By Senator Bean

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice education programs; amending s. 985.632, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1001.42, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1003.51, F.S.; revising the content of rules relating to expectations for education programs for youth in certain Department of Juvenile Justice programs; requiring that assessments of students in all juvenile justice programs be completed within a specified time period; specifying recommended instructional programs in juvenile justice education programs; increasing percentage of Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) funds required to be spent on students in juvenile justice programs; requiring a certain percentage of specified federal funds to be spent on students in juvenile justice programs; requiring standardization of qualifications for juvenile justice education instructors across the state and procedures for use of non-certified instruction personnel; specifying minimum contract requirements for juvenile justice education programs; authorizing immediate sanctions for district school boards whose juvenile justice education programs are considered unsatisfactory; specifying minimum contract requirements for the delivery of education services to youth in juvenile justice programs; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to ensure that school district personnel are trained to manage and monitor contracts for juvenile justice education programs;

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requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, and education providers to maintain a student's education transition plan and career and technical accomplishments as part of a student's education record; funding a program to pay GED testing fees for youth in juvenile justice education programs and ensuring that eligible youth have access to GED testing; deleting provision requiring district school boards or Florida College system institutions to waive GED testing fees for youth in juvenile justice programs, designate schools as GED testing centers, or pay administrative fees for the GED test; requiring the Department of Education to establish an accountability system that annually evaluates all juvenile justice education programs using student performance measures; requiring the Department of Education to collaborate with certain entities to develop annual recommendations for system and school improvement; amending s. 1003.52, F.S.; providing legislative intent relating to educational services in juvenile justice programs; requiring the participation of the Department of Education and the Department of Juvenile Justice in certain activities related to juvenile justice education programs by each department's respective Coordinator of Juvenile Justice Programs; requiring that the annual cooperative agreement plan between the Department of Education and the Department of Juvenile Justice address each agency's role regarding educational

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program accountability, technical assistance, training, and coordination of services; requiring district schools in counties where juvenile justice programs are located to provide or contract for educational services and programs of instruction; providing that students in juvenile justice education programs that test for the GED remain enrolled in the education program for the duration of the FTE period in which they are tested; requiring juvenile justice education providers to assist the Department of Education in selecting student assessment instruments for measuring student performance; requiring local school districts to provide access to virtual education courses for students in juvenile justice education programs; prescribing fees chargeable to juvenile justice education programs for virtual courses accessed through local school districts; prescribing the basis and content of a youth's educational program within juvenile justice programs; requiring minimum course offerings and services from specified juvenile justice programs; requiring that a progress monitoring plan be developed for certain students; prescribing content of progress monitoring plans; requiring that the Department of Education and the Department of Juvenile Justice ensure the development of education transition plans for youth in juvenile justice programs; specifying criteria regarding the development, content and implementation of education transition plans; requiring local school

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districts to consider needs of students and education transition plans when students reenter school districts; prohibiting local school districts from maintaining a general policy regarding youth returning from juvenile justice programs; providing that the Secretary of the Department of Juvenile Justice or the director of a juvenile justice program can request review of a teacher's performance or request teacher reassignment for poor performance or inappropriate behavior; specifying certain juvenile justice programs to receive year-round FEFP funding; prescribing the method and amount of funding for students in juvenile justice programs; requiring the Department of Education to fund students in juvenile justice education programs who have graduated or received their GEDs; requiring that the effectiveness of juvenile justice education programs be determined by information gathered through systematic data collection, data analysis, evaluations, and accountability system; requiring that the programs be evaluated based on student performance outcomes; specifying student performance outcomes; establishing a program rating system based upon student performance measures; deleting a provision allowing school districts or education providers who fail to meet minimum standards a 6-month period to achieve compliance before being subject to sanctions adopted by board rules; deleting provisions requiring the Department of Education to operate an educational

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program at the Arthur Dozier School for Boys; requiring additional areas to be addressed in the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education annual report to the Legislature on effective educational programs for juvenile delinquents; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; revising calculation for the allocation of funds to juvenile justice education programs from the FEFP; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 985.632, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.632 Quality assurance and cost-effectiveness.-

(3) 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. The 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 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

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Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than December 1 of each year. Cost-benefit analysis for educational programs 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(20) 1003.52(19).

Section 2. 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 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

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schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, and for those schools, report on the elements specified in s. $\frac{1003.52(20)}{1003.52(19)}$. Annual public disclosure reports shall be in an easy-to-read report card format and shall include the school's grade, high school graduation rate calculated without GED tests, disaggregated by student ethnicity, and performance data as specified in state board rule.

Section 3. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 1003.51, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1003.51 Other public educational services.-

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

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 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ Service delivery options available to district school boards, including direct service and contracting.

(g) (e) Assessment procedures, which:

- 1. Include appropriate academic and career assessments administered at program entry and exit which that are selected by the Department of Education in partnership with representatives from the Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, and education providers.
- 2. 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.
- 3.4. Require assessments of students in juvenile justice education programs sent directly to commitment facilities to be completed within the first 10 school days after of the student's entry into the program commitment. The results of these assessments, together with a portfolio depicting the student's academic and career accomplishments, must shall be included in the discharge package assembled for each youth.
- (h) (f) Recommended instructional programs, including, but not limited to, programs in secondary education, GED preparation, postsecondary education, career training, and job preparation.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ Funding requirements, which $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ include the requirement that:
- $\underline{1.}$ At least $\underline{95}$ $\underline{90}$ percent of the FEFP funds generated by students in Department of Juvenile Justice programs or in an

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education program for juveniles under s. 985.19 be spent on instructional costs for those students; \cdot

- 2. 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; and.
- 3. Ninety percent of federal Title I, Part D funds
 generated by students in Department of Juvenile Justice programs
 be spent directly on educational and transition services for
 those students.
- (j) (h) Qualifications of instructional staff, procedures for the selection of instructional staff, and procedures to ensure consistent instruction and qualified staff year round. The qualifications for career and technical education instructors must be standardized across the state and based on state certification, local school district approval, industry-recognized credentials or industry training, and procedures for the use of noncertified instruction personnel who possess expert knowledge or experience in their field of instruction.
- (k) (i) Transition services, including the roles and responsibilities of appropriate personnel in the juvenile justice education program, the school district in which the youth will reenter districts, provider organizations, and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ Procedures and timeframe for transfer of education records when a youth enters and leaves a $\underline{\text{Department of Juvenile}}$ $\underline{\text{Justice education program }}$
 - (m) (k) The requirement that each district school board

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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) Minimum contract requirements, including, but not limited to, payments, contract management, data reporting, FTE reporting, and access to district services such as ESE, virtual education and career technical education.
- (p) (n) Performance expectations for providers and district school boards, including student performance measures that are appropriate to the student population being served, educational program performance ratings, school improvement plans, and corrective action plans for low-performing programs the provision of a progress monitoring plan as required in s. 1008.25.
- $\underline{\text{(q)}}$ (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 <u>must shall</u> include the option of requiring a district school board to contract with a provider or another district school board to provide education programs in

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Department of Juvenile Justice programs if the educational program at the Department of Juvenile Justice facility has failed a quality assurance review and, after 6 months, is still performing below minimum standards.

- (s) (q) Curriculum, guidance counseling, transition, and education services expectations, including curriculum flexibility for detention centers operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice Other aspects of program operations.
 - (t) Other aspects of program operations.
- (3) The Department of Education in partnership with the Department of Juvenile Justice, the district school boards, and providers shall:
- (a) Develop and maintain contract and cooperative agreement requirements Maintain model contracts for the delivery of appropriate education services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs to be used for the development of future contracts. The minimum contract requirements must include payments, access to district services, contract management, data reporting, FTE reporting, the administration of federal programs such as Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, 20 U.S.C. s. 6301 et seq., exceptional student education, and the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, 20 U.S.C. s. 2301 et seq., and model contracts shall reflect the policy and standards included in subsection (2). The Department of Education, in partnership with the Department of Juvenile Justice, 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 prevention, day treatment,

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320 residential, and detention programs nonresidential facilities.

(b) Maintain model procedures for transitioning youth into and out of Department of Juvenile Justice <u>education</u> programs. These procedures <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> 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 youth's commitment record. These requirements <u>must</u> shall reflect the policy and standards adopted pursuant to subsection (2) and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- 1. A copy of the student's <u>education transition</u> <u>individual</u> <u>educational</u> plan.
- 2. Assessment data, including grade level proficiency in reading, writing, and mathematics, and performance on tests taken pursuant according to s. 1008.22.
 - 3. A copy of the student's permanent cumulative record.
 - 4. A copy of the student's academic transcript.
- 5. A portfolio reflecting the youth's academic, career, and technical accomplishments, if age appropriate, while in the Department of Juvenile Justice program.
- (d) Maintain model procedures for securing the 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 a 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.

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(4) The Department of Education shall ensure that district school boards notify students in juvenile justice education programs residential or nonresidential facilities who attain the age of 16 years of age of the provisions of 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 General Educational Development (GED) test as authorized by s. 1003.435 before prior to release from the program. Juvenile justice programs shall receive funds through the FEFP to pay the facility. District school boards or Florida College System institutions, or both, shall waive GED testing fees for youth who pass the GED in whole or in part while in a Department of Juvenile Justice education program 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.

(5) The Department of Education shall establish and operate, either directly or indirectly through a contract, an accountability system that annually assesses and evaluates all juvenile justice education programs using student performance measures that are appropriate for the student population served and program performance ratings, a mechanism to provide quality assurance reviews of all juvenile justice education programs and shall provide technical assistance, and related research to

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district school boards and <u>education</u> providers. The <u>Department</u> of Education, with input from the <u>Department</u> of <u>Juvenile</u>

<u>Justice</u>, school districts, and education providers, shall

<u>develop annual recommendations for the accountability system and the improvement of the education programs on how to establish, develop, and operate educational programs that exceed the <u>minimum quality assurance standards</u>.</u>

Section 4. Section 1003.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.52 Educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs.—

- (1) The Legislature finds that education is the single most important factor in the rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquent youth in the custody of Department of Juvenile Justice programs. It is the goal of the Legislature that youth in the juvenile justice system continue to have be allowed the opportunity to obtain a high quality education that includes academic, career, and technical education and that results in educational gains and outcomes leading to continuing education or meaningful employment after release. 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

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Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, <u>local</u> work force boards, youth councils, educational contract providers, and juvenile justice providers, whether state operated or contracted.

- (b) Collecting information on the academic, career and technical education, and transition performance of students in juvenile justice programs and reporting on the results.
- (c) Developing academic, and career, and technical education protocols that provide guidance to district school boards and juvenile justice education providers in all aspects of education programming, including records transfer and transition.
- (d) Implementing a joint accountability, program

 performance and school improvement system. 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 must, at a minimum, include 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 educational

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programs according to rules of the State Board of Education. These students <u>are</u> 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 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 must_shall have access to the appropriate courses and instruction to prepare them for the GED test. Students participating in GED preparation programs must_shall be funded at the basic program cost factor for Department of Juvenile Justice programs in the Florida Education Finance Program. Students in juvenile justice education programs who test for the GED shall remain eligible for FEFP funds for the duration of the FTE period in which they are tested. Each program must_shall be conducted according to applicable law providing for the operation of public schools and rules of the State Board of Education. School districts shall provide the GED exit option for all juvenile justice programs.
- (b) $\underline{\text{The}}$ By October 1, 2004, the Department of Education, with the assistance of the school districts and the juvenile justice education providers, shall select a common student

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assessment instrument and protocol for measuring student learning gains and student progression while a student is in a juvenile justice education program. The assessment instrument and protocol must be implemented in all state juvenile justice education programs in-this-state-by-January 1, 2005.

- (4) Educational services must shall be provided at times of the day most appropriate for the juvenile justice program. School programming in juvenile justice detention, prevention, day treatment, and residential commitment, and rehabilitation programs must shall be made available by the local school district during the juvenile justice school year, as described defined in s. 1003.01(11). In addition, students in juvenile justice education programs must shall have access to Florida Virtual School courses and local virtual education courses offered through the virtual schools that are operated by the school district or through providers of virtual education. Juvenile justice education programs may not be charged FTE for virtual courses accessed through the school district which are for credit recovery or are offered to youth beyond the 300minute daily requirement of instruction. The Department of Education and the school districts shall adopt policies necessary to ensure such access.
- (5) The educational program <u>must be based on each youth's</u> reentry plan and assessed educational needs. Depending on the youth's needs, educational programming <u>must shall</u> consist of remediation courses, appropriate basic academic <u>courses required</u> for grade advancement, career <u>and technical education</u>, <u>GED preparation</u>, or exceptional curricula and related services <u>that which</u> support the transition <u>treatment</u> goals and reentry and

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that which may lead to completion of the requirements for receipt of a high school diploma or its equivalent. Prevention and day treatment education programs, at a minimum, must provide career readiness and exploration as well as truancy and dropout prevention intervention services. Residential juvenile justice education programs that have a contracted minimum length of stay of 9 months must provide career and technical course offerings 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 and technical course offerings 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, educational counseling, and transition services that prepare youth for a return to school, the community, and home settings based on the youth's needs.

(6) Participation in the program by students of compulsory school-attendance age as provided for in s. 1003.21 is 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 youth who

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has received a high school diploma or its equivalent and is not employed shall participate in workforce development, or other career or technical education, or Florida College System institution or university courses while in the program, subject to the availability of available funding.

- (7) A progress monitoring plan <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be developed for <u>all</u> students <u>who are not exceptional students</u> <u>who score below</u> 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 <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> address academic, literacy, and <u>career and technical</u> <u>life</u> skills and <u>shall</u> 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 facility</u> as prescribed by s. 1003.51. Such record <u>must shall</u> 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 facility</u>.
- (9) The Department of Education shall ensure that all district school boards make provisions for high school level youth to earn credits toward high school graduation while in residential and nonresidential juvenile justice facilities. Provisions must be made for the transfer of credits and partial credits earned.
 - (10) The Department of Education, in partnership with the

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Department of Juvenile Justice, shall ensure that school districts and juvenile justice education providers develop educational transition plans during the course of a youth's stay in a juvenile justice education program in order to coordinate academic, career, technical, secondary, and postsecondary services that assist the youth in successful community reintegration upon release.

- (a) Transition planning must begin upon a youth's placement in the program. The transition plan must, at a minimum, include:
- 1. Services and interventions that address the youth's assessed educational needs and postrelease educational 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 youth's needs.
- (b) Personnel in the juvenile justice education program, reentry personnel, personnel from the school district where the youth will return, the youth, the youth's family, and the Department of Juvenile Justice personnel for committed youth, if possible, shall collaborate to develop the transition plan.
- (c) Individuals who are responsible for reintegration shall coordinate activities to ensure that the transition plan is implemented and the youth is provided access to support services that sustain the youth's success.
- (d) For the purpose of transition planning and reentry services, local school district and workforce representatives shall participate as members of the local Department of Juvenile Justice reentry teams. A local school district must consider the

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individual needs and circumstances of the youth and the transition plan recommendations when enrolling a youth back into the school district. A local school district may not maintain a blanket policy for all youth returning from a juvenile justice program.

- (e) The Department of Education and the Department of
 Juvenile Justice shall provide oversight and guidance to school
 districts, educational providers, and reentry personnel on how
 to implement effective educational transition planning and
 services.
- (11) 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 must shall be provided a wide range of educational programs and opportunities including textbooks, technology, instructional support, and other resources available to students in public schools. Teachers assigned to educational programs in juvenile justice settings in which the district school board operates the educational program must shall be selected by the district school board in consultation with the director of the juvenile justice program. The Secretary of the Department 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 or that the teacher be reassigned based on evidence of poor performance or inappropriate behavior. Juvenile facility. Educational programs in juvenile justice education programs must facilities shall have access to the substitute teacher pool used utilized by the district school board.

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

- $\underline{(13)}$ (12) (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.
- (a) At Funding shall include, at a minimum, funding must include:
- 1. Weighted program funding or the basic amount for current operation multiplied by the district cost differential as provided in s. 1011.62(1)(r) 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

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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 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) To Juvenile justice educational programs to receive the appropriate and year-round FEFP funding for Department of Juvenile Justice programs, juvenile justice education programs must shall include those prevention, day treatment, residential, and detention programs that operate their own education program and are operated through a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice and which are under purview of the Department of Juvenile Justice quality assurance standards for education.
- (c) Consistent with the rules of the State Board of Education, district school boards shall are required to request an alternative FTE survey for Department of Juvenile Justice programs experiencing fluctuations in student enrollment.

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(d) FTE count periods <u>must shall</u> be prescribed in rules of the State Board of Education and <u>must shall</u> 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 <u>must shall</u> begin on the day immediately following the end of the regular school year and end on the day immediately preceding the subsequent regular school year. Students <u>must shall</u> be funded for <u>up to no more than</u> 25 hours per week of direct instruction.

- (e) Each juvenile justice education program must receive all federal funds for which the program is eligible.
- (f) Juvenile justice education programs shall receive additional weighted funding equivalent to 0.1 FTE, as authorized in s. 1011.62, to support equipment, specially designed curricula, and industry credentialing testing fees for students enrolled in career and technical courses that lead to occupational completion points or industry-recognized certifications.
- through a program, funding that supports students in juvenile justice education programs who have graduated high school or received a GED. This funding must be made available for a youth who enters a juvenile justice residential program and has already received a high school diploma or its equivalent. For a youth who earns a high school diploma or its equivalent while in the residential program, the funding takes effect beginning with the FTE period directly following the period in which the youth earns a high school diploma or its equivalent. The rate of funding per student must be equivalent to 0.5 of the base

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student allocation as authorized in s. 1011.62. Funding must be used to support career and technical instruction offered by the juvenile justice education program which leads to industry certification, or tuition and fees for attending a postsecondary or career and technical institution online while the youth remains in the program. Youth who choose to pursue college courses through the juvenile justice education program must complete 10 volunteer hours per week while in the program. The Department of Education may enter into an agreement with one or more public postsecondary institutions in this state to offer online courses to youth in juvenile justice education programs.

- (14) (13) Each district school board 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 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 <u>providing</u> provision of qualified instructional personnel, whether supplied by the district school

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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 youth referred to juvenile justice programs delinquents.
- (i) Transition plans for students moving into and out of juvenile justice 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) This Nothing in this section, or in a cooperative agreement, does not 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 establish by rule objective and measurable student performance measures and program performance ratings quality assurance standards for the educational component of prevention, day treatment, and residential programs. Program effectiveness shall be determined by information gathered through systematic data collection and data analysis. Onsite program evaluations must occur as necessary to verify data accuracy and to diagnose program strengths and weaknesses and

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nonresidential juvenile justice facilities. These standards shall rate the district school board's performance both as a provider and contractor. The quality assurance rating for the educational component shall be disaggregated from the overall quality assurance score and reported separately.

- 1. The Department of Education shall collect data on juvenile justice education programs for the purpose of measuring student performance and monitoring juvenile justice education program performance.
- 2. Student performance measures shall be based on appropriate outcomes for all youth throughout the continuum of educational services within juvenile justice programs.
- 3. Program performance ratings and program accountability shall be based, in part, upon a program's student performance measure results and must consider the average length of stay in a juvenile justice education program.
- 4. At a minimum, student performance measures must include outcomes that address career and technical education, employability skills, high school diploma or its equivalent, grade advancement, or learning gains.
- 5. Timeframes and procedures shall be established for improving low-performing educational programs and, if necessary, the reassignment of the educational provider or school district.
- (b) The Department of Education, in partnership with the Department of Juvenile Justice, shall develop a comprehensive accountability and school improvement quality assurance review process. The accountability and school improvement process must be based on student performance measures that are appropriate for the student population being served and must rate

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educational program performance. The accountability system must identify and recognize high-performing educational programs.

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

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

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(17) (16) The district school board may 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.

 $(18) \frac{(17)}{(17)}$ If 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. If 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. If When the most appropriate site is on state property, state capital outlay funds shall be requested by the Department of Juvenile Justice required by 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.

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

(20) (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

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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; educational program performance the results, including the identification of high- and low-performing programs; aggregate student performance 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 programs commitment facilities to determine whether these students are properly reported for funding and are appropriately served.

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

(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,

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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. Subsection (10) 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:

- (10) CALCULATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOCATION FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—An amount equal to the sum of the following calculations shall be allocated in the FEFP to each school district to supplement other sources of funding for students in juvenile justice education programs:
- (a) The total K-12 weighted full-time equivalent student membership in juvenile justice education programs in each school district shall be multiplied by the amount of the state average class-size-reduction factor multiplied by the district's cost differential;
- (b) Pursuant to s. 1003.51(4), the total of the GED testing fees for youth who pass the GED in whole or in part while in a Department of Juvenile Justice education program;
- (c) An additional weighted funding equivalent to 0.1 FTE to support equipment, specially designed curricula, and industry credentialing testing fees for students enrolled in career and

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technical courses that lead to occupational completion points or
industry-recognized certifications; and
(d) An additional 0.5 of the base student allocation per
student for students in juvenile justice residential education
programs who have graduated high school or received a GED. An
amount equal to the sum of this calculation shall be allocated
in the FEFP to each school district to supplement other sources
of funding for students in juvenile justice education programs.
Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.