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A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice education programs; amending s. 985.622, F.S.; revising requirements for the multiagency education plan for students in juvenile justice education programs, including virtual education as an option; amending s. 1001.31, F.S.; authorizing instructional personnel at all juvenile justice facilities to access specific student records at the district; amending s. 1003.51, F.S.; revising terminology; revising requirements for rules to be maintained by the State Board of Education; providing expectations for effective education programs for students in Department of Juvenile Justice programs; revising requirements for contract and cooperative agreements for the delivery of appropriate education services to students in Department of Juvenile Justice programs; requiring the Department of Education to ensure that juvenile justice students who are eligible have access to high school equivalency testing and assist juvenile justice education programs with becoming high school equivalency testing centers; revising requirements for an accountability system all juvenile justice education programs; revising requirements to district school boards; amending s. 1003.52, F.S.; revising requirements for activities to be coordinated by the

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coordinators for juvenile justice education programs; authorizing contracting for educational assessments; revising requirements for assessments; authorizing access to local virtual education courses; requiring that an education program shall be based on each student's transition plan and assessed educational needs; providing requirements for prevention and day treatment juvenile justice education programs; requiring progress monitoring plans for all students not classified as exceptional student education students; revising requirements for such plans; requiring that the Department of Education, in partnership with the Department of Juvenile Justice, ensure that school districts and juvenile justice education providers develop individualized transition plans; providing requirements for such plans; providing that the Secretary of Juvenile Justice or the director of a juvenile justice program may request that a school district teacher's performance be reviewed by the district and that the teacher be reassigned in certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Education to establish by rule objective and measurable student performance measures and program performance ratings; providing requirements for such ratings; requiring a comprehensive accountability and program improvement process;

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providing requirements for such a process; deleting provisions for minimum thresholds for the standards and key indicators for education programs in juvenile justice facilities; revising data collection and annual report requirements; deleting provisions concerning the Arthur Dozier School for Boys; requiring rulemaking; amending s. 1001.42, F.S.; revising terminology; revising a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 985.622, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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985.622 Multiagency plan for career <del>vocational</del> education.-

The Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department

69 70 of Education shall, in consultation with the statewide Workforce Development Youth Council, school districts, providers, and

71 others, jointly develop a multiagency plan for career vocational

72 education that establishes the curriculum, goals, and outcome 73 measures for career vocational programs in juvenile justice

education programs commitment facilities. The plan must be reviewed annually, revised as appropriate, and include:

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Provisions for maximizing appropriate state and federal funding sources, including funds under the Workforce

78 Investment Act and the Perkins Act. +

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(b) Provisions for eliminating barriers to increasing occupation-specific job training and high school equivalency examination preparation opportunities.

- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  The responsibilities of both departments and all other appropriate entities.; and
  - (d) (c) A detailed implementation schedule.

- (2) The plan must define <u>career</u> <del>vocational</del> programming that is appropriate based upon:
- (a) The age and assessed educational abilities and goals of the student youth to be served; and
- (b) The typical length of stay and custody characteristics at the <u>juvenile justice education</u> commitment program to which each student <del>youth</del> is assigned.
- (3) The plan must include a definition of <u>career</u> vocational programming that includes the following classifications of <u>juvenile justice education programs</u> commitment facilities that will offer <u>career</u> vocational programming by one of the following types:
- (a) Type  $\underline{1}$  A.—Programs that teach personal accountability skills and behaviors that are appropriate for <u>students</u> youth in all age groups and ability levels and that lead to work habits that help maintain employment and living standards.
- (b) Type  $\underline{2}$   $\underline{8}$ .—Programs that include Type  $\underline{1}$   $\underline{A}$  program content and an orientation to the broad scope of career choices, based upon personal abilities, aptitudes, and interests. Exploring and gaining knowledge of occupation options and the

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level of effort required to achieve them are essential prerequisites to skill training.

- (c) Type  $\underline{3}$   $\underline{\leftarrow}$ .—Programs that include Type  $\underline{1}$   $\underline{\land}$  program content and the <u>career education</u> vocational competencies or the prerequisites needed for entry into a specific occupation.
- (4) The plan must also address strategies to facilitate involvement of business and industry in the design, delivery, and evaluation of <u>career vocational</u> programming in juvenile justice <u>education commitment facilities and conditional release</u> programs, including apprenticeship and work experience programs, mentoring and job shadowing, and other strategies that lead to postrelease employment. Incentives for business involvement, such as tax breaks, bonding, and liability limits should be investigated, implemented where appropriate, or recommended to the Legislature for consideration.
- (5) The plan must also evaluate the effect of students' mobility between juvenile justice education programs and school districts on the students' educational outcomes and whether the continuity of the students' education can be better addressed through virtual education.
- (6) (5) The Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education shall each align its respective agency policies, practices, technical manuals, contracts, quality-assurance standards, performance-based-budgeting measures, and outcome measures with the plan in juvenile justice education programs commitment facilities by July 31, 2015 2001. Each

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agency shall provide a report on the implementation of this section to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by August 31, 2015 2001.

- (7) (6) All provider contracts executed by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the school districts after January 1, 2015 2002, must be aligned with the plan.
- $\underline{(8)}$  (7) The planning and execution of quality assurance reviews conducted by the Department of Education or the Department of Juvenile Justice after August 1,  $\underline{2015}$   $\underline{2002}$ , must be aligned with the plan.
- (9) (8) Outcome measures reported by the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education for <u>students</u> youth released on or after January 1, <u>2016</u> <del>2002</del>, should include outcome measures that conform to the plan.
- Section 2. Section 1001.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- shall include all public schools, classes, and courses of instruction and all services and activities directly related to education in that district which are under the direction of the district school officials. A district school system may also include alternative site schools for disruptive or violent students youth. Such schools for disruptive or violent students youth may be funded by each district or provided through cooperative programs administered by a consortium of school districts, private providers, state and local law enforcement

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agencies, and the Department of Juvenile Justice. Pursuant to cooperative agreement, a district school system shall provide instructional personnel at juvenile justice facilities of 50 or more beds or slots with access to the district school system database for the purpose of accessing student academic, immunization, and registration records for students assigned to the programs. Such access shall be in the same manner as provided to other schools in the district.

Section 3. Section 1003.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.51 Other public educational services.-

services shall be vested in the State Board of Education except as provided in this section herein. The State Board of Education shall, at the request of the Department of Children and Families Family Services and the Department of Juvenile Justice, advise as to standards and requirements relating to education to be met in all state schools or institutions under their control which provide educational programs. The Department of Education shall provide supervisory services for the educational programs of all such schools or institutions. The direct control of any of these services provided as part of the district program of education shall rest with the district school board. These services shall be supported out of state, district, federal, or other lawful funds, depending on the requirements of the services being supported.

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(2) The State Board of Education shall adopt <u>rules</u> and maintain an administrative rule articulating expectations for effective education programs for <u>students</u> youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, including, but not limited to, education programs in juvenile justice <u>prevention</u>, day <u>treatment</u>, residential, <u>commitment</u> and detention facilities. The rule shall <u>establish</u> <u>articulate</u> policies and standards for education programs for <u>students</u> youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs and shall include the following:

- (a) The interagency collaborative process needed to ensure effective programs with measurable results.
- (b) The responsibilities of the Department of Education, the Department of Juvenile Justice, <u>Workforce Florida, Inc.</u>, district school boards, and providers of education services to students <del>youth</del> in Department of Juvenile Justice programs.
  - (c) Academic expectations.

- (d) Career and technical expectations.
- (e) Education transition planning and services.
- (f) (d) Service delivery options available to district school boards, including direct service and contracting.
  - (g) <del>(e)</del> Assessment procedures, which:
- 1. For prevention, day treatment, and residential programs, include appropriate academic and career assessments administered at program entry and exit that are selected by the Department of Education in partnership with representatives from the Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, and

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education providers. Assessments must be completed within the
first 10 school days after a student's entry into the program.

- 2. Provide for determination of the areas of academic need and strategies for appropriate intervention and instruction for each student in a detention facility within 5 school days after the student's entry into the program and administer a research-based assessment that will assist the student in determining his or her educational and career options and goals within 22 school days after the student's entry into the program Require district school boards to be responsible for ensuring the completion of the assessment process.
- 3. Require assessments for students in detention who will move on to commitment facilities, to be designed to create the foundation for developing the student's education program in the assigned commitment facility.
- 4. Require assessments of students sent directly to commitment facilities to be completed within the first 10 school days of the student's commitment.

The results of these assessments, together with a portfolio depicting the student's academic and career accomplishments, shall be included in the discharge <a href="packet">packet</a> <a href="packet">package</a> assembled for each student <a href="youth">youth</a>.

- $\underline{\text{(h)}_{\text{(f)}}} \text{ Recommended instructional programs, including, but}$  not limited to:
  - 1. Secondary education.

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235 2. High school equivalency examination preparation.

- 3. Postsecondary education.
- 4. Career training. and
- 5. Job preparation.

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- 6. Virtual education that:
- a. Provides competency-based instruction that addresses the unique academic needs of the student through delivery by an entity accredited by AdvanceED or the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
  - b. Confers certifications and diplomas.
- c. Issues credit that articulates with and transcripts that are recognized by secondary schools.
- d. Allows the student to continue to access and progress through the program once the student leaves the juvenile justice system.
- (i) (g) Funding requirements, which shall include the requirement that at least 90 percent of the FEFP funds generated by students in Department of Juvenile Justice programs or in an education program for juveniles under s. 985.19 be spent on instructional costs for those students. One hundred percent of the formula-based categorical funds generated by students in Department of Juvenile Justice programs must be spent on appropriate categoricals such as instructional materials and public school technology for those students.
- $\underline{\text{(j)}}$  (h) Qualifications of instructional staff, procedures for the selection of instructional staff, and procedures  $\underline{\text{for}}$  to

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<u>Qualifications</u> shall include those for career education instructors, standardized across the state, and shall be based on state certification, local school district approval, and industry-recognized credentials or industry training. Procedures for the use of noncertified instructional personnel who possess expert knowledge or experience in their fields of instruction shall be established.

- (k) (i) Transition services, including the roles and responsibilities of appropriate personnel in the juvenile justice education program, the school district where the student will reenter districts, provider organizations, and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (1) (j) Procedures and timeframe for transfer of education records when a student youth enters and leaves a Department of Juvenile Justice education program facility.
- (m) (k) The requirement that each district school board maintain an academic transcript for each student enrolled in a juvenile justice education program facility that delineates each course completed by the student as provided by the State Course Code Directory.
- (n) (1) The requirement that each district school board make available and transmit a copy of a student's transcript in the discharge packet when the student exits a juvenile justice education program facility.
  - (o) (m) contract requirements.

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(p) (n) Performance expectations for providers and district school boards, including student performance measures by type of program, education program performance ratings, school improvement, and corrective action plans for low-performing programs the provision of a progress monitoring plan as required in s. 1008.25.

- $\underline{(q)}$  (o) The role and responsibility of the district school board in securing workforce development funds.
- (r) (p) A series of graduated sanctions for district school boards whose educational programs in Department of Juvenile Justice programs facilities are considered to be unsatisfactory and for instances in which district school boards fail to meet standards prescribed by law, rule, or State Board of Education policy. These sanctions shall include the option of requiring a district school board to contract with a provider or another district school board if the educational program at the Department of Juvenile Justice program is performing below minimum standards facility has failed a quality assurance review and, after 6 months, is still performing below minimum standards.
- (s) Curriculum, guidance counseling, transition, and education services expectations, including curriculum flexibility for detention centers operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice.
  - (t) (q) Other aspects of program operations.
  - (3) The Department of Education in partnership with the

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Department of Juvenile Justice, the district school boards, and providers shall:

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- Develop and implement requirements for contracts and cooperative agreements regarding Maintain model contracts for the delivery of appropriate education services to students youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs to be used for the development of future contracts. The minimum contract requirements shall include, but are not limited to, payment structure and amounts; access to district services; contract management provisions; data reporting requirements, including reporting of full-time equivalent student membership; administration of federal programs such as Title I, exceptional student education, and the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006; and model contracts shall reflect the policy and standards included in subsection (2). The Department of Education shall ensure that appropriate district school board personnel are trained and held accountable for the management and monitoring of contracts for education programs for youth in juvenile justice residential and nonresidential facilities.
- (b) <u>Develop and implement</u> <u>Maintain model</u> procedures for transitioning <u>students</u> <u>youth</u> into and out of Department of Juvenile Justice <u>education</u> programs. These procedures shall reflect the policy and standards adopted pursuant to subsection (2).
- (c) Maintain standardized required content of education records to be included as part of a <u>student's</u> <del>youth's</del> commitment

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record <u>and procedures for securing the student's records</u>. <u>The education records</u> <u>These requirements shall reflect the policy and standards adopted pursuant to subsection (2) and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:</u>

- 1. A copy of the student's individual educational plan.
- 2. A copy of the student's individualized progress monitoring plan.

- 3. A copy of the student's individualized transition plan.
- $\underline{4.2.}$  Data on student performance on assessments taken according to s. 1008.22.
  - 5.3. A copy of the student's permanent cumulative record.
  - 6.4. A copy of the student's academic transcript.
- 7.5. A portfolio reflecting the <u>student's</u> <del>youth's</del> academic and career and technical accomplishments, when age appropriate, while in the Department of Juvenile Justice program.
- education record and the roles and responsibilities of the juvenile probation officer and others involved in the withdrawal of the student from school and assignment to a juvenile justice education program commitment or detention facility. District school boards shall respond to requests for student education records received from another district school board or a juvenile justice facility within 5 working days after receiving the request.
- (4) <u>Each</u> The Department of Education shall ensure that district school board shall: boards

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Notify students in juvenile justice education programs residential or nonresidential facilities who attain the age of 16 years of the <del>provisions of</del> law regarding compulsory school attendance and make available the option of enrolling in a program to attain a Florida high school diploma by taking the high school equivalency examination before General Educational Development test prior to release from the program facility. The Department of Education shall assist juvenile justice education programs with becoming high school equivalency examination centers <del>District school boards or Florida College System</del> institutions, or both, shall waive GED testing fees for youth in Department of Juvenile Justice residential programs and shall, upon request, designate schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs as GED testing centers, subject to GED testing center requirements. The administrative fees for the General Educational Development test required by the Department of Education are the responsibility of district school boards and may be required of providers by contractual agreement.

- (b) Respond to requests for student education records received from another district school board or a juvenile justice education program within 5 working days after receiving the request.
- (c) Provide access to courses offered pursuant to ss.

  1002.37, 1002.45, and 1003.498. School districts and providers

  may enter into cooperative agreements for the provision of

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391	curriculum associated with courses offered pursuant to s.
392	1003.498 to enable providers to offer such courses.
393	(d) Complete the assessment process required by subsection
394	<u>(2).</u>
395	(e) Monitor compliance with contracts for education
396	programs for students in juvenile justice prevention, day
397	treatment, residential, and detention programs.
398	(5) The Department of Education shall establish and
399	operate, either directly or indirectly through a contract, a
400	mechanism to provide accountability measures that annually
401	assesses and evaluates all juvenile justice education programs
402	using student performance data and program performance ratings
403	by type of program quality assurance reviews of all juvenile
404	justice education programs and shall provide technical
405	assistance and related research to district school boards and
406	juvenile justice education providers on how to establish,
407	develop, and operate educational programs that exceed the
408	minimum quality assurance standards. The Department of
409	Education, with input from the Department of Juvenile Justice,
410	school districts, and education providers shall develop annual
411	recommendations for system and school improvement.
412	Section 4. Section 1003.52, Florida Statutes, is amended
413	to read:
414	1003.52 Educational services in Department of Juvenile
415	Justice programs.—
416	(1) The Legislature finds that education is the single

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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, local workforce boards and youth councils, educational contract providers, and juvenile justice providers, whether state operated or contracted.
- (b) Collecting information on the academic, career education, and transition performance of students in juvenile justice programs and reporting on the results.
- (c) Developing academic and career <u>education</u> protocols that provide guidance to district school boards and <u>juvenile</u> <u>justice education</u> providers in all aspects of education programming, including records transfer and transition.
  - (d) Implementing a joint accountability, program

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performance, and program improvement process Prescribing the roles of program personnel and interdepartmental district school board or provider collaboration strategies.

- 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. The plan shall include, at a minimum, each agency's role regarding educational program accountability, technical assistance, training, and coordination of services.
- (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 education
  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.
- (3) The district school board of the county in which the juvenile justice education prevention, day treatment, residential, or detention program residential or nonresidential care facility or juvenile assessment facility is located shall provide or contract for appropriate educational assessments and an appropriate program of instruction and special education

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services.

- (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 <a href="high-school equivalency examination">high school equivalency examination</a> GED test. Students participating in <a href="high-school equivalency examination">high school equivalency examination</a> GED preparation programs shall be funded at the basic program cost factor for Department of 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 <a href="high-school equivalency examination">high-school equivalency examination</a> GED exit option for all juvenile justice programs.
- (b) By October 1, 2004, The Department of Education, with the assistance of the school districts and juvenile justice education providers, 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 Department of Education and Department of Juvenile Justice shall jointly review the effectiveness of this assessment and implement changes as necessary. The assessment instrument and protocol must be implemented in all juvenile justice education programs in this state by January 1, 2005.
  - Educational services shall be provided at times of the

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day most appropriate for the juvenile justice program. School programming in juvenile justice detention, prevention, day treatment, and residential commitment, and rehabilitation programs shall be made available by the local school district during the juvenile justice school year, as provided defined in s. 1003.01(11). In addition, students in juvenile justice education programs shall have access to courses offered pursuant to ss. 1002.37, 1002.45, and 1003.498 Florida Virtual School courses. The Department of Education and the school districts shall adopt policies necessary to provide ensure such access.

(5) The educational program shall provide instruction based on each student's individualized transition plan, assessed educational needs, and the education programs available in the school district in which the student will return. Depending on the student's needs, educational programming may consist of remedial courses, consist of appropriate basic academic courses required for grade advancement, career education courses, high school equivalency examination preparation, or exceptional student education curricula and related services which support the transition treatment goals and reentry and which may lead to completion of the requirements for receipt of a high school diploma or its equivalent. Prevention and day treatment juvenile justice education programs, at a minimum, shall provide career readiness and exploration opportunities as well as truancy and dropout prevention intervention services. Residential juvenile justice education programs with a contracted minimum length of

stay of 9 months shall provide career education courses that lead to preapprentice certifications, industry certifications, occupational completion points, or work-related certifications.

Residential programs with contracted lengths of stay of less than 9 months may provide career education courses that lead to preapprentice certifications, industry certifications, occupational completion points, or work-related certifications. If the duration of a program is less than 40 days, the educational component may be limited to tutorial remediation activities, and career employability skills instruction, education counseling, and transition services that prepare students for a return to school, the community, and their home settings based on the students' needs.

(6) Participation in the program by students of compulsory 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 before prior to release from a juvenile justice education program facility. A student 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

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institution or university courses while in the program, subject to available funding.

- developed for all students not classified as exceptional education students upon entry in a juvenile justice education program and upon reentry in the school district 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 career and technical 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 <u>program</u> 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 <u>program</u> facility.
- (9) <u>Each</u> The Department of Education shall ensure that all district school <u>board shall</u> boards make provisions for high school level <u>students</u> youth to earn credits toward high school graduation while in residential and nonresidential juvenile justice <u>programs</u> facilities. Provisions must be made for the transfer of credits and partial credits earned.

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course of a student's stay in a juvenile justice education program to coordinate academic, career and technical, and secondary and postsecondary services that assist the student in successful community reintegration upon release. Development of the transition plan shall be a collaboration of the personnel in the juvenile justice education program, reentry personnel, personnel from the school district where the student will return, the student, the student's family, and Department of Juvenile Justice personnel for committed students.

- (a) Transition planning must begin upon a student's placement in the program. The transition plan must include, at a minimum:
- 1. Services and interventions that address the student's assessed educational needs and postrelease education plans.
- 2. Services to be provided during the program stay and services to be implemented upon release, including, but not limited to, continuing education in secondary school, career and technical programs, postsecondary education, or employment, based on the student's needs.
- 3. Specific monitoring responsibilities to determine whether the individualized transition plan is being implemented and the student is provided access to support services that will sustain the student's success by individuals who are responsible for the reintegration and coordination of these activities.

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(b) For the purpose of transition planning and reentry services, representatives from the school district and the one stop center where the student will return shall participate as members of the local Department of Juvenile Justice reentry teams. The school district, upon return of a student from a juvenile justice education program, must consider the individual needs and circumstances of the student and the transition plan recommendations when reenrolling a student in a public school. A local school district may not maintain a standardized policy for all students returning from a juvenile justice program but place students based on their needs and their performance in the program.

- (c) The Department of Education and the Department of

  Juvenile Justice shall provide oversight and guidance to school

  districts, education providers, and reentry personnel on how to

  implement effective educational transition planning and

  services.
- (11) (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 education educational programs and opportunities including textbooks, technology, instructional support, and other resources commensurate with resources provided available to students in public schools, including textbooks and access to technology. If the district school board operates a juvenile

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justice education program at a juvenile justice facility, the district school board, in consultation with the director of the juvenile justice facility, shall select the instructional personnel assigned to that program. The Secretary of Juvenile Justice or the director of a juvenile justice program may request that the performance of a teacher assigned by the district to a juvenile justice education program be reviewed by the district and that the teacher be reassigned based upon an evaluation conducted pursuant to s. 1012.34 or for inappropriate behavior 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 education programs facilities shall have access to the substitute teacher pool used utilized by the district school board.

(12)(11) District school boards may contract with a private provider for the provision of education educational programs to students 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.

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 $(13)\frac{(12)}{(13)}$  (a) Funding for eligible students enrolled in

juvenile justice education programs shall be provided through the Florida Education Finance Program as provided in s. 1011.62 and the General Appropriations Act. Funding shall include, at a minimum:

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- 1. Weighted program funding or the basic amount for current operation multiplied by the district cost differential as provided in s. 1011.62(1)(s) and (2);
- 2. The supplemental allocation for juvenile justice education as provided in s. 1011.62(10);
- 3. A proportionate share of the district's exceptional student education guaranteed allocation, the supplemental academic instruction allocation, and the instructional materials allocation;
- 4. An amount equivalent to the proportionate share of the state average potential discretionary local effort for operations, which shall be determined as follows:
- a. If the district levies the maximum discretionary local effort and the district's discretionary local effort per FTE is less than the state average potential discretionary local effort per FTE, the proportionate share shall include both the discretionary local effort and the compression supplement per FTE. If the district's discretionary local effort per FTE is greater than the state average per FTE, the proportionate share shall be equal to the state average; or
- b. If the district does not levy the maximum discretionary local effort and the district's actual discretionary local

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effort per FTE is less than the state average potential discretionary local effort per FTE, the proportionate share shall be equal to the district's actual discretionary local effort per FTE. If the district's actual discretionary local effort per FTE is greater than the state average per FTE, the proportionate share shall be equal to the state average potential local effort per FTE; and

- 5. A proportionate share of the district's proration to funds available, if necessary.
- (b) Juvenile justice <u>education</u> <u>educational</u> programs to receive the appropriate FEFP funding for Department of Juvenile Justice programs shall include those operated through a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice and which are under <u>purview of the Department of Juvenile Justice quality assurance standards for education.</u>
- (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.
- (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.

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Students shall be funded for no more than 25 hours per week of direct instruction.

- (e) Each juvenile justice education program must receive all federal funds for which the program is eligible.
- (14) (13) Each district school board shall negotiate a cooperative agreement with the Department of Juvenile Justice on the delivery of educational services to students youths under the jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Justice. Such agreement must include, but is not limited to:
- (a) Roles and responsibilities of each agency, including the roles and responsibilities of contract providers.
- (b) Administrative issues including procedures for sharing information.
- (c) Allocation of resources including maximization of local, state, and federal funding.
- (d) Procedures for educational evaluation for educational exceptionalities and special needs.
  - (e) Curriculum and delivery of instruction.
- (f) Classroom management procedures and attendance policies.
- (g) Procedures for provision of qualified instructional personnel, whether supplied by the district school board or provided under contract by the provider, and for performance of duties while in a juvenile justice setting.
- (h) Provisions for improving skills in teaching and working with students referred to juvenile justice programs

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729 delinquents.

(i) Transition plans for students moving into and out of juvenile programs facilities.

- (j) Procedures and timelines for the timely documentation of credits earned and transfer of student records.
  - (k) Methods and procedures for dispute resolution.
- (1) Provisions for ensuring the safety of education personnel and support for the agreed-upon education program.
- (m) Strategies for correcting any deficiencies found through the <u>accountability and evaluation system and student</u> performance measures <u>quality assurance process</u>.
- (15)(14) Nothing in this section or in a cooperative agreement requires 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.
- (16) (15) (a) The Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, and providers, shall adopt rules establishing: establish
- (a) Objective and measurable student performance measures to evaluate a student's educational progress while participating in a prevention, day treatment, or residential program. The student performance measures must be based on appropriate outcomes for all students in juvenile justice education programs, taking into consideration the student's length of stay in the program. Performance measures shall include outcomes that

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relate to student achievement of career education goals,

acquisition of employability skills, receipt of a high school

diploma, and grade advancement.

- (b) A performance rating system to be used by the

  Department of Education to evaluate quality assurance standards

  for the delivery of educational services within each of the

  juvenile justice programs. The performance rating shall be

  primarily based on data regarding student performance as

  described in paragraph (a) component of residential and

  nonresidential juvenile justice facilities.
- (c) The timeframes, procedures, and resources to be used to improve a low-rated educational program or to terminate or reassign the program 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.
- (d) (b) The Department of Education, in partnership with the Department of Juvenile Justice, shall develop a comprehensive accountability and program improvement quality assurance review process. The accountability and program improvement process shall be based on student performance measures by type of program and shall rate education program performance. The accountability system shall identify and recognize high-performing education programs. The Department of Education, in partnership with the Department of Juvenile

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Justice, shall identify low-performing programs. Low-performing education programs shall receive an onsite program evaluation from the Department of Juvenile Justice. School improvement, technical assistance, or the reassignment of the program shall be based, in part, on the results of the program evaluation. Through a corrective action process, low-performing programs must demonstrate improvement or reassign the program 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 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.

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807	(d) The requirements in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) shall
808	be implemented to the extent that funds are available.
809	(17) The department, in collaboration with the Department
310	of Juvenile Justice, shall collect data and report on
811	commitment, day treatment, prevention, and detention programs.
812	The report shall be submitted to the President of the Senate,
813	the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor by
814	February 1 of each year. The report must include, at a minimum:
815	(a) The number and percentage of students who:
816	1. Return to an alternative school, middle school, or high
817	school upon release and the attendance rate of such students
818	before and after participation in juvenile justice education
819	programs.
320	2. Receive a standard high school diploma or a high school
821	equivalency diploma.
822	3. Receive industry certification.
823	4. Receive occupational completion points.
824	5. Enroll in a postsecondary educational institution.
825	6. Complete a juvenile justice education program without
826	reoffending.
827	7. Reoffend within 1 year after completion of a day
828	treatment or residential commitment program.
829	8. Remain employed 1 year after completion of a day
330	treatment or residential commitment program.
331	9. Demonstrate learning gains pursuant to paragraph

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

832

(3)(b).

(b) The following cost data for each juvenile justice education program:

- 1. The amount of funding provided by district school boards to juvenile justice programs and the amount retained for administration, including documenting the purposes of such expenses.
- 2. The status of the development of cooperative agreements.
  - 3. Recommendations for system improvement.
- 4. Information on the identification of, and services provided to, exceptional students, to determine whether these students are properly reported for funding and are appropriately served.
- (18) (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.
- (19)(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

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

(20) (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

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funding and are appropriately served.

(21) (20) The education 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.

(22) (21) The State Board of Education shall 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 reporting.

(23) (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 5. 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 district school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:

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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 and 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 educational services to students youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, and for those schools, report on the elements specified in s. 1003.52(16) 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 high school equivalency examinations GED tests, disaggregated by student ethnicity, and performance data as specified in state board rule.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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