Florida Organization of Instructional Leaders

Florida Department of Education Updates
May 12, 2021
Overview of General Session Day 1

- State Board of Education Chairman Andy Tuck
- Commissioner's African American History Task Force
- Safe Schools for Alex School Incident Report
- Office of Safe Schools Updates
- Educator Recognition
- DOE Order No. 2021-EO-02
- 2021-2022 School Year
- 2021 Education Legislation Passed
- Upcoming State Board of Education Meetings
- Recent State Board of Education Rules Adopted/Amended
- Reading Scholarships
Overview of General Session Day 1

• Upcoming DOE Hosted Events
• Acting with Urgency for Literacy
• B.E.S.T. Standards Implementation
• Universal Supports
• Implementation Science
• Other Standards Under Review
• Florida Principal Leadership Standards
• Required Instruction Reporting Portal
• Strategic Improvement of Federal Programs
• Office of Early Learning Updates
Breakout Sessions Day 1

• Journey Through the B.E.S.T. (English Language Arts)
• Early Learning Update and What’s Next?
• Middle School Student Progression
• Turning Agony into Action – A father’s journey to make schools safe after the Parkland shooting
• Required Instruction: Section 1003.42(2)(h), Florida Statutes, The History of African Americans – What does that look like?
Overview of General Session Day 2

- Assessment
- Accountability
- School Improvement
Breakout Sessions Day 2

• Exceptional Student Education Updates
• Understanding Suicide Risk and Threat Assessments
• Florida’s Literacy Landscape and Mission to Improve Literacy Outcomes for All
• Implementation of the B.E.S.T. Standards for Mathematics
State Board of Education

Chairman Andy Tuck
Commissioner's
African American History Task Force

State Representative Geraldine F. Thompson
Harriet Tubman in Jacksonville, FL

Harriet Tubman served in North Florida during the Civil War, providing intelligence that allowed the Union to capture Jacksonville.

During the Civil War, Tubman served the Union Army as a nurse, cook, spy and scout. She used her experience traveling in secret with the Underground Railroad to help the Union Army map unfamiliar terrain and gather reconnaissance.

When the Civil War began, Harriet Tubman had already been a freedom fighter for more than a decade.
Harriet Tubman was sent to Amelia Island to help remedy a large dysentery outbreak. On January 26, 1863, the 1st South Carolina Volunteers became the first Black Union regiment to set foot on the island. There, they joined other Union forces in conducting plantation raids along the St. Marys River to free more enslaved.

Under the direction of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, Tubman also provided information to Brigadier General Rufus Saxton concerning Jacksonville, the region’s largest town. Jacksonville was a haven for white Unionists and Black freedom seekers, and was a key strategic stronghold in controlling Florida at the time. The Union occupied the town twice in 1862, but withdrew both times. Still, holding Jacksonville remained a goal for the federal forces in Florida.

In March 1863, the information procured by Harriet Tubman and her agents helped Colonel Montgomery lead a successful expedition to capture Jacksonville.
Battle of Olustee, February 20, 1864

On February 20, 1864, the Battle of Olustee, also referred to as the Battle of Ocean Pond, was fought in Baker County, Florida.

It was a major battle fought by Black Union Army troops as well as the final Civil War battle in Florida. This Confederate victory secured Southern control of Florida until the end of the War.

The Union forces were defeated during the Battle of Olustee, Florida on February 20, 1864. Heavy losses were suffered by the 8th U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment, 35th U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment, and the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment.

Three U.S. Colored Troops took part in the battle; the 35th United States Colored Troops, the 8th United States Colored Troops, and the now famous 54th Massachusetts. The battle ended with 2,807 casualties and the retreat of Union troops to Jacksonville until the war's end just 14 months later.
In the afternoon on February 20, 1864, the troops of the 8th United States Colored Troops saw their first combat. The men were among a force of approximately 5,500 Union troops heading west near Lake City, Florida, toward the Olustee Station.

The Battle of Olustee was the first engagement for the men of the 8th Regiment, who were ill-prepared and inexperienced and up against Confederate veterans.

According to research, not only did the soldiers of the 8th USCT lack sufficient practice in loading and firing their rifles, but it was also reported that some of the men did not even have ammunition for their weapons. The men had no prior idea of combat and incomprehensible bloodshed it would bring.

Most African American soldiers from Monroe County, Philadelphia served in the 8th Regiment, Company G, USCT. Nearly 30 Monroe County men volunteered to join the USCT. Recruitment efforts tried to keep men from the same area together, so many already knew each other as friends or neighbors, and some as kin.

The Battle of Olustee was the largest Civil War battle fought in Florida and the third bloodiest for the Union Army. The Union lost 40 percent of its force while the Confederate Army lost only 20 percent. The 8th United States Colored Troops suffered 310 casualties.
On January 1, 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued his final Emancipation Proclamation and not only did he free the slaves in the Confederate states but he also invited freed slaves and freed black people to join the U.S. Army as part of the US Colored Troops.

The US Colored Troops (USCT) was the first systematic, large-scale effort by the U.S. government to arm African Americans to aid in the nation’s defense. By the end of the war in 1865, nearly 180,000 black soldiers had fought for the Union.

The 54th Massachusetts was one of the first United States military regiment comprised of African American soldiers in the Union during the Civil War.

The 54th was responsible for covering the retreating Union troops fleeing to Jacksonville, Florida after an intense battle. The 54th, along with the 35th United States Colored Troops, repulsed the Confederate advance successfully.

Despite scrutiny by the Union, the men of the 54th were accredited with turning the tide of war due to the influx of Black regiments that were mustered into service by President Abraham Lincoln.
US Colored Troops and the Battle of Olustee

At Olustee, the 35th USCT was commanded by its second-in-command, Lieutenant Colonel William Reed, as Colonel Beecher was on leave in the north when the Florida campaign began.

The 35th USCT was one of only two regiments in Montgomery's Brigade and had not yet experienced combat.

Organized in New Berne, North Carolina and Virginia during the summer of 1863 as the First North Carolina Colored Volunteers, the unit had participated in siege operations against Charleston, primarily as laborers and garrison troops.

Most of the 35th's enlisted men were ex-slaves from coastal areas of Virginia and the Carolinas, while its officers came from various northern units. Colonel James Beecher commanded the regiment.
Safe Schools for Alex
School Incident Report

Mr. Max Schachter
We all have a role in school safety

www.FLDOE.org/safe-schools

Tim Hay
Executive Director
Office of Safe Schools
SafeSchools@fldoe.org
Congratulations 2022 Florida Teacher of the Year Finalists

JIM SCHMITT  DUVAL COUNTY
SARAH ANN PAINTER  PINELLAS COUNTY
KARI JOHNSON  SARASOTA COUNTY
BRITTANY BROWN  SUMTER COUNTY
FRANK GARAITONANDIA  VOLUSIA COUNTY
Congratulations 2021 FLORIDA ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR

Finalists

SEAN CURRAN
Fort Lauderdale High School
Broward County

ZEMENAYE HARRIS
Booker T. Washington Elementary School
Hillsborough County

SHEILA WAID
Annie Lucy Williams Elementary School
Manatee County
Congratulations
2021 FLORIDA ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR
ZEMENAYE BELDA HARRIS
Booker T. Washington Elementary School
Hillsborough County
Congratulations 2021 FLORIDA PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR Finalists

JENNIFER HALTER
Green Cove Springs Junior High School
Clay County

WILLIAM ROBERTS
Windy Hill Middle School
Lake County

RAFAEL VILLALOBOS
John A. Ferguson Senior High School
Miami Dade County
Congratulations
2021 FLORIDA PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR
JENNIFER PRYOR HALTER
Green Cove Springs Junior High School
Clay County
Sections of the Emergency Order

I. Graduating Seniors
II. Promotion and Retention Decisions
III. Bright Futures
IV. Opting into School Grades and School Improvement Ratings
V. School Readiness and VPK Education Summer Programs
2021-2022 School Year

Setting up Students for Success
2021 Education Legislation Passed
2021 Legislative Session Overview

• March 2 – April 30, 2021 (60 days)
• **3,096** bills filed (2,034 in the House; 1,062 in the Senate)
  • **1,614** bills had the potential to affect public education, local educators, students, and/or parents (871 in the House; 743 in the Senate)
  • **46** bills relating to education/FDOE agency passed both chambers
  • **4** education bills have been signed by the Governor
2021 Education Legislation Passed

Disclaimers:

• Most bills have not been signed by the Governor yet.
• The budget is not signed yet.
• Bills may have different effective dates.
  • Most are effective July 1, 2021, if signed, but there can be other important dates within the bill that start or stop a provision.
• This overview will not include all provisions of each bill.
2021 Education Legislation Passed

- HB 3 Home Book Delivery for Students
- HB 7011 Student Literacy*
- HB 419 Early Learning and Early Grade Success*
- SB 146 Civic Education
- HB 5 Civic Education Curriculum
- SB 1028 Education (charter schools, water safety, sports, student retention)
- SB 1108 Education (assessment)
- HB 1159 Education (educator preparation and certification, student retention)

*signed into law
2021 Education Legislation Passed

- HB 545 Reproductive Health and Disease Education
- HB 519 Health Education
- HB 157 First Aid Training in Public Schools (CPR)
- HB 149 Students with Disabilities in Public Schools (restraint and seclusion)
- HB 173 Individual Education Plan Requirements for Students with Disabilities
- SB 590 School Safety (involuntary examination)
2021 Education Legislation Passed

- HB 241 Parents’ Bill of Rights
- HB 529 Moments of Silence in Public Schools
- HB 429 Purple Star Campuses
- HB 7045 School Choice*
- SB 96 Child Welfare (child abuse reporting)
- HB 131 Educator Conduct
- HB 7033 Task Force on Closing the Achievement Gap for Boys
- HB 7017 Foreign Influence
- HB 827 School District Funding (AICE)
- HB 311 Public Records/Assessment Instruments

*signed into law
2021 Education Legislation Passed

• HB 1507 Workforce Related Programs and Services
• SB 366 Educational Opportunities Leading to Employment
• HB 847 Florida Postsecondary Academic Library Network
• HB 233 Postsecondary Education
• SB 52 Postsecondary Education
• HB 845 Higher Education
• HB 1261 Higher Education
• HB 735 Preemption of Local Occupational Licensing
2021 Education Legislation Passed

- HB 723 Juvenile Justice Education Programs
- HB 885 Juvenile Justice Programs and Detention
- SB 72 Civil Liabilities for Damages Relating to COVID-19*
- HB 259 Safety of Religious Institutions
- SB 794 Independent Living Services
- HB 1079 Agency Contracts for Commodities and Contractual Services
- HB 1137 Information Technology Procurement
- HB 1349 Assistance Programs

*signed into law
Budget Bills

• SB 2500 General Appropriations Act (GAA)
• SB 2502 GAA Implementing Bill
• SB 2504 State Employees
• HB 5101 PreK-12 Education Budget Conforming Bill
• HB 5601 Higher Education Budget Conforming Bill
• HB 7061 Taxation
  • Provides a Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday July 31-August 9, 2021
2021-2022 Budget Highlights

- FEFP Mental Health Assistance Allocation – increased $20M
- FEFP Teacher Salary Increase Allocation – increased $50M
- FEFP Supplemental Academic Instruction Allocation – increased $14.7M
- FEFP Student Transportation Allocation – increased $8.7M
- FEFP Instructional Materials Allocation – increased $4.6M
- $1,000 teacher bonuses are included (from federal funds)
Upcoming State Board of Education Meetings
State Board of Education Meeting
June 10, 2021

- Rule 6A-1.094124, F.A.C., Required Instruction Planning and Reporting
- Rule 6A-1.0943, F.A.C., Statewide Assessment for Students with Disabilities
- Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C., Procedural Safeguards and Due Process Procedures for Parents and Students with Disabilities
- Rule 6A-1.09963, F.A.C., High School Graduation Requirements for Students with Disabilities
- Rule 6A-4.002, F.A.C., General Provisions (Certification)
- Rule 6A-1.0018, F.A.C., School Safety Requirements and Monitoring
- Rule 6A-1.09981, F.A.C., School and District Accountability
State Board of Education Meeting
June 10, 2021

• Rule 6A-6.0575, F.A.C., Clock Hour Dual Enrollment for School and District Accountability
• Rule 6A-6.0571, F.A.C., Career and Technical Education and Adult General Education Standards and Industry-Driven Benchmarks
• Rule 6A-6.0573, F.A.C., Industry Certification Process
• Rule 6A-10.0401, F.A.C., Gold Standard Career Pathways Articulation Agreements
• 6A-14.0582, F.A.C., Florida College System Intercollegiate Student-Athlete Compensation and Rights
• 6A-1.0014, F.A.C., Comprehensive Management Information System
• 6N-1.005, F.A.C., Annual Fees for In-State Institutions to Participate in Florida’s Reciprocity Agreement
State Board of Education Meeting
July 14, 2021

Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., Student Performance Standards, will be amended to include:

1. Civics and Government standards (revised)
2. Holocaust Education standards (new)
3. Character Education standards (new)
4. Access Points for B.E.S.T. Math and ELA (new)
5. ELA (minor and technical revisions that will not impact implementation)
6. Substance Use and Abuse Education standards (new)
Recent State Board of Education Rules
Adopted/Amended
Recent State Board of Education Rules Adopted/Amended

- Rule 6A-6.053, F.A.C., District K-12 Comprehensive Evidence-Based Reading Plan
- Rule 6A-1.094124, F.A.C., Required Instruction Planning and Reporting
- Rule 6A-1.099813, F.A.C., Education Program Improvement Process for Department of Juvenile Justice Programs
- Rule 6A-1.099812, F.A.C., Education Accountability for Department of Juvenile Justice Education Programs
- Rule 6A-10.082, F.A.C., Mandatory Reporting of Offenses Affecting the Health, Safety or Welfare of Florida Students
- Rule 6A-7.0710, F.A.C., Instructional Materials Evaluation Procedures
- Rule 6A-1.0017, F.A.C., School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (SESIR)
- Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., Student Performance Standards
- Rule 6A-1.09412, F.A.C., Course Requirements – Grades K-12 Basic and Adult Secondary Programs (Course Descriptions)
Reading Scholarships
Reading Scholarship Accounts

Eligibility

• 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.

Scholarship amount

• For the 2021-2022 school year, the amount of the scholarship is $500 per eligible student.

How to apply

• A parent must submit an application to an eligible scholarship funding organization directly. For the 2021-22 school year, Step Up For Students will be the only scholarship funding organizations administering this scholarship program.
Reading Scholarship Accounts

How to apply, cont.

• Currently, the application requires the student’s FLEID and FSA score report.


What can scholarship funds be used toward?

• Instructional materials.

• Curriculum.

• Tuition and fees for part-time tutoring services. The services shall be provided by a person who holds a valid teaching certificate pursuant to s. 1012.56, F.S.; a person who holds a baccalaureate or graduate degree in the subject area; a person who holds an adjunct teaching certificate pursuant to s. 1012.57; or a person who has demonstrated a mastery of subject area knowledge pursuant to s. 1012.56(5).

• Fees for specialized summer education programs designed to improve reading or literacy skills.

• Fees for after-school education programs designed to improve reading or literacy skills.
Upcoming DOE Hosted Events
Upcoming DOE Hosted Events – May/June

• Regional Literacy Institute
  • May 18, Broward County

• Community of Leaders Academy Graduation
  • June 1-3, Orlando

• High Impact Teacher Corps Graduation
  • June 4, Orlando

• Sunshine State Scholars
  • June 28-29, Orlando

• Healthy Schools Summer Academy
  • June 29-30, Lakeland

• Summer Literacy Institute
  • June 29-July 1, Orlando
Upcoming DOE Hosted Events – July

• B.E.S.T. Math Professional Development
  • July 13-15, Milton, FL
  • July 20-22, Lakeland, FL
  • July 27-29, Naples, FL

• School Improvement Summer Academy
  • July 14, Broward County
  • July 21, Volusia County
  • July 27, Gadsden County
  • July 29, Sarasota County
Upcoming DOE Hosted Events – July

• School Safety Specialist Training
  • July 13-16 and July 20-23, Orlando

• Teacher of the Year Roundtable and Gala
  • July 19-22, Orlando

• Florida Association for Career and Technical Education Annual Conference
  • July 19-21, Orlando
Acting with Urgency for Literacy

Cari Miller
Vice Chancellor for Literacy Improvement
Cari.Miller2@fldoe.org
(850) 245-0509
Why Focus on Early Literacy?

Nearly 90% of students who failed to earn a high school diploma were struggling readers in Third Grade.

Students who are not reading proficiently in third grade are FOUR TIMES more likely to drop out or fail to graduate from high school.

African American and Hispanic students not reading proficiently in third grade are SIX TIMES more likely to drop out or fail to graduate from high school.

Low-income minority students not reading proficiently in third grade are EIGHT TIMES more likely to drop out or fail to graduate from high school.

Source: Double Jeopardy: How Third Grade Reading Skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation, 2012

www.FLDOE.org
Milestones & Goals

2 Major Milestones:
1. Kindergarten Readiness
2. Grade Level Reading by the End of Third Grade

3 Measurable Goals:
1. Increase % of students ready to learn when entering Kindergarten
2. Increase % of students on grade level by the end of third grade
3. Close the achievement gap for our most vulnerable students
Act with Urgency

1. Establishment of a screening/progress monitoring data collection system to build capacity of educators to use data to inform PD and improve instructional practice

2. Statewide PD for educators on the B.E.S.T. ELA standards and the science of reading, including the provision of high-quality reading endorsement pathways

3. Establishment of a regional structure for literacy through the hiring of State Regional Literacy Directors

4. Upskilling Reading Coaches through development of a Literacy Coach Endorsement

5. Strengthening instructional materials ensuring materials are standards-aligned, backed by scientific research, content-rich, and evidence-based

6. Revision of B-12 certification exams to ensure alignment to new standards and that they comprehensively assess the science of reading
Summer Literacy Institute

Save the Date

Tuesday, June 29th – Thursday, July 1st

Orlando

Focus is PreK-5
Lunch
B.E.S.T. Standards Implementation
# B.E.S.T. Standards Implementation Timeline

## Florida’s Transition Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>2020-2021</th>
<th>2021-2022</th>
<th>2022-2023</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional Development</td>
<td>Begins for ELA and Math</td>
<td>Continues for ELA and Math</td>
<td>Continues for ELA and Math</td>
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<td>Standards</td>
<td>Current ELA and Math</td>
<td>New K-2 ELA Current 3-12 ELA Current K-12 Math</td>
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<td>Instructional Materials Adoption Process</td>
<td>K-12 ELA</td>
<td>K-12 Math</td>
<td>K-12 Social Studies</td>
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<td>Curriculum Implementation</td>
<td>Current ELA and Math*</td>
<td>New K-2 ELA Current 3-12 ELA Current K-12 Math*</td>
<td>New ELA and Math</td>
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<td>Statewide Assessments</td>
<td>Current ELA and Math</td>
<td>Current ELA and Math</td>
<td>New ELA and Math</td>
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*Recommended since current statewide assessments still in place, but this is a district decision.*
B.E.S.T. Standards Implementation Progress

• Professional Development:
  • ELA: Regional Literacy Institutes April – May 2021 (5); Virtual trainings held summer 2020
  • Math: Train-the-Trainer events scheduled for July 2021; Virtual trainings held summer 2020
• CPALMS Resources:
  • 3,340 have been aligned to the B.E.S.T. Standards.
  • 301 original student tutorials have been reworked or created from scratch to align to the B.E.S.T. Standards.
  • Work continues on additional resource alignment.
B.E.S.T. Standards Implementation Progress

• Instructional Materials (IM)
  • 2020-2021 ELA IM Adoption
    • State adoption list posted on IM webpage
  • 2021-2022 Mathematics Adoption
    • Specifications and Course Call list is posted on IM webpage
    • Sign-up to be a state reviewer will begin in August
    • Reviews will begin in September
Math IM Requirements

- Alignment to Math B.E.S.T. Standards
- Benchmarks/Standards not taught in isolation
- Integrated Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning (MTR) within Student and Teacher guides
- Integrated Appendix(ices) within Student and Teacher guides
B.E.S.T. Standards Implementation Progress

• Assessment:
  • Item Development – Fall 2020-Summer 2021
  • Sensitivity Review and Bias Review – Summer/Fall 2021
  • Content Review – Summer/Fall 2021
  • Field Test – Spring 2022
  • Statistical Review – Summer 2022
  • B.E.S.T. Assessment Administration – 2022-2023 School Year
Three Types of Support

• Universal
• Targeted
• Intensive
Universal Supports
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<tr>
<td>CPALMS resource revision (LBR funds spent by June 2021)</td>
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<td>Implementation materials (e.g., instructional tasks, benchmark mapping)</td>
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<td>Regional Literacy Institutes (Duval, April 6; Orange, April 8; Manatee, April 13; Miami, April 15; Jackson County, April 20; Broward County, May 18)</td>
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<td>Summer Literacy Institute (Orlando, June 29-July 1)</td>
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<td>Math regional trainings for district leaders</td>
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Mathematics
Universal Professional Development

• B.E.S.T. Mathematics District Lead Professional Development
  • 4 tracks: Elementary, Middle, High, Leadership
  • Slots allocated by district size
  • North | July 13-15, 2021 | Milton, FL
  • Central | July 20-22, 2021 | Lakeland, FL
  • South | July 27-29, 2021 | Naples, FL

• B.E.S.T. Instructional Guides for Mathematics (B1G-M)
  • Highlighted in District Lead Professional Development
  • Designed to aid high-quality instruction with these features:
    • an analysis of information related to the B.E.S.T. Standards within each course;
    • the instructional emphasis; and
    • aligned resources.
Implementation Science
Implementation Science

• In collaboration with:
  • Region 7 Comprehensive Center (R7CC)
  • National Implementation Research Network (NIRN)

• Implementation Science refers to the “methods or techniques used to enhance the adoption, implementation, and sustainability” of an intervention. (Powell et al, 2015)
Active Implementation Formula

Fixsen, Blase, Metz, & Van Dyke (2015)
Implementation Zone

• A “vertical slice” of the education system.
  • Small enough to manage, but large enough to be representative of the system.

• Develop the systems and infrastructure needed for implementation, sustainability and scale-up.

• Develop capacity and understand needed support to sustain change over time and across staff.

• Based on use of iterative “Plan-Do-Study-Act” cycles.
Other Standards Under Review
Other Standards Under Review
To be considered at July 14 State Board Meeting

Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., Student Performance Standards, will be amended to include:

1. Civics and Government standards (revised)
2. Holocaust Education standards (new)
3. Character Education standards (new)
4. Access Points for B.E.S.T. Math and ELA (new)
5. ELA (minor and technical revisions that will not impact implementation)
6. Substance Use and Abuse Education standards (new)
Other Standards Under Review
To be considered at July 14 State Board Meeting

• Developed with input from Florida educators
• Rule workshop help April 9; another will be scheduled
• Public comment surveys open April 23-May 7
• Implementation Timeline under development
Florida Principal Leadership Standards (FPLS)
FPLS Arc of Development

**Spring 2021**
- Comprehensive review
- Draft new standards

**Summer 2021**
- Leadership review
- Rule development
- Feedback

**Fall 2021**
- Public input
- Revision
- Adoption
Required Instruction Reporting Portal
Required Instruction Reporting

• All district reports for 2020-2021 are due in the online portal by July 1, 2021.
• District plans for 2021-2022 are due by December 1, 2021.
• Stakeholders can view all LEA implementation plans and reports for current and past cycles.
• Portal - https://www.flrequiredinstruction.org/
• For more information: http://www.fldoe.org/academics/standards/resources.shtml
Strategic Improvement of Federal Programs
Realignment of Bureaus

We have aligned three focus areas to ESSA to accomplish our goal of equitable outcomes for ALL of Florida’s students by streamlining systems of support for Florida’s districts and schools.

**Comprehensive Support & Improvement (CS&I)**
- Bureau of School Improvement (BSI) - graded and ungraded schools

**Targeted Support & Improvement (TS&I)**
- Bureau of Student Support Services (BoSSS)
- Bureau of Exceptional Student Education (BESE)
- Bureau of Family and Community Outreach (BFCO)
- Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition (SALA)

**Alignment of Federal and State Programs/Grants**
- Bureau of Federal Educational Programs (BFEP) - Title I, Title III, Homeless, Migrant and Title IV
- Bureau of School Improvement (BSI) - Unified School Improvement Grant (UniSIG), Turnaround Schools Supplemental Services Allocation (TSSSA) and Title II
Streamlined Consolidated Application

• Due May 1, 2021 - last year all Title I, Part A awards were granted to districts by August.

• Consolidated the following programs into one application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title Programs</th>
<th>Florida’s Preliminary Funding Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title I, Part A: Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged (TIPA)</strong></td>
<td>$827,047,509</td>
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<td><strong>Title I, Part C: Migrant Education Program</strong></td>
<td>$21,324,052</td>
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<td><strong>Title I, Part D, Subpart 2: Neglected &amp; Delinquent Youth (N&amp;D)</strong></td>
<td>$7,869,802</td>
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<td><strong>Title II, Part A: Supporting Effective Instruction</strong></td>
<td>$105,372,205</td>
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<td><strong>Title III, Part A: English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement</strong></td>
<td>$41,109,425</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Title IV, Part A: Student Support and Academic Enrichment</strong></td>
<td>$64,303,490</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Title V, Part B, Subpart 2: Rural and Low-Income Schools</strong></td>
<td>$2,734,786</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,069,761,271</strong></td>
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2021-22 Universal Monitoring System for K12 ESEA Federal Programs

Tier 3: Intensive on-site collaborative monitoring by a team comprised of ALL ESEA federal programs determined by the Universal Risk Assessment

Tier 2: Program specific supplemental technical assistance determined by Tier 1 outcomes, performance indicators and/or LEA request

Universal Risk Assessment

Tier 1: Program specific monitoring and support for all LEAs, which includes review of requested program deliverables

Tier 2 Monitoring

Tier 1 Monitoring

Tier 3 On-Site Monitoring
Title IV Flexibility Approved

• Florida’s waiver approved by USED on May 4.
• Removes the 20% spending requirement for well-rounded education and safe and healthy school conditions.
• Removes the 15% spending cap to purchase technology-related items.
• Districts may submit a grant budget amendment by August 1, 2021.
Federal Funding

When do you need to spend the money?

- CARES
  - March 2020
  - September 2021
- CRRSA
  - December 2020
  - September 2022
- ARP
  - March 2021
  - September 2023

Funding is obligated to be spent by this date. Under the Tynings Amendment, you can apply for a one-year extension.

Source: WestEd
Federal Funding

“Ramp Up, Ramp Down”
Unpacking Time, Sequence of Fund Use

- Model of how funds might be applied across the available timeline
- **Ramp Up**: Needs assess, plan construction, initial allocations
- **Ramp Down**: Measure capacity increase, follow wind down plan
- **Confounding Factor**: Enrollment decreases as consequence of the pandemic

**Source**: WestEd
ESSER II Update

• Memo and allocation chart sent May 7.
• The Legislature appropriated these funds, and the Governor still has to act on the budget.
• LEAs who have 45% or less of their ESSER I funds remaining will receive ESSER II advance funds.
  • Must be spent by September 1, 2021.
OEL Action Plan

The Florida Office of Early Learning's guiding principles for fund allotment are as follows:

- Strategically rebuild the early childhood education and care landscape with an emphasis on quality providers.
- Provide learning opportunities to our youngest students to identify and remediate potential learning losses given the impact of the pandemic.
- Enhance the early childhood education and care workforce through incentives to upskill and improve their skills, competency and professionalism.
- Provide local early learning coalitions with flexibility, as appropriate, to leverage established partnerships and available resources.

**CARES Act Funding**
Child Care for First Responders & Health Care Workers: April 2020
$102,683,752 allocated to provide child care for children of first responders and health care workers along with a monthly incentive of $500 per child for eligible early learning/child care providers with SR contracts

**CARES Act Funding**
2020 Rising Kindergarten Program: July 2020
$19,915,461 allocated to the creation of the Rising K Program in an effort to minimize potential loss of learning due to school and private preschool program closures

**CRRSA Funding**
Proposed Allocations: Obligated by Sept. 2022 & liquidated by Sept. 2023
$634,960,835 proposed to fund the following priorities: Phase V & VI Grants to Child Care and Early Learning Providers, Instructor Bonuses, SR Parent Copayments, and MORE

**ARP Funding - Child Care Stabilization Grants**
Proposed Allocations: Obligated by Sept. 2022 & liquidated by Sept. 2023
$1,523,107,778 proposed to fund 2021-22 Child Care Stabilization Grants, 2022-23 Child Care Stabilization grants, SR Parent Copayments and SR Parent Differentials

**ARP Funding - CCDF Discretionary**
Proposed Allocations: Obligated by Sept. 2022 & liquidated by Sept. 2023
$993,379,339 proposed to address the need to recruit and retain qualified staff and provide flexibility to the initial and exit income eligibility threshold for SR families

www.FLDOE.org
Caveats for Fall 2020 Kindergarten Screening Data

• There are significant differences in the number of students participating in FLKRS when observed at the county and statewide level from fall 2019 to fall 2020.

• Statewide there were nearly 60,000 fewer students screened on FLKRS.

• Some of Florida’s largest counties have only a fraction of the students screened when compared to fall 2019.

• Due to circumstances related to the opening of Florida schools, the administration of FLKRS was not standardized in terms of the typical screening window.

• The above should be considered when reviewing the change in performance shown on the following charts at the statewide and county level.

• Information related to attendance in VPK is not yet available to consider with this data and it is unclear of the effects a lack of a “normal” preschool experience for those students now in kindergarten impacted kindergarten readiness.
The following considerations are appropriate when reviewing performance for Fall 2020 FLKRS.

- There are significant differences in the number of students participating in FLKRS at both the district statewide level from fall 2019 to fall 2020.
- Statewide, there were nearly 60,000 fewer students screened on FLKRS.
- Some of Florida’s largest counties have only a fraction of the students screened when compared to fall 2019.
- Due to circumstances related to the opening of Florida schools, the administration of FLKRS was not standardized in terms of the screening window.
### Readiness of Incoming Kindergarten Students Statewide

#### 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Students</th>
<th>Total Students &quot;Ready&quot;</th>
<th>Percent &quot;Ready&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPK Completers</td>
<td>126,238</td>
<td>79,530</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Public School Students</td>
<td>190,805</td>
<td>101,127</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR &amp; VPK Participants</td>
<td>12,027</td>
<td>6,134</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPK Non-Completers</td>
<td>26,487</td>
<td>12,449</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-VPK Participants</td>
<td>55,184</td>
<td>21,522</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR Only Kindergarteners</td>
<td>3,723</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Students</th>
<th>Total Students &quot;Ready&quot;</th>
<th>Percent &quot;Ready&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPK Completers</td>
<td>49,371</td>
<td>33,229</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPK Non-Completers</td>
<td>53,184</td>
<td>31,605</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Public School Students</td>
<td>133,632</td>
<td>76,098</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR Only Kindergarteners</td>
<td>11,682</td>
<td>6,011</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR &amp; VPKParticipants</td>
<td>8,677</td>
<td>4,320</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-VPK Participants</td>
<td>40,398</td>
<td>18,203</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26
More VPK Children Enrolled

9.49%
More VPK Children Enrolled

4
No Change in Active VPK Classrooms

9.76%
More VPK Classrooms Active

Summer 2021 Compared to Summer 2019 as of 5/7/2021, There are:
2021 Legislation Implementation