COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED ___ (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED ___ (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION ___ (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT ___ (Y/N) WITHDRAWN ___ (Y/N) OTHER

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Criminal Justice

Subcommittee

Representative Baxley offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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

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

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

Section 2. Subsection (6) is added to section 985.46, Florida Statutes, to read:

985.46 Conditional release.

(6) Each juvenile committed to a commitment program shall have a transition plan upon release. Transition planning shall begin for each juvenile upon placement in a commitment program and shall result in an individual transition plan for each youth

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before he or she is released. The transition plan shall be
developed with the participation of the youth, representatives
of the commitment program, school district personnel, and
representatives of conditional release or postcommitment
probation programs, if appropriate. The transition plan shall
include an education transition plan component as provided in s.
1003.515(10), as well as information regarding pertinent
delinquency treatment and intervention services that are
accessible upon exiting the program.

- (a) For a juvenile who is released on conditional release or postcommitment probation status, the transition plan shall be incorporated into the conditions of release.
- (b) For a juvenile who is not released on conditional release or postcommitment probation status, the transition plan shall be explained to the youth and provided upon release, with all necessary referrals having been made at least 30 days before the youth exits the program.
- (c) For a juvenile who participates in a nonresidential program, the transition plan shall be explained to the youth and provided upon release. For a juvenile who participates in a nonresidential program and who is released on conditional release or postcommitment probation status, the transition plan shall be incorporated into the conditions of release.
- Section 3. Section 985.618, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

s. 985.618, F.S., for present text.)

985.618 Education and workforce-related programs.-

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

 1003.515(7) and that allows youth to engage in real work situations whenever possible.

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_	(3)	The de	epartment	shall	collak	orate	with	the	Department	of
Educa	tion	, the	Departme	ent of 1	Econom:	ic Oppo	ortuni	ty,	school	
distr	icts	, and	private	provid	ers to	adopt	rules	to	administer	
this section.										

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

985.632 Quality assurance and cost-effectiveness.-

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department:
- (a) Ensure that information be provided to decisionmakers in a timely manner so that resources are allocated to programs of the department which achieve desired performance levels.
- (b) Provide information about the cost of such programs and their differential effectiveness so that the quality of such programs can be compared and improvements made continually.
- (c) Provide information to aid in developing related policy issues and concerns.
- (d) Provide information to the public about the effectiveness of such programs in meeting established goals and objectives.
- (e) Provide a basis for a system of accountability so that each client is afforded the best programs to meet his or her needs.
 - (f) Improve service delivery to clients.
 - (g) Modify or eliminate activities that are not effective.
 - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Client" means any person who is being provided treatment or services by the department or by a provider under 521617 - h949-strike.docx

Amendment No. 1 contract with the department.

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- (b) "Program component" means an aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special character, related workload, and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of organization, management, accounting, reporting, and budgeting.
- (c) "Program effectiveness" means the ability of the program to achieve desired client outcomes, goals, and objectives.
- (3) The department shall annually collect and report cost data for every program operated by the department or its contracted provider or contracted by the department. The cost data shall conform to a format approved by the department and the Legislature. Uniform cost data shall be reported and collected for each education program operated by a school district or private provider contracted by a school district state-operated and contracted programs so that comparisons can be made among programs. The Department of Education shall ensure that there is accurate cost accounting for education programs operated by school districts, including those programs operated by private providers under contract with school districts stateoperated services including market-equivalent rent and other shared cost. The cost of the educational program provided to a residential facility shall be reported and included in the cost of a program. The Department of Education shall submit an annual cost data report to the department President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and

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

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

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This paragraph does not preclude the department from terminating a contract as provided under this section or as otherwise provided by law or contract, and does not limit the department's authority to enter into or terminate a contract.

- (d) In collaboration with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, the department shall develop a work plan to refine the costeffectiveness model so that the model is consistent with the performance-based program budgeting measures approved by the Legislature to the extent the department deems appropriate. The department shall notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability of any meetings to refine the model.
- (e) Contingent upon specific appropriation, the department, in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall:
- 1. Construct a profile of each commitment program that uses the results of the quality assurance report required by this section, the cost-effectiveness report required in this subsection, and other reports available to the department.
- 2. Target, for a more comprehensive evaluation, any commitment program that has achieved consistently high, low, or disparate ratings in the reports required under subparagraph 1.
- 3. Identify the essential factors that contribute to the high, low, or disparate program ratings.
- 4. Use the results of these evaluations in developing or refining juvenile justice programs or program models, client outcomes and program outputs, provider contracts, quality 521617 h949-strike.docx

assurance standards, and the cost-effectiveness model.

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

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

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

The department shall submit an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of 521617 - h949-strike.docx

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the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than February 1 of each year. The annual report must contain, at a minimum, for each specific program component: a comprehensive description of the population served by the program; a specific description of the services provided by the program; cost; a comparison of expenditures to federal and state funding; immediate and long-range concerns; and recommendations to maintain, expand, improve, modify, or eliminate each program component so that changes in services lead to enhancement in program quality. The department shall ensure the reliability and validity of the information contained in the report.

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

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report must also include recommendations for improving	
performance outcomes and for additional cost savings and	
efficiencies. The report shall be submitted to the Governor, th	e
President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of	
Representatives by December 31, 2013, and each year thereafter.	

- (8)(6) The department shall collect and analyze available statistical data for the purpose of ongoing evaluation of all programs. The department shall provide the Legislature with necessary information and reports to enable the Legislature to make informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of, and any needed changes in, services, programs, policies, and laws.
- Section 5. Section 985.721, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 985.721 Escapes from secure detention or residential commitment facility.—An escape from:
- (1) Any secure detention facility maintained for the temporary detention of children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement;
- (2) Any residential commitment facility described in s. 985.03(46) 985.03(45), maintained for the custody, treatment, punishment, or rehabilitation of children found to have committed delinquent acts or violations of law; or
- (3) Lawful transportation to or from any such secure detention facility or residential commitment facility,

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

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

1001.42 Powers and duties of district school board.—The district school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:

- (18) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—
 Maintain a state system of school improvement and education accountability as provided by statute and State Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall be consistent with, and implemented through, the district's continuing system of planning and budgeting required by this section and ss. 1008.385, 1010.01, and 1011.01. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall comply with the provisions of ss. 1008.33, 1008.34, 1008.345, and 1008.385 and include the following:
- (b) Public disclosure.—The district school board shall provide information regarding the performance of students in and education educational programs as required pursuant to ss.

 1008.22 and 1008.385 and implement a system of school reports as required by statute and State Board of Education rule which shall include schools operating for the purpose of providing education educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice residential and nonresidential programs, and for those programs schools, report on the data and education outcomes elements specified in s. 1003.515(7) 1003.52(19).

 Annual public disclosure reports shall be in an easy-to-read report card format and shall include the school's grade, high school graduation rate calculated without GED tests,

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disaggregated by student ethnicity, and performance data as specified in state board rule.

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

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

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

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

1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.—

- (1) PROGRAM.—
- (b) Each school district that is eligible for the sparsity supplement pursuant to s. 1011.62(7) shall provide all enrolled public school students within its boundaries the option of participating in part-time and full-time virtual instruction programs. Each school district that is not eligible for the sparsity supplement shall provide at least three options for part-time and full-time virtual instruction. All school districts must provide parents with timely written notification of an open enrollment period for full-time students of at least 90 days that ends no later than 30 days <u>before</u> prior to the 521617 h949-strike.docx

first day of the school year. The purpose of the program is to make quality virtual instruction available to students using online and distance learning technology in the nontraditional classroom. A school district virtual instruction program shall provide the following:

- 1. Full-time virtual instruction for students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12.
- 2. Part-time virtual instruction for students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 courses that are measured pursuant to subparagraph (8)(a)2.
- 3. Full-time or part-time virtual instruction for students enrolled in dropout prevention and academic intervention programs under s. 1003.53, Department of Juvenile Justice education programs under s. 1003.515 1003.52, core-curricula courses to meet class size requirements under s. 1003.03, or Florida College System institutions under this section.
- Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (11) of section 1003.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 1003.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (11) (a) "Juvenile justice education programs or schools" means programs or schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, for a school year comprised of 250 days of instruction distributed over 12 months. At the request of the provider, a district school board may decrease the minimum number of days of instruction by up to 10 days for teacher planning for residential programs and up to 20 days for teacher planning for nonresidential programs, subject to the approval of the

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- 385 Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education.
- Section 10. Section 1003.515, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 1003.515 The Florida Juvenile Justice Education Act.-
 - (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida Juvenile Justice Education Act."
 - (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDING.—The Legislature finds that an education is the single most important factor in the rehabilitation of adjudicated youth who are in Department of Juvenile Justice residential and nonresidential programs.
 - (3) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to:
 - (a) Provide performance-based outcome measures and accountability for juvenile justice education programs; and
 - (b) Improve academic and workforce-related outcomes so that adjudicated and at-risk youth may successfully complete the transition to and reenter the academic and workforce environments.
 - (4) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term
 "juvenile justice education programs" has the same meaning as in
 s. 1003.01(11)(a).
 - (5) SCHOOL DISTRICT AND CONTRACTED EDUCATION PROVIDER RESPONSIBILITIES.—
 - (a) A school district or private provider contracted by a school district to offer education services to youth in a juvenile justice education program shall:
 - 1. Provide rigorous and relevant academic and workforce-related curricula that will lead to industry certifications in an occupational area of high demand identified in the Industry

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- Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of

 Education, or articulate to secondary or postsecondary-level
 coursework, as appropriate.
 - 2. Support state, local, and regional economic development demands.
 - 3. Make high-wage and high-demand careers more accessible to adjudicated and at-risk youth.
 - 4. Reduce rates of recidivism for adjudicated youth.
 - 5. Provide access to the appropriate courses and instruction to prepare youth for a standard high school diploma, a special diploma, or a high school equivalency diploma, as appropriate.
 - 6. Provide access to virtual education courses that are appropriate to meet the requirements of academic or workforce-related programs and the requirements for continuing education specified in the youth's transition and postrelease plans.
 - 7. Provide opportunities for earning credits toward high school graduation or credits that articulate to postsecondary education institutions while the youth are in residential and nonresidential juvenile justice facilities.
 - 8. Ensure that the credits and partial credits earned by the youth are transferred and included in the youth's records as part of the transition plan.
 - 9. Ensure that the education program consists of the appropriate academic, workforce-related, or exceptional education curricula and related services that directly support performance outcomes, which must be specified in each youth's education transition plan component as required by subsection

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Amendment No. 1 (10).

- 10. If the duration of a youth's stay in a program is less than 40 days, ensure that the youth receives employability, life skills, and academic remediation, as appropriate. In addition, counseling and transition services must be provided which mitigate the youth's identified risk factors and prepare the youth for a successful reintegration into the school, community, and home settings.
- 11. Maintain an academic record for each youth who is enrolled in a juvenile justice facility, as required by s.

 1003.51, and ensure that the coursework, credits, partial credits, occupational completion points, and industry certifications earned by the youth are transferred and included in the youth's transition plan pursuant to s. 985.46.
- (b) Each school district and private provider shall ensure that the following youth participate in the program:
- 1. Youth who are of compulsory school attendance age pursuant to s. 1003.21.
- 2. Youth who are not of compulsory school attendance age and who have not received a high school diploma or its equivalent, if the youth is in a residential or nonresidential juvenile justice program. Such youth must participate in the education program and participate in a workforce-related education program that leads to industry certification in an occupational area of high demand. This subparagraph does not limit the rights of students with disabilities, as defined under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, who are not of compulsory school attendance age and who have not received a

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high school diploma to receive a free, appropriate public education in accordance with their individualized needs.

- 3. Youth who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent and who are not employed. Such youth must participate in a workforce-related education program that leads to employment in an occupational area of high demand. Such youth may enroll in a state postsecondary institution to complete the workforce-related education program and are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees pursuant to s. 1009.25(1)(g).
- (6) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—In compliance with the strategic 5-year plan under s. 1003.491, each juvenile justice residential and nonresidential education program shall, in collaboration with the regional workforce board or economic development agency and local postsecondary institutions, determine the appropriate occupational areas for the program. Juvenile justice education programs must:
- (a) Ensure that rigorous academic and workforce-related coursework is offered and meets or exceeds appropriate stateapproved subject area standards, and results in the attainment of industry certification and postsecondary credit, when appropriate;
- (b) Ensure instruction from individuals who hold industry credentials in the occupational areas in which they teach;
 - (c) Maximize the use of private sector personnel;
- (d) Use strategies to maximize the delivery of virtual instruction;
- (e) Maximize instructional efficiency for youth in juvenile 496 justice facilities;

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

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- b. Completing secondary coursework and participating in continuing education upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- c. Attaining occupational completion points in an occupational area of high demand identified in the Industry

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 Education and participating in continuing education upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- d. Attaining an industry certification in an occupational area of high demand identified in the Industry Certification

 Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education, if available and appropriate, and participating in continuing education upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- 2. One or more of the following outcomes for a youth who is
 15 years of age or older:
- a. Achieving academic progress in reading and mathematics, as measured by the statewide common pre- and post-assessment adopted by the department for use in juvenile justice education programs, and participating in continuing education upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- b. Earning secondary or postsecondary credit upon release from a juvenile justice facility and participating in continuing education upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
- c. Attaining a high school diploma or its equivalent and participating in continuing education at the postsecondary level

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- upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program.
 - d. Attaining a high school diploma or its equivalent and obtaining employment.
 - e. Attaining an industry certification in an occupational area of high demand identified in the Industry Certification

 Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education and obtaining employment.
 - f. Attaining occupational completion points in an occupational area of high demand and obtaining employment.
 - g. Attaining occupational completion points in an occupational area of high demand identified in the Industry Certification Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education and, upon release from a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program, participating in continuing education in order to complete the industry certification in that occupation.
 - (c) By September 1, 2012, the department shall make available a common student pre- and post-assessment to measure the academic progress in reading and mathematics of youth who are assigned to juvenile justice education programs.

For purposes of performance ratings, juvenile justice residential and nonresidential education programs, excluding detention centers, shall be held accountable for the performance outcomes of youth for no more than 6 months after the release of youth from the residential or nonresidential program. This subsection does not abrogate the provisions of s. 1002.22 which

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relate to education records or the requirements of 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.

- (8) PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY.-
- (a) The department shall, in collaboration with the Department of Juvenile Justice:
- 1. Monitor the education performance of youth in juvenile justice facilities.
- 2. Prohibit school districts or private providers that have failing performance ratings from delivering the education services.
- 3. Verify that a school district is operating or contracting with a private provider to deliver education services.
- (b) If a school district's juvenile justice residential or nonresidential education program earns two failing performance ratings in any 3-year period, as provided in subsection (7), the school district shall contract with a private provider that has an adequate or higher performance rating or enter into an agreement with a school district that has an adequate or higher performance rating to deliver the education services to the youth in the program.
- (c) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the school district of the county in which the residential or nonresidential facility is located shall deliver education services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. A school district may contract with a private provider to deliver the education services in lieu of directly providing the education services. The contract shall include performance

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- (d) When determining educational placement for youth who enroll in a school district upon release, the school district must adhere to the transition plan established under s. 985.46(6).
- (e) If a private provider under contract with a school district maintains a high-performance rating pursuant to subsection (7), the school district may not require a private provider to use the school district's personnel.
- (f) Academic instructional personnel must be certified by the Department of Education; however, a nondegreed teacher of career education may be certified by a local school district under s. 1012.39 and may be designated as teaching out-of-field.

 An instructor who is deemed to be an expert in a specific field may be employed under s. 1012.55(1).
- (g) Each school district must provide juvenile justice education programs access to substitute classroom teachers used by the school district.
 - (9) EXITING PROGRAM.—Upon exiting a program, a youth must:
- (a) Attain an industry certification in an occupational area of high demand identified in the Industry Certification

 Funding list adopted by the State Board of Education;
- (b) Enroll in a program to complete the industry
 certification;
 - (c) Be gainfully employed and earning full-time wages; or
- (d) Enroll in and continue his or her education based on the transition and postrelease plan provided in s. 958.46.
 - (10) EDUCATION TRANSITION PLAN COMPONENT.

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- (a) The education transition plan component shall be incorporated in the transition plan pursuant to s. 985.46(6).
- (b) Each juvenile justice education program must develop an education transition plan component during the course of a youth's stay in a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program which coordinates academic and workforce services and assists the youth in successful community reintegration upon the youth's release.
- (c) The development of the education transition plan component shall begin upon a youth's placement in the program. The education transition plan component must include the academic and workforce services to be provided during the program stay and the establishment of services to be implemented upon release. The appropriate personnel in the juvenile justice residential and nonresidential program, the members of the community, the youth, and the youth's family, when appropriate, shall collaborate to develop the education transition plan component.
- (d) Education planning for reintegration shall begin when placement decisions are made and continue throughout the youth's stay in order to provide for continuing education, job placement, and other necessary services. Individuals who are responsible for reintegration shall coordinate activities to ensure that the education transition plan component is successfully implemented and a youth is provided access to support services that will sustain the youth's success once he or she is no longer under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice. The education transition plan component must

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provide for continuing education, workforce development, or meaningful job placement pursuant to the performance outcomes in subsection (7). For purposes of this section, the term "reintegration" means the process by which a youth returns to the community following release from a juvenile justice program.

(11) FUNDING.—

- (a) Youth who are participating in GED preparation programs while under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile

 Justice shall be funded at the basic program cost factor for juvenile justice programs in the Florida Education Finance

 Program (FEFP). Juvenile justice education programs shall be funded in the appropriate FEFP program based on the education services needed by the students in the programs pursuant to s.

 1011.62.
- (b) Juvenile justice education programs operated through a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice and under the purview of the department's quality assurance standards and performance outcomes shall receive the appropriate FEFP funding for juvenile justice programs.
- (c) A district school board shall fund the education program in a juvenile justice facility at the same or higher level of funding for equivalent students in the district school system based on the funds generated through the FEFP and funds allocated from federal programs.
- (d) Consistent with the rules of the State Board of Education, district school boards shall request an alternative full-time equivalent (FTE) survey for juvenile justice programs experiencing fluctuations in student enrollment.

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- (e) The State Board of Education shall prescribe rules relating to FTE count periods which must be the same for juvenile justice programs and other public school programs. The summer school period for students in juvenile justice programs shall begin on the day immediately preceding the subsequent regular school year. Students may be funded for no more than 25 hours per week of direct instruction; however, students shall be provided access to virtual instruction in order to maximize the most efficient use of time.
- (12) FACILITIES.—The district school board may not be charged any rent, maintenance, utilities, or overhead on the facilities. Maintenance, repairs, and remodeling of existing facilities shall be provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (13) RULEMAKING.—The State Board of Education shall collaborate with the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Economic Opportunity, school districts, and private providers to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.
- Section 11. Section 1003.52, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

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

1009.25 Fee exemptions.

(1) The following students are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including lab fees, at a school district that provides postsecondary career programs, Florida College System 521617 - h949-strike.docx

Amendment No. 1 institution, or state university:

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(g) For purposes of completing coursework initiated while in the temporary custody of the state, youth who are eligible under s. 1003.515(5)(b)3. and who are ordered by a court to participate in a juvenile justice residential program.

Section 13. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

- (1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION.—The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:
 - (f) Supplemental academic instruction; categorical fund.-
- 1. There is created a categorical fund to provide supplemental academic instruction to students in kindergarten through grade 12. This paragraph may be cited as the "Supplemental Academic Instruction Categorical Fund."
- 2. Categorical funds for supplemental academic instruction shall be allocated annually to each school district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. These funds shall be in addition to the funds appropriated on the basis of FTE student membership in the Florida Education Finance Program and shall be included in the total potential funds of each

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district. These funds shall be used to provide supplemental academic instruction to students enrolled in the K-12 program. Supplemental instruction strategies may include, but are not limited to: modified curriculum, reading instruction, afterschool instruction, tutoring, mentoring, class size reduction, extended school year, intensive skills development in summer school, and other methods for improving student achievement. Supplemental instruction may be provided to a student in any manner and at any time during or beyond the regular 180-day term identified by the school as being the most effective and efficient way to best help that student progress from grade to grade and to graduate.

- 3. Effective with the 2012-2013 1999-2000 fiscal year, funding on the basis of FTE membership beyond the 180-day regular term shall be provided in the FEFP only for students enrolled in juvenile justice education programs or in education programs for juveniles placed in secure facilities or programs under s. 985.19. Funding for instruction beyond the regular 180-day school year for all other K-12 students shall be provided through the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund and other state, federal, and local fund sources with ample flexibility for schools to provide supplemental instruction to assist students in progressing from grade to grade and graduating.
- 4. The Florida State University School, as a lab school, is authorized to expend from its FEFP or Lottery Enhancement Trust Fund allocation the cost to the student of remediation in reading, writing, or mathematics for any graduate who requires 521617 h949-strike.docx

Bill No. HB 949 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 remediation at a postsecondary educational institution.

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5. Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year, Dropout prevention programs as defined in ss. 1003.515 1003.52, 1003.53(1)(a), (b), and (c), and 1003.54 shall be included in group 1 programs under subparagraph (d)3.

Section 14. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to juvenile justice education and workforce programs; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; providing a definition for the term "juvenile justice education programs" for purposes of the act; amending s. 985.46, F.S.; requiring that each juvenile committed to a juvenile justice commitment program have a transition plan upon release; requiring that the transition plan include an education transition plan component and information regarding delinquency treatment and intervention services that are accessible upon exiting the program; amending s. 985.618, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding juvenile justice education and workforce-related programs; requiring that the Department of Juvenile Justice, in collaboration with the Department of Education, annually verify that each juvenile justice education program meets specified minimum standards; requiring that the department collaborate with certain entities to adopt rules; amending s. 985.632, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring that the Department of Education rather than the Department of Juvenile Justice ensure that there is accurate cost accounting for certain education 521617 - h949-strike.docx

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Amendment No. 1 805 programs; requiring that the Department of Education submit 806 annual cost data to the department; requiring that the 807 effectiveness of juvenile justice education programs be 808 determined by implementing systematic data collection, data 809 analysis, and evaluations; requiring that the programs be 810 evaluated based on student performance outcomes; requiring that the Department of Juvenile Justice, in collaboration with the 811 812 Department of Education and in consultation with other entities, 813 prepare and submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 985.721, F.S.; 814 815 conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1001.42, F.S.; 816 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; conforming a 817 cross-reference; amending ss. 1002.20 and 1002.45, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; revising 818 the term "juvenile justice education programs or schools" to 819 conform to changes made by the act; creating s. 1003.515, F.S.; 820 providing a short title; providing a legislative finding; 821 822 providing purposes of the Florida Juvenile Justice Education 823 Act; providing a definition for the term "juvenile justice 824 education programs"; providing responsibilities for school 825 districts and private providers contracted by school districts 826 to offer education services to youth in juvenile justice 827 education programs; requiring that each juvenile justice 828 residential and nonresidential program involve the regional 829 workforce board or economic development agency and local postsecondary institutions to determine the occupational areas 830 for the education and workforce-related program; providing 831 requirements for education and workforce-related services in 832 521617 - h949-strike.docx

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juvenile justice programs; providing responsibilities for the Department of Education; requiring that the department identify each juvenile justice residential and nonresidential education program, excluding detention programs, by performance ratings; providing criteria for determining performance ratings; requiring that the department make available a common student pre- and post-assessment to measure the academic progress in reading and mathematics of youth in juvenile justice education programs; requiring that juvenile justice residential and nonresidential education programs, excluding detention centers, be held accountable for student performance outcomes for a specified period after youth are released from the programs; providing for program accountability; requiring that the department monitor the education performance of youth, prohibit certain school district or private providers, under specified circumstances, from delivering education services, and verify that a school district is operating or contracting to deliver education services; providing for a school district's responsibilities; requiring that a youth who exits the program attain an industry certification, enroll in a program to complete the industry certification, be gainfully employed, or enroll in and continue his or her education based on a transition plan; requiring that an education transition plan component be incorporated in a youth's transition plan; requiring that each juvenile justice education program develop the education transition plan component during the course of the youth's stay in a juvenile justice residential or nonresidential program; providing funding requirements for the juvenile justice 521617 - h949-strike.docx

Amendment No. 1 education programs; prohibiting a district school board from being charged rent, maintenance, utilities, or overhead on facilities; requiring that the Department of Juvenile Justice provide maintenance, repairs, and remodeling of existing facilities; requiring that the State Board of Education collaborate with the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Economic Opportunity, school districts, and private providers to adopt rules; repealing s. 1003.52, F.S., relating to educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs; amending s. 1009.25, F.S.; providing an exemption from the payment of postsecondary education fees and tuition for certain youth who are ordered by a court to participate in a juvenile justice residential program; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; extending dates relating to the funding of students who are enrolled in juvenile justice education programs or in education programs for juveniles placed in secure facilities; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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