

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 1013 Early Learning and Early Grade Success
SPONSOR(S): PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee, Grall, Aloupis and others
TIED BILLS: None **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1616, SB 1688

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee	17 Y, 0 N, As CS	Brink	Brink
2) PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee			
3) Education Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Florida Office of Early Learning (OEL) is responsible for overseeing statewide implementation of the School Readiness and Voluntary Prekindergarten Education (VPK) early learning programs. Although situated within the Department of Education and accountable to the Commissioner of Education, the OEL and its executive director have independent authority to exercise all powers, duties, and functions prescribed by law and adopt rules. The bill revises the statewide governance of early learning programs by:

- repealing the OEL and its executive director and establishing a Division of Early Learning, thereby placing the responsibility for overseeing the VPK and School Readiness programs, including rulemaking authority, with the State Board of Education (SBE);
- providing a type two transfer of the Gold Seal Quality Care Program from the Department of Children and Families to the DOE;
- requiring the DOE inspector general to assume investigative duties relating to the VPK and School Readiness programs;
- repealing the Florida Early Learning Advisory Council and establishing the Early Grades Success Advisory Committee; and
- subjecting Early Learning Coalitions (ELCs) to the SBE's oversight enforcement authority.

The bill also revises the composition of ELC membership, reduces the maximum allowable number of ELCs from 31 to 30, and provides the DOE with authority to merge ELCs in certain circumstances.

The bill establishes a timeline for phasing in a new VPK accountability system based on a performance metric that includes student outcomes, learning gains, and observations of child-teacher interactions. The bill requires the commissioner to develop a screening and progress monitoring system that is mandatory for VPK through grade 3 students and must provide the outcomes and learning gains data for the VPK performance metric. The VPK accountability system must assign a grade of "A" through "F" to VPK providers beginning with the 2022-2023 program year.

The bill revises the market rate calculation for School Readiness provider reimbursements and requires the Early Learning Programs Estimating Conference, rather than local ELCs, to establish payment schedules. The bill also:

- allows certain child care providers on military installations to participate early learning programs;
- exempts curriculum purchased by a Gold Seal child care provider from sales taxes; and
- allows districts to use the research-based reading allocation to fund intensive interventions for VPK students who are identified with a substantial reading deficiency.

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2020.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Governance of Early Learning Programs

State-Level Governance

Present Situation

The State Board of Education (SBE) is the constitutional entity charged with supervising the system of free public schools in Florida.¹ In this role, it coordinates and implements public education in Florida—except for the State University System—establishes objectives and long range plans, appoints the Commissioner of Education, annually develops a coordinated K-20 budget, and oversees the Florida Department of Education (DOE).² The SBE has rulemaking authority to carry out these functions³ and implements accountability measures based primarily on student achievement for Florida’s K-20 public education system, which includes K-12 free public schools and the Florida College System.⁴

Specifically, the SBE has education and oversight authority over school districts and the Florida College System concerning performance and compliance with laws. This includes the authority of the commissioner to investigate allegations of noncompliance; order compliance within a specified timeframe; and withhold the transfer of state funds, discretionary grant funds, discretionary lottery funds, and other funds deemed eligible by the Legislature until compliance is achieved.⁵

While the SBE is responsible for K-20 public education in the state, Florida’s Office of Early Learning (OEL) is responsible for statewide implementation of the School Readiness and Voluntary Prekindergarten Education (VPK) programs.⁶ In 2013, the Legislature established the OEL in the Office of Independent Education and Parental Choice at the DOE. The OEL is accountable to the commissioner but has authority to independently exercise all powers, duties, and functions prescribed by law and adopt rules to implement the School Readiness and VPK programs.⁷ It oversees local Early Learning Coalitions (ELCs) regarding child enrollment, attendance reporting, and reimbursement of program providers and monitors compliance with program requirements.⁸ It is administered by an executive director.⁹

All OEL rules are submitted to the SBE for approval or disapproval; rules not acted on by the SBE within 60 days of receipt are deemed approved and filed with the Department of State.¹⁰ The OEL also administers statewide the child care resource and referral network, which provides information about state-funded early learning programs, provides families with a customized listing of child care providers, and is used to document requests for services and provide technical assistance to providers regarding initiating or expanding services and program and budget development.¹¹

¹ See Fla. Const. Art. IX, s. 2; s. 1001.

² See s. 1001.02, F.S.

³ Section 1001.02(1), F.S.

⁴ See ss. 1008.31 and 1008.32, F.S.

⁵ See s. 1008.32(2)-(4), F.S.

⁶ See ss. 20.15(3)(i)1. and 1001.213, F.S.

⁷ Section 1001.213(1)-(2), F.S.

⁸ Section 1002.75(2), F.S.

⁹ Section 20.15(3)(c)(i)1., F.S.

¹⁰ See s. 1001.213(3), F.S.

¹¹ Sections 1001.213(5), 1002.82(2)(f)1.b., and 1002.92(1) and (3), F.S.; Florida Office of Early Learning, *Welcome to Florida’s Early Learning Family Portal*, <https://familyservices.floridaearlylearning.com/> (last visited Jan. 23, 2020); Section; see also Florida’s Office of Early Learning, *Family Resources: Find Quality Child Care*, <http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/family-resources/find-quality-child-care/locate-a-child-care-resource-referral-service> (last visited Jan. 23, 2020).

The law defines the OEL as a state agency for purposes of establishing an inspector general within it.¹² The OEL inspector general operates separately from the DOE inspector general and must, among other things:

- review agency actions to improve program performance;
- direct, coordinate, and supervise audits, investigations, and management reviews;
- conduct activities to prevent and detect fraud in OEL programs and operations and recommend corrective actions; and
- keep the Chief Inspector General informed about fraud, abuses, and deficiencies relating to OEL programs and operations.¹³

Although appointed by the Chief Inspector General, the OEL inspector general reports administratively to the OEL executive director. According to the OEL, it processes nearly \$2 million annually in repayments from ELCs or individuals who have committed fraud. OEL's annual budget is \$1.3 billion.¹⁴

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) administers the state's child care provider licensing program, including inspections of all child care providers for specified health and safety standards,¹⁵ and oversees state-mandated child care personnel training.¹⁶ It also administers the Gold Seal Quality Care Program, which the Legislature established in 1996 to recognize facility and home-based child care providers that go beyond minimum licensing requirements and are accredited based on specified standards by qualifying accrediting entities.¹⁷ These standards must be based on applicable accrediting standards of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the National Association of Family Child Care, and the National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission.¹⁸

Child care providers that earn the Gold Seal designation may be eligible for benefits such as certain property tax and sales tax exemptions and increased reimbursement rates through the School Readiness program.¹⁹ However, committing a class I violation²⁰ is grounds for termination of the Gold Seal designation for 2 years.²¹

The Florida Early Learning Advisory Council (FELAC) submits recommendations to the OEL on best practices, including recommendations on the most effective administration of the VPK and School Readiness programs. The FELAC must also periodically analyze and provide recommendations to the OEL on the effective and efficient use of local, state, and federal funds; the content of professional development training programs; and best practices for the development and implementation of coalition plans.²² The FELAC is composed of the chair of each ELC, one member appointed by the Governor

¹² Section 20.055(1)(d), F.S.

¹³ See s. 20.055(2), F.S.

¹⁴ Florida Department of Education, *Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for HB 1013* (2020), at 19.

¹⁵ See ss. 402.301-402.319 and 1002.88, F.S.

¹⁶ Sections 402.301-402.319, F.S.; see also Florida Department of Children and Family Services, *Provider Search*, <https://cares.myflfamilies.com/PublicSearch> (last visited July 24, 2018).

¹⁴ Section 1002.66, F.S.; see also rule 6A-6.03033, F.A.C.; Florida's Office of Early Learning, *Specialized Instructional Service Providers*, <http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/vpk/vpk-providers/specialized-instructional-services-providers> (last visited July 24, 2018).

¹⁵ Section 1002.66, F.S.; see also rule 6M-8.500, F.A.C.

¹⁶ Section 1002.66, F.S.; see also rule 6M-8.500, F.A.C.

¹⁷ See s. 402.281(1)-(2), F.S.; rule 65C-20.014, F.A.C.; Florida Department of Children and Families, *Child Care: About the Gold Seal Quality Care Program*, <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/child-care/goldseal.shtml> (last visited Jan. 23, 2020).

¹⁸ Section 402.281(2), F.S.

¹⁹ See ss. 212.08(5)(m) and 402.26(6), F.S., and rule 6M-4.500(8)(a), F.A.C.

²⁰ The DCF classifies licensing violations as class I, II, and III violations. Class I violations are the most serious in nature, pose an imminent threat to a child including abuse or neglect and which could or does result in death or serious harm to the health, safety or well-being of a child. Class II violations are less serious in nature than Class I violations, and could be anticipated to pose a threat to the health, safety or well-being of a child, although the threat is not imminent. Rule 65C-22.010(1)(e), F.A.C.

²¹ See 402.281(4)(a), F.S.

²² Section 1002.77(1), F.S.

who serves as chair, one member appointed by the Senate President, and one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.²³ The FELAC must meet at least quarterly.²⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill expands Florida's K-20 public education system under the supervision of the SBE to include the School Readiness and VPK programs currently overseen by the OEL. Requirements in Florida Statutes relating to the K-20 education system, the K-20 Education Code, and the K-20 data warehouse are changed to reflect the Early Learning-20 system. This will require early learning programs data to be included in the education warehouse for the first time. Changes to the database may be necessary to include the new data.

The bill removes the OEL from the Office of Independent Education and Parental Choice and establishes it as the Division of Early Learning (DEL) within the DOE. Accordingly, rulemaking authority and accountability responsibilities for VPK and School Readiness will fall under the SBE. The SBE's oversight and enforcement authority, including the authority to withhold funds, will now apply to ELCs.

The bill deletes the OEL executive director position, which places day-to-day administration of the DEL under the direct authority of the commissioner. The commissioner may appoint staff to carry out the duties and functions of the DEL as part of the DOE.²⁵ The bill also repeals the FELAC.

Because the OEL is repealed, the bill deletes authority for a dedicated OEL inspector general. The functions currently performed by the OEL inspector general will become the responsibility of the DOE inspector general.

The bill provides a type two transfer of administrative responsibility for the Gold Seal Quality Care Program from the DCF to the DOE, including rulemaking authority. In addition, the bill prohibits the establishment of child care licensing standards higher than those required by statute and requires DCF rules establishing licensing standards after July 1, 2020, to be ratified by the Legislature. For purposes of accreditation under the Gold Seal program, accreditation standards may be nationally recognized rather than only those established by the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the National Association of Family Child Care, and the National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission.

In order to be an approved Gold Seal program accreditor, the bill requires the accreditor to demonstrate to the DOE that its accreditation processes have:

- clearly defined prerequisites that a child care provider must meet before beginning the accreditation process;
- procedures for completion of a self-study and comprehensive onsite verification process for each classroom;
- a training process for accreditation verifiers to ensure inter-rater reliability;
- ongoing compliance procedures that include completion of an audit and filing of an annual report;
- procedures for renewal every 3 years, including onsite verification;
- a process for verifying continued compliance if ownership changes;
- procedures for revocation for failure to meet accreditation standards; and
- a process to communicate accreditation issues with governmental stakeholders.

The DOE must establish a process for verifying Gold Seal accreditor compliance with these requirements, including an auditing program, and requires the DOE to recommend to the SBE termination of the accreditor's eligibility for 2 to 5 years if it is unable to correct deficiencies within 30 days. If an accreditor loses its approved status, the providers it accredited have 1 year to obtain

²³ Section 1002.77(2), F.S.

²⁴ Section 1002.77(3), F.S.

²⁵ Section 1001.10(6)(a), F.S.

accreditation from another, approved creditor. An accreditor is liable for repayment of provider payment differentials if it fraudulently grants accreditation or fails to conduct on-site verification.

The bill allows the DOE to recommend to the SBE that a Gold Seal provider maintain its status after it is cited for a Class 1 or Class 2 violation if it has been in business for 5 or more years and has no other Class I violations

The bill also exempts curriculum purchased by a child care provider participating in the Gold Seal Quality Care in the list of purchases that are exempt from sales taxes.

Local Oversight

Present Situation

Local oversight of the School Readiness and VPK programs is provided by ELCs and school districts, with ELCs responsible for private providers and districts responsible for programs provided by public schools.²⁶ There are currently 30 ELCs, based on counties or regions, although the law permits the establishment of up to 31 ELCs.²⁷ ELCs may, but cannot be required to, join for purposes of planning and implementation.

Each ELC is governed by a board of directors composed of various stakeholders and community representatives. Three board members, including the chair, are appointed by the Governor.²⁸ Members may not serve more than two consecutive terms at a time, and the chair is appointed in that position for a period of 4 years.²⁹ Membership must be between 15 and 30 persons and must include:

- A DCF regional administrator or his or her designee.
- A district school superintendent or his or her designee.
- A local workforce development board executive director or his or her designee.
- A county health department director or his or her designee.
- A children's services council or juvenile welfare board chair or executive director, if applicable.
- An agency head of a local child care licensing agency.
- A president of a Florida College System institution or his or her permanent designee.
- A member appointed by a board of county commissioners or the governing board of a municipality.
- A Head Start director.
- A representative of private for-profit child care providers, including private for-profit family day care homes.
- A representative of faith-based child care providers.
- A representative of programs for children with disabilities under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
- A central agency administrator, where applicable.³⁰

If two or more ELC members represent the same entity, only one of the members may serve as a voting member.³¹ More than one-third of the members of each ELC must be private sector business members who do not have, or do not have a relative³² who has, a substantial financial interest in the design or delivery of the VPK or School Readiness programs.³³

²⁶ Sections 1002.55(1), 1002.61(1)(a)-(b), 1002.63(1), and 1002.82(1), F.S.

²⁷ Section 1002.83(1), F.S.; Florida's Office of Early Learning, *Early Learning Coalition Directory* (July 11, 2018), available at <http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/Content/Uploads/floridaearlylearning.com/files/ED%20ELAC/6.%20Coalition%20Directory.pdf>

²⁸ Section 1002.83(3), F.S.

²⁹ Section 1002.83(11), F.S.

³⁰ Section 1002.83(4), F.S.

³¹ Section 1002.83(5), F.S.

³² A "relative" includes a father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law. See s. 112.3143(1)(c), F.S.

³³ Section 1002.83(5), F.S.

Every 2 years, each ELC must submit a School Readiness program plan for approval by the OEL before administering the program and before funds may be expended.³⁴ The plan must include detailed descriptions of the ELCs procedures for implementing the School Readiness program, the ELC's quality activities and services, and a budget, among other things.³⁵ If the OEL finds that an ELC has not substantially implemented its School Readiness plan, met performance standards adopted by the OEL, or effectively administered the School Readiness or VPK program, it may contract with a qualified entity to continue School Readiness and prekindergarten program services until it reestablishes the ELC with a new, approved plan.³⁶

An ELC may not contract with a member or a member's relative without a two-thirds vote of the ELC, with a quorum present, all conflicts of interest disclosed before the vote, and OEL approval before execution. Such contracts under \$25,000 are not subject to OEL approval; however, OEL must be notified within 30 days after approval by the ELC.³⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill reduces the total number of ELCs that may be established from 31 to 30 and limits ELC membership to between 13 and 15 members. The bill removes the central agency administrator as a required member and provides that only the members appointed by the Governor must be from the private business community. In addition, the 4-year limitation on the chair's appointment is deleted—this appears to allow a member's tenure as chair to be less or more than 4 years, subject to existing term limits. The bill includes board members of any early learning sub-recipient entity to the list of individuals for whom a contract with the ELC must be approved.

The bill transfers oversight responsibility from the OEL to the DOE, and requires the DOE to adopt procedures for merging ELCs. The procedures must include procedures for consolidating and merging ELCs to minimize duplication of programs and services due to the merger and for terminating the terms of ELC members as necessary. The bill specifies that the DOE may remove an ELC from eligibility to administer early learning programs, including VPK, if it fails to meet performance standards. As noted above, the bill also subjects ELCs to the oversight and enforcement authority of the SBE.

The Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program

Overview

In 2004, the Legislature established the VPK program, a voluntary, free prekindergarten program offered to eligible four-year-old children in the year before admission to kindergarten.³⁸ A child must be a Florida resident and attain four years of age on or before September 1 of the program year to be eligible for the VPK program.³⁹ The child is eligible for the VPK program during that program year or the subsequent program year and remains eligible until enrollment in kindergarten or attaining six years of

³⁴ Section 1002.85(2), F.S.

³⁵ See s. 1002.85(3), F.S.

³⁶ Section 1002.83(3), F.S.

³⁷ See s. 1002.84(20), F.S.

¹¹Section 1, ch. 2004-484, L.O.F.; part V, ch. 1002, F.S.; see also Art. IX, s. 1(b)-(c), Fla. Const. The VPK program originated from a ballot initiative proposing an amendment to the Florida Constitution in the November 2002 general election. The amendment required the Legislature to establish a free prekindergarten education program for every four-year old child residing in Florida by the 2005 academic year. Voters approved the amendment by a total of 59 percent for to 41 percent against. Art. IX, s. 1(b)-(c), Fla. Const.; see also Florida Department of State, Division of Elections, *Voluntary Universal Prekindergarten Education*, <https://results.elections.myflorida.com/?ElectionDate=11/5/2002&DATAMODE=> (last visited July 23, 2018).

³⁹ Section 1002.53(2), F.S. Funds appropriated for the VPK program may not be used to enroll eligible students participating in the Gardiner Scholarship Program. See s. 1002.385(4)(a), F.S.

age by February 1 of any school year.⁴⁰ Parents may choose either a school-year or summer program offered by either a public school or private prekindergarten provider.⁴¹

Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Programs			
Program Characteristics	School Year-Programs		Summer Program (s. 1002.61, F.S.)
	Public School (s. 1002.63, F.S.)	Private Prekindergarten Provider (s. 1002.55, F.S.)	
Provider Type	Public school	Private prekindergarten provider	Public school or private prekindergarten provider
Minimum Program Length	540 instructional hours	540 instructional hours	300 instructional hours
Class Size	4 to 20 students	4 to 20 students	4 to 12 students
Prekindergarten Director Credential⁴²	Not required	Required	Private prekindergarten provider only
Minimum Required Instructor Credential	Child Development Associate (CDA) plus 2 trainings or equivalent	CDA plus 2 trainings or equivalent	Florida-certified teacher or bachelor's or higher degree in specified major
Second Instructor for Large Classes (credential not required)	For classes of 12 to 20 students	For classes of 12 to 20 students	Not allowed

Student enrollment in the VPK program has increased from 106,479 in the 2005-2006 school year to 174,319 in the 2018-2019 school year.⁴³

Each ELC is the single point of entry for VPK program registration and enrollment in the coalition's county or multi-county service area.⁴⁴ Each ELC must coordinate with each school district in the coalition's service area to develop procedures for enrolling children in public school VPK programs.⁴⁵

The Department of Education is responsible for adopting and requiring each school district to administer a statewide kindergarten readiness screening within the first 30 days of each school year.⁴⁶

DCF administers the state's child care provider licensing program, oversees the state-mandated child care personnel training, and posts VPK program provider profiles on its Internet website.⁴⁷

⁴⁰ Section 1002.53(2), F.S. Children who attain five years of age on or before September 1 of the academic year are eligible for admission to public kindergarten. Section 1003.21(1)(a)2., F.S.

⁴¹ Section 1002.53(3), F.S. In 2010, the Legislature established a specialized instructional services program for children with disabilities as an option under the VPK program. Section 3, ch. 2010-227, *codified at* s. 1002.53(3)(d), F.S. Beginning with the 2012-13 academic year, a child who has a disability is eligible for specialized instructional services if the child is eligible for the VPK program and has a current Individual Education Plan (IEP) developed by the district school board. Specialized instructional services include applied behavior analysis, speech-language pathology, occupational therapy, and physical therapy. DOE is responsible for approving SIS providers. Section 1002.66, F.S. Children who participate in the program are eligible to receive a McKay Scholarship to enroll in and attend a private school. *See* s. 1002.39(2)(a)1., F.S.

⁴² The Florida Department of Education establishes the minimum standards for a credential for directors of private prekindergarten providers delivering the VPK program. Section 1002.57(1), F.S.; *see also* rule 6M-8.610, F.A.C.

⁴³ Florida Office of Early Learning, *2018-19 OEL Annual Report* (Dec. 2019) at 26, *available at* http://www.floridaeearlylearning.com/Content/Uploads/floridaeearlylearning.com/images/2018-19%20OEL%20Annual%20Report_FINAL_ADA.pdf.

⁴⁴ Section 1002.53(4)(a)-(b), F.S. There are currently 30 ELCs. Florida's Office of Early Learning, *Early Learning Coalitions*, <http://www.floridaeearlylearning.com/family-resources/find-quality-child-care/locate-your-early-learning-coalition> (last visited July 24, 2018).

⁴⁵ Section 1002.53(4)(c), F.S.

⁴⁶ Sections 1002.69(1)-(3) and 1002.73, F.S.

⁴⁷ Sections 402.301-402.319, F.S.; *see also* Florida Department of Children and Family Services, *Provider Search*, <https://cares.myflfamilies.com/PublicSearch> (last visited July 24, 2018).

¹⁴ Section 1002.66, F.S.; *see also* rule 6A-6.03033, F.A.C; Florida's Office of Early Learning, *Specialized Instructional Service Providers*, <http://www.floridaeearlylearning.com/vpk/vpk-providers/specialized-instructional-services-providers> (last visited July 24, 2018).

¹⁵ Section 1002.66, F.S.; *see also* rule 6M-8.500, F.A.C.

¹⁶ Section 1002.66, F.S.; *see also* rule 6M-8.500, F.A.C.

The VPK program may be offered by either a private prekindergarten provider or a public school. To offer the VPK program, a private prekindergarten provider must apply with the ELC using forms prescribed by the OEL and must be a:

- licensed child care facility;
- licensed family day care home (FDCH);
- licensed large family child care home (LFCCH);
- nonpublic school exempt from licensure; or
- faith-based child care provider exempt from licensure.⁴⁸

In addition, a private prekindergarten provider must:

- be accredited by an accrediting association that is a member of either the National Council for Private School Accreditation or the Florida Association of Academic Nonpublic Schools, or be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the Western Association of Colleges and Schools, the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, or the New England Association of Colleges and Schools and has written accreditation standards that meet the state’s licensing requirements and requires at least one onsite visit before accreditation is granted;⁴⁹
- hold a current Gold Seal Quality Care designation;⁵⁰ or
- be licensed and demonstrate to the ELC that the provider meets the VPK program’s statutory requirements.⁵¹

VPK Providers by Classification 2018-2019⁵²	
Provider Classification	Participating Providers
Licensed Child Care Facility	4,491
Licensed FDCH	46
Licensed LFCCH	11
License-Exempt	116
Public School	1,277
Private School	451
Specialized Service Providers	60
Total Providers	6,452

Private prekindergarten providers must also sign and agree to the terms outlined in the approved statewide VPK provider contract, follow all applicable statutes and administrative rules, maintain

⁴⁸ Section 1002.55(3)(a) and (h), F.S.; *see also* rule 6M-8.300(3), F.A.C.; s. 402.305, F.S. (child care facilities licensing); s. 402.313, F.S. (family day care homes licensing); s. 402.3131, F.S. (large family child care homes licensing); s. 402.316, F.S. (faith-based provider exempt from licensure).

⁴⁹ Section 1002.55(3)(b)1., F.S.; *see also* National Council for Private School Accreditation, <http://www.ncpsa.org> (last visited July 30, 2018); Florida Association of Academic Nonpublic Schools, <http://www.faans.org> (last visited July 30, 2018); Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, <http://www.sacs.org/> (last visited July 30, 2018); Western Association of Colleges and Schools, <http://www.acswasc.org/> (last visited July 30, 2018); North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, <https://www.advanced.org/services/accreditation> (last visited June 12, 2014); Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, <https://www.msacess.org/> (last visited July 30, 2018); New England Association of Colleges and Schools, <http://www.neasc.org/> (last visited July 30, 2018).

⁵⁰ Section 402.281, F.S.; rule 65C-22.009, F.A.C.; *see also* Florida Department of Children and Family Services, *Gold Seal Quality Care*, <http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/child-care/goldseal> (last visited June 30, 2018). DCF issues the Gold Seal Quality Care designation to child care facilities, LFCCHs, and FDCHs that are accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting association with standards that meet or exceed DCF-adopted standards. DCF’s standards are based upon those of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, National Association of Family Child Care, and National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission. Section 402.281(1)-(3), F.S.

⁵¹ Section 1002.55(3)(b), F.S.

⁵² Florida Office of Early Learning, *2018-19 OEL Annual Report* (Dec. 2019) at 26, available at <http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/Content/Uploads/floridaearlylearning.com/images/2018-19%20OEL%20Annual%20Report%20FINAL%20ADA.pdf>.

general liability insurance and maintain any required workers' compensation insurance and reemployment assistance or unemployment compensation coverage.⁵³

Each district school board determines which district schools will offer the school-year and summer VPK programs and such schools must apply with the ELC.⁵⁴ School districts must offer a summer VPK program and may limit enrollment at individual public schools so long as admission is provided to every eligible student who seeks enrollment in the district's summer program.⁵⁵

VPK Program Training Requirements

Present Situation

A public school or private prekindergarten provider offering a school-year VPK program must have, for each class, at least one instructor with the following credentials:

- a CDA issued by the National Credentialing Program of the Council for Professional Recognition, plus five clock hours of training in emergent literacy and successful completion of a student performance standards training course,⁵⁶ or
- a credential approved by DCF as being equivalent to or greater than the CDA, plus five clock hours of training in emergent literacy and successful completion of a student performance standards training course.⁵⁷

However, in lieu of the minimum credentials listed above, a prekindergarten instructor for a private prekindergarten provider may hold:

- an educational credential approved by OEL as being equivalent to or greater than any of these educational credentials;
- an associate's or higher degree in child development;
- an associate's or higher degree in an unrelated field, at least 6 credit hours in early childhood education or child development, and at least 480 hours of teaching or providing child care services for children any age from birth through 8 years of age;
- a bachelor's or higher degree in early childhood education, prekindergarten or primary education, preschool education, or family and consumer science; or
- a bachelor's or higher degree in elementary education, if the instructor has been certified to teach children any age from birth through grade 6, regardless of whether the educator certificate is current.⁵⁸

A public school or private prekindergarten provider offering a school-year VPK program must have a second adult instructor for each class of 12 or more students; however, the second instructor is not required to meet the same qualifications as the lead instructor.⁵⁹

⁵³ Section 1002.55(3)(i) – (l), F.S.

⁵⁴ Sections 1002.61(3)(a) and (8) and 1002.63(3) and (8), F.S.

⁵⁵ Sections 1002.53(6)(b) and 1002.61(3)(a), F.S.

⁵⁶ Sections 1002.55(3)(c)1.a. and 2., 1002.59, and 1002.63(4), F.S. Emergent literacy includes oral communication, knowledge of print and letters, phonemic and phonological awareness (recognition that words are made up of sounds), and vocabulary and comprehension development. Sections 1002.59 and 1002.67(1)(b), F.S. The emergent literacy training requirement does not apply to individuals who completed required training for staff of child care facilities, family day care homes, and large family child care homes licensed by DCF before the establishment of emergent literacy training courses or April 1, 2005, whichever occurred later. Section 1002.55(3)(c)2., F.S.; see ss. 402.305(2)(d)5., 402.313(6), and 402.3131(5), F.S.

⁵⁷ Sections 1002.55(3)(c)1.b. and 2. and 1002.59, F.S. An active Birth Through Five Child Care Credential awarded as a Florida Child Care Professional Credential, Florida Department of Education Child Care Apprenticeship Certificate, or Early Childhood Professional Certificate satisfies the staff credential requirement. Florida Department of Children and Families, *Child Care Facility Handbook* (2017), incorporated by reference in rule 65C-22.001(7), F.A.C.

⁵⁸ Section 1002.55(4), F.S. Although these credentialing requirements appear in the section of law regarding private prekindergarten providers offering the school year program, OEL interprets them to also apply to public school instructors of the school year program.

Florida Department of Education, *Technical Assistance Paper: #07-01*, at 2 (Jan. 2007), available at <http://info.fl DOE.org/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-4196/07-02att1.pdf>.

⁵⁹ Sections 1002.55(3)(f) and 1002.63(7), F.S.

A VPK provider may assign a substitute instructor to temporarily teach a school-year VPK program class when the credentialed instructor is absent. If the substitute instructor does not meet the qualifications of a credentialed instructor, the substitute instructor must hold an associate's or higher degree in any field of study or hold a CDA or a CDA-equivalent credential and complete specified DCF child care training courses. A substitute instructor may be assigned to a VPK classroom if he or she meets the local school district's requirements for employment as a substitute teacher. A substitute instructor may not be assigned to substitute for an absent credentialed instructor for more than 30 percent of the VPK program hours. All VPK substitute instructors must be of good moral character and be screened using the level 2 background screening requirements before employment as a VPK substitute instructor.⁶⁰

A public school or private prekindergarten provider offering a summer VPK program must have for each class a Florida-certified teacher or at least one instructor with the following credentials:

- bachelor's or higher degree in early childhood education, prekindergarten or primary education, preschool education, or family and consumer science; or
- bachelor's or higher degree in elementary education, if the instructor has been certified to teach children any age from birth through grade 6, regardless of whether the educator certificate is current.⁶¹

Like the school-year VPK program, substitute instructors may be assigned to temporarily teach a summer VPK program class when the credentialed instructor is absent.⁶² If the substitute instructor does not hold any of the credentials authorized for lead instructors, he or she must hold an associate's or higher degree in any field of study or a CDA or equivalent credential.⁶³ A substitute instructor may not be assigned for more than 30 percent of the program hours.⁶⁴

The OEL must adopt minimum standards for one or more emergent literacy training courses for prekindergarten teachers to meet training requirements.⁶⁵ Each course must be at least 5 clock hours long and provide strategies and techniques regarding the age-appropriate progress of prekindergarten students in developing emergent literacy skills, including:

- oral communication;
- knowledge of print and letters;
- phonemic and phonological awareness; and
- vocabulary and comprehension.

Each emergent literacy course must also provide strategies for helping students with disabilities and other special needs maximize their benefit from the VPK program.⁶⁶ In addition, the OEL must adopt minimum standards for one or more training courses on the VPK performance standards it adopts.⁶⁷

Professional development and teacher resources are available online, including the VPK Teacher Toolkit, activity plans aligned to the VPK standards, Bright Beginnings resources, and courses developed by the OEL in collaboration with the Lastinger Center at the University of Florida.⁶⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill revises provisions relating to VPK Program training by:

⁶⁰ See s. 1002.55(3)(e), F.S.; see also rule 6M-8.410, F.A.C.

⁶¹ Sections 1002.61(4) and 1002.55(4)(a)-(b), F.S.

⁶² Section 1002.61(6), F.S.

⁶³ Rule 6M-8.410(2)(b)1., F.A.C.

⁶⁴ Rule 6M-8.410(4), F.A.C.

⁶⁵ Section 1002.59(1), F.S.

⁶⁶ See *id.*

⁶⁷ Section 1002.59(2), F.S.

⁶⁸ See Florida Office of Early Learning, *Professional Development*, <http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/vpk/vpk-providers/professional-development-training/vpk-professional-development-teacher-resources> (last visited Mar. 15, 2019). See also Early Learning Florida, *Courses*, <https://www.earlylearningflorida.com/catalog> (last visited Mar. 15, 2019).

- requiring the minimum standards for a prekindergarten director credential to include training on implementation of curriculum and use of student data to inform instruction;
- requiring the DOE to make available online courses, of at least 8 hours in length, that support prekindergarten instructors in increasing the competency of teacher-child interactions;
- requiring a prekindergarten teacher to complete three, rather than only one, emergent literacy courses, by July 1, 2021; and
- specifying that the prekindergarten teacher training course on VPK standards be offered for free or at a low cost and be available both online and in person.

The bill also requires school district summer VPK programs to give priority to teachers who have completed the emergent literacy and VPK standards training and provides that a child care facility director credential no longer satisfies the prekindergarten director credential requirement for VPK providers.

VPK Provider Accountability

Present Situation

Kindergarten Readiness Rate

The performance of each VPK provider is annually reflected in its kindergarten readiness rate calculated by the OEL.⁶⁹ The readiness rate must be determined using the results of a kindergarten readiness screening that measures a child’s attainment of Florida’s VPK standards. The screening adopted for this purpose is the Florida Kindergarten Readiness Screener (FLKRS).⁷⁰

The VPK standards describe what children should know and be able to do at the end of VPK in eight domains: physical development; approaches to learning; social and emotional development; language and literacy; mathematical thinking; scientific inquiry; social studies; and creative expression through the arts.⁷¹ Florida’s Constitution expressly requires VPK standards to help students make age-appropriate progress in the development of language and cognitive capabilities and emotional, social, regulatory, and moral capacities.⁷²

Students must be tested within the first 30 school days of kindergarten and the statewide screening must provide objective data concerning each student’s readiness for kindergarten.⁷³

The readiness rates are expressed as the percentage of children who are ready for kindergarten as demonstrated by achieving the score identified in rule.⁷⁴ A provider must have at least 60 percent of children meet the “ready for kindergarten” score on the FLKRS in order to avoid probationary status.⁷⁵ Children who attended less than 70 percent of a VPK program are not included in a provider’s readiness rates, and readiness rates are not calculated for providers with fewer than four children assessed. Providers that do not meet the minimum readiness rate are placed on probation and required to take certain corrective actions.⁷⁶

The methodology for calculating the readiness rate must include student learning gains, when available, based on a VPK preassessment and postassessment known as the “Florida VPK

⁶⁹ See s. 1002.69(5), F.S.

⁷⁰ The DOE selected the Star Early Literacy Assessment, developed by Renaissance Learning, Inc., as the FLKRS in 2017. Florida Department of Education Contract No. 17-651 (2017). See rule 6M-8.602(3)(b)1., F.A.C.

⁷¹ See s. 1002.67(1), F.S. See also Florida’s Office of Early Learning, *Early Learning and Developmental Standards: 4 Years Old to Kindergarten* (2017) at 1, incorporated by reference in rule 6M-8.602, F.A.C.

⁷² Fla. Const. Art. IX, s. (1)(b).

⁷³ See s. 1002.69(1), F.S.

⁷⁴ Rule 6M-8.601(3)(b)1., F.A.C.

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ Section 1002.67(4)(a), F.S.

Assessment.”⁷⁷ The OEL adopted the VPK Assessment in 2015.⁷⁸ The OEL must determine learning gains using a value-added measure based on growth demonstrated by the results of the preassessment and postassessment from at least 2 successive years of administration. Learning gains are demonstrated if a student attains a higher scoring category (below expectations, meeting expectations, or exceeding expectations) from the preassessment to the postassessment on the following domains: Print Knowledge, Phonological Awareness, Mathematics, and Oral Language/Vocabulary).⁷⁹

The Florida VPK Assessment must be administered by individuals who are employed by a VPK provider and who:

- complete training on proper administration of the assessment that is offered by the OEL or OEL-trained individuals, through online training, or via DVD, if available; and
- meet the VPK instructor qualifications in law.⁸⁰

For the 2013-14 through 2015-2016 VPK program year, readiness rates were not calculated for any provider because administration of the previous FLKRS assessment was halted in September 2014; therefore no student met the criteria for inclusion in readiness rates. Those providers that did not previously meet the minimum readiness rate remained on probation. Readiness rates have been calculated since the 2016-2017 VPK program year based on student performance on the FLKRS (Star Early Literacy Assessment);⁸¹ however no new providers have been placed on probation.⁸² About 53 percent of kindergarten students were designated as “ready for kindergarten” based on the Fall 2018 administration of the FLKRS.⁸³ Of the 6,089 VPK providers with a 2017-2018 readiness rate, 2,267 did not meet the minimum rate.⁸⁴

In 2019, the OEL adopted a rule establishing a readiness rate based on 90 percent student achievement on the FLKRS and 10 percent learning gains on the VPK assessment.⁸⁵ Beginning with the 2018-2019 VPK program year, providers can again be placed on probation for failing to meet the minimum readiness rate.⁸⁶ As of the date of publication for this bill analysis, the readiness rates for the 2018-2019 program year have not been published, and a determination of providers that must be placed on probation has not yet been made.

Program Assessment

In 2018, the Legislature revised School Readiness program accountability requirements to include a program assessment measuring the quality of teacher-child interactions, including emotional and behavioral support, engaged support for learning, classroom organization, and instructional support for children ages birth to 5 years.⁸⁷ The OEL has selected the Teachstone Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS) Assessment Tool as the program assessment, and requirements for observations and observers are provided in the Program Assessment Requirements Handbook.⁸⁸ CLASS observations must be provided by each ELC annually and observers who administer the CLASS must be certified for the age group of the classroom being observed. Certification is achieved by completing

⁷⁷ Section 1002.69(5), F.S.; rule 6A-1.09433(1)(b), F.A.C.

⁷⁸ See rule 6A-1.09433, F.A.C.

⁷⁹ Rule 6M-8.601(3)(b)3., F.A.C.

⁸⁰ See rule 6A-1.09433(2), F.A.C.

⁸¹ To be considered “ready for kindergarten,” a student must achieve a score of 500 or higher on the Star Early Literacy assessment. Rule 6M-8.601(3)(b)1., F.A.C.

⁸² Florida Office of Early Learning, *OEL Annual Report 2018-19* (Dec. 2019) at 47, available at http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/Content/Uploads/floridaearlylearning.com/images/2018-19%20OEL%20Annual%20Report_FINAL_ADA.pdf.

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ *Id.*

⁸⁵ Rule 6M-8.601(3), F.A.C.

⁸⁶ Rule 6M-.601(5)(b), F.A.C.

⁸⁷ Section 1002.82(2)(n), F.S.

⁸⁸ See Form OEL-SR 740, incorporated by reference in rule 6M-4.740, F.A.C.; Florida’s Office of Early Learning, *Classroom Assessment Scoring System* (2018), available at http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/Content/Uploads/floridaearlylearning.com/files/CLASS%20FAQ_ADA.pdf.

and passing all trainings and assessments required by Teachstone to conduct a CLASS observation; only ELC staff, OEL vendors, or ELC designees may conduct an observation.⁸⁹

Unlike School Readiness providers, VPK providers are not required to undergo program assessments.

Eligibility to Provide the VPK Program

Each ELC and district school board is responsible for verifying that private and public VPK providers, respectively, comply with VPK Program laws.⁹⁰ If a provider refuses to comply with law or engages in misconduct, the OEL must require the ELC or district school board to remove the provider or public school from eligibility to deliver the VPK Program and receive VPK funds for a period of 5 years.⁹¹ An ELC or school district must require a provider or public school that falls below the minimum kindergarten readiness rate to:

- submit for approval and implement an improvement plan;
- place the provider or school on probation; and
- take certain corrective actions, including the use of an OEL-approved curriculum or an OEL-approved staff development plan to strengthen instruction in language development and phonological awareness.⁹²

If the provider or public school remains on probation for 2 consecutive years and does not meet the readiness rate and is not granted a good cause exemption, it must be removed from eligibility to provide the program for 5 years.⁹³

A good cause exemption releases a public school or private prekindergarten provider from being determined ineligible to deliver the VPK program and receive state funds for the VPK program. Upon request by a public school or private prekindergarten provider, OEL may grant such provider or school a good cause exemption. Such exemption is valid for one year, and may be renewed upon request by the public school or private prekindergarten provider.⁹⁴ A public school or private prekindergarten provider that receives a good cause exemption must continue to implement its improvement plan and take corrective actions until such school or provider meets the minimum kindergarten readiness rate.⁹⁵

Request by a public school or private prekindergarten provider to OEL for good cause exemption or renewal of such exemption must include the following:

- Submission of data by the public school or private prekindergarten provider which documents student achievement and learning gains, as measured by a state-approved pre- and post-assessment.⁹⁶
- Submission and review of data available from the respective ELC or district school board, DCF, local licensing authority, or an accrediting association, as applicable, relating to the public school's or private prekindergarten provider's compliance with state and local health and safety standards.
- Submission and review of data available to OEL on the performance of the children served and the calculation of the public school's or private prekindergarten provider's kindergarten readiness rate.⁹⁷

⁸⁹ See Form OEL-SR 740 at 1, *incorporated by reference* in rule 6M-4.740, F.A.C.

⁹⁰ Section 1002.67(4)(a), F.S.

⁹¹ Section 1002.67(4)(b), F.S.

⁹² Section 1002.67(4)(c)1., F.S.

⁹³ Section 1002.67(4)(c)3., F.S.

⁹⁴ Section 1002.69(7)(a), F.S.

⁹⁵ Sections 1002.69(7)(e) and 1002.67(3)(c)2., F.S.

⁹⁶ Contingent upon legislative appropriation, each public school or private prekindergarten provider in the VPK program must implement an evidence-based pre- and post-assessment approved by the State Board of Education. Approval of such assessment must be based on validity, reliability, developmental appropriateness, and design of the assessment that measures student progress on domains including, but not limited to, early literacy, numeracy, and language.

⁹⁷ Section 1002.69(7)(b)-(c), F.S.

A good cause exemption may not be granted to any private prekindergarten provider that has any class I violations or two or more class II violations within the 2 years preceding the provider’s or school’s request for the exemption.⁹⁸

OEL must notify the applicable ELC of the good cause exemption granted to a private prekindergarten provider within the coalition’s service area, and direct that coalition to not remove the provider from eligibility to deliver the VPK program.⁹⁹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill revises the VPK standards to include mathematical thinking and early math skills and executive functioning skills. It also requires that a VPK provider’s curriculum include instruction in early math skills and prepare students for kindergarten. The bill requires the DOE to review and, if necessary, revise the standards for the end-of-prekindergarten screening at least every 3 years.

The bill repeals the kindergarten readiness rate and the FLKRS and VPK Assessment, and phases in a VPK program performance metric that, by the beginning of the 2022-2023 program year, will include:

- a program assessment score;
- learning gains and norm-referenced learning outcomes based on the VPK standards for early literacy and math; and
- the ability to assign an “A” through “F” grade for each provider.

The SBE must determine by rule who may administer program assessments and screening and progress monitoring.

Consistent with the CLASS used for School Readiness providers, the program assessment must measure in each VPK classroom the quality of teacher-child interactions, including emotional and behavioral support, engaged support for learning, classroom organization, and instructional support for children ages 3 to 5 years. Results from the assessment must be given to the provider within 14 days after the observation.

The learning gains and learning outcomes must be determined using a new, coordinated screening and progress monitoring program (CSPMP) that is mandatory for all students in VPK through grade 3. For VPK students, beginning in the 2021-2022 program year, the CSPMP must be administered once within the first 30 days of the program year, once midyear, and once within the last 30 days before the end of the program year. The SBE may adopt alternate timeframes for nontraditional school year calendars or summer programs. A student’s learning gains must be based on the initial and final progress monitoring results during the VPK program year. A kindergarten student’s initial progress monitoring results will not be related back to the VPK provider in calculating the performance metric.

The bill provides the following transition to the new performance metric; a score will be calculated for each VPK provider based on the components identified for each program year:

Program Year	Outcomes/Readiness	Learning Gains	Program Assessment Composite Score
2019-20	Percent of students assessed as ready for kindergarten (based on kindergarten FLKRS	VPK Assessment	N/A

⁹⁸ Section 1002.69(7)(d), F.S. DCF classifies licensing violations as class I, II, and III violations. Class I violations are the most serious in nature; pose an imminent threat to a child, including abuse or neglect; and which could or does result in death or serious harm to the health, safety or well-being of a child. Class II violations are less serious in nature than Class I violations, and could be anticipated to pose a threat to the health, safety or well-being of a child, although the threat is not imminent. Rule 65C-22.010(1)(d), F.A.C.

⁹⁹ Section 1002.69(7)(f), F.S.

	administration in the 2020-21 school year)		
2020-21	N/A	N/A	100%
2021-22	CSPMP	CSPMP (initial and final administration)	At least 50%
2022-23 (Includes assignment of letter grade to VPK Provider)	CSPMP	CSPMP (initial and final administration)	At least 50%

A VPK provider who does not meet the minimum readiness rate for the 2020-2021 program year will be subject to probation requirements established in the bill.

Beginning with the 2021-2022 program year, the methodology for calculating the performance metric must be analyzed by a third-party expert with experience in quantitative analysis, early childhood assessment, and designing state-level accountability systems. The expert must produce program performance metric profiles that can inform the assignment of a letter grade to a VPK provider and develop a methodology to determine a student’s readiness for kindergarten. The expert may not be a direct stakeholder or have had a financial interest in the design or delivery of the VPK program or public school systems within the last 5 years (after July 1, 2016). The methodology may include only students who attended at least 85 percent of the VPK program, an increase from the current 75 percent requirement, which will decrease the number of students who are included in a VPK provider’s performance metric.

Beginning with the 2022-2023 program year, the DOE must assign a grade to each VPK provider within 45 days after the conclusion of the VPK program year based on the methodology in place for the 2021-2022 program year. Each provider must receive a program assessment composite score; a performance metric consisting of the learning outcomes, learning gains, and program assessment composite score; and a grade.

The bill establishes a payment differential for VPK providers based upon the grading system. The DOE must provide for a performance-based differential payment of up to 15 percent of the base VPK student allocation; however, VPK providers that earn a grade of “C” or below are not eligible. The DOE and the expert must confer with the Council for Early Grade Success before approval of the methodology and differential payments.

The DOE must adopt a minimum performance metric or letter grade that indicates a VPK provider’s satisfactory delivery of the VPK program. If a VPK provider’s program assessment composite score is lower than the contracting threshold for School Readiness programs, then the VPK provider may not participate in the VPK program in the following year and thereafter until it meets the minimum threshold. According to the OEL, it would not be appropriate to hold a VPK provider to School Readiness program assessment standards because program requirements, including those related to staff, are different.¹⁰⁰

If a VPK provider does not meet the minimum performance metric or grade indicating satisfactory delivery of the VPK program, the ELC or school district, as applicable, must:

- require the provider to submit an improvement plan for approval and implement the plan;
- place the provider on probation; and
- require corrective action, including the use of DOE-approved VPK curriculum.

The bill requires that if a VPK provider remains on probation for 2 years and does not meet the minimum program performance metric or grade or is not eligible for a good cause exemption, the provider’s contract must be terminated for a least 2 years, but no more than 5 years. This time frame is reduced from the current prohibition of 5 years. Similarly, the bill reduces the time frame during which a VPK provider that fails to implement an improvement plan or take corrective actions may not participating in the VPK program from at least 5 years to between 2 and 5 years.

¹⁰⁰ Florida Department of Education, *Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for HB 1013 (2020)*, at 23.

The bill requires representatives from school districts and ELCs to meet annually to develop strategies for transitioning students from the VPK program to kindergarten.

The bill also specifies that child development programs operating on a military installation certified by the U.S. Department of Defense and accredited by a national accrediting body may offer a VPK program. Such a program may satisfy basic health and safety requirements by submitting and verifying annual inspections by the Department of Defense. Additionally, the provider may demonstrate liability coverage by affirming that it is subject to the Federal Tort Claims Act.¹⁰¹

School Readiness Program

Overview

Established in 1999,¹⁰² the School Readiness Program provides subsidies for child care services and early childhood education for children of low-income families; children in protective services who are at risk of abuse, neglect, abandonment, or homelessness; foster children; and children with disabilities.¹⁰³ The School Readiness Program offers financial assistance for child care to these families while supporting children in the development of skills for success in school. Additionally, the program provides developmental screening and referrals to health and education specialists where needed. These services are provided in conjunction with other programs for young children such as Head Start, Early Head Start, Migrant Head Start, CCR&R and the VPK program.¹⁰⁴ The School Readiness Program is a state-federal partnership between the OEL¹⁰⁵ and the Office of Child Care of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.¹⁰⁶

Federal regulations governing the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF),¹⁰⁷ the primary funding source for the School Readiness Program, authorize states to use grant funds for child care services, if:

- the child is under 13 years of age, or at the state's option, under age 19 if the child is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself or under court supervision;
- the child's family income does not exceed 85 percent of the state's median income for a family of the same size; and
- the child:
 - resides with a parent or parents who work or attend job training or educational programs;
 - or
 - receives, or needs to receive, protective services.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰¹ 28 U.S.C. ss. 2671 *et seq.*

¹⁰² Section 1, ch. 99-357, L.O.F.

¹⁰³ Sections 1002.81 and 1002.87, F.S.

¹⁰⁴ Florida Office of Early Learning, *School Readiness Program*, <http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/family-resources/financial-assistance> (last visited July 3, 2019).

¹⁰⁵ In 2013, the Legislature established the Office of Early Learning in the Office of Independent Education and Parental Choice within the Department of Education. The office is administered by an executive director and is fully accountable to the Commissioner of Education but shall independently exercise all powers, duties, and functions prescribed by law, as well as adopt rules for the establishment and operation of the School Readiness Program and the VPK Program. Section 1, ch. 2013-252, L.O.F., *codified at s. 1001.213*, F.S.

¹⁰⁶ See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Office of Child Care Fact Sheet*, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/fact-sheet-occ> (last visited July 8, 2019).

¹⁰⁷ 45 C.F.R. parts 98 and 99.

¹⁰⁸ 45 C.F.R. s. 98.20(a). Florida does not provide school readiness funding for children 13-18 years of age who are physically or mentally incapable of self-care or under court supervision. See Florida's Office of Early Learning, *Florida Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) Plan with Conditional Approval Letter for FY 2019-2021*, at 52 (October 1, 2018), available at http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/Content/Uploads/floridaearlylearning.com/files/CCDBG_FY2019-2021CCDFPlanFINAL_FINAL_4.9.19.pdf. [hereinafter *CCDF State Plan*].

Within these broad federal eligibility categories, Florida law specifies additional priorities to include students who are considered at-risk (e.g., are homeless or in foster care).¹⁰⁹

A child who is ineligible due to a parent’s job loss or cessation of education or job training will continue to receive School Readiness Program services for at least three months to enable the parent to obtain employment or resume education or job training.¹¹⁰

Additionally, the Child Care Executive Partnership (CCEP) Program allows funding from the School Readiness Program to be used for payment of matching child care funding for low-income working parents who are eligible for subsidized child care. State and federal funds are used as incentives for generating matching local funds from local governments, employers, charitable foundations, and other sources.¹¹¹

Provider Eligibility

Present Situation

In order to be eligible to deliver the School Readiness program, a provider must be:

- A licensed child care facility;
- A licensed or registered family day care home (FDCH);
- A licensed large family day care home (LFDCH);
- A public school or nonpublic school;
- A license-exempt faith-based child care provider;
- A before-school or after-school program; or
- An informal child care provider authorized in the state’s CCDF plan.¹¹²

School Readiness Providers by Classification										
Fiscal Year 2019-2020¹¹³										
Provider Classification	Total Providers		Gold Seal Providers		Non-Gold Seal Providers		Providers Participating in Quality Performance Incentive (QPI)¹¹⁴		Providers Participating in Child Assessment	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Licensed Child Care Facilities	5,009	69%	1,356	82%	3,653	66%	2,647	75%	949	55%
Licensed FDCH	902	13%	60	4%	842	15%	531	15%	303	18%
Licensed LFDCH	264	4%	66	4%	198	4%	186	5%	147	9%
Licensed-Exempt Faith-Based Child Care Providers	165	2%	12	1%	153	3%	70	2%	115	7%
Private Schools	140	2%	46	3%	94	2%	57	2%	87	5%
Public Schools	650	9%	104	6%	546	10%	13	0%	61	4%
Registered FDCH	77	1%	0	0%	77	1%	29	1%	50	3%
Informal	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	7,208	100%	1,644	100%	5,564	100%	3,533	100%	1,713	100%

Beginning with the 2019-20 School Readiness Contract year and subsequent years, all School Readiness providers serving children from birth to kindergarten entry must have a program assessment

¹⁰⁹ See ss. 1002.81(1)(d) and (f) and 1002.87(1), F.S.

¹¹⁰ Section 1002.87(6), F.S.

¹¹¹ Section 1002.94, F.S.

¹¹² Section 1002.88(1)(a), F.S.

¹¹³ Email from Katerina Maroney, Early Learning Policy Manager, Florida Office of Early Learning, *Updated School Readiness Information* (October 9, 2019).

¹¹⁴ The QPI is the differentiated payment schedule for providers who earn certain scores on the CLASS program assessment.

conducted and meet the contract minimum threshold to be eligible to participate in the School Readiness Program.¹¹⁵ A coalition must waive the contract minimum threshold if the coalition determines that a provider is essential to meet local child care capacity needs as defined in the Coalition's School Readiness Plan.¹¹⁶

Other eligibility requirements include screening child care personnel, implementing curriculum approved by the OEL, meeting basic health and safety requirements and comply with immunization requirements, maintaining appropriate liability insurance coverage, and executing the standard provider contract.¹¹⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill includes the following providers as eligible for the School Readiness Program:

- Child development programs operating on a military installation certified by the U.S. Department of Defense and accredited by a national accrediting body.
- Providers issued a provisional license by the DCF.¹¹⁸

The bill requires that School Readiness providers collect parent copayment fees, unless a waiver is granted, to be eligible to offer the program. A provider may not deliver the program while its license has been converted to probationary status by the DCF.

The bill also specifies that a U.S. Department of Defense-certified and nationally accredited child development program operating on a military installation may satisfy basic health and safety requirements by submitting and verifying annual inspections by the Department of Defense. Additionally, the provider may demonstrate liability coverage by affirming that it is subject to the Federal Tort Claims Act.¹¹⁹

School Readiness Funding

Present Situation

School Readiness funding for participating providers comes primarily from reimbursements from the ELC and tuition payments by participating families.¹²⁰ Each ELC reimburses participating providers with appropriated funds for each eligible child, either through child care certificates provided by parents or through contracted slots.¹²¹ The reimbursement and co-payment amounts are determined locally by ELCs, subject to approval by the OEL. Any additional amount a parent must pay is based on the difference between the provider's tuition rate and the sum of the reimbursement rate and required parent co-payment. Reimbursement amounts vary based on provider type and level of care, and co-payments are determined using a sliding fee scale.¹²²

Federal regulation requires states to ensure equal access to child care through the CCDF by determining a fair market rate every 2 years using a statistically valid and reliable survey.¹²³ The survey must be completed at least 2 years before the market rates are calculated and take effect. Based in part on recommendation by the Office of Child Care within the federal Department of Health and Human Services, the OEL calculates the average market rate and the 75th percentile market rate for

¹¹⁵ Rule 6M-4.740(2), F.A.C.

¹¹⁶ *Id.* Providers that have had the contract minimum threshold waived must be on a Quality Improvement Plan. Providers that meet the minimum score for contracting but do not meet the Quality Improvement Threshold must be placed on a Quality Improvement Plan.

¹¹⁷ *See* s. 1002.88(1), F.S.

¹¹⁸ A provisional license may be issued to providers who do not meet all licensing requirements but meet background screening and health and safety requirements. *See* s. 402.309, F.S.

¹¹⁹ 28 U.S.C. ss. 2671 *et seq.*

¹²⁰ *See* ss. 1002.84(8) and 1002.89, F.S.; Specific Appropriation 86, s. 2, ch. 2019-115, L.O.F.

¹²¹ *See* rule 6M-4.500(1), F.A.C.; *see also* CCDF State Plan, note 108, *supra*.

¹²² *See* s. 1002.895, F.S.; rules 6M-4.400(2) and 6M-4.500(1), F.A.C.

¹²³ *See* 45 C.F.R. § 98.45(a) and (c). Alternatively, states may set payment rates using an alternative methodology approved by the federal Administration for Children and Families.

each county to help ELCs determine provider reimbursement schedules.¹²⁴ The OEL establishes market rates for the following provider types and levels of care for each county:¹²⁵

- Provider Type:
 - Private Center
 - Large Family Child Care Home
 - Family Child Care Home
 - Public School
 - Non-Public School
 - Faith-Based Exempt

- Level of Care:
 - Infant – Birth to 12 months
 - Toddler – 12 to 24 months
 - 2 year-old – 24 to 36 months
 - Preschool 3 year-old – 36 to 48 months
 - Preschool 4 year-old; 48 to 60 months
 - School Age; School entry to 14 years
 - Special Needs; Birth to 14 years

The market rate calculation must also differentiate rates between full-time and part-time child care services, differentiate between Gold Seal status and non-Gold Seal provider status, and consider discounted rates for child care services for multiple children in a single family.¹²⁶

To calculate market rates, the OEL sorts provider private pay rates for a given level of care within the county from highest to lowest, calculates the average market rate, and identifies the 75th percentile pay rate. Although there is no minimum threshold for provider reimbursement rates in law, ELCs must consider the market rate schedule in determining its own minimum reimbursement rates, which must be approved by the OEL.¹²⁷ In addition, a provider may receive additional funding above the minimum reimbursement rate if it qualifies for any of the following quality-based differentials:¹²⁸

- Up to an additional 20 percent for Gold Seal status.
- Up to an additional 10 percent for achieving certain CLASS scores identified in rule (also known as the quality performance incentive).
- An additional 5 percent for participating in an OEL-approved child assessment tool.

Generally, An ELC may not reimburse a provider at a higher rate than the provider's private pay rate.¹²⁹ However, the total additional reimbursement for these differentials may exceed a provider's private pay rate by up to 20 percent.¹³⁰ Providers may also receive differentials for participating in the Contracted Slots Program (10 percent above the 75th percentile market rate) and for serving children with special needs (up to 20 percent above the maximum approved base reimbursement rate established for infant care by the ELC).¹³¹

Below is an overview of the 2017 state-level, market rate calculations for Gold Seal Private Centers, taken from the 2017 Market Rate Report. Note that the OEL compares the average reimbursement rate actually used by ELCs as compared to the average and 75th percentile market rates.¹³²

¹²⁴ See s. 1002.895(4), F.S.; Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Program, 81 FR 67438 (Nov. 29, 2016) (codified at 45 C.F.R. pt. 98); Florida Office of Early Learning, *2019 Market Rate Survey and Process* (May 2019), on file with House Education staff (hereinafter referred to as Market Rate Presentation).

¹²⁵ Section 1002.895(2)(a) and (b), F.S.

¹²⁶ Section 1002.895(1) and (2)(a), (c), and (d), F.S.

¹²⁷ See s. 1002.895(4), F.S.; see also Florida CCDF Plan at 7, *supra*, note 108.

¹²⁸ See s. 1002.82(2)(c), F.S.; rule 6M-4.500(9), (10), and (11), F.A.C.

¹²⁹ See Market Rate Presentation, *supra*, note 124.

¹³⁰ Rule 6M-4.500(8)(a), F.A.C.

¹³¹ Rule 6M-4.500(5) and (6), F.A.C.

¹³² Florida Office of Early Learning, *Florida Department of Education 2017 Market Rate Report* (last updated Apr. 29, 2019), available at

Gold Seal
Private Centers

Care Level	Number of Providers		Market Rate (Private Pay Rates)						School Readiness Reimbursement Rate		
	Rates Included	Rates Excluded	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Most Frequent	75th Percentile Rate	Average SR Reimbursement Rate	% of Average Market Rate	% of 75th Percentile Rate
Infant	1,031	27	\$195.72	\$309.00	\$57.50	\$190.00	\$150.00	\$225.00	\$156.76	80.10%	69.67%
Toddler	1,378	20	\$171.65	\$307.00	\$55.00	\$165.00	\$135.00	\$194.75	\$130.49	76.02%	67.01%
Preschool	1,422	23	\$153.72	\$307.00	\$57.74	\$146.67	\$150.00	\$175.00	\$117.54	76.46%	67.17%
School age	1,112	19	\$132.37	\$290.00	\$50.00	\$125.50	\$110.00	\$152.25	\$102.09	77.13%	67.06%

Each ELC must assess a co-payment for each child that participates in the School Readiness program. The co-payment is determined using a sliding scale so that participating families have equitable access to child care.¹³³ Each sliding fee scale must be approved by the OEL, which reviews the scale to determine whether it reflects annually released income limits, has an effective date no later than July 1 of that year, and that co-payments do not exceed 10 percent of a family's income, regardless of the number of children in care. If the co-payment does exceed 10 percent, the ELC must justify that the co-payment is affordable in order for the scale to be approved by the OEL.¹³⁴ The co-payment may not be equal or greater than the provider's private pay rate.¹³⁵ Co-payments may also be waived on a case-by-case basis for an at risk family or temporarily waived for a family that experiences a natural disaster or other event specified in law.¹³⁶

The Early Learning Programs Estimating Conference (ELPEC) develops estimates and forecasts of children eligible for the School Readiness and VPK Programs as the program determines are necessary to support state planning, budgeting, and appropriations processes.¹³⁷ The OEL must provide information on needs for these programs as requested by the conference or other conferencing principals.¹³⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill deletes authority for ELCs to determine School Readiness payment schedules and substantially expands the duties of the ELPEC to include:

- determining base payment rates and the application of payment differentials by county, care level, and provider type;
- estimating and forecasting the number of eligible children for School Readiness and VPK programs by county;
- reviewing and verifying the procedures used by the DOE in adopting the market rate schedule;
- verifying all data sources and calculations used to determine funding recommendations by county for School Readiness and VPK Programs before the submission of any legislative budget request; and
- meeting twice a year.

The bill requires each ELC to implement the base payment rates and differentials as determined by the ELPEC and specifies that the rates and differentials must be used in any School Readiness program funding formula. The bill specifies that the information provided by the DOE to the ELPEC must be reasonably related for the ELPEC or principals to complete the duties added by the bill.

The bill requires the ELPEC to take into consideration the prevailing market rate, rather than the average market rate, in determining county payment schedules. The prevailing market rate is defined to mean:

http://www.floridaearlylearning.com/Content/Uploads/floridaearlylearning.com/files/Market_Rate_Report_2017_Full_Time_Final_w_eb_04292019.pdf.

¹³³ Rule 6M-4.400(1), F.A.C.

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ Rule 6M-4.400(2)(d), F.A.C.

¹³⁶ Section 1002.84(8), F.S.; rule 6M-4.400(6), F.A.C.

¹³⁷ *See s. 216.136(8)(a), F.S.*

¹³⁸ Section 216.136(8)(b), F.S.

[T]he biennially determined 75th percentile of a reasonable frequency distribution of the market rate by program care level and provider type in a predetermined geographic market at which child care providers charge a person for child care services.

The bill revises the DOE's procedures for determining the market rate calculation and payment differentials, as they relate to providers that hold a Gold Seal Quality Care designation, to require the provider to adhere to the accrediting agency's teacher to child ratios and group size requirements. Currently, the provider must attain an overall compliance percentage of 85 percent with the agency's accreditation standards.¹³⁹ A provider meeting these requirements will be eligible for a differential payment of up to 40 percent, rather than 20 percent.

The bill also expands the circumstances in which a parent co-payment can be waived to include the parent's participation in the Head Start or Early Head Start Program and requires the DOE to adopt requirements for making contracted slots available to children who reside in a poverty area tract based on census data. The contracted slots program may be used to increase child care capacity using the assessment of local priorities based on family needs and community data.

Early Literacy

Research-Based Reading Instruction Allocation

Present Situation

The research-based reading instruction allocation is the portion of the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) dedicated to funding comprehensive reading instruction and interventions for K-12 students in public schools.¹⁴⁰ The Legislature annually appropriates these funds to each school district, which must be used to provide a system of reading instruction.¹⁴¹ The system may include:

- an additional hour per day of intensive reading instruction to students in the 300 lowest-performing elementary schools;
- kindergarten through grade 5 reading intervention teachers;
- reading coaches;
- professional development for school district teachers in scientifically based reading instruction;
- summer reading camps for all students in kindergarten through grade 2 who demonstrate a reading deficiency as determined by district and state assessments, and students in grades 3 through 5 who score at Level 1 on the statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment;
- supplemental instructional materials; and
- intensive interventions for K-12 students who have been identified as having a reading deficiency or who are reading below grade level.¹⁴²

School districts must annually submit a K-12 comprehensive reading plan for the specific use of the research-based reading instruction allocation using a form provided by the DOE.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill expands allowable uses of the research-based reading instruction allocation to include:

- intensive interventions for students who completed the VPK program and exhibited a substantial deficiency in early literacy; and
- participation of such students in summer reading camps currently provided for students in K-3.

¹³⁹ See rule 65C-20.014(4)(c), F.A.C.

¹⁴⁰ See s. 1011.62(9), F.S.

¹⁴¹ See s. 1011.62(9)(c), F.S.

¹⁴² See *id.*

VPK students who exhibit a substantial reading deficiency based on the new CSPMP must be referred to the school district, where they may be provided these interventions using the school district's research-based reading allocation.

Progress Monitoring and Intervention

Present Situation

Each district school board must establish a plan for student progression based on the student's mastery of the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS).¹⁴³ The plan must, among other things, emphasize student reading proficiency in grades K-3 and provide targeted instructional support for students with identified deficiencies.¹⁴⁴ School districts must prioritize remedial and supplemental instruction resources for K-3 students who have a substantial deficiency based upon screening, diagnostic, progress monitoring, or assessment data; statewide assessments; or teacher observations.¹⁴⁵ These students must be provided intensive, explicit, systematic, and multisensory reading interventions immediately following the identification of the deficiency. The intensive interventions must continue until the student demonstrates grade level proficiency as determined by the district, which may include achieving a Level 3 on the statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessment.¹⁴⁶

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill adds to progress monitoring and intervention provisions by requiring the Commissioner of Education to design the CSPMP to assess early literacy and mathematics skills for VPK through grade 3 students based on the NGSSS and VPK standards. The CSPMP must be implemented beginning with the 2021-2022 school year and must:

- provide interval level and norm-referenced data that measures equivalent levels of growth;
- be a developmentally appropriate valid and reliable direct assessment;
- be able to capture data on students who may be performing below grade or developmental level;
- accurately measure the core content in the applicable grade level standards;
- document learning gains for the achievement of these standards; and
- provide teachers with progress monitoring supports and materials that enhance differentiated instruction and parent communication.

The results of the CSPMP for students in VPK through grade 3 must be reported to the DOE and maintained in the education data warehouse.

The bill establishes within the DOE an Early Grades Success Advisory Committee (EGSAC), as a committee defined under s. 20.03, F.S.,¹⁴⁷ to oversee the CSPMP. The EGSAC is responsible for reviewing the implementation of the CSPMP, including training and student outcomes, and must provide recommendations to the DOE that supports grade-level or higher reading for grade 3 students. The EGSAC must:

- review any procurement solicitation documents and criteria prior to publication;
- develop training plans and timelines;
- identify appropriate personnel, processes, and procedures required for the administration of the CSPMP;
- provide input on the methodology for calculating a VPK provider's performance metric and the grading system;

¹⁴³ Sections 1003.41 and 1008.25, F.S. The plan must focus specifically on ELA, math, science and social study standards.

¹⁴⁴ See s. 1008.25(2)(a), F.S.

¹⁴⁵ See s. 1008.25(3)(a) and (5)(a), F.S.

¹⁴⁶ See s. 1008.25(5)(a), F.S.

¹⁴⁷ Section 20.03(8) defines "committee" to mean an "advisory body . . . created by specific statutory enactment . . . to study a specific problem and recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem." A committee created by a specific statutory enactment terminates upon the completion of its assignment or 3 years after enactment, whichever occurs first. See *id.*

- work with the independent expert to identify a methodology for determining a child's kindergarten readiness;
- review data on age-appropriate learning gains by grade level that a student would need to attain in order to demonstrate proficiency in reading by grade 3;
- continually review anonymized data from the results of the CSPMP to support practices that enable grade 3 students to read at or above grade level.

All members of the EGSAC must be Florida residents. Membership is as follows:

- A representative appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- A senator appointed by the Senate President.
- 15 members appointed by the Commissioner of Education, to include:
 - A representative from the DOE.
 - A parent of a child who is between 4 and 9 years of age.
 - A representative of an urban school district.
 - A representative of a rural school district.
 - A representative of an urban ELC.
 - A representative of a rural ELC.
 - A representative of an early learning provider.
 - A representative of a faith-based early learning provider.
 - A kindergarten teacher with at least 5 years of teaching experience.
 - A second grade teacher with at least 5 years of teaching experience.
 - A school principal.
 - Four representatives with subject matter expertise in early learning, early grade success, or child assessments and who are not direct stakeholders within an ELC or public school system or potential recipients of a contract resulting from the EGSAC's recommendations.

The EGSAC must elect a chair and vice chair, one of which being a subject matter expert and one of which being a representative or senator. The bill specifies that a majority of the members, not just those members present, constitutes a quorum. The EGSAC must meet at least biennially; members may be reimbursed for travel expenses but may not receive compensation. The bill does not establish member term limits.

The commissioner must also:

- develop a plan, in coordination with the EGSAC, for implementing the CSPMP taking into account timelines for the review of the NGSSS and VPK standards;
- provide data, reports, and information as requested to the EGSAC.

Consistent with s. 20.03(8), F.S., the EGSAC terminates on July 1, 2023.

Other Provisions

The Florida Children and Youth Cabinet is a coordinating council tasked with promoting interdepartmental collaboration and program implementation to improve the self-sufficiency, safety, economic stability, health, and quality of life for Florida's children. The cabinet is within the Executive Office of the Governor and must meet between hour and six times a year.¹⁴⁸ It has 16 members, including the executive director of the OEL. Because the bill repeals the OEL, the membership of the cabinet is revised to include a representative from the DEL.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 20.055, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act.

¹⁴⁸ See s. 402.56(3), F.S.
 STORAGE NAME: h1013a.PKI
 DATE: 1/31/2020

- Section 2. Amends s. 20.15, F.S.; deleting the Office of Early Learning from within the Office of Independent Education and Parental Choice of the Department of Education; establishing the Division of Early Learning within the department.
- Sections 3 - 4. Amend ss. 39.202, 39.604, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act.
- Section 5. Amends s. 212.08, F.S.; providing that certain curricula are exempt from specified taxes.
- Section 6. Amends s. 216.136, F.S.; revising the duties of the Early Learning Programs Estimating Conference; requiring the department, rather than the Office of Early Learning, to provide specified information to the conference.
- Sections 7 – 9. Amend ss. 383.14, 391.308, and 402.26, F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act.
- Section 10. Transfers, renumbers, and amends s. 402.281, F.S.; revising the requirements of the Gold Seal Quality Care program; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt specified rules; revising accrediting association requirements; providing requirements for accrediting associations; requiring the department to adopt a specified process; providing requirements for such process; deleting a requirement for the department to consult certain entities for specified purposes; providing requirements for certain providers to maintain Gold Seal Quality Care status; providing exemptions to certain ad valorem taxes; providing rate differentials to certain providers.
- Section 11. Provides for a type two transfer of the Gold Seal Quality Care program in the Department of Children and Families to the Department of Education; provides for the continuation of certain contracts and interagency agreements.
- Section 12. Amends s. 402.305, F.S.; providing requirements for minimum child care licensing standards; requiring such standards adopted after a specified date to be ratified by the Legislature; revising requirements relating to staff trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- Section 13. Amends s. 402.315, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference to changes made by the act.
- Section 14. Amends s. 402.56, F.S.; revising the membership of the Children and Youth Cabinet;
- Sections 15 – 26. Amend ss. 411.226, 411.227, 414.295, 1000.01, 1000.02, 1000.03, 1000.04, 1000.21, 1001.02, 1001.03, 1001.10, and 1001.11, F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act.
- Section 27. Repeals s. 1001.213, F.S., relating to the Office of Early Learning.
- Sections 28 – 35. Amend ss. 1001.215, 1001.23, 1001.70, 1001.706, 1002.22, 1002.32, 1002.34, and 1002.36 F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act.
- Section 36. Amends s. 1002.53, F.S.; requiring students enrolled in the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program to participate in a specified screening and progress monitoring program.
- Section 37. Amends s. 1002.55, F.S.; authorizing certain child development programs operating on a military installment to be private prekindergarten providers within the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program; providing that a private prekindergarten provider is ineligible for participation in the program under certain circumstances; revising requirements a prekindergarten instructor must meet; revising requirements for specified training courses; providing liability insurance requirements for child development programs operating on a military installment participating in the program; requiring early learning coalitions to verify private prekindergarten provider compliance with specified provisions; requiring such coalitions to remove a providers eligibility under specified circumstances.

- Section 38. Amends s. 1002.57, F.S.; revising the minimum standards for a credential for certain prekindergarten directors.
- Section 39. Amends s. 1002.59, F.S.; revising requirements for emergent literacy and performance standards training courses for prekindergarten instructors; requiring the department to make certain courses available.
- Section 40. Amends s. 1002.61, F.S.; authorizing certain child development programs operating on a military installment to be private prekindergarten providers within the summer Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program; revising the criteria for a teacher to receive priority for the summer program in school district; requiring a child development programs operating on a military installment to comply with specified criteria; requiring early learning coalitions to verify specified information; providing for the removal of a program provider from eligibility under certain circumstances.
- Section 41. Amends s. 1002.63, F.S.; requiring school districts to verify specified information; providing for the removal of public school program providers from the program under certain circumstances.
- Section 42. Amends s. 1002.67, F.S.; revising the performance standards for the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program; requiring the department to review and revise performance standards on a specified schedule; revising curriculum requirements for the program; requiring the department to adopt procedures for the review and approval of curricula for the program; deleting a required preassessment and postassessment for the program.
- Section 43. Creates s. 1002.68, F.S.; requiring providers of the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program to participate in a specified screening and progress monitoring program; providing specified uses for the results of such program; requiring certain portions of the screening and progress monitoring program to be administered by individuals who meet specified criteria; requiring the results of specified assessments to be reported to the parents of participating students; providing requirements for such assessments; providing department duties and responsibilities relating to such assessments; providing requirements for a specified methodology used to calculate the results of such assessments; requiring the department to establish a grading system for program providers; providing for the adoption of a minimum performance metric or grade for program participation; providing procedures for a provider whose score or grade falls below the minimum requirement; providing for the revocation of program eligibility for a provider; authorizing the department to grant good cause exemptions to providers under certain circumstances; providing department and provider requirements for such exemptions.
- Section 44. Repeals s. 1002.69, F.S., relating to Statewide kindergarten screening and readiness rates.
- Sections 45 – 46. Amend ss. 1002.71 and 1002.72, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act.
- Section 47. Amends s. 1002.73, F.S.; requiring the department to adopt a statewide provider contract; requiring such contract to be published on the department's website; providing requirements for such contract; prohibiting providers from offering services during an appeal of termination from the program; providing applicability; requiring the department to adopt specified procedures relating to the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program; providing duties of the department relating to such program.
- Section 48. Repeals s. 1002.75, F.S., relating to the powers and duties of the Office of Early Learning and s. 1002.77, F.S., relating to the Florida Early Learning Advisory Council.

- Section 49. Amends s. 1002.79; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act.
- Section 50. Amends s. 1002.81, F.S.; changing the term “average market rate” to “prevailing market rate,” conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act.
- Section 51. Amending s. 1002.82, F.S.; providing duties of the department relating to early learning; exempting certain child development programs operating on a military installment from specified inspection requirements; requiring the department to monitor specified standards and benchmarks for certain purposes; requiring the department to provide specified technical support; revising requirements for a specified assessment program; requiring the department to adopt requirements to make certain contracted slots available to serve specified populations; requiring the department to adopt procedures for the merging of early learning coalitions.
- Section 52. Amends s. 1002.83, F.S.; revising the number of authorized early learning coalitions; revising the number of and requirements for members of an early learning coalition may have; revising requirements for such coalitions.
- Section 53. Amends s. 1002.84, F.S.; revising early learning coalition responsibilities and duties; revising requirements for the waiver of specified copayments.
- Section 54. Amends s. 1002.85, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
- Section 55. Amends s. 1002.88, F.S.; authorizing certain child development programs operating on military installations to participate in the school readiness program; revising requirements to deliver such program; providing that a specified annual inspection for a child development program participating in the school readiness program meets certain provider requirements; providing requirements for a child development program to meet certain liability requirements.
- Sections 56 – 61. Amend ss. 1002.89, 1002.895, 1002.91, 1002.92, 1002.93, and 1002.94, F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act.
- Sections 62 – 67. Amend ss. 1002.95, 1002.96, 1002.97, 1002.995, 1003.575, and 1007.01, F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act.
- Section 68. Creates s. 1008.2125, F.S.; creating the coordinated screening and progress monitoring program within the department for specified purposes; requiring the Commissioner of Education to design such program; providing requirements for the administration of such program and the use of results from the program; providing requirements for the commissioner; creating the Early Grade Success Advisory Committee; providing duties of the committee; providing membership of the committee; requiring the committee to elect a chair and a vice chair; providing requirements for such appointments; providing for per diem for members of the committee; providing meeting requirements for the committee; providing for a quorum of the committee.
- Section 69. Amends s. 1008.25, F.S.; authorizing certain students who enrolled in the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program to receive intensive reading interventions using specified funds.
- Sections 70 – 72. Amend ss. 1008.31, 1008.32, and 1008.33, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act.

Section 73. Amends s. 1011.62, F.S.; revising the research-based reading instruction allocation to authorize the use of such funds for certain intensive reading interventions for certain students.

Section 74. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

The bill exempts from state sales tax the purchase of curriculum by certain Gold Seal-designated child care providers. The Revenue Estimating Conference has not evaluated this issue, but the exemption is expected to have a negative impact, the extent of which is unknown at this time.

2. Expenditures:

The DOE has estimated the following impact on state government:¹⁴⁹

VPK Program Assessment

DOE provided a statewide estimate of \$6,857,294, which includes costs associated with:

- Teacher training and support.
- Technology system to capture results from CLASS observations.
- Technology system to track data by provider and includes improvement plans/processes.
- Costs associated with conducting the observations.

VPK – Grade 3 Screening and Progress Monitoring Tool

More information is needed to determine the cost of the new assessment. However, annual estimated costs to administer an assessment once per year is as follows:

- \$1.5M per grade level (VPK-grade 3) for computer-based and \$3M per grade level for paper-based. This cost would likely increase in order to administer this assessment three times per year (within the first 30 days, midyear, and within the last 30 days) as well as during summer programs.
- If the assessment is to be custom-designed to fully align with new academic content standards in English language arts and mathematics, costs would, at minimum, be \$3M per year per grade level, for a total of \$15M per year for VPK through Grade 3.

These projected costs do not include any district or VPK provider infrastructure needs if a computer-based solution is procured.

VPK Payment Differential Based on Provider Grade

Because the new accountability system is not yet developed, it is difficult to estimate the impact of the requirement for a differential payment for VPK providers who earn an 'A' or 'B' on the new grading scale, which would be capped at 15 percent of the base student allocation. However, assuming 50 percent of the total 6,653 VPK providers would earn an 'A' or 'B' and payment would be set at 10 percent of the 2019-2020 BSA of \$2,437, the cost would be \$810,668 (3,327 providers X \$243.70). This estimate is based at the provider level and not per student/FTE as currently in the School Readiness Program.

Education Data Warehouse

¹⁴⁹ Florida Department of Education, *Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for HB 1013 (2020)*, at 28-30.

Changes proposed in the bill will affect IT support due to increased functionality and data storage due to additional data requirements, reports and interfaces. These additional requirements have a fiscal impact due to the increased time and effort of staff to plan, develop, test and maintain these requirements. The bill may require updates to existing databases/websites or the creation of new ones; therefore, the costs are indeterminable at this time.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The state sales tax exemption described in the Fiscal Impact to State Government, *supra*, would also apply to local sales taxes and revenue sharing of state sales tax revenues. The exemption is expected to have a negative impact, the extent of which is unknown at this time.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill repeals the OEL, which places rulemaking authority, rather than authority to approve rules, to the SBE. In addition, the SBE will assume rulemaking authority for the Gold Seal Quality Care Program, which the bill removes from the DCF.

The bill requires ratification by the Legislature of any child care licensing standards adopted by the DCF after July 1, 2020.

The DOE must also adopt rules for the transmittal of early learning data to the educational data warehouse and implementation of the VPK through grade 3 screening and progress monitoring program.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 28, 2020, the PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee adopted a strike all amendment, as amended, and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute.

The strike all amendment, as amended:

- provides for a type two transfer of authority and responsibilities for the Gold Seal Quality Care Program from the DCF to the DOE;
- requires the DOE to establish a process for verifying Gold Seal accreditor compliance and requires the DOE to recommend to the SBE termination of the accreditor's eligibility if it is unable to correct deficiencies within 30 days;
- allows the DOE to recommend to the SBE that a Gold Seal provider maintain its status after it is cited for a Class 1 or Class 2 violation if it has been in business for 5 or more years and has no other Class I violations;
- provides that the coordinated screening and progress monitoring program (CSPMP) and the School Readiness program assessment must provide norm-referenced, rather than criterion-referenced, data;
- deletes a requirement that the commissioner include a funding request in the DOE 2020-2021 legislative budget request for procurement of the CSPMP;
- renames the Council for Early Grades Success as the Early Grades Success Advisory Committee, specifies that it is a committee as defined in s. 20.03, F.S., revises the composition of the committee, and provides for repeal of the committee effective July 1, 2023;
- specifies that the program assessment composite score must account for no less than 50 percent of a VPK provider's performance metric and that each VPK provider must receive a program assessment composite score, a performance metric, and a grade;
- specifies that VPK program assessment data includes demonstration of effective teaching practices as recognized by the tool developer and not the independent expert;
- specifies that the independent expert developing the VPK program profiles also establish the methodology for determining a student's readiness for kindergarten;
- revises the timeline for phasing in the new VPK accountability system by eliminating the learning gains component from the 2020-2021 program year calculation; instead, VPK providers will receive a program assessment composite score for that year; and
- revises eligibility for the School Readiness contracted slots program.

The bill analysis is drafted to reflect the committee substitute.