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30 31 By the Committee on Juvenile Justice and Representatives Bainter, Putnam, D. Prewitt, Stafford, Murman, Melvin and Betancourt

A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice education programs; requiring the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board to conduct a study relating to education programs for juvenile offenders; requiring findings and recommendations; requiring a performance review by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability; providing an appropriation; amending s. 230.23, F.S., relating to district school board duties; revising provisions relating to alternative education programs for students in residential care facilities; amending s. 230.2316, F.S.; providing for certain coordination with school district dropout prevention programs; amending s. 230.23161, F.S.; revising provisions relating to educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs; providing findings relating to juvenile assessment centers; providing school board and school district duties; providing requirements relating to teachers assigned to juvenile justice education programs; requiring rules relating to educational services; providing funding requirements; providing for the operation of specified education programs by the Department of Education; amending s. 237.34, F.S.; revising provisions relating to school district expenditure of funds for specified programs; amending s. 402.22, F.S.; revising provisions

relating to education programs for students who reside in residential care facilities operated by the Department of Children and Family Services; creating s. 985.317, F.S.; requiring the development of a Juvenile Offender Functional Literacy Program; providing intent, eligibility, and program requirements; requiring initial assessment; providing for exemption from the program; providing for evaluation and reporting; amending s. 985.404, F.S.; revising provisions relating to a cost data report; 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. Juvenile justice education programs. --(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that education programs for youth committed by the court to residential commitment programs operated by and contracted to the Department of Juvenile Justice be strong components in Florida's efforts to rehabilitate, habilitate, and redirect the lives of juvenile offenders toward a path of responsible citizenship. Education programs are the primary rehabilitative method of turning around and redirecting the lives of juvenile offenders. Efforts to improve the outcomes of juvenile offenders and the accountability and cost-effectiveness of juvenile justice programs cannot be successful unless adequate attention and resources are paid to educational outcomes of youth in the juvenile justice system. New and innovative education programs in residential and nonresidential commitment facilities, in addition to education

 programs for juvenile offenders who have not been committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice and who are under court supervision in the community, should be explored, developed, or implemented.

- (2) The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, created pursuant to s. 985.401, Florida Statutes, shall conduct a study to determine the extent and nature of education programs for juvenile offenders committed by the court to the Department of Juvenile Justice and for juvenile offenders under court supervision in the community.
- (3)(a) The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board shall analyze existing juvenile justice education policy, statutes, programs, services, and resources and identify new directions for juvenile justice education.
- (b) The board shall address, at a minimum, the following issues:
- 1. The extent and nature of education programs in residential and nonresidential commitment programs for juvenile offenders committed by the court to the Department of Juvenile Justice in terms of assessment, curriculum, staffing, delivery, and resources.
- 2. Education curricula and delivery systems most appropriate for youth in the juvenile justice system.
- 3. The extent and nature of existing education programs for juvenile offenders who are not committed by the court to the Department of Juvenile Justice but who are under some type of community-based supervision.
- 4. How educational services for juvenile offenders are currently funded, and identification of barriers to and alternative funding methods for ensuring adequate and

effective delivery of educational services for this student population.

- 5. Current statutory provisions for delivering educational services to juvenile offenders, and determination of whether statutory revisions are needed and what those changes should be.
- 6. Barriers to the efficient and effective operation of education programs in juvenile justice settings.
- any changes to policy, statutes, programs, and funding regarding education programs and services for juvenile offenders, including, but not limited to: flexibility in educational service delivery; education program criteria and student support and continuity for juvenile offenders returning to public schools; education program evaluation and performance measures; and educational staff development, certification, and training.
- (5) The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board shall submit its preliminary findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives by December 31, 1998. Findings and recommendations of the board may serve as the basis for changes in substantive law for the 1999 Regular Session of the Legislature.
- (6) The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board shall hold not less than two public hearings at sites throughout the state to solicit testimony and gather evidence from a broad range of persons related to juvenile justice education issues.
- (7) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall conduct a performance review

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of education programs for youth in residential commitment
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   facilities. Facilities selected for review shall consist of
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   state-operated and contracted residential commitment
   facilities in different parts of the state. The purpose of
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   the review is to assist the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board in
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   addressing issues described in subsection (3). Specific
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    issues and questions to be addressed in the review shall be
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   determined through discussions with board staff, Department of
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   Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education staff, and
   staff from relevant legislative committees.
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          (8) The sum of $150,000 is hereby appropriated from
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   the General Revenue Fund to the Juvenile Justice Advisory
   Board for the purpose of funding the study of education
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   programs for juvenile offenders committed by the court to the
   Department of Juvenile Justice and for juvenile offenders
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   under court supervision in the community. The board shall
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   hire personnel necessary to staff the study. Administrative
   support services for the study shall be provided by current
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   board staff. The board shall use a subcommittee of interested
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   board members and may request other interested persons to
   participate and act as a juvenile justice education task force
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   for the study.
           Section 2. Paragraph (n) of subsection (4) of section
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   230.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           230.23 Powers and duties of school board. -- The school
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   board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and
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(4) ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION, AND OPERATION OF

SCHOOLS.--Adopt and provide for the execution of plans for the establishment, organization, and operation of the schools of

31 the district, including, but not limited to, the following:

perform all duties listed below:

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- (n) Alternative education programs for students in residential care facilities. -- Provide educational programs according to rules of the state board to students who reside in residential care facilities operated by the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services.
- 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 Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services.
- 2. If additional facilities are required, the district school board and the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services shall agree on the appropriate site based on the instructional needs of the students. 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. 235.41. When the most appropriate site is on state property, state capital outlay funds shall be requested by the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services as 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 school district and the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services and approved by the Department of Education. The size of space and occupant design capacity criteria as provided by state board rules shall be used for remodeling or new construction whether facilities are provided on state property or district school board property. The planning of such additional facilities 31 | shall incorporate current Department of Children and Family

Health and Rehabilitative Services deinstitutionalization plans.

- The school board shall have full and complete authority in the matter of the assignment and placement of such students in educational programs. The parent or guardian of exceptional students shall have the due process rights provided for in subparagraph (m)5.
- The school board shall have a written agreement with the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services outlining the respective duties and responsibilities of each party.

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Notwithstanding the provisions herein, the educational program programs at the Arthur Dozier School for Boys, the Marianna Sunland Center in Jackson County, and the Florida School for Boys at Okeechobee in Okeechobee County shall be operated by the Department of Education, either directly or through grants or contractual agreements with other public or duly accredited educational agencies approved by the Department of Education.

Section 3. Subsection (8) of section 230.2316, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

230.2316 Dropout prevention.--

(8) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES. -- School district dropout prevention programs shall be coordinated with social service, law enforcement, prosecutorial, and juvenile justice agencies and juvenile assessment centers in the school district. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 228.093, these agencies are authorized to exchange information contained in student records and juvenile justice records. Such information is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 31 119.07(1). School districts and other agencies receiving such

 information shall use the information only for official purposes connected with the certification of students for admission to and for the administration of the dropout prevention program, and shall maintain the confidentiality of such information unless otherwise provided by law or rule.

Section 4. Section 230.23161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

230.23161 Educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs.--

(1) The Legislature finds that juvenile assessment centers are an important source of information about youth who are entering the juvenile justice system. Juvenile assessment centers document the condition of youth entering the system, thereby providing baseline data which is essential to evaluate changes in the condition of youth as a result of treatment. The cooperation and involvement of the local school system, including the commitment of appropriate resources for determining the educational status and special learning problems and needs of youth, are essential if the full potential benefits of juvenile assessment centers are to be achieved.

(2)(1) Students participating in a detention, commitment, or rehabilitation program pursuant to chapter 985 39 which is sponsored by a community-based agency or is 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. 230.2316 and all corresponding State Board of Education rules.

 (3)(2) 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. The district school board shall make provisions for each student to participate in basic, vocational, and exceptional student programs as appropriate. Each program shall be conducted according to applicable law providing for the operation of public schools and rules of the state board.

(4)(3) A school day for any student serviced in a Department of Juvenile Justice program shall be the same as specified in s. 228.041(13). Educational services shall may be provided at times of the day most appropriate for the program. School programming in juvenile justice detention, commitment, and rehabilitation programs shall be made available during the regular school year and the summer school by the local school district.

(5)(4) The educational program shall consist of appropriate basic academic, vocational, 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 vocational employability skills.

(6) (5) Participation in the program by students of compulsory school attendance age as provided for in s. 232.01 shall be mandatory. All students of noncompulsory school-attendance age who have not received a high school

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30 31 diploma or its equivalent shall participate in the educational program.

(7)(6) The school district shall make every effort to recruit and train teachers who are interested, qualified, or and experienced in educating students in juvenile justice programs.and to provide Students in juvenile justice programs shall be provided with 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 school district operates the educational program shall be jointly selected by the school district and the director of the juvenile justice facility. Teachers assigned to juvenile justice programs shall receive specialized training on how to effectively provide educational services for students in such settings. Educational programs in juvenile justice facilities shall have access to the substitute teacher pool utilized by the school district.

(8)(7) School districts are authorized and strongly encouraged to A school district may contract with a private provider for the provision of educational programs to youths placed with the Department of Juvenile Justice and shall may generate local, state, and federal funding, including funding through the Florida Education Finance Program for such students.

(9)(a)(8) The Department of Education shall develop an administrative rule that defines "direct educational services" and "administrative educational services." These definitions shall govern the allocation by a local school district of

funds generated by state funding through the Florida Education Finance Program.

- (b) The local school district shall fund the direct educational services education program in a Department of Juvenile Justice facility at a the same or higher level not less than 95 percent of funding for equivalent students in the county 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, and that these funds be used primarily for direct educational services.
- (10)(9) Each school district shall negotiate a cooperative agreement with the Department of Juvenile Justice on the delivery of educational services to youths under the jurisdiction of the department. 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 qualifiedinstructional personnel, whether supplied by the school

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district 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 juvenile delinquents.
- (i) Transition plans for students moving into and out of juvenile 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 quality assurance process.

(11)(10) The cooperative agreement pursuant to $subsection(10) \frac{(9)}{does}$ not preclude the development of an operating agreement or contract between the school district and the provider for each juvenile justice program in the school district where educational programs are to be provided. Any of the matters which must be included in the agreement pursuant to subsection(10)(9)may be defined in the operational agreements or operating contracts rather than in the cooperative agreement if agreed to by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Nothing in this section or in a cooperative agreement shall be construed to require the school board to provide more services than can be supported by the funds generated by students in the juvenile justice programs. However, it is the intent of the Legislature that not less than 95 percent of the funds generated by students in juvenile justice programs be allocated to direct educational services as defined by rule. When a school board contracts with

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another entity to provide educational services in juvenile justice programs, it must require that not less than 95 percent of the funds received by the entity be spent on direct educational services. Compliance with this requirement shall be subject to audit.

(12)(11) The Department of Education in consultation with the Department of Juvenile Justice shall establish standards and a comprehensive quality assurance review process and schedule for the evaluation of the educational component in juvenile justice programs.

(13)(12) 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.

(14)(13) 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. 235.41. 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 school district 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 31 | board rules shall be used for remodeling or new construction

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whether facilities are provided on state property or district school board property.

(15) (14) The parent or guardian of exceptional students shall have the due process rights provided for in chapter 232.

(16) (15) Department of Juvenile Justice detention and commitment programs may be designated as second chance schools pursuant to s. 230.2316(3)(d). Admission to such programs shall be governed by part II of chapter 985 39.

(17)(16) The Department of Education and Department of Juvenile Justice, after consultation with and assistance from local providers and local school districts, shall report annually to the Legislature by December 1 on the progress towards developing effective educational programs for juvenile delinquents including the amount of funding provided by local school districts to juvenile justice programs, the amount retained for administration including documenting the purposes for such expenses, the status of the development of cooperative agreements, and the results of the quality assurance reviews including recommendations for system improvement.

(18) 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.

(19) (19) (17) The Department of Education shall have the authority to adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this section, including uniform curriculum, 31 | funding, and second chance schools. Such rules shall require

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the minimum amount of paperwork and reporting necessary to comply with this act. By January 1, 1997, current rules regarding this section shall be revised.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 237.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

237.34 Cost accounting and reporting. --

- (3) PROGRAM EXPENDITURE REQUIREMENTS. --
- (a) Each district shall expend at least the percent of the funds generated by each of the programs listed herein 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.
- Programs for exceptional students, on an aggregate program basis, 80 percent.
- 5. Grades 7 through 12 vocational education programs, on an aggregate program basis, 80 percent.
- Students-at-risk programs, on an aggregate program basis, 80 percent, with the exception of programs for students in Department of Juvenile Justice facilities, 95 percent.
- 7. Any new program established and funded under s. 236.081(1)(c), that is not included under subparagraphs 1. through 6., on an aggregate basis as appropriate, 80 percent.
- Section 6. Section 402.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 402.22 Education program for students who reside in residential care facilities operated by the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services .--
- (1)(a) The Legislature recognizes that the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services has 30 under its residential care students with critical problems of

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physical impairment, emotional disturbance, social maladjustment, mental impairment, and learning impairment.

- (b) The Legislature recognizes the vital role of education in the rehabilitation of such students. It is the intent of the Legislature that all such students benefit from educational services and receive such services.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that educational services be coordinated with appropriate and existing diagnostic and evaluative, social, followup, and other therapeutic services of the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services so that the effect of the total rehabilitation process is maximized.
- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that, as educational programs for students in residential care facilities are implemented by the district school board, educational personnel in the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services residential care facilities who meet the qualifications for employees of the district school board be employed by the district school board.
- (2) District school boards shall establish educational programs for all students ages 5 through 18 under the residential care of the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services and may provide for students below age 3 as provided for in s. 232.01(1)(e). Funding of such programs shall be pursuant to s. 236.081.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provisions of chapters 39, 393, 394, and 397 to the contrary, the services of the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services and those of the Department of Education and district school boards shall be mutually supportive and complementary 31 of each other. The education programs provided by the district

school board shall meet the standards prescribed by the State Board of Education and the district school board. Decisions regarding the design and delivery of Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services treatment or habilitative services shall be made by interdisciplinary teams of professional and paraprofessional staff of which appropriate district school system administrative and instructional personnel shall be invited to be participating members. The requirements for maintenance of confidentiality as prescribed in chapters 39, 393, 394, and 397 shall be applied to information used by such interdisciplinary teams, and such information shall be exempt from the provisions of ss. 119.07(1) and 286.011.

(4) Students age 18 and under who are under the residential care of the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services and who receive an education program shall be calculated as full-time equivalent student membership in the appropriate cost factor as provided for in s. 236.081(1)(c). Residential care facilities of the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services shall include, but not be limited to, developmental services institutions and, state mental health facilities, and youth services programs (residential and day programs). All students shall receive their education program from the district school system, and funding shall be allocated through the Florida Education Finance Program for the district school system.

(5) Students committed to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and placed in youth services residential and day programs shall be assigned to the

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 educational alternatives or other basic or special programs, as appropriate.

(5)(6) Instructional and special educational services which are provided to mental health and retardation clients in the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services residential care facilities by local school districts shall not be less than 180 days or 900 hours; however, the 900 hours may be distributed over a 12-month period, unless otherwise stated in rules developed by the State Board of Education with the concurrence of the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services promulgated pursuant to subsection(6)(7).

(6)(7) The State Board of Education and the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services shall have the authority to promulgate rules which shall assist in the orderly transfer of the instruction of students from Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services residential care facilities to the district school system or to the public education agency and which shall assist in implementing the specific intent as stated in this act.

(7)(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 230.23(4)(n), the educational program programs at Arthur Dozier School for Boys and the Marianna Sunland Center 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 educational agencies. The annual state allocation to any such agency shall be computed pursuant to s. 236.081(1), (2), and (5) and allocated in the amount that

the residential facility is located. 2 Section 7. Section 985.317, Florida Statutes, is 3 created to read: 4 5 985.317 Juvenile Offender Functional Literacy 6 Program. --7 (1) INTENT. -- It is the intent of the Legislature that 8 a mandatory functional literacy program for juvenile offenders 9 committed by the court and placed in residential commitment programs be established. Juvenile offenders should have the 10 11 opportunity to achieve functional literacy as a means to 12 further their educational and vocational needs to assist them 13 in being crime free. The functional literacy program should 14 be of high quality, targeted to the juvenile offender's assessed ability and needs, and use the appropriate 15 16 instructional technology with qualified educational

instructors. The program should be administered in each

throughout the state with compatible standardized program

state-operated and contracted residential commitment program

criteria so that an offender transferred from one facility to another may be able to continue his or her literacy education

would have been provided the local school district in which

(2) JUVENILE OFFENDER FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

PROGRAM.--The Department of Education, in consultation with
the Department of Juvenile Justice, shall develop and,
contingent upon specific appropriations, implement and
administer a Juvenile Offender Functional Literacy Program in
all state-operated and contracted residential commitment
programs. The program is designed to promote the functional
literacy of juvenile offenders and ensure continuity and

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with minimal disruption.

consistency in the program among the residential commitment programs.

- (3) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS. --
- (a)1. An offender 16 years of age or younger who meets the criteria of this section shall be required to participate in the program.
- 2. An offender over 16 years of age who is admitted to a residential commitment program on or after the effective date of this section and who meets the criteria of this section shall be required to participate in the program. An offender over 16 years of age who was admitted to a residential commitment program prior to the effective date of this section may voluntarily participate in the program if the offender otherwise meets eligibility requirements.
- (b) To be required to participate in the program, an offender shall not have attained a sixth grade reading level and shall not be exempt from the program pursuant to subsection (6).
- (4) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.--In addition to any other requirements determined by the Department of Education and the Department of Juvenile Justice, the program shall:
- (a) Enroll an offender whose functional literacy is below the sixth grade reading level due to a medical, developmental, or learning disability, but who can reasonably be expected to benefit from the program.
- (b) Require an offender who meets the eligibility criteria to participate in the program for a minimum of 240 hours unless the offender becomes functionally literate or is released from the commitment facility before the offender has completed the program.

- (c) Require counseling for an offender who has not become functionally literate after participation in the program. The counseling shall address the benefits of continuing in the program.
- (d) Establish a system of incentives to encourage and reward offender performance in the program.
- (e) Establish a system of disincentives which may include disciplinary action should an offender refuse or intentionally fail to participate in good faith in the program.
- (f) Ensure that reports are maintained in an offender's records to record the offender's efforts and progress in the program and that such records are forwarded to the appropriate educational facility upon the offender's release from the commitment facility.
- (5) INITIAL ASSESSMENT.--When an offender is admitted to a residential commitment facility, the Department of Juvenile Justice or contracted provider shall immediately assess whether the offender is functionally literate. An assessment may be done by a juvenile assessment center pursuant to s. 985.209, as part of the juvenile justice intake process as provided in s. 985.21. If the department or contracted provider determines from its assessment or an assessment completed by a juvenile assessment center that the offender is not functionally literate, then the offender shall participate in the program if the other requirements of the program are met.
- (6) EXEMPT OFFENDERS.--An offender who cannot reasonably be expected to benefit from the program as a result of a medical, developmental, or learning disability shall not be required to participate in the program. An offender who may

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be considered exempt from the program shall be evaluated by an appropriate psychologist, psychiatrist, or physician who will make such a determination.

(7) EVALUATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. -- The Juvenile Offender Functional Literacy Program shall be evaluated by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, in consultation with the Department of Education, as part of the board's outcome evaluation reporting requirements pursuant to s. 985.401. The Department of Juvenile Justice, in consultation with the Department of Education, shall develop and implement a research design to determine the impact of the program on recidivism and submit an annual report on the implementation and progress of the program to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 1 of each year.

Section 8. Subsection (10) of section 985.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.404 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.--

(10) The department shall annually collect and report cost data for every program operated 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 state-operated and contracted programs so that comparisons can be made among programs. department shall ensure that there is accurate cost accounting for state-operated 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 shall submit 31 an annual cost 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 appropriations committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than December 1
February 1 of each year. Cost-benefit analysis for educational programs will be developed and implemented in collaboration with and Local school districts. Cost data for the report shall include data collected by the Department of <a href="Education for the purposes of preparing the annual report required by s. 230.23161(17) and will use current data sources whenever possible.

Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Requires the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board to conduct a study relating to education programs for juvenile offenders and provides an appropriation therefor. Revises provisions relating to alternative education programs for students in residential care facilities. Provides for certain coordination with school district dropout prevention programs. Revises provisions relating to educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. Provides school board and school district duties and requirements relating to teachers assigned to juvenile justice education programs. Requires rules relating to educational services and provides funding requirements. Requires the development of a Juvenile Offender Functional Literacy Program. Provides intent, eligibility, and program requirements. Revises provisions relating to a Department of Juvenile Justice cost data report.