the materials.

Durability: Students and teachers should be able to have materials that will be durable under conditions of expected use. For example, boxes, books or other materials should not fall apart after normal classroom use. The packaging and form of materials should be flexible and durable enough for multiple uses over time. Durability includes considerations such as high-quality paper, ink, binding and cover back, joints, body block and individual pages; worry-free technology that runs properly, with easy to hear, see, and control audio and visuals; and the publisher’s guarantee for replacement conditions and agreements for reproduction needed to effectively use the materials.

Cost: *Florida’s Commissioner of Education will consider the impact of cost in making final decisions.* Cost, while not a direct factor in ease of use, influences the ease with which materials can be obtained or replaced. The impact of cost can be complex to estimate. It requires considering the number of materials available at no additional cost with the purchase of the major program or text, the cost over the adoption period of several years, and the number of free materials to support implementation. Attractive features such as higher quality paper and visuals and greater use of color may escalate cost, without enhancing learning effectiveness.

Learning

The following features have been found to promote learning and apply to most types of learning outcomes.

- A. Motivational Strategies**
- B. Teaching a Few “Big Ideas”**
- C. Explicit Instruction**
- D. Guidance and Support**
- E. Active Participation**
- F. Targeted Instructional Strategies**
- G. Targeted Assessment Strategies**

The following sections describe the learning features expected for each of these priority areas.

A. MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES

Instructional materials must include features to maintain learner motivation. See Sections 1006.31(2), 1006.34(2)(b) and 1006.38(4), Florida Statutes.

Expectations: Materials should positively influence the expectations of students. Examples include: positive expectations for success; novel tasks or other approaches to stimulate intellectual curiosity; meaningful tasks related to student interests, cultural backgrounds and developmental levels; activities with relevance to the student’s life; thought-provoking challenges such as paradoxes, dilemmas, problems, controversies and critical thinking; challenges that are neither too difficult to achieve nor so easy that students become bored; hands-on tasks in a concrete context and images, sounds, analogies, metaphors or humorous anecdotes; and variety, including the opportunity for students to ask their own questions, set their own goals and make other choices during learning.

Feedback: Materials should include informative and positive feedback on progress. Examples include: frequent checks on progress, including testing; explanatory feedback with information about correctness of responses, how to avoid or correct common mistakes and/or different approaches to use; and varied forms of assessments (self-assessment, peer assessment and some learning tasks without formal assessments).

Appearance: Materials should have an appearance generally considered attractive to the intended students.

B. TEACHING A FEW “BIG IDEAS”

Instructional materials should thoroughly teach a few important ideas, concepts or themes. See Sections 1006.31(2) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Focus: Thoroughly teaching a few big ideas provides focus for the learner’s attention. It provides an organizing framework for integrating new information.

Completeness: The thorough teaching of a few big ideas may focus on developing a deeper and more complete understanding of the major themes of a discipline, the content of the subject area, relationships to other disciplines, and the thinking and learning skills required for achieving the specified learning outcomes.

C. EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION

Instructional materials must contain clear statements of information and outcomes. See Sections 1006.31(2) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Clarity of directions and explanations: To support success in learning, instructional materials should include clear presentation and explanations of purposes, goals and expected outcomes, concepts, rules, information and terms, models, examples, questions, and feedback.

For example, development of specific thinking skills requires an explicit statement of the particular *thinking skills* to be learned, along with the *strategies* or *steps to follow*. Explicit instruction for thinking skills might also involve showing *examples* of successful thinking contrasted with examples of poor thinking processes.

Similarly, the development of learning skills requires explicit directions about *when* and *how* to do activities such as note taking, outlining, paraphrasing, abstracting and analyzing, summarizing, self-coaching, memory strategies, persistence, preview and questioning, reading and listening, reflecting, and reciting.

Exclusion of ambiguity: Instructional materials should avoid terms and phrases with ambiguous meanings, confusing directions or descriptions, and inadequate explanations.

D. GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT

Instructional materials must include guidance and support to help students safely and successfully become more independent learners and thinkers. See Sections 1006.31(2) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Level: The type of guidance and support that helps students become more independent learners and thinkers is sometimes referred to as *scaffolding*. Scaffolding is a solid structure of support that can be removed after a job has been completed. As students gain proficiency, support can diminish and students can encounter more complex, life-centered problems. Information and activities should provide guidance and support at the level that is needed—no more and no less. Too much support can squelch student success and too little can lead to failure.

Guidance and support can be accomplished by a combination of the following features: organized routines; advance organizers or models such as condensed outlines or overviews, simplified views of information, visual representations of new information during initial instruction, sample problems, and questions to focus on key ideas or important features; examples of solved problems; explanations of how the problems were solved; examples of finished products or sample performances; analogies, metaphors or associations to compare one idea to another; prompts or hints during initial practice; step-by-step instructions; immediate and corrective feedback on the accuracy of performance of each step or task, on how to learn from mistakes, and on how to reach the correct answer; simulations with features for realistic practice; and opportunities for students to do research; and to organize and communicate results.

Adaptability: Guidance and support must be adaptable to developmental differences and various learning styles. For example, young children tend to understand concepts in concrete terms and over-generalize new concepts. Some students need more time, some tend to be more impulsive than reflective, some have trouble distinguishing relevant from irrelevant information and some have better written than spoken language skills.

Approaches for developmental differences and learning styles of students include a variety of *activities* such as structured and unstructured activities; independent and group work, teacher-directed and discovery learning, visual and narrative instruction, hands-on activities, open-ended activities, and practice without extrinsic rewards or grades; simple, complex, concrete and abstract examples; variable pacing or visual breaks; and a variety of *modalities* for the various learning styles of students, such as linguistic-verbal, logical-mathematical, musical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal and naturalist.

E. ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS

Instructional materials must engage the physical and mental activity of students during the learning process. See Sections 1006.31(2) and 1006.34(2)(b), Florida Statutes.

Assignments: Instructional materials should include organized activities of periodic, frequent, short assignments that are logical extensions of content, goals and objectives.

Student responses: Assignments should include questions and application activities during learning that give students opportunities to respond. Active participation of students can be accomplished in a variety of ways. For example, information and activities might require students to accomplish types of activities that include: respond orally or in writing; create visual representations (charts, graphs, diagrams and illustrations); generate products; generate their own questions or examples; think of new situations for applying or extending what they learn; complete discovery activities; add details to big ideas or concepts from prior knowledge; form their own analogies and metaphors; practice lesson-related tasks, procedures, behaviors or skills; and/or choose from a variety of activities.

F. TARGETED INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

Instructional materials should include the strategies known to be successful for teaching the learning outcomes targeted in the curriculum requirements. See Sections 1006.31(2), 1006.34(2)(b) and 1003.42, Florida Statutes.

Alignment: Research has documented the strategies that effectively teach different types of learning outcomes. The learning strategies included in instructional materials should match the findings of

research for the targeted learning outcomes. Different types of learning outcomes require different strategies. For example, a strategy for memorizing verbal information might be helpful, but it would not align with the strategies required for learning a concept or for learning how to solve a problem.

Completeness: Not only should strategies be aligned, they also should be complete enough to effectively teach the targeted outcomes. For example, while the explanation of a problem-solving method or model would be appropriate, other strategies also would be necessary in order for students to learn how to resolve different types of problems.

Research summary: Researchers sometimes use different terms for some similar outcomes. For example, *thinking skills* and *metacognition* refer to some of the same types of skills. The following alphabetical list includes terms as they appeared in research, even though some terms clearly overlap with each other:

- attitudes;
- cognitive strategies;
- comprehension/understanding;
- concepts;
- creativity;
- critical thinking;
- insight;
- metacognition;
- motor skills;
- multiple intelligences;
- problem solving;
- procedural knowledge, principles and rules;
- scientific inquiry;
- thinking skills;
- verbal information, knowledge or facts.

The following section summarizes the research findings for each of these types of learning outcomes.

Effective Teaching Strategies

Teach Attitudes

- Explain and show consequences of choices, actions or behaviors.
- Provide relevant human or social models that portray the desired choices, actions or behaviors.

Teach Reading

- Monitor and reflect upon the effectiveness of the reading process used.
- Provide appropriate reading strategies.
- Link instruction to effective reading.

Teach Cognitive Strategies

- Monitor and reflect upon the effectiveness of the reading process used.
- Encourage and/or teach:
 - organizing and summarizing information;
 - self-questioning, self-reflection and self-evaluation;
 - reference skills; and
 - when and how to use these different skills.

Teach *Comprehension/Understanding*

- Outline, explain or visually show what will be read/learned in a simple form.
- Explain with concrete examples, metaphors, questions or visual representations.
- Require students to relate new readings to previously learned information.
- Require students to paraphrase or summarize new information as it is read.
- Require students to construct a visual representation of main ideas (map, table, graphs, Venn diagram, etc.).
- Give students opportunities to add details, explanations or examples to basic information.
- Require application of knowledge or information.

Teach *Concepts*

- Provide clear understanding of each concept.
- Point out important features or ideas.
- Point out examples of the concept, showing similarities and differences.
- Include practice in organizing and classifying concepts.
- Include a wide range of examples in a progressive presentation from simple to more complex examples.
- Emphasize relationships between concepts.

Teach *Creativity*

- Provide examples of creativity.
- Include models, metaphors and analogies.
- Encourage novel approaches to situations and problems.
- Show and provide practice in turning a problem upside down or inside out or by changing perceptions.
- Encourage brainstorming.
- Include open-ended questions and problems.
- Provide opportunities of ungraded, unevaluated creative performance and behavior.

Teach *Critical Thinking*

- Create conflict or perplexity by using paradoxes, dilemmas or other situations to challenge concepts, beliefs, ideas and attitudes.
- Focus on how to recognize and generate proof, logic, argument and criteria for judgments.
- Include practice in detecting mistakes, false analogies, relevant vs. irrelevant issues, contradictions, discrepant events and predictions.
- Provide practice in drawing inferences from observations and making predictions from limited information.
- Explain and provide practice in recognizing factors or biases that may influence choice and interpretations such as culture, experience, preferences, desires, interests and passions, as well as systematic thinking.
- Require students to explain how they form new conclusions and how and why present conclusions may differ from previous ones.

Teach *Inquiry*

- Emphasize technological design as inquiry and include discovery activities.
- Provide opportunities for experimental design.
- Provide opportunities for critical thinking.
- Facilitate the collection, display and interpretation of data.
- Promote careful observation, analysis, description and definition.

Teach *Metacognition*

- Explain different types of thinking strategies and when to use them.
- Encourage self-evaluation and reflection.
- Include questions that challenge students to wonder why they are doing what they are doing.
- Guide students in how to do systematic inquiry, detect flaws in thinking and adjust patterns of thinking.

Teach *Technology*

- Provide a mental and physical model of desired performance.
- Describe steps in the performance.
- Provide practice with kinesthetic and corrective feedback (coaching).

Teach *Multiple Intelligences/Learning Modalities*

- Visual learning modality focuses on seeing, watching and looking.
- Auditory learning modality focuses on hearing and responding to verbal information and instructions.
- Motor/kinesthetic learning modality focuses on active involvement and hands-on activities.
- Verbal-linguistic dimension focuses on reasoning with language, rhythms and inflections, such as determining meaning and order of words (stories, readings, humor, rhyme and song).
- Logical-mathematical dimension focuses on reasoning with patterns and strings of symbols (pattern blocks, activities to form numbers and letters).
- Musical dimension focuses on appreciation and production of musical pitch, melody and tone.
- Spatial dimension focuses on activities of perceiving and transforming perceptions.
- Bodily kinesthetic dimension focuses on use and control of body and objects.
- Interpersonal dimension focuses on sensing needs, thoughts and feelings of others.
- Intrapersonal dimension focuses on recognizing and responding to one's own needs, thoughts and feelings.
- Naturalist dimension focuses on appreciation of nature and the environment and on comparing, contrasting and classifying attributes.

Teach *Problem Solving*

- Assure student readiness by diagnosing and strengthening related concept, rule and decision-making skills.
- Provide broad problem-solving methods and models.
- Include practice in solving different types of problems.
- Begin with highly structured problems and then gradually move to less structured ones.
- Use questions to guide thinking about problem components, goals and issues.
- Provide guidance in observing and gathering information, asking appropriate questions and generating solutions.
- Include practice in finding trouble, inequities, contradictions or difficulties and in reframing problems.

Teach *Procedural Knowledge, Principles and Rules*

- Define context, problems, situations or goals and appropriate procedures.
- Explain reasons that procedures work for different types of situations.
- Define procedures—procedures include rules, principles and/or steps.
- Provide vocabulary and concepts related to procedures.
- Demonstrate step-by-step application of procedures.
- Explain steps as they are applied.
- Include practice in applying procedures.

Teach *Scientific Inquiry*

- Explain process and methods of scientific inquiry.
- Explain and provide examples of (a) hypotheses formation, (b) valid procedures, (c) isolating variables, (d) interpretation of data and (e) reporting findings.
- Encourage independent thinking and avoidance of dead ends or simplistic answers.
- Require students to explain, verify, challenge and critique the results of their inquiry.

Teach *Thinking Skills*

- Introduce different types of thinking strategies.
- Explain context or conditions of applying different strategies.
- Provide definitions, steps and lists to use in strategies.
- Include examples of different types of thinking strategies, including how to think with open-mindedness, responsibility and accuracy.
- Emphasize persisting when answers are not apparent.
- Provide practice in applying, transferring and elaborating on thinking strategies.
- Integrate metacognitive, critical and creative-thinking skills.

Teach *Verbal Information, Knowledge, or Facts*

- Provide a meaningful context to link new information and past knowledge.
- Organize information into coherent groups or themes.
- Use devices to improve memory such as mnemonic patterns, maps, charts, comparisons, groupings, highlighting of key words or first letters, visual images and rhymes.
- Identify main ideas, patterns or relationships within information or sets of facts.

G. TARGETED ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES

Instructional materials should include assessment strategies that are known to be successful in determining how well students have achieved the targeted learning outcomes. See Sections 1006.31(2), 1006.34(2)(b) and 1006.38(4), Florida Statutes.

Alignment: The assessment strategies should match the learner performance requirements for the types of learning outcomes that have been targeted for the subject matter, course or course category. Different strategies are appropriate for assessing different types of learning outcomes. For example, a strategy for testing the acquisition of verbal information would not match the requirements for testing whether or not a student has learned a concept or learned how to solve a problem.

The term “assessment,” as used in this section, refers to testing or other strategies that assess student progress as a result of learning activities. The results of such assessment provide information about where to strengthen instruction, but it is very important to ask the right questions. If the type of question matches the type of learning outcome, then students and teachers have relevant information about learning progress.

Completeness: In addition to including assessment strategies that align with the performance requirements of the targeted learning outcomes, the strategies should be complete enough to effectively assess the learner’s performance with regard to the targeted outcome. For example, a test item that requires the student to state a rule does not assess whether or not the student knows how to *use* the rule.

Research summary: The research summary for effective assessment strategies for different types of learning outcomes follows the same alphabetical sequence as the previous section.

Effective Assessment Strategies

Assess Attitudes

- Provide various situations.
- Require choices about behaviors.

Assess Cognitive Strategies

- Provide learning tasks.
- Require students to choose good strategies for learning and/or to learn new materials without teacher guidance.
- Require students to discuss and explain methods used for various learning tasks.

Assess Comprehension/Understanding

- Provide topic.
- Require summary or restatement of information.
- Provide new context.
- Require application of information.
- Provide several statements using words different from the initial teaching.
- Require identification of the correct meaning.

Assess Concepts

- Provide new examples and non-examples.
- Require identification or classification into the correct categories.

Assess Creativity

- Provide new problems to “turn upside down,” study or resolve—these could be performances, presentations or products.
- Require products or solutions to fit within the particular functions and resources.
- Provide situations requiring novel approaches.

Assess Critical Thinking

- Require students to evaluate information or results.
- Require the use of analysis and research.

Assess Insight

- Provide situations for inquiry and discovery.
- Provide situations for manipulation.

Assess Metacognition

- Provide different situations or problems.
- Require students to identify types of thinking strategies to analyze and evaluate their own thinking.

Assess Multiple Intelligences/Learning Modalities

- Provide situations in the multiple intelligence/learning modalities that are targeted, e.g., verbal-linguistic, musical or other learning modalities.
- Provide situations in several multiple intelligence/learning modalities to allow choice.

- Require performance in the targeted or chosen multiple intelligence/learning modality.

Assess Motor Skills

- Provide situations and resources for performance of the skill.
- Include checklist for evaluation.

Assess Problem Solving

- Require students to choose types of problem-solving strategies for different situations.
- Require solutions to structured and unstructured, simple and complex problems.

Assess Procedural Knowledge, Principles and Rules

- Provide situations that require students to recognize the correct use of procedures, principles or rules with routine problems.
- Require students to state procedures, principles or rules.
- Require students to choose which procedures, principles or rules to apply in different situations.
- Provide situations that require students to demonstrate the correct use of procedures, principles or rules with routine problems.

Assess Scientific Inquiry

- Provide situations or problems that require speculation, inquiry and hypothesis formation.
- Provide research, hands-on activities and conclusions.

Assess Thinking Skills

- Require students to summarize different types of thinking strategies.
- Provide situations that require students to choose the best type of thinking strategy to use.
- Require students to detect instances of open vs. closed-mindedness.
- Require students to detect instances of responsible vs. irresponsible and accurate vs. inaccurate applications of thinking strategies.
- Provide situations that require the student's persistence in order to discover or analyze information to obtain answers to specific questions.
- Require students to apply specific thinking strategies to different real-world situations.

Assess Verbal Information, Knowledge or Facts

- Require students to recall information.
- Require students to restate information.
- Require students to understand information.

K-12 Program Design

Social Studies Expectations

Materials submitted for the 2022-2023 social studies adoption must foster compliance with 6A-1.094121, F.A.C., Required Instruction Planning and Reporting and s. 1003.42, F.S. and meaningfully incorporate, the following concepts, in order to be considered fully aligned to the standards, benchmarks, and benchmark clarifications.

Correlation to all of the following below is expected in order to be considered for state adoption (Attachment 1).

- Primary source documents are appropriately integrated within content and lessons; and
- Integrated K-12 Civic Education Curriculum ([Rule 6A-1.09411](#)) and High School Civics and Government requirements (House Bill 5, 2021) are covered.

FDOE's Intention of Benchmark Clarifications

Through [Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., Student Performance Standards](#), the benchmark clarifications are adopted as part of Florida's Civics and Government standards (CG) and Holocaust Education (HE) standards, and are to be included within all lessons and units of instruction. Benchmark clarifications are intended to be treated with the same level of importance as the benchmarks. Benchmarks and benchmark clarifications must be taught together. For example, certain benchmarks are not required to be taught together, but clarifications are expected to be taught with their benchmark.

K-12 Civics and Government Standards

Civic education is essential to develop an upright and desirable citizenry that preserves and defends the blessings of liberty secured by the Constitution of the United States ([Rule 6A-1.09411\(3\)\(d\)](#)), development of informed citizenry who are equipped to participate in civic life and preserve a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The Civics and Government (CG) standards were revised in 2021 and reflect the following priorities for K-12 Civics and Government teaching and learning in Florida schools.

- Students study primary source documents to understand the philosophical underpinnings of the American Republic and the root cause of American exceptionalism.
- Students compare the success of the United States and the success or failure of other nations' governing philosophies to evaluate their past, present and likely future effects.
- Students have a sense of civic pride and participate regularly in all levels of government.
- Students reflect upon United States civic history, so they understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens, including the process of advocating properly with government officials.

Instructional materials and resources must reflect Florida's priorities for K-12 Civics and Government.

High School Civics and Government Courses

House Bill 5 (2021) requires that a comparative discussion of political ideologies, such as communism and totalitarianism, that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy essential to the founding principles of the United States be added to high school United States Government courses beginning in the 2021-2022 school year. This requirement must be included in high school United States Government instructional materials.

Instructional materials must include how victims of communism suffered through suppression of speech, poverty, starvation, migration, and systemic lethal violence under the following regimes:

- Mao Zedong and the Cultural Revolution;
- Joseph Stalin and the Soviet System;
- Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution;
- Vladimir Lenin and the Russian Revolution;
- Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge;
- Nicolás Maduro and the Chavismo movement.

Please complete the High School Civics and Government Requirements Correlation.

K-12 Civics and Government Curriculum

House Bill 5 required the Florida Department of Education to develop or approve an integrated civic education curriculum, which is expressed in Rule 6A-1.09411, F.A.C., “K-12 Civic Education Curriculum.” Instructional materials must provide guidance to educators on integrating the content of the “K-12 Civic Education Curriculum” across all other subject areas as part of regular school work in kindergarten through Grade 12.

Please complete the Integrated K-12 Civic Education Curriculum Correlation.

Primary Sources

Primary source documents that are referenced in the benchmarks and benchmark clarifications must be included and unedited.

Please complete the Primary Sources Correlation.

Rule 6A-1.094124, F.A.C., Required Instruction Planning and Reporting

Instructional materials must comply with subsection 3 of Rule 6A-1.094124, F.A.C., Required Instruction Planning and Reporting and all other sections pertinent to social studies education.

Critical Race Theory, Social Justice, Culturally Responsive Teaching, Social and Emotional Learning, and any other unsolicited theories that may lead to student indoctrination are prohibited.

Subsection 3 states:

(3) As provided in Section 1003.42(2), F.S., members of instructional staff in public schools must teach the required instruction topics efficiently and faithfully, using materials that meet the highest standards of professionalism and historical accuracy.

(a) Efficient and faithful teaching of the required topics must be consistent with the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and the Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards.

(b) Instruction on the required topics must be factual and objective, and may not suppress or distort significant historical events, such as the Holocaust, slavery, the Civil War and Reconstruction, the civil rights movement and the contributions of women, African American and Hispanic people to our country, as already provided in Section 1003.42(2), F.S. Examples of theories that distort historical events and are inconsistent with State Board approved standards include the denial or minimization of the Holocaust, and the teaching of Critical Race Theory, meaning the theory that racism is not merely the product of prejudice, but that racism is embedded in American society and its legal systems in order

to uphold the supremacy of white persons. Instruction may not utilize material from the 1619 Project and may not define American history as something other than the creation of a new nation based largely on universal principles stated in the Declaration of Independence. Instruction must include the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments.

(c) Efficient and faithful teaching further means that any discussion is appropriate for the age and maturity level of the students, and teachers serve as facilitators for student discussion and do not share their personal views or attempt to indoctrinate or persuade students to a particular point of view that is inconsistent with the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and the Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) Standards.

Required Instruction Statute (s. 1003.42, F.S.)

Social studies instructional materials must be in compliance with s. 1003.42, F.S. Content from s. 1003.42, F.S., must be included in instructional materials as appropriate for grade-level, subject, course and social studies standards.

Prohibition of Critical Race Theory (CRT) and its Applied Principles and Social Emotional Learning

Potential CRT components include:

- Members of one race, color, sex, or national origin are morally superior to members of another race, color, sex, or national origin;
- An individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, is inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive, whether consciously or unconsciously;
- An individual's moral character or status as either privileged or oppressed is necessarily determined by his or her race, color, sex, or national origin;
- Members of one race, color, sex, or national origin cannot and should not attempt to treat others without respect to race, color, sex, or national origin;
- An individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex or national origin, bears responsibility for, or should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment because of, actions committed in the past by other members of the same race, color, sex, or national origin;
- An individual, by virtue of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin, should be discriminated against or receive adverse treatment to achieve diversity, equity, or inclusion;
- An individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish, or any other form of psychological distress on account of his or her race, color, sex, or national origin; and
- Such virtues as merit, excellence, hard work, fairness, neutrality, objectivity, and color-blindness are racist or sexist, or were created by members of a particular race, color, sex, or national origin to oppress members of another race, color, sex, or national origin.

Aspects of CRT Include Culturally Responsive Teaching and Social Justice

- Culturally Responsive Teaching differs from statutory requirement:
 - S. 1006.34, F.S., "In the selection of instructional materials, ... the propriety of the material shall include the consideration of the broad racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and cultural diversity of the students of this state."
- Instructional materials should not attempt to indoctrinate or persuade students to a viewpoint inconsistent with Florida standards.
- Social Justice is closely aligned to CRT.
- Potential Social Justice components include:
 - Seeking to eliminate undeserved disadvantages for selected groups.
 - Undeserved disadvantages are from mere chance of birth and are factors beyond anyone's control, thereby landing different groups in different conditions.

- Equality of treatment under the law is not a sufficient condition to achieve justice.
- SEL in instructional materials are considered extraneous, unsolicited strategies prohibited in the specifications for the texts and are not part of the subject-area standards. These include:
 - Identity and identity identification concepts
 - Managing emotion
 - Developing relationships
 - Social awareness

Inclusion of Digital Resources; Parent Resources; Student Resources

With the increase of remote learning, it is the expectation that publishers include digital resources for teachers, parents and students. Digital features might include virtual lectures, primary source analysis, adaptive tasks, various assessment item types, searchable tasks and assessment items by benchmark, and interactive activities and lessons that can be completed simultaneously online or on paper.

Inclusion of Access for English Language Learners (ELL) and Students with Disabilities

It is important that the program meets the needs of Florida’s students and teachers. A number of different components included in the evaluation document capture the overall quality of the program’s design. It is important that the program design includes tiered instruction through a Multi-Tiered System of Support (MTSS), providing access for all students including English Language Learners and students with disabilities.

A Multi-Tiered System of Support integrates the instruction and intervention, which is delivered to students in varying intensities (multiple tiers) based on student need. Additionally, it ensures that resources reach the appropriate students at the appropriate levels to accelerate the performance of ALL students to achieve and/or exceed proficiency. The program must align all tiers of instruction and intervention.

For ELLs, features are important in establishing the readability of instructional material language and concepts including:

- language that clarifies, simplifies and explains information;
- transition words such as “yet,” “also,” “next,” “for example,” “moreover” or “however;”
- words with concrete and specific images;
- active rather than passive voice;
- varied sentence structures and avoidance of both choppy sentences and unnecessary words;
- specific questions or directions to guide student attention to visuals or key information;
- chunking text;
- visuals that are relevant, clear, vivid, and simple enough for students to understand;
- quantity of visuals suitable for the intended students;
- visuals that contain information in a form different from the text;
- graphs, charts, maps and other visual representations integrated at their point of use.

Instructional materials should include multilingual glossaries/dictionaries with content area vocabulary translated into Florida’s primary languages: Spanish, Haitian-Creole, Portuguese, Vietnamese, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Tagalog and Urdu.

All students with disabilities are entitled to grade-level accessible instructional materials, therefore publishers who submit material for consideration will be required to incorporate strategies, materials, activities, accessibility, etc. that consider the special needs of these students. In providing for students with special needs, Florida evaluators should consider the guidelines and information provided by the National Center on Universal Design for Learning at www.UDLCenter.org.

Providing access in a timely manner to both appropriate and accessible instructional materials (AIM) is an inherent component of the provision of a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004 (IDEA) for students with disabilities (34 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR]§300.210(b)(3)). The individual educational plan (IEP) team is responsible for determining if a student needs accessible instructional materials, the format of such materials and the necessary related accommodations for the student to participate in the general curriculum. One way to provide AIM is by ensuring that programs include flexible digital instructional materials.

Flexible Digital Instructional Materials

All instructional materials must be provided in formats that are appropriate and accessible for students with disabilities and struggling students to ensure that all students can effectively and independently complete instructional activities addressing the state standards. The following are features that should be available in all digital and online instructional materials.

Presentation Features

- Fonts can be adjusted in type and size.
- Font colors and background colors can be adjusted.
- High contrast color settings are available.
- Text-to-speech tools are included or text can be selected and used with text-to-speech utilities.
- Text-to-speech tools read math formulas correctly.
- All images have alt tags.
- All videos are captioned.
- Text, image tags and captioning can be sent to refreshable Braille displays.

Navigation Features

- Non-text navigation elements (buttons, icons, etc.) can be adjusted in size.
- All navigation elements and menu items have keyboard shortcuts.
- All navigation information can be sent to refreshable Braille displays.

Study Tools

- Highlighters are provided in the 4 standard colors (yellow, rose, green, blue).
- Highlighted text can be automatically extracted into another document.
- Note taking tools are available for students to write ideas online as they are processing curriculum content.
- Resizable digital calculators are available in all math materials.

Assistive Technology Supports

- Assistive technology software can be run in the background. Examples include:
 1. Magnification
 2. Text-to-speech
 3. Text-to-American Sign Language
 4. On-screen keyboards
 5. Switch scanning controls

6. Speech-to-text

Flexible digital materials can also support all students within a Universal Design for Learning framework, not just students with disabilities. A feature that supports a student with a disability can also be used by other students. For example, text-to-speech and text-to-audio tools can be used as a reading scaffold for any student who struggles with decoding text. These tools can also be used by gifted students to convert print to audio so they can listen to the content while multi-tasking. Being able to adjust the size of menus and navigation elements helps students who are using switch systems to control a computer as well as help any students use the instructional materials on smaller screens, such as a mobile device or tablet.

Requirements for Production of Accessible Instructional Materials

Instructions for Preparing Electronic Files Required for Production of Instructional Materials in Braille and Other Accessible Formats in a Timely Fashion

Statutory Authorization

Section 1003.55(5), Florida Statutes, states “...any publisher of a textbook adopted pursuant to the state instructional materials adoption process shall furnish the Department of Education with a computer file in an electronic format specified by the Department at least 2 years in advance that is readily translatable to Braille and can be used for large print or speech access. Any textbook reproduced pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be purchased at a price equal to the price paid for the textbook as adopted. The Department of Education shall not reproduce textbooks obtained pursuant to this subsection in any manner that would generate revenues for the department from the use of such computer files or that would preclude the rightful payment of fees to the publisher for use of all or some portion of the textbook.”

Section 1006.29(3), Florida Statutes, states “Beginning in the 2015-2016 academic year, all adopted instructional materials for students in kindergarten through grade 12 must be provided in an electronic or digital format. For purposes of this section, the term: (a) ‘Electronic format’ means text-based or image-based content in a form that is produced on, published by, and readable on computers or other digital devices and is an electronic version of a printed book, whether or not any printed equivalent exists. (b) ‘Digital format’ means text-based or image-based content in a form that provides the student with various interactive functions; that can be searched, tagged, distributed, and used for individualized and group learning; that includes multimedia content such as video clips, animations, and virtual reality; and that has the ability to be accessed at anytime and anywhere. The terms do not include electronic or computer hardware even if such hardware is bundled with software or other electronic media, nor does it include equipment or supplies.”

Section 1006.38(15), Florida Statutes, states “Grant, without prior written request, for any copyright held by the publisher or its agencies automatic permission to the department or its agencies for the reproduction of instructional materials and supplementary materials in braille, large print, or other appropriate format for use by visually impaired students or other students with disabilities that would benefit from use of the materials.”

Objective

Electronic formats are needed to accelerate the production of instructional materials in Braille, large print and other appropriate accessible formats. These accessible formats are used by visually impaired students or other students with disabilities utilizing specialized translation software and peripheral

devices. Access to Braille, enlarged print, audio and digital materials, including web-based online applications is crucial to the successful inclusion of students with disabilities in the classroom. The objective of these statutes is to prompt publishers to provide instructional materials data in an electronic format that will be useful to Braille and other accessible format producers while at the same time allowing each publisher the flexibility of providing files in the current version of: EPub3, HTML5 or MathML3 (as appropriate). Instructional materials that contain mathematical and scientific instructional content are to be marked up by using the MathML3 module of the DAISY/NIMAS Structure Guidelines as posted and maintained at the DAISY Consortium web site: <http://www.daisy.org/z3986/structure/SG-DAISY3/index.html>.

By April 1 of each year, publishers of adopted student textbooks for instructional materials must be able to provide the approved electronic formats UPON REQUEST. The requested electronic files shall be provided to the Florida Instructional Materials Center for the Visually Impaired (FIMC-VI), 4210 West Bay Villa Avenue, Tampa, Florida 33611; (813) 837-7826; in Florida WATS (800) 282-9193 or (813) 837-7979 (FAX). The center will contact each publisher of an adopted textbook and provide delivery instructions.

Federal Requirements for the National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standard (NIMAS)

National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standard (NIMAS) guides the production and electronic distribution of digital versions of textbooks and other instructional materials so they can be more easily converted to accessible formats, including Braille and text-to-speech. A National Instructional Materials Access Center (NIMAC) has been established to receive and catalog publishers' electronic files of print instructional materials in the NIMAS format.

These files will be used for the production of alternate formats as permitted under the law for students with print disabilities. Under these guidelines, “textbook” means the principal tool of instruction such as state-adopted instructional materials used in the classroom. It is a printed book or books that contain most, if not all, of the academic content a student needs to learn to meet the state or local educational agency’s curriculum requirements for that subject area. “Related core materials” are printed materials, other than textbooks, designed for use by students in the classroom in conjunction with a textbook and which, together with the state-adopted textbook, are necessary to meet the curriculum requirements for the intended course. The materials should be directly related to the textbook and wherever possible they should be published by the publisher of the textbook. Related core materials do not include materials that are not written and published primarily for use by students in the classroom (e.g., trade books not bundled with the textbook, newspapers and reference works) or ancillary or supplemental materials that are not necessary to meet the curriculum requirements for the intended course. For purposes of these definitions, the term “curriculum requirements for the intended course” refers to relevant curriculum standards and requirements as established by a state educational agency or local educational agency.

The details of the metadata elements required as part of the NIMAS File set will be found at http://www.nimac.us/pdf/NIMAC_Metadata1.pdf. Please note that some elements are required, while others are optional. Some fields also allow for multiple entries (e.g., subject terms).

Complete information concerning NIMAS and NIMAC can be found at <http://aim.cast.org> and <http://www.nimac.us>. (IDEA-2004).

Questions from publishers concerning electronic files in Florida can be directed to Victoria Gaitanis at Victoria.Gaitanis@fldoe.org.

CONTACT INFORMATION AND LINKS

Florida Department of Education
Office of Instructional Materials
325 W. Gaines Street – Suite 432
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400
850-245-0425 Office
850-245-0826 Fax

Director of Library Media & Instructional Materials – Cathy Seeds
850-245-0903 Office
Cathy.Seeds@fldoe.org

Instructional Materials Program Specialist (Publishers) – Lauren Hamilton
850-245-9904 Office
Lauren.Hamilton@fldoe.org

General Questions
850-245-0425
IMStaff@fldoe.org

Instructional Materials Website: <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/standards/instructional-materials>

Attachments

- Social Studies Correlations (Attachment 1)
- Core Questions Rubric (Attachment 2)