

Today's Outcomes

- Participants will recognize the alignment between the research based effective classroom practices and the tenets of cultural competency in the classroom.
- Participants will learn strategies and examples of how this looks in action so equitable and relationship based classroom cultures can be fostered.



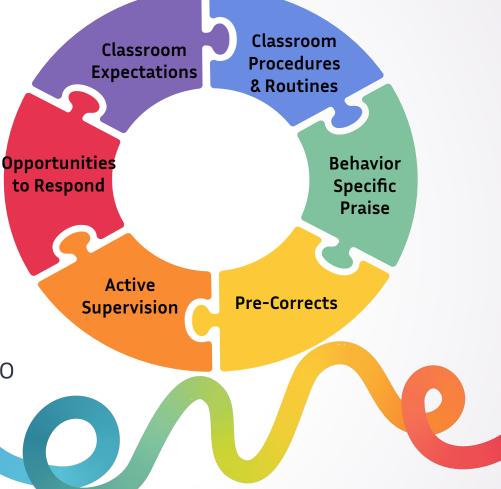
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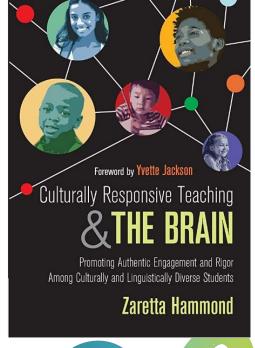


Objectives:

- Introduce Culturally
 Responsive Teaching and
 the Brain
- 2. Review several PBIS Effective Classroom Strategies
- 3. Understand how they intersect and learn how to apply.

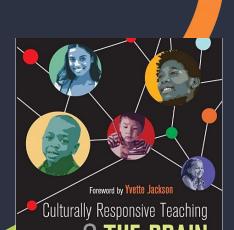


Culturally Responsive Teaching & The Brain by Zanetta Hammond





- 1. Collectivism
- 2. Trust
- 3. Warm Demander



Promoting Authentic Engagement and Rigor Among Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Students

Zaretta Hammond

On a Scale of Individualism to Collectivism -Where do Americans land??

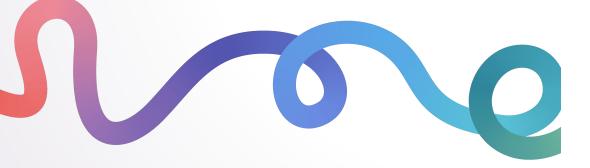


Figure 2.3 The Individualism-Collectivism Continuum

The Cultural Dimensions Index was created by cultural psychologist, Geert Hofstede. Countries are evaluated on a 100-point scale in seven dimensions. One dimension is the level of individualism within a society. At the high end of the scale are extremely individualist cultures (self-oriented, individual effort favored in business and learning, competition over cooperation) while a lower number signals a more collectivist culture (group orientation, relationships essential to business and learning, and cooperation over competition).

Country	Score	Country	Score
United States	91	United Arab Emirates	38
Australia	90	Turkey	37
United Kingdom	89	Uruguay	36
Netherlands	80	Greece	35
New Zealand	79	Philippines	32
Italy	76	Mexico	30
Belgium	75	Tanzania	27
Denmark	74	Ethiopia	27
France	71	Kenya	27
Sweden	71	Portugal	27
Ireland	70	Zambia	27
Norway	69	Malaysia	26
Switzerland	68	Hong Kong	25
Germany	67	Chile	23
South Africa	65	China	20
Finland	63	Ghana	20
Poland	60	Nigeria	20
Czech Republic	58	Sierra Leone	20
Austria	55	Singapore	20
Hungary	55	Thailand	20
Israel	54	El Salvador	19
Spain	51	South Korea	18
India	48	Taiwan	17
Argentina	41	Peru	16
Japan	41	Costa Rica	15
Iran	41	Indonesia	14
Jamaica	39	Pakistan	14
Brazil	38	Colombia	13
Egypt	38	Venezuela	12
Iraq	38	Panama	11
Kuwait	38	Ecuador	8
Lebanon	38	Guatemala	6
Saudi Arabia	38		

Source: Hofstede, G., Hofstede, G. J., & Minkov, M. (2010). Cultures and organizations: Software of the mind. New York: McGraw-Hill.

"ME" VS. "WE" CULTURES

INDIVIDUALISTIC

"Me" Culture

Independence

Self-reliance

COLLECTIVISTIC

"We"Culture

Community

Selflessness



AFTER CLASS IN US



AFTER CLASS IN JAPAN





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Students need to know that their teacher likes them and values them.

Children will work harder for you if they trust you and feel loved.



Figure 5.2 Trust Generators

Trust Generator	Definition	What It Looks Like			
Selective Vulnerability	People respect and connect with others who share their own vulnerable moments. It means showing your human side that is not perfect.	Sharing with a student a challenge you had as a young person or as a learner. Sharing new skills you are learning and what is hard about it. The information shared is selective and appropriate.			
Familiarity	People develop a sense of familiarity with someone who they see often in a particular setting such as at a bus stop everyday or in the café on a regular basis.	Crossing paths with a student during recess or lunch. Bumping into students and their families at a community farmer's market or at a local park. Attending community events that you know the student may have attended.			
Similarity of Interests	People create a bond with others who share similar likes, dislikes, hobbies, and so forth. This common affinity allows a point of connection beyond any obvious racial, class, or linguistic differences. This plants the seed of connection in the relationship.	Sharing hobbies, sports, or other things you like that are similar to a particular student's interests. Also sharing social causes that you are passionate about, such as saving the environment or caring for animals.			
Concern	People connect when another shows concern for those issues and events important to another, such as births, illnesses, or other life transitions. This plants the seed of personal regard.	Remembering details from a student's life. Demonstrated by asking follow-up questions about recent events.			
Competence	People tend to trust others who demonstrate they have the skill and knowledge, as well as the will, to help and support them. This plants the seed of confidence in others.	Students trust the teacher when the teacher demonstrates the ability to teach effectively or make learning less confusing, more exciting, and more successful.			



Active Demandingness



- Explicit focus on building rapport and trust. Expresses warmth through non-verbal ways like smiling, touch, warm or firm tone of voice, and good natured teasing.
- Shows personal regard for students by inquiring about important people and events in their lives.
- Earns the right to demand engagement and effort.
- Very competent with the technical side of instruction.
- Holds high standards and offers emotional support and instructional scaffolding to dependent learners for reaching the standards.
- · Encourages productive struggle.

Personal Warmth

 Viewed by students as caring because of personal regard and "tough love" stance.

THE TECHNOCRAT

- Has no explicit focus on building rapport.
 Doesn't focus on developing relationships with students, but does show enthusiasm for the subject matter.
- Holds high standards and expects students to meet them.
- Very competent with the technical side of instruction.
- Able to support independent learners better than dependent learners.
- Viewed by students as likeable even if distant because of teacher competence and enthusiasm for subject.

Professional Distance



- Explicit focus on building rapport and trust. Expresses warmth through verbal and nonverbal communication.
- · Shows personal regard for students.
- Snows personal regard for students.
 Makes excuses for students' lack of academic performance.
- Consciously holds lower expectations out of pity because of poverty or oppression. Tries to protect students from failure.
- Either over scaffolds instruction or dumbs down the curriculum.
- Doesn't provide opportunities for students to engage in productive struction.
- Allows students to engage in behavior that is not in their best interest.
- Liked by students but viewed as a push-over.



- No explicit or implicit focus on building rapport or trust.
- Keeps professional distance from students unlike himself.
- Unconsciously holds low expectations for dependent learners.
- Organizes instruction around independent learners and provides little scaffolding.
- Mistakes cultural differences of culturally and linguistically diverse students as intellectual deficits.
- Makes certain students feel pushed out of the intellectual life of the classroom.
- Allows dependent students to disengage from learning and engage in off-task behavior as long as not disruptive.
- Viewed by students as cold and uncaring.





"Be a Goldfish"

who is your warm Demander Role

"Do or Do Not, there is no try"



Passive Leniency

Empirically Documented Best Practices Maximize Tier 1 Classroom PBIS Structure Active, Engaging Instruction Schedule Routines Opportunities to Respond Sequencing Expectations for Behavior Acknowledge / Encourage Expected Behavior Respond to Behavior Errors 3-5 & Teach & Behavior Prompt Positive 12

Culturally Responsive Teaching and the Brain:

Tenets that link to PBIS Effective Classroom Strategies

Structure

- Teachers Provides Structures that Promote Academic Conversation
- Teaches Skills for Academic Conversation

Tier 1 Tenets for Culturally Responsive Teaching

Active Engaging Instruction

- Hands on meaningful learning tasks
- Students pose questions and find answers
- Active student engagement through discourse proctices
- Evaluates skills for Academic Conversation
- Student have choices based upon experiences , interests and strengths/

Behavior

 Teacher Creates a Learning Atmosphere that Engenders Respect for one another and toward diverse populations

Monitoring Behavior

 Teacher encourages and affirms students responding in respectful ways

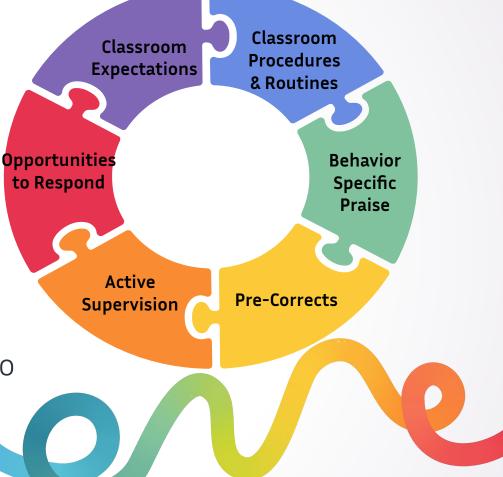
Respond to Behavior Errors

 Teacher provides directive interactive style for students whose cultural background matches



Agenda

- Review several PBIS
 Effective Classroom
 Strategies
- Introduce Culturally
 Responsive Teaching and the Brain
- 3. Understand how they intersect and learn how to apply.





The Importance of Emphasizing What You Want





What to Consider

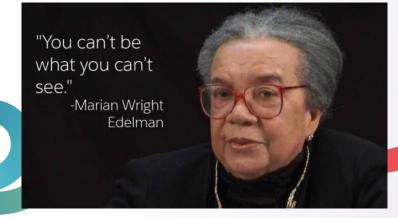
- How do the district and building universals look in my classroom with my content and students?
- How do my culturally diverse student population impact my universals? How do I display <u>positive and affirming messages</u> regarding students' identities in my class?

What are my expectations for classroom discourse and how are they

included in my expectations?

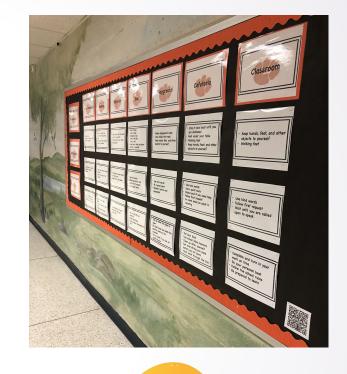
How do I teach this to my students?

How will we practice this?



Encounage Expected Behavior Specifically describe the behavior.

- - Explicitly identify the behavior you saw/heard.
 - Fosters replication
- Anchor your statement to your classroom expectations.
- Emphasize the group expectations to hold each other accountable



Action Steps - Classnoom Expectations

1

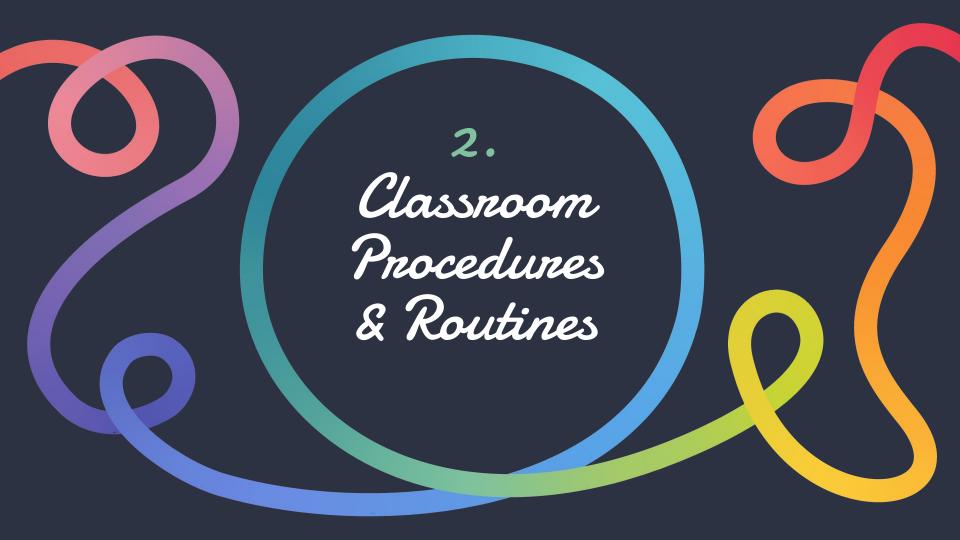
Create and post classroom expectations aligned with school and district matrix and universals.

How can you: Include student affirmation and commitment to the expectations?

2.

Make a plan to teach and practice the classroom expectations and rules.

How can you: Include student voice and agency into the teaching plan?



SPaRCK: FFSD Universal Expectations

- Classroom arrival
- Eating & Drinking in Classroom
- Academic conversations
- Group work
- Getting up to turn in assignments/sharpen pencil/trash/etc.
- Classroom cleanup and departure

- Safe
- Perseverance
- Responsibility
- Cooperative
- Kind



Classroom Arrival Procedure

#1: Welcome Students at the Door

Cook and colleagues' (2018) study in middle school found that when teachers welcomed students by name at the door, **engagement increased by 20%** and disruptive behavior decreased by 9%.

- Sets a positive tone
- Promotes sense of belonging
- Builds Trust
- No cost, no prep!



Action Steps - Classnoom Procedures & Routines

1

Create and post classroom procedures and routines (use diverse and inclusive images)

2

Look specifically for your culturally responsive tenets to be woven in.

3.

Make a plan to teach and practice the classroom procedures and routines.
(Incorporate group activities and group accountability)



clear is kind. unclear is unkind. Be prepared for this to take **much more time** than you anticipate.

It may take all of first quarter to **fully establish** these **expectations**, **procedures**, and routines.



Examples of Behavion Specific Praise

Entering/Leaving the Classroom:

Positive - "You guys all did a great job coming into class and starting your DO NOW. Thank you for being responsible. Corrective - "Sometimes I forget to pick up after myself, too, but please make sure we are keeping our work areas clean.

Transition:

Positive - "Thank you for taking everything you needed with you. That saves us a lot of time." Corrective - "Please wait until you have heard all directions before you get up to move."

Cooperative Group Work:

Positive - "I see that this group is using its time wisely and staying on task. Thank you for being responsible."

Corrective - "I know it can be easy to let others do the work for you, but to be responsible in the classroom means that you have to do your part."

Problem Solving:

The teacher honors and encourages multiple problem solving strategies.



Action Steps - Behavior Specific Praise

1

Make a plan to use a variety of strategies to give behavior specific praise to all students.

2.

Develop a method to providing behavior specific praise at a ratio of 4:1.

(Concrete ways to track include a timer, a tally chart, asking a peer to observe and count, etc. and can help you avoid implicit bias.)



Pne-Connects

Identify the times of day, settings, activities, or transitions in which students struggle to remember what to do.

Examples:

- Walking in the hallway
- Transitioning from seats to rug
- Classroom Transitions
- Assemblies
- Morning or end of day routines

Pne-Connects Examples

Туре	K-5 Example	6-12 Example
Gesture : Clear and brief physical movement	Pointing to the tray for turning in work	Pointing to the hand sanitizer by the door for students to use
Verbal: Rule statements, questions, verbal cues	Reminding students to put away their books after reading time	Reviewing the norms for classroom discussion
Visual: Visual reminders/ schedules, checklists, etc.	Posting a picture sequence of the morning routine	Posting a daily planner visual with homework/ materials needed
Model: Examples of expected behaviors/ work products	Having a volunteer demonstrate how to get their book box	Having a volunteer demonstrate how to charge their device

Action Steps - Pre-Connects

1

Plan a variety of ways to review your expectations daily including student voice as much as possible.

2.

Make a plan for how pre-corrects are being used at the beginning of each transition.





Active Supervision

SCAN INTERACT

SCAN Visual sweep of entire space

INTERACT Respectful, verbal communication

- Prompts/pre-corrections
- Non-contingent attention
- Behavior specific feedback
- Connect

MOVE

Continuous movement, proximity



MOVING

Use proximity to actively monitor student behavior. Move about the supervision area rather than staying stationary. Focus movement on target areas. Increase the number of staff engaged in supervision so that common areas have consistent staff proximity

SCANNING

While moving, adults should visually sweep the room or area. Emails and other tasks will have to wait - it is important to be actively looking and listening to students while supervising. Make eye contact with students when possible.

INTERACTING

Active supervision is an opportunity to provide positive and specific feedback for students meeting expectations. When needed, use expectation common language to provide corrective feedback. Use positive and corrective feedback at a frequency of 4:1. Use student names when possible and maintain a calm tone. Precorrect when possible.

Action Steps - Active Supervision

1

Design a classroom floor plan to allow for ease of movements while also considering safety precautions. 2.

Create a classroom space where all areas of the room are accessible by scanning, moving, and interacting frequently and strategically.





Opportunities to Respond

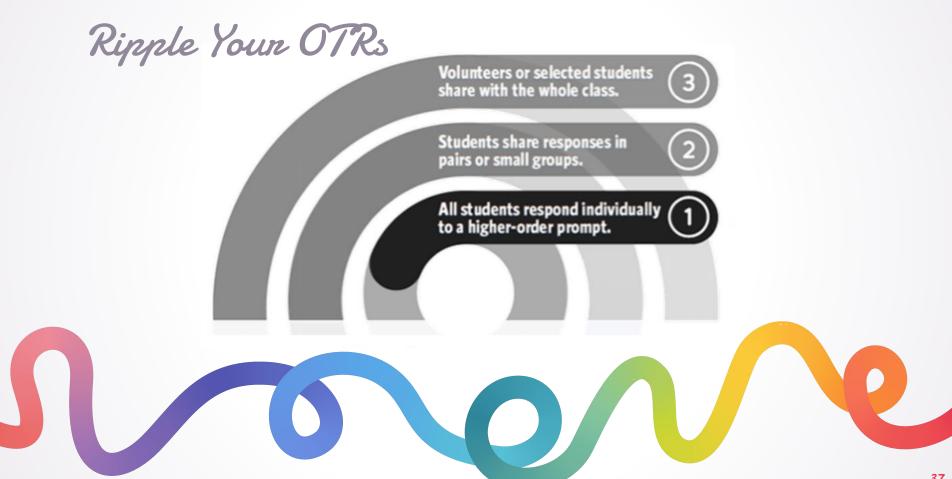
What?

Teacher behaviors that request/ solicit a student response

Why?

Actively **engage** students in multiple ways





Set Younself Up fon Success

	Actively engage students in instruction
Add cues for effective practice	Add opportunities to respond (OTRs) into instructional materials.
Prevent undesired practices	Reduce "lecture" segments of lessons.
Add prompts	Develop visual reminder of common OTR approaches. Set a reminder for yourself. (timer, slide, etc)



OTR Video Examples





Action Steps - Opportunities to Respond

1

Plan a variety of strategies to increase student Opportunities to Respond (examples on checklist).

2.

Determine a strategy to use to track students being called on.



Whene do we go from here?

Teacher Moves:

- Plan & Implement
 - Environment
 - Instruction
 - Student Success
 - Demand Warmly
- Self Assess
- Observations & Feedback

Resources for You:

Self Assessment Survey

CRIOP Observation Tool (from

<u>UnboundEd</u>

Effective Classroom Strategies

and Culturally Responsive

Strategies Checklist

The Tools: CRIOP Survey

	87-8-2/207-0	Responsive		nge settings	
			Teaching		
	2	2			
Wait, what?			4	5	
	0	0	0	0	Ah, yes, of course!
Check all that apply) In my class	room I:	111			
Limit my time sitting at my desk					
Use directive language with sch	olars who	need it			
Refrain from vocalizing deficit th	ninking				
Provide frequent and actionable	feedback	tied to stan	dards		
Honor multiple problem solving	strategies				
	nt				

(Ch	eck al	that ap	ply) In my c	lassroom t	the environ	ment has:				
Ш	Ancho	r charts	promoting g	rowth mind	set, diversity	and social	emotional w	ellbeing		
Ш	Desks	or table	s in groups fo	or communi	ity learning					
Ш	Norma	s posted	for collabora	ative work						
Ш	Classr	oom libr	ary/resource	s represent	ing diversity	and inclusion	on			
Ш	Classr	oom arra	anged for sol	litary work						
Ш	Image	s that re	present diver	rse people a	sccomplishin	important	t/relevant thi	ngs		
(Ch	eck al	that ap	ply) In my c	lassroom i	my scholars	3:				
	Are sa	fe to tak	e risks and d	lo						
	Expres	ss negati	vity frequent	ly						
	Ask qu	uestions	frequently							
	Seekt	o help ea	ach other							
	Can be	ecome a	nd remain di	sengaged						
	Often	participa	te in peer dis	scussions						
	View e	each othe	er as learning	g resources						
1 un	ndersta	and how	to apply the	e tenets of	culturally re	esponsive t	eaching an	d foster (positive o	outcomes
			1	2	3	4	5			





4 Consistently

Holistic score:

3

2 Occasionally

1 Rarely Ü

CLASS: CLASSROOM RELATIONSHIPS

The teacher demonstrates an ethic of care (e.g., equitable relationships, bonding)

Item Score:

For example, in a responsive classroom:

Generally Effective Practices:

- Teacher refers to students by name, uses personalized language with students.
- Teacher conveys interest in students' lives and experiences

Culturally Responsive Practices:

- There is a "family-like" environment in the classroom; there is a sense of belonging; students express care for one another in a variety of ways
- Teacher promotes an environment that is safe and unxiety-free for all students, including culturally and linguistically diverse students; students seem comfortable participating and taking risks (e.g., sharing initial thinking, making mistakes, asking questions) in the classroom
- Teacher differentiates patterns of interaction and management techniques to be culturally
 congruent with the students and families they serve (e.g., using a more direct interactive
 style with students who require it.)

For example, in a non-responsive classroom:

- Teacher permits and/or promotes negativity in the classroom, e.g., criticisms, negative comments, sarcasm, etc.
- · Teacher does not address negative comments of one student towards another
- Teacher stays behind desk or across table from students; s/he does not get "on their level"
- Teacher does not take interest in students' lives and experiences; is primarily concerned with conveying content
- Teacher does not seem aware that some students are marginalized and are not participating fully in classroom activities
- Some students do not seem comfortable contributing to class discussions and participating in learning activities
- Teacher uses the same management techniques and interactive style with all students when it is clear that they do not work for some

Timestamp(s) with Evidence:

2. The teacher communicates high expectations for all students

Item Score:

For example, in a responsive classroom:

Generally Effective Practices:

- There is an emphasis on learning and higher-level thinking; challenging grade-level work is the norm
- Students do not hesitate to ask questions that further their learning; there is a "culture of learning" in the classroom
- Teacher expects every student to participate actively; students are not allowed to be unengaged or off-task.
- Teacher gives feedback on established high standards and provides students with specific information on how they can meet those standards

Practices that are Culturally Responsive:

- There are group goals for success as well as individual goals (e.g., goals and charts posted on walls); every student is expected to achieve
- Students are invested in their own and others' learning; they continuously assist one another
- · Teacher takes steps to assure that emerging bilinguals understand directions and have

For example, in a non-responsive classroom:

- Teacher has low expectations, consistently giving work that is not challenging (below grade-level)or frustrating students by giving them tasks that are unreasonably difficult
- · Teacher does not call on all students consistently
- Teacher allows some students to remain unergaged, e.g., never asks them to respond to
 questions, allows them to sleep, places them in the "comers" of the room, and does not
 bring them into the instructional conversation, etc.
- Teacher does not establish high standards; evaluation criteria require lower-level thinking and will not challenge students
- Teacher feedback is subjective and is not tied to targeted learning outcomes and standards
- Teacher expresses a deficit model, suggesting through words or actions that some students are not as capable as others
- Teacher does not explicitly assist emerging bilinguals to assure they understand directions and content



Adapted from "Culturally Responsive Instruction Observation Protocol" by R. Powell, S. C., Cantrell, F.K. Correll, & V. Malo-Juvera, 2017. Copyright 2017 by The Collaborative Center for Literacy Development and The Center for Culturally Relevant Pedagogy. Adapted with permission.





Effective Classroom Strategies & Culturally Responsive Strategies Checklist

Use this checklist to prepare for the start of school.

Effective Classroom Practices	Staff Expectations to Support Student Behavior
1. Classroom Expectations & PBIS	I have created and posted classroom expectations aligned with school and district matrix and universals. I have made a plan to teach and practice the classroom expectations and rules.
	OPTIONAL READING: Click here for an infographic about expectations.
1. Classroom Expectations &	☐ I have considered how my classroom postings affirm my diverse student population.
Cultural Responsiveness	☐ I have made a plan to elevate student voice around my classroom expectations and connect their importance to our collective culture.
	$\hfill \square$ I have included environmental supports that affirm my students abilities and contributions to our class community .
2. Classroom Procedures and Routines & PBIS	☐ I have created and posted classroom procedures and routines.
	I have made a plan to teach and practice the classroom procedures and routines.
	EXAMPLES: restroom, moving around the room, pencil sharpening, transitions, passes, etc.
Classroom Procedures and Routines & Cultural Responsiveness	My students have had a voice in creating, classroom procedures and routines. My students understand the role our classroom procedures and routines have in creating our class culture. My students will hold me and their classmates accountable for consistent us of our
3. Behavior Specific Praise &	classroom procedures and routines. I have a plan to use a variety of strategies to give behavior specific praise to all students.
	☐ I have a method for providing behavior specific praise at a ratio of 4: 1.
3. Behavior Specific Praise & Cultural Responsiveness	☐ I have a plan to periodically check my BSP ratios to ensure equitable implementation.
	☐ I have a method for building trust and culture with BSP by being reliable, sincere, value and relationship based in the praise that I deliver.
i. Pre-corrects & PBIS	☐ I have planned a variety of ways to review my expectations daily.
	I have a plan for how pre-corrects are being used at the beginning of each transition.
i. Pre-corrects & Cultural Responsiveness	☐ I have planned a variety of ways to pre-correct my expectations daily including using student voice and capitalizing on the norms of our class community.
	 I can use culturally relevant strategies, like call and response or movement, as a part of my pre-corrects.

Effective Strategies Checklist

5. Active Supervision & PBIS	☐ I have designed the classroom floor plan to allow for ease of movement for Active Supervision and allow for safety precautions.
	 I have created a classroom space where all areas of the room are accessible by scanning, moving, and interacting frequently and strategically.
5. Active Supervision & Cultural Responsiveness	☐ I have designed the classroom floor plan to allow for ease of movement for Active Supervision and allow for safety precautions and I deliberately move through all space equitably.
	 I avoid a controlling stance and interact frequently with students, while also connecting with them.
6. Opportunities to Respond & PBIS	I use a variety of strategies to increase student Opportunities to Respond (examples: turn and talk, wait time, guided notes, response cards). I have determined a strategy to use to track students being called on.
6. Opportunities to Respond & Cultural Responsiveness	☐ I use a variety of equitable strategies to increase student Opportunities to Respond and ensure fair and equitable opportunities for all. ☐ I have determined a strategy to use to track students and correct implicit bias as I see it
Overall: Warm Demander	☐ I understand the importance of my tole as Warm Demander, and plan to implement tenets of this approach in the teaching moves I make.
	☐ I will check my progress through self-assessment, student voice, and informal observations (using the tools provided) as the school year progresses. ☐ I will implement tenets of community collectivism in my class culture, understanding that this approach will create a culturally relevant classroom for all diverse student populations.



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