

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: RCS 03/01/2012

The Committee on Budget Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations (Thrasher) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Present subsections (30) through (57) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (31) through (58), respectively, and a new subsection (30) is added to that section, to read:

985.03 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(30) "Juvenile justice education programs" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1003.01(11)(a).

Section 2. Subsection (6) is added to section 985.46,

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Florida Statutes, to read:

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985.46 Conditional release.-

- (6) Each juvenile committed to a commitment program shall have a transition plan upon release. Transition planning shall begin for each juvenile upon placement in a commitment program and shall result in an individual transition plan for each youth before he or she is released. The transition plan shall be developed with the participation of the youth, representatives of the commitment program, school district personnel, and representatives of conditional release or postcommitment probation programs, if appropriate. The transition plan shall include an education transition plan component as provided in s. 1003.515(10), as well as information regarding pertinent delinquency treatment and intervention services that are accessible upon exiting the program.
- (a) For a juvenile who is released on conditional release or postcommitment probation status, the transition plan shall be incorporated into the conditions of release.
- (b) For a juvenile who is not released on conditional release or postcommitment probation status, the transition plan shall be explained to the youth and provided upon release, with all necessary referrals having been made at least 30 days before the youth exits the program.
- (c) For a juvenile who participates in a nonresidential program, the transition plan shall be explained to the youth and provided upon release. For a juvenile who participates in a nonresidential program and who is released on conditional release or postcommitment probation status, the transition plan shall be incorporated into the conditions of release.

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Section 3. Section 985.618, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

- s. 985.618, F.S., for present text.)
- 985.618 Education and workforce-related programs.-
- (1) The Legislature intends for youth in juvenile justice programs to be provided a quality education that includes workforce-related skills that lead to continuing education or meaningful employment, or both, and that results in reduced rates of recidivism.
- (2) The department, in collaboration with the Department of Education, shall annually verify that each juvenile justice education program, at a minimum:
- (a) Provides access to virtual course offerings that maximize learning opportunities for youth.
- (b) Encourages access to virtual counseling to address the educational and workforce needs of adjudicated youth.
- (c) Provides instruction from individuals who hold industry credentials in the occupational areas in which they teach.
- (d) Ensures that students in juvenile justice residential education programs have access to virtual instruction or instruction offered by volunteers during evenings and weekends.
- (e) Considers, before placement, the age, interests, prior education, training, work experience, emotional and mental abilities, treatment needs, and physical capabilities of the youth and the duration of the term of placement imposed.
- (f) Provides specialized instruction, related services, accommodations, and modifications as are necessary to ensure the provision of a free, appropriate public education for students



with disabilities.

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- (g) Expends funds in a manner that directly supports the attainment of successful student outcomes as specified in s. 1003.515(7) and that allows youth to engage in real work situations whenever possible.
- (3) The department shall collaborate with the Department of Education, the Department of Economic Opportunity, school districts, and private providers to adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 4. Section 985.632, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.632 Quality assurance and cost-effectiveness.-

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department:
- (a) Ensure that information be provided to decisionmakers in a timely manner so that resources are allocated to programs of the department which achieve desired performance levels.
- (b) Provide information about the cost of such programs and their differential effectiveness so that the quality of such programs can be compared and improvements made continually.
- (c) Provide information to aid in developing related policy issues and concerns.
- (d) Provide information to the public about the effectiveness of such programs in meeting established goals and objectives.
- (e) Provide a basis for a system of accountability so that each client is afforded the best programs to meet his or her needs.
 - (f) Improve service delivery to clients.

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- (g) Modify or eliminate activities that are not effective.
- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Client" means any person who is being provided treatment or services by the department or by a provider under contract with the department.
- (b) "Program component" means an aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special character, related workload, and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of organization, management, accounting, reporting, and budgeting.
- (c) "Program effectiveness" means the ability of the program to achieve desired client outcomes, goals, and objectives.
- (3) The department shall annually collect and report cost data for every program operated by the department or its contracted provider or contracted by the department. The cost data shall conform to a format approved by the department and the Legislature. Uniform cost data shall be reported and collected for each education program operated by a school district or private provider contracted by a school district state-operated and contracted programs so that comparisons can be made among programs. The Department of Education shall ensure that there is accurate cost accounting for education programs operated by school districts, including those programs operated by private providers under contract with school districts stateoperated services including market-equivalent rent and other shared cost. The cost of the educational program provided to a residential facility shall be reported and included in the cost of a program. The Department of Education shall submit an annual

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cost data report to the department President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than December 1 of each year. The annual cost data shall be included in the annual report required in subsection (7). Cost-benefit analysis for juvenile justice education educational programs shall will be developed and implemented in collaboration with and in cooperation with the Department of Education, local providers, and local school districts. Cost data for the report shall include data collected by the Department of Education for the purposes of preparing the annual report required by s. 1003.52(19).

- (4)(a) The department, in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research and contract service providers, shall develop a cost-effectiveness model and apply the model to each commitment program. Program recidivism rates shall be a component of the model. The cost-effectiveness model shall compare program costs to client outcomes and program outputs. It is the intent of the Legislature that continual development efforts take place to improve the validity and reliability of the cost-effectiveness model.
- (b) The department shall rank commitment programs based on the cost-effectiveness model and shall submit a report to the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature by December 31 of each year.
- (c) Based on reports of the department on client outcomes and program outputs and on the department's most recent costeffectiveness rankings, the department may terminate a program

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operated by the department or a provider if the program has failed to achieve a minimum threshold of program effectiveness. This paragraph does not preclude the department from terminating a contract as provided under this section or as otherwise provided by law or contract, and does not limit the department's authority to enter into or terminate a contract.

- (d) In collaboration with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, the department shall develop a work plan to refine the costeffectiveness model so that the model is consistent with the performance-based program budgeting measures approved by the Legislature to the extent the department deems appropriate. The department shall notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability of any meetings to refine the model.
- (e) Contingent upon specific appropriation, the department, in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall:
- 1. Construct a profile of each commitment program that uses the results of the quality assurance report required by this section, the cost-effectiveness report required in this subsection, and other reports available to the department.
- 2. Target, for a more comprehensive evaluation, any commitment program that has achieved consistently high, low, or disparate ratings in the reports required under subparagraph 1.
- 3. Identify the essential factors that contribute to the high, low, or disparate program ratings.
- 4. Use the results of these evaluations in developing or refining juvenile justice programs or program models, client

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outcomes and program outputs, provider contracts, quality assurance standards, and the cost-effectiveness model.

- (5) (a) Program effectiveness shall be determined by implementing systematic data collection, data analysis, and education and workforce-related program evaluations pursuant to this section and s. 1003.515.
- (b) The evaluation of juvenile justice education and workforce-related programs shall be based on the performance outcomes provided in s. 1003.515(7).
 - $(6) \frac{(5)}{(5)}$ The department shall:
- (a) Establish a comprehensive quality assurance system for each program operated by the department or its contracted provider operated by a provider under contract with the department. Each contract entered into by the department must provide for quality assurance.
- (b) Provide operational definitions of and criteria for quality assurance for each specific program component.
- (c) Establish quality assurance goals and objectives for each specific program component.
- (d) Establish the information and specific data elements required for the quality assurance program.
- (e) Develop a quality assurance manual of specific, standardized terminology and procedures to be followed by each program.
- (f) Evaluate each program operated by the department or its contracted a provider under a contract with the department and establish minimum thresholds for each program component. If a provider fails to meet the established minimum thresholds, such failure shall cause the department to cancel the provider's



contract unless the provider achieves compliance with minimum thresholds within 6 months or unless there are documented extenuating circumstances. In addition, the department may not contract with the same provider for the canceled service for a period of 12 months. If a department-operated program fails to meet the established minimum thresholds, the department must take necessary and sufficient steps to ensure and document program changes to achieve compliance with the established minimum thresholds. If the department-operated program fails to achieve compliance with the established minimum thresholds within 6 months and if there are no documented extenuating circumstances, the department must notify the Executive Office of the Governor and the Legislature of the corrective action taken. Appropriate corrective action may include, but is not limited to:

- 1. Contracting out for the services provided in the program;
- 2. Initiating appropriate disciplinary action against all employees whose conduct or performance is deemed to have materially contributed to the program's failure to meet established minimum thresholds;
 - 3. Redesigning the program; or
 - 4. Realigning the program.

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The department shall submit an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than February 1 of

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each year. The annual report must contain, at a minimum, for each specific program component: a comprehensive description of the population served by the program; a specific description of the services provided by the program; cost; a comparison of expenditures to federal and state funding; immediate and longrange concerns; and recommendations to maintain, expand, improve, modify, or eliminate each program component so that changes in services lead to enhancement in program quality. The department shall ensure the reliability and validity of the information contained in the report.

(7) The department, in collaboration with the Department of Education and in consultation with the school districts and private juvenile justice education program providers, shall prepare an annual report containing the education performance outcomes, based on the criteria in s. 1003.515(7), of youth in juvenile justice education programs. The report shall delineate the performance outcomes of youth in the state, in each school district's juvenile justice education program, and for each private provider's juvenile justice education program, including the performance outcomes of all major student populations and genders, as determined by the Department of Education. The report shall address the use and successful completion of virtual instruction courses and the successful implementation of transition and reintegration plans. The report must include an analysis of the performance of youth over time, including, but not limited to, additional education attainment, employment, earnings, industry certification, and rates of recidivism. The report must also include recommendations for improving performance outcomes and for additional cost savings and

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efficiencies. The report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 15, 2014, and each year thereafter.

(8) (6) The department shall collect and analyze available statistical data for the purpose of ongoing evaluation of all programs. The department shall provide the Legislature with necessary information and reports to enable the Legislature to make informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of, and any needed changes in, services, programs, policies, and laws.

Section 5. Section 985.721, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.721 Escapes from secure detention or residential commitment facility.—An escape from:

- (1) Any secure detention facility maintained for the temporary detention of children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement;
- (2) Any residential commitment facility described in s. 985.03(46) 985.03(45), maintained for the custody, treatment, punishment, or rehabilitation of children found to have committed delinquent acts or violations of law; or
- (3) Lawful transportation to or from any such secure detention facility or residential commitment facility,

constitutes escape within the intent and meaning of s. 944.40 and is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (18) of section 1001.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.42 Powers and duties of district school board.-The

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district school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:

- (18) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.-Maintain a state system of school improvement and education accountability as provided by statute and State Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall be consistent with, and implemented through, the district's continuing system of planning and budgeting required by this section and ss. 1008.385, 1010.01, and 1011.01. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall comply with the provisions of ss. 1008.33, 1008.34, 1008.345, and 1008.385 and include the following:
- (b) Public disclosure.—The district school board shall provide information regarding the performance of students in and education educational programs as required pursuant to ss. 1008.22 and 1008.385 and implement a system of school reports as required by statute and State Board of Education rule which shall include schools operating for the purpose of providing education educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice residential and nonresidential programs, and for those programs schools, report on the data and education outcomes elements specified in s. 1003.515(7) 1003.52(19). Annual public disclosure reports shall be in an easy-to-read report card format and shall include the school's grade, high school graduation rate calculated without GED tests, disaggregated by student ethnicity, and performance data as specified in state board rule.

Section 7. Subsection (20) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:



1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

(20) JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS.—Students who are in juvenile justice programs have the right to receive educational programs and services in accordance with the provisions of s. 1003.515 1003.52.

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 1002.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.

(1) PROGRAM.-

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(b) Each school district that is eligible for the sparsity supplement pursuant to s. 1011.62(7) shall provide all enrolled public school students within its boundaries the option of participating in part-time and full-time virtual instruction programs. Each school district that is not eligible for the sparsity supplement shall provide at least three options for part-time and full-time virtual instruction. All school districts must provide parents with timely written notification of an open enrollment period for full-time students of at least 90 days that ends no later than 30 days before prior to the first day of the school year. The purpose of the program is to make quality virtual instruction available to students using online and distance learning technology in the nontraditional classroom. A school district virtual instruction program shall provide the following:

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- 1. Full-time virtual instruction for students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12.
- 2. Part-time virtual instruction for students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 courses that are measured pursuant to subparagraph (8)(a)2.
- 3. Full-time or part-time virtual instruction for students enrolled in dropout prevention and academic intervention programs under s. 1003.53, Department of Juvenile Justice education programs under s. 1003.515 1003.52, core-curricula courses to meet class size requirements under s. 1003.03, or Florida College System institutions under this section.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (11) of section 1003.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(11) (a) "Juvenile justice education programs or schools" means programs or schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, for a school year comprised of 250 days of instruction distributed over 12 months. At the request of the provider, a district school board may decrease the minimum number of days of instruction by up to 10 days for teacher planning for residential programs and up to 20 days for teacher planning for nonresidential programs, subject to the approval of the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education.

Section 10. Section 1003.515, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1003.515 The Florida Juvenile Justice Education Act.-

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida Juvenile Justice Education Act."

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- (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDING.—The Legislature finds that an education is the single most important factor in the rehabilitation of adjudicated youth who are in Department of Juvenile Justice residential and nonresidential programs.
 - (3) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to:
- (a) Provide performance-based outcome measures and accountability for juvenile justice education programs; and
- (b) Improve academic and workforce-related outcomes so that adjudicated and at-risk youth may successfully complete the transition to and reenter the academic and workforce environments.
- (4) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "juvenile justice education programs" has the same meaning as in s. 1003.01(11)(a).
- (5) SCHOOL DISTRICT AND CONTRACTED EDUCATION PROVIDER RESPONSIBILITIES. -
- (a) A school district or private provider contracted by a school district to offer education services to youth in a juvenile justice education program shall:
- 1. Provide rigorous and relevant academic and workforcerelated curricula that will lead to industry certifications or occupational completion points in an occupational area identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education, or articulate to secondary or postsecondary-level coursework, as appropriate.
- 2. Support state, local, and regional economic development demands.
- 3. Make high-wage and high-demand careers more accessible to adjudicated and at-risk youth.

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- 4. Reduce rates of recidivism for adjudicated youth.
- 5. Provide access to the appropriate courses and instruction to prepare youth for a standard high school diploma, a special diploma, or a high school equivalency diploma, as appropriate.
- 6. Provide access to virtual education courses that are appropriate to meet the requirements of academic or workforcerelated programs and the requirements for continuing education specified in the youth's transition and postrelease plans.
- 7. Provide opportunities for earning credits toward high school graduation or credits that articulate to postsecondary education institutions while the youth are in residential and nonresidential juvenile justice facilities.
- 8. Ensure that the credits and partial credits earned by the youth are transferred and included in the youth's records as part of the transition plan.
- 9. Ensure that the education program consists of the appropriate academic, workforce-related, or exceptional education curricula and related services that directly support performance outcomes, which must be specified in each youth's education transition plan component as required by subsection (10).
- 10. If the duration of a youth's stay in a program is less than 40 days, ensure that the youth receives employability, life skills, and academic remediation, as appropriate. In addition, counseling and transition services must be provided which mitigate the youth's identified risk factors and prepare the youth for a successful reintegration into the school, community, and home settings.

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- 11. Maintain an academic record for each youth who is enrolled in a juvenile justice facility, as required by s. 1003.51, and ensure that the coursework, credits, partial credits, occupational completion points, and industry certifications earned by the youth are transferred and included in the youth's transition plan pursuant to s. 985.46.
- (b) Each school district and private provider shall ensure that the following youth participate in the program:
- 1. Youth who are of compulsory school attendance age pursuant to s. 1003.21.
- 2. Youth who are not of compulsory school attendance age and who have not received a high school diploma or its equivalent, if the youth is in a residential or nonresidential juvenile justice program. Such youth must participate in the education program and participate in a workforce-related education program that leads to industry certification or occupational completion points in an occupational area identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education. This subparagraph does not limit the rights of students with disabilities, as defined under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, who are not of compulsory school attendance age and who have not received a high school diploma to receive a free, appropriate public education in accordance with their individualized needs.
- 3. Youth who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent and who are not employed. Such youth must participate in a workforce-related education program that leads to employment in an occupational area identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of

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Education. Such youth may enroll in a state postsecondary institution to complete the workforce-related education program and are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees pursuant to s. 1009.25(1)(q).

- (6) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—In compliance with the strategic 5-year plan under s. 1003.491, each juvenile justice residential and nonresidential education program shall, in collaboration with the regional workforce board or economic development agency and local postsecondary institutions, determine the appropriate occupational areas for the program. Juvenile justice education programs must:
- (a) Ensure that rigorous academic and workforce-related coursework is offered and meets or exceeds appropriate stateapproved subject area standards, and results in the attainment of industry certification and postsecondary credit, when appropriate;
- (b) Ensure instruction from individuals who hold state certifications, school district certifications pursuant to ss. 1012.39 and 1012.55(1), or industry credentials in the occupational areas in which they teach;
 - (c) Maximize the use of private sector personnel;
- (d) Use strategies to maximize the delivery of virtual instruction;
- (e) Maximize instructional efficiency for youth in juvenile justice facilities;
- (f) Provide opportunities for youth to earn weighted or dual enrollment credit for higher-level courses, when appropriate;
 - (g) Promote credit recovery; and

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- (h) Provide instruction that results in competency, certification, or credentials in workplace skills, including, but not limited to, communication skills, interpersonal skills, decisionmaking skills, work ethic, and the importance of attendance and timeliness in the work environment.
 - (7) DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.—
- (a) The department shall identify each residential and nonresidential juvenile justice education program, excluding detention programs, as having one of the following performance ratings as defined by State Board of Education rule:
 - 1. High performance.
 - 2. Adequate performance.
 - 3. Failing performance.
- (b) The department shall consider the level of rigor associated with the attainment of a particular outcome when assigning weight to the outcome. The department shall evaluate the following elements in determining a juvenile justice education program's performance rating:
- 1. One or more of the following outcomes for a youth who is 14 years of age or younger:
- a. Achieving academic progress in reading and mathematics, as measured by the statewide common pre- and post-assessment adopted by the department for use in juvenile justice education programs.
- b. Participating in continuing education upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- c. Completing secondary coursework upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
 - d. Attaining occupational completion points in an

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occupational area identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education.

- e. Attaining an industry certification in an occupational area identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education, if available and appropriate.
- 2. One or more of the following outcomes for a youth who is 15 years of age or older:
- a. Achieving academic progress in reading and mathematics, as measured by the statewide common pre- and post-assessment adopted by the department for use in juvenile justice education programs.
- b. Participating in continuing education upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- c. Earning secondary or postsecondary credit upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- d. Attaining a high school diploma or its equivalent upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- e. Obtaining employment upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- f. Attaining an industry certification in an occupational area identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education.
- g. Attaining occupational completion points in an occupational area identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education.
- h. Participating in continuing education upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program in



order to complete the industry certification identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education.

(c) By September 1, 2012, the department shall make available a common student pre- and post-assessment to measure the academic progress in reading and mathematics of youth who are assigned to juvenile justice education programs.

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For purposes of performance ratings, juvenile justice residential and nonresidential education programs, excluding detention centers, shall be held accountable for the performance outcomes of youth for no more than 6 months after the release of youth from the residential or nonresidential program. This subsection does not abrogate the provisions of s. 1002.22 which relate to education records or the requirements of 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.

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(8) PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY.-

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(a) The department shall, in collaboration with the Department of Juvenile Justice:

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1. Monitor the education performance of youth in juvenile justice facilities.

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2. Prohibit school districts or private providers that have failing performance ratings from delivering the education services.

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3. Verify that a school district is operating or contracting with a private provider to deliver education services.

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(b) If a school district's juvenile justice residential or nonresidential education program earns two failing performance

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ratings in any 3-year period, as provided in subsection (7), the school district shall contract with a private provider that has an adequate or higher performance rating or enter into an agreement with a school district that has an adequate or higher performance rating to deliver the education services to the youth in the program.

- (c) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the school district of the county in which the residential or nonresidential facility is located shall deliver education services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. A school district may contract with a private provider to deliver the education services in lieu of directly providing the education services. The contract shall include performance criteria as provided in subsection (7).
- (d) When determining educational placement for youth who enroll in a school district upon release, the school district must adhere to the transition plan established under s. 985.46(6).
- (e) If a private provider under contract with a school district maintains an adequate or high-performance rating pursuant to subsection (7), the school district may not require a private provider to use the school district's personnel.
- (f) Academic instructional personnel must be certified by the Department of Education; however, a nondegreed teacher of career education may be certified by a local school district under s. 1012.39 and may be designated as teaching out-of-field. An instructor who is deemed to be an expert in a specific field may be employed under s. 1012.55(1).
 - (g) Each school district must provide juvenile justice

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education programs access to substitute classroom teachers used by the school district.

- (9) EXITING PROGRAM.—Upon exiting a program, a youth must:
- (a) Attain an industry certification or occupational completion points in an occupational area identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education;
- (b) Enroll in a program to complete the industry certification;
 - (c) Be gainfully employed and earning full-time wages; or
- (d) Enroll in and continue his or her education based on the transition and postrelease plan provided in s. 958.46.
 - (10) EDUCATION TRANSITION PLAN COMPONENT.
- (a) The education transition plan component shall be incorporated in the transition plan pursuant to s. 985.46(6).
- (b) Each juvenile justice education program must develop an education transition plan component during the course of a youth's stay in a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program which coordinates academic and workforce services and assists the youth in successful community reintegration upon the youth's release.
- (c) The development of the education transition plan component shall begin upon a youth's placement in the program. The education transition plan component must include the academic and workforce services to be provided during the program stay and the establishment of services to be implemented upon release. The appropriate personnel in the juvenile justice residential and nonresidential program, the members of the community, the youth, and the youth's family, when appropriate,

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shall collaborate to develop the education transition plan component.

- (d) Education planning for reintegration shall begin when placement decisions are made and continue throughout the youth's stay in order to provide for continuing education, job placement, and other necessary services. Individuals who are responsible for reintegration shall coordinate activities to ensure that the education transition plan component is successfully implemented and a youth is provided access to support services that will sustain the youth's success once he or she is no longer under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice. The education transition plan component must provide for continuing education, workforce development, or meaningful job placement pursuant to the performance outcomes in subsection (7). For purposes of this section, the term "reintegration" means the process by which a youth returns to the community following release from a juvenile justice program.
- (11) FACILITIES.—The district school board may not be charged any rent, maintenance, utilities, or overhead on the facilities. Maintenance, repairs, and remodeling of existing facilities shall be provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (12) RULEMAKING.—The State Board of Education shall collaborate with the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Economic Opportunity, school districts, and private providers to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section which must include provisions for uniform contracts and contract requirements between school districts and private providers.

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Section 11. Section 1003.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.52 Educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. -

(1) The Legislature finds that education is the single most important factor in the rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquent youth in the custody of Department of Juvenile Justice programs. It is the goal of the Legislature that youth in the juvenile justice system continue to be allowed the opportunity to obtain a high quality education. The Department of Education shall serve as the lead agency for juvenile justice education programs, curriculum, support services, and resources. To this end, the Department of Education and the Department of Juvenile Justice shall each designate a Coordinator for Juvenile Justice Education Programs to serve as the point of contact for resolving issues not addressed by district school boards and to provide each department's participation in the following activities:

- (a) Training, collaborating, and coordinating with the Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, educational contract providers, and juvenile justice providers, whether state operated or contracted.
- (b) Collecting information on the academic performance of students in juvenile justice programs and reporting on the results.
- (c) Developing academic and career protocols that provide quidance to district school boards and providers in all aspects of education programming, including records transfer and transition.



(d) Prescribing the roles of program personnel and interdepartmental district school board or provider collaboration strategies.

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Annually, a cooperative agreement and plan for juvenile justice education service enhancement shall be developed between the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education and submitted to the Secretary of Juvenile Justice and the Commissioner of Education by June 30.

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(2) Students participating in Department of Juvenile Justice programs pursuant to chapter 985 which are sponsored by a community-based agency or are operated or contracted for by the Department of Juvenile Justice shall receive educational programs according to rules of the State Board of Education. These students shall be eligible for services afforded to students enrolled in programs pursuant to s. 1003.53 and all corresponding State Board of Education rules.

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(3) The district school board of the county in which the residential or nonresidential care facility or juvenile assessment facility is located shall provide appropriate educational assessments and an appropriate program of instruction and special education services.

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(a) The district school board shall make provisions for each student to participate in basic, career education, and exceptional student programs as appropriate. Students served in Department of Juvenile Justice programs shall have access to the appropriate courses and instruction to prepare them for the GED test. Students participating in GED preparation programs shall be funded at the basic program cost factor for Department of

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Juvenile Justice programs in the Florida Education Finance Program. Each program shall be conducted according to applicable law providing for the operation of public schools and rules of the State Board of Education. School districts shall provide the GED exit option for all juvenile justice programs.

(b) By October 1, 2004, the Department of Education, with the assistance of the school districts, shall select a common student assessment instrument and protocol for measuring student learning gains and student progression while a student is in a juvenile justice education program. The assessment instrument and protocol must be implemented in all juvenile justice education programs in this state by January 1, 2005.

(4) Educational services shall be provided at times of the day most appropriate for the juvenile justice program. School programming in juvenile justice detention, commitment, and rehabilitation programs shall be made available by the local school district during the juvenile justice school year, as defined in s. 1003.01(11). In addition, students in juvenile justice education programs shall have access to Florida Virtual School courses. The Department of Education and the school districts shall adopt policies necessary to ensure such access.

(5) The educational program shall consist of appropriate basic academic, career, or exceptional curricula and related services which support the treatment goals and reentry and which may lead to completion of the requirements for receipt of a high school diploma or its equivalent. If the duration of a program is less than 40 days, the educational component may be limited to tutorial activities and career employability skills.

(6) Participation in the program by students of compulsory

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school-attendance age as provided for in s. 1003.21 shall be mandatory. All students of noncompulsory school-attendance age who have not received a high school diploma or its equivalent shall participate in the educational program, unless the student files a formal declaration of his or her intent to terminate school enrollment as described in s. 1003.21 and is afforded the opportunity to take the general educational development test and attain a Florida high school diploma prior to release from a facility. A youth who has received a high school diploma or its equivalent and is not employed shall participate in workforce development or other career or technical education or Florida College System institution or university courses while in the program, subject to available funding.

(7) A progress monitoring plan shall be developed for students who score below the level specified in district school board policy in reading, writing, and mathematics or below the level specified by the Commissioner of Education on statewide assessments as required by s. 1008.25. These plans shall address academic, literacy, and life skills and shall include provisions for intensive remedial instruction in the areas of weakness.

(8) Each district school board shall maintain an academic record for each student enrolled in a juvenile justice facility as prescribed by s. 1003.51. Such record shall delineate each course completed by the student according to procedures in the State Course Code Directory. The district school board shall include a copy of a student's academic record in the discharge packet when the student exits the facility.

(9) The Department of Education shall ensure that all district school boards make provisions for high school level

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vouth to earn credits toward high school graduation while in residential and nonresidential juvenile justice facilities. Provisions must be made for the transfer of credits and partial credits earned.

(10) The district school board shall recruit and train teachers who are interested, qualified, or experienced in educating students in juvenile justice programs. Students in juvenile justice programs shall be provided a wide range of educational programs and opportunities including textbooks, technology, instructional support, and other resources available to students in public schools. Teachers assigned to educational programs in juvenile justice settings in which the district school board operates the educational program shall be selected by the district school board in consultation with the director of the juvenile justice facility. Educational programs in juvenile justice facilities shall have access to the substitute teacher pool utilized by the district school board.

(11) District school boards may contract with a private provider for the provision of educational programs to youths placed with the Department of Juvenile Justice and shall generate local, state, and federal funding, including funding through the Florida Education Finance Program for such students. The district school board's planning and budgeting process shall include the needs of Department of Juvenile Justice programs in the district school board's plan for expenditures for state categorical and federal funds.

(12) The district school board shall fund the educational program in a Department of Juvenile Justice facility at the same or higher level of funding for equivalent students in the

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district school system based on the funds generated by state funding through the Florida Education Finance Program for such students. It is the intent of the Legislature that the school district maximize its available local, state, and federal funding to a juvenile justice program.

- (1) (a) Juvenile justice educational programs shall be funded in the appropriate FEFP program based on the educational services needed by the student for Department of Juvenile Justice programs in accordance with s. 1011.62.
- (2) (b) Juvenile justice educational programs to receive the appropriate FEFP funding for Department of Juvenile Justice programs shall include those that are operated through a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice and which are under purview of the Department of Juvenile Justice quality assurance standards for education.
- (3) (c) Consistent with the rules of the State Board of Education, district school boards are required to request an alternative FTE survey for Department of Juvenile Justice programs experiencing fluctuations in student enrollment.
- (4) (d) FTE count periods shall be prescribed in rules of the State Board of Education and shall be the same for programs of the Department of Juvenile Justice as for other public school programs. The summer school period for students in Department of Juvenile Justice programs shall begin on the day immediately following the end of the regular school year and end on the day immediately preceding the subsequent regular school year. Students shall be funded for no more than 25 hours per week of direct instruction.
 - (5) (e) Each juvenile justice education program must receive



854 all federal funds for which the program is eligible. 855 (13) Each district school board shall negotiate a 856 cooperative agreement with the Department of Juvenile Justice on 857 the delivery of educational services to youths under the 858 jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Justice. Such 859 agreement must include, but is not limited to: 860 (a) Roles and responsibilities of each agency, including 861 the roles and responsibilities of contract providers. (b) Administrative issues including procedures for sharing 862 863 information. 864 (c) Allocation of resources including maximization of 865 local, state, and federal funding. 866 (d) Procedures for educational evaluation for educational 867 exceptionalities and special needs. 868 (e) Curriculum and delivery of instruction. 869 (f) Classroom management procedures and attendance 870 policies. (g) Procedures for provision of qualified instructional 871 872 personnel, whether supplied by the district school board or 873 provided under contract by the provider, and for performance of 874 duties while in a juvenile justice setting. 875 (h) Provisions for improving skills in teaching and working 876 with juvenile delinquents. 877 (i) Transition plans for students moving into and out of 878 juvenile facilities. 879 (i) Procedures and timelines for the timely documentation 880 of credits earned and transfer of student records. 881 (k) Methods and procedures for dispute resolution. 882 (1) Provisions for ensuring the safety of education

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personnel and support for the agreed-upon education program.

(m) Strategies for correcting any deficiencies found through the quality assurance process.

(14) Nothing in this section or in a cooperative agreement shall be construed to require the district school board to provide more services than can be supported by the funds generated by students in the juvenile justice programs.

(15) (a) The Department of Education in consultation with the Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, and providers shall establish objective and measurable quality assurance standards for the educational component of residential and nonresidential juvenile justice facilities. These standards shall rate the district school board's performance both as a provider and contractor. The quality assurance rating for the educational component shall be disaggregated from the overall quality assurance score and reported separately.

(b) The Department of Education shall develop a comprehensive quality assurance review process and schedule for the evaluation of the educational component in juvenile justice programs. The Department of Juvenile Justice quality assurance site visit and the education quality assurance site visit shall be conducted during the same visit.

(c) The Department of Education, in consultation with district school boards and providers, shall establish minimum thresholds for the standards and key indicators for educational programs in juvenile justice facilities. If a district school board fails to meet the established minimum standards, it will be given 6 months to achieve compliance with the standards. If after 6 months, the district school board's performance is still

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below minimum standards, the Department of Education shall exercise sanctions as prescribed by rules adopted by the State Board of Education. If a provider, under contract with the district school board, fails to meet minimum standards, such failure shall cause the district school board to cancel the provider's contract unless the provider achieves compliance within 6 months or unless there are documented extenuating circumstances.

(d) The requirements in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) shall be implemented to the extent that funds are available.

(16) The district school board shall not be charged any rent, maintenance, utilities, or overhead on such facilities. Maintenance, repairs, and remodeling of existing facilities shall be provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice.

(17) When additional facilities are required, the district school board and the Department of Juvenile Justice shall agree on the appropriate site based on the instructional needs of the students. When the most appropriate site for instruction is on district school board property, a special capital outlay request shall be made by the commissioner in accordance with s. 1013.60. When the most appropriate site is on state property, state capital outlay funds shall be requested by the Department of Juvenile Justice provided by s. 216.043 and shall be submitted as specified by s. 216.023. Any instructional facility to be built on state property shall have educational specifications jointly developed by the district school board and the Department of Juvenile Justice and approved by the Department of Education. The size of space and occupant design capacity criteria as provided by State Board of Education rules shall be

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used for remodeling or new construction whether facilities are provided on state property or district school board property.

(18) The parent of an exceptional student shall have the due process rights provided for in this chapter.

(19) The Department of Education and the Department of Juvenile Justice, after consultation with and assistance from local providers and district school boards, shall report annually to the Legislature by February 1 on the progress toward developing effective educational programs for juvenile delinquents, including the amount of funding provided by district school boards to juvenile justice programs, the amount retained for administration including documenting the purposes for such expenses, the status of the development of cooperative agreements, the results of the quality assurance reviews including recommendations for system improvement, and information on the identification of, and services provided to, exceptional students in juvenile justice commitment facilities to determine whether these students are properly reported for funding and are appropriately served.

(20) The educational programs at the Arthur Dozier School for Boys in Jackson County and the Florida School for Boys in Okeechobee shall be operated by the Department of Education, either directly or through grants or contractual agreements with other public or duly accredited education agencies approved by the Department of Education.

(21) The State Board of Education may adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this section, including uniform curriculum, funding, and second chance schools. Such rules must require the minimum amount of paperwork and



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(22) The Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education, in consultation with Workforce Florida, Inc., the statewide Workforce Development Youth Council, district school boards, Florida College System institutions, providers, and others, shall jointly develop a multiagency plan for career education which describes the funding, curriculum, transfer of credits, goals, and outcome measures for career education programming in juvenile commitment facilities, pursuant to s. 985.622. The plan must be reviewed annually.

Section 12. Present paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 1009.25, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (h), and a new paragraph (g) is added to that subsection, to read:

1009.25 Fee exemptions.-

- (1) The following students are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including lab fees, at a school district that provides postsecondary career programs, Florida College System institution, or state university:
- (g) For purposes of completing coursework initiated while in the temporary custody of the state, youth who are eligible under s. 1003.515(5)(b)3. and who are ordered by a court to participate in a juvenile justice residential program.

Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 1010.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1010.20 Cost accounting and reporting for school districts.-

- (3) PROGRAM EXPENDITURE REQUIREMENTS.-
- (a) Each district shall expend at least the percent of the

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funds generated by each of the programs listed in this section on the aggregate total school costs for such programs:

- 1. Kindergarten and grades 1, 2, and 3, 90 percent.
- 2. Grades 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, 80 percent.
- 3. Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12, 80 percent.
- 4. Programs for exceptional students, on an aggregate program basis, 90 percent.
- 5. Grades 7 through 12 career education programs, on an aggregate program basis, 80 percent.
- 6. Students-at-risk programs, on an aggregate program basis, 80 percent.
- 7. Juvenile justice programs, on an aggregate program basis, 95 90 percent.
- 8. Any new program established and funded under s. 1011.62(1)(c), that is not included under subparagraphs 1.-7., on an aggregate basis as appropriate, 80 percent.

Section 14. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.-If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:
- (1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION.—The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:
 - (f) Supplemental academic instruction; categorical fund.-

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- 1. There is created a categorical fund to provide supplemental academic instruction to students in kindergarten through grade 12. This paragraph may be cited as the "Supplemental Academic Instruction Categorical Fund."
- 2. Categorical funds for supplemental academic instruction shall be allocated annually to each school district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. These funds shall be in addition to the funds appropriated on the basis of FTE student membership in the Florida Education Finance Program and shall be included in the total potential funds of each district. These funds shall be used to provide supplemental academic instruction to students enrolled in the K-12 program. Supplemental instruction strategies may include, but are not limited to: modified curriculum, reading instruction, afterschool instruction, tutoring, mentoring, class size reduction, extended school year, intensive skills development in summer school, and other methods for improving student achievement. Supplemental instruction may be provided to a student in any manner and at any time during or beyond the regular 180-day term identified by the school as being the most effective and efficient way to best help that student progress from grade to grade and to graduate.
- 3. Effective with the 2012-2013 1999-2000 fiscal year, funding on the basis of FTE membership beyond the 180-day regular term shall be provided in the FEFP only for students enrolled in juvenile justice education programs or in education programs for juveniles placed in secure facilities or programs under s. 985.19. Funding for instruction beyond the regular 180day school year for all other K-12 students shall be provided



through the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund and other state, federal, and local fund sources with ample flexibility for schools to provide supplemental instruction to assist students in progressing from grade to grade and graduating.

- 4. The Florida State University School, as a lab school, is authorized to expend from its FEFP or Lottery Enhancement Trust Fund allocation the cost to the student of remediation in reading, writing, or mathematics for any graduate who requires remediation at a postsecondary educational institution.
- 5. Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year, Dropout prevention programs as defined in ss. 1003.515 1003.52, 1003.53(1)(a), (b), and (c), and 1003.54 shall be included in group 1 programs under subparagraph (d) 3.

Section 15. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

1075 Delete everything before the enacting clause 1076 and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to juvenile justice education and workforce programs; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; providing a definition for the term "juvenile justice education programs" for purposes of the act; amending s. 985.46, F.S.; requiring that each juvenile committed to a juvenile justice commitment program have a transition plan upon release; requiring that the transition plan include an education transition

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plan component and information regarding delinquency treatment and intervention services that are accessible upon exiting the program; amending s. 985.618, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding juvenile justice education and workforce-related programs; requiring that the Department of Juvenile Justice, in collaboration with the Department of Education, annually verify that each juvenile justice education program meets specified minimum standards; requiring that the department collaborate with certain entities to adopt rules; amending s. 985.632, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring that the Department of Education rather than the Department of Juvenile Justice ensure that there is accurate cost accounting for certain education programs; requiring that the Department of Education submit annual cost data to the Department of Juvenile Justice; requiring that the effectiveness of juvenile justice education programs be determined by implementing systematic data collection, data analysis, and evaluations; requiring that the programs be evaluated based on student performance outcomes; requiring that the Department of Juvenile Justice, in collaboration with the Department of Education and in consultation with other entities, prepare and submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 985.721, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1001.42, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the

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act; conforming a cross-reference; amending ss. 1002.20 and 1002.45, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; revising the term "juvenile justice education programs or schools" to conform to changes made by the act; creating s. 1003.515, F.S.; providing a short title; providing a legislative finding; providing purposes of the Florida Juvenile Justice Education Act; providing a definition for the term "juvenile justice education programs"; providing responsibilities for school districts and private providers contracted by school districts to offer education services to youth in juvenile justice education programs; requiring that each juvenile justice residential and nonresidential program involve the regional workforce board or economic development agency and local postsecondary institutions to determine the occupational areas for the education and workforce-related program; providing requirements for education and workforce-related services in juvenile justice programs; providing responsibilities for the Department of Education; requiring that the department identify each juvenile justice residential and nonresidential education program, excluding detention programs, by performance ratings; providing criteria for determining performance ratings; requiring that the department make available a common student preand post-assessment to measure the academic progress in reading and mathematics of youth in juvenile justice education programs; requiring that juvenile

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justice residential and nonresidential education programs, excluding detention centers, be held accountable for student performance outcomes for a specified period after youth are released from the programs; providing for program accountability; requiring that the department monitor the education performance of youth, prohibit certain school district or private providers, under specified circumstances, from delivering education services, and verify that a school district is operating or contracting to deliver education services; providing for a school district's responsibilities; requiring that a youth who exits the program attain an industry certification or occupational completion points, enroll in a program to complete the industry certification, be gainfully employed, or enroll in and continue his or her education based on a transition plan; requiring that an education transition plan component be incorporated in a youth's transition plan; requiring that each juvenile justice education program develop the education transition plan component during the course of the youth's stay in a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program; prohibiting a district school board from being charged rent, maintenance, utilities, or overhead on facilities; requiring that the Department of Juvenile Justice provide maintenance, repairs, and remodeling of existing facilities; requiring that the State Board of Education collaborate with the Department of Juvenile

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Justice, the Department of Economic Opportunity, school districts, and private providers to adopt rules; amending s. 1003.52, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 1009.25, F.S.; providing an exemption from the payment of postsecondary education fees and tuition for certain youth who are ordered by a court to participate in a juvenile justice residential program; amending s. 1010.20, F.S.; revising provisions relating to expenditure requirements for juvenile justice programs; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; extending dates relating to the funding of students who are enrolled in juvenile justice education programs or in education programs for juveniles placed in secure facilities; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.