

# Multi-Agency Career and Professional Education (CAPE) Plan



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## Introduction

The purpose of this plan is to outline the state's commitment to developing appropriate career education course offerings and employment opportunities for youth being served in Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities. This plan was developed by a collaborative workgroup (committee) consisting of representatives from the following entities: the Florida Department of Education (FDOE), the DJJ, CareerSource Florida (CSF), Inc., the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), school districts, the Division of Florida Colleges and private educational providers. This plan addresses the following topics:

- Definitions and characteristics of career and professional education (CAPE) programs in juvenile justice facilities;
- State and federal funding sources;
- Curriculum;
- Transfer of credits;
- Goals;
- Outcome measures;
- Implementation schedule;
- Career and professional academies;
- Career-themed courses;
- Florida Ready to Work Certification Program;
- DJJ and DEO collaborative initiatives; and
- Career resources.

This plan should be used as a tool to assist educators in providing youth in DJJ programs with CAPE opportunities and to better prepare youth to enter the workforce. The state plan supports the FDOE's strategic imperative to align workforce education programs with skill requirements of the new economy. The ultimate goal is for every workforce education program graduate to have competencies required to succeed.

## Background

Amended in 2016, section 985.622, Florida Statutes (F.S.), Multiagency plan for CAPE, requires the following:

- (1) The Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education shall, in consultation with the statewide Workforce Development Youth Council, school districts, providers, and others, jointly develop a multiagency plan for career and professional education (CAPE) that establishes the curriculum, goals, and outcome measures for CAPE programs in juvenile justice education programs. The plan must be reviewed annually, revised as appropriate, and include:
  - (a) Provisions for maximizing appropriate state and federal funding sources, including funds under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act [WIOA] and the Perkins Act.

- (b) Provisions for eliminating barriers to increasing occupation-specific job training and high school equivalency examination preparation opportunities.
  - (c) The responsibilities of both departments and all other appropriate entities.
  - (d) A detailed implementation schedule.
- (2) The plan must define CAPE programming that is appropriate based upon:
- (a) The age and assessed educational abilities and goals of the student to be served; and
  - (b) The typical length of stay and custody characteristics at the juvenile justice education program to which each student is assigned.
- (3) The plan must include a definition of CAPE programming that includes the following classifications of juvenile justice education programs that will offer CAPE programming by one of the following types:
- (a) *Type 1.*—Programs that teach personal accountability skills and behaviors that are appropriate for students in all age groups and ability levels and that lead to work habits that help maintain employment and living standards.
  - (b) *Type 2.*—Programs that include Type 1 program content and an orientation to the broad scope of career choices, based upon personal abilities, aptitudes, and interests. Exploring and gaining knowledge of occupation options and the level of effort required to achieve them are essential prerequisites to skill training.
  - (c) *Type 3.*—Programs that include Type 1 program content and the competencies or the prerequisites needed for entry into a specific occupation.
- (4) The plan must also address strategies to facilitate involvement of business and industry in the design, delivery, and evaluation of CAPE programming in juvenile justice education programs, including apprenticeship and work experience programs, mentoring and job shadowing, and other strategies that lead to post-release employment. Incentives for business involvement, such as tax breaks, bonding, and liability limits should be investigated, implemented where appropriate, or recommended to the Legislature for consideration.
- (5) The plan must also evaluate the effect of students' mobility between juvenile justice education programs and school districts on the students' educational outcomes and whether the continuity of the students' education can be better addressed through virtual education.

## Goals

The goals of the multiagency plan include assurances that: (1) every site offers career education appropriate to their facility type; (2) youth leaving a DJJ site will continue their education, seek employment, or both, or have found employment; and (3) all community and education stakeholders will collaborate to ensure that students leaving DJJ sites either return to a secondary school or are college and career ready.

## **Provisions for Maximizing Appropriate State and Federal Funding Sources**

The Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) is the primary mechanism for funding the operating costs of Florida school districts. A key feature of the FEFP is that it bases financial support for education upon the individual student participating in a particular educational program rather than upon the number of teachers or classrooms. Students are counted four times per year—in July, October, February and June. FEFP funds are generated primarily by multiplying the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students in each of the funded education programs by cost factors to obtain the number of weighted FTE students. The number of weighted FTE students is then multiplied by a base student allocation and by a district cost differential to determine the base funding from state and local FEFP funds. Program cost factors are established by the Florida Legislature and represent relative cost differences among the FEFP programs. A student who participates in a high school equivalency examination preparation program is funded at the basic program cost factor.

Base funding accounts for approximately 61 percent of FEFP funds. Other FEFP allocations for students who participate in DJJ programs include the supplemental allocation for juvenile justice education and a proportionate share of the district's exceptional student education guaranteed allocation, supplemental academic instruction allocation, instructional materials allocation, potential discretionary local effort, potential discretionary local effort compression supplement and the district's proration of funds available.

The instructional time delivered to a student who participates in a DJJ program is converted to an FTE student value for the purpose of FEFP funding. Student attendance is recorded once per class period or during each course reported for FTE purposes. The time a student spends participating in school activities, such as field trips and performances, or receiving school-based services, such as counseling, may be counted as direct instructional time. Certain interruptions to the education program, over which the teacher and student have no control, do not have to be deducted from the direct instructional time reported for FTE. These include disaster drills, lockdowns of the classroom or program for security purposes, bomb scares, court hearings, and meetings students have with law enforcement personnel during school hours. Direct instructional time shall not be counted for students who choose not to attend class, or who are not present at school due to illness or other non-school-related activity other than those listed above.

As required by ss. 1003.51 and 1010.20, F.S., at least 90 percent of the FEFP funds generated by students in DJJ programs must be spent on instructional costs for these students. Compliance with the expenditure requirement for programs provided directly by local school boards shall be verified by the FDOE through the review of the district's cost report as required by s. 1010.20, F.S. If school districts enter into contracts with providers for these educational programs, an accounting of the expenditures, as

specified in ss. 1003.51(2)(i) and 1010.20, F.S., shall be required by the local school board.

The district school board shall collaborate with its regional workforce board to pursue workforce development funds in addition to state-appropriated funds.

### **High School Equivalency Preparation**

Section 1003.52(3)(a), F.S.

This statute states the following:

(3) The district school board of the county in which the juvenile justice education prevention, day treatment, residential, or detention program 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, CAPE, and exceptional student programs as appropriate. Students served in Department of Juvenile Justice education programs shall have access to the appropriate courses and instruction to prepare them for the high school equivalency examination. Students participating in high school equivalency examination preparation programs shall be funded at the basic program cost factor for Department of Juvenile Justice programs in the Florida Education Finance Program. Each program shall be conducted according to applicable law providing for the operation of public schools and rules of the State Board of Education. School districts shall provide the high school equivalency examination exit option for all juvenile justice education programs.

### **Title I, Part D, Neglected and Delinquent (N&D) Program**

Title I, Part D N&D is a federal program that provides funding for supplemental support of intervention and prevention programs for students who are neglected, delinquent and at risk. These programs are operated by state agencies or local educational agencies. The FDOE administers the N&D program by developing and approving state and local applications for funding, providing technical assistance for N&D program operation, and monitoring the effectiveness of N&D program implementation. The state's N&D program funding allocation is determined by the number of students, ages 5 through 20, who reside in facilities for students who are delinquent. State agencies and local educational agencies with significant numbers of delinquent residential students are eligible for N&D program funding. These agencies have the responsibility to determine the most efficient use of N&D program funding by selecting which neglected, delinquent and at-risk programs will be assisted during the application process. Upon approval, agencies are responsible for implementing N&D program-funded services with fidelity and reporting on effectiveness and outcomes.

## **Strengthening Career and Technical Education (CTE) for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act (Perkins V)**

CTE programs in juvenile justice facilities can be supported through federal funding allocated to each state through the Perkins Act. The purpose of the Perkins Act is to develop more fully the academic and career and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students who elect to enroll in CTE programs. The Act promotes seamless career pathways between secondary and postsecondary levels, which result in credentials of value. CTE course sequences provide individuals with coherent and rigorous content aligned with challenging academic standards and relevant technical knowledge and skills needed to prepare for further education and careers in current or emerging professions, particularly those that are high skill, high wage and in demand; and provides technical skill proficiency, an industry-recognized credential, a certificate or an associate degree. The Act emphasizes identifying and removing barriers for students who are members of Perkins-defined special populations, such as low-income youth, students with disabilities, those who are homeless or who are in or have been in foster care.

Secondary education programs in Florida's school districts are eligible for federal Perkins allocations and the FDOE distributes those funds in accordance with section 112(a)(1) or using a prescribed formula found in section 131(a)(1)-(2) of the Perkins Act as follows:

- Thirty percent based on each school district's proportionate share of the total population of children ages 5 through 17 who reside in the state of Florida (total population); and
- Seventy percent based on each school district's proportionate share of the number of children ages 5 through 17 in poverty who reside in the state of Florida (children in poverty).

School districts may maximize numerous state and federal funds and may use their federal Perkins allocation to supplement costs to develop more fully the CTE skills of students being served in DJJ educational programs (prevention, day treatment, residential and detention programs). Efforts supporting students in DJJ programs may increase as they serve many of the identified special populations targeted for special assistance by the Perkins Act.

In addition to using annual allocations to provide CTE programs for DJJ students, each year, the FDOE sets aside a portion of its Perkins state allocation for a competitive grant program to support quality CTE in DJJ educational programs. A minimum of 10 projects are funded each year. School districts are the only eligible applicants for this funding and are required to serve as the fiscal and lead programmatic agent. The school district's award is contingent upon the development and maintenance of a cooperative agreement with DJJ educational programs.



The purpose of the grant for DJJ projects is to develop more fully the academic, career and technical skills of secondary students by implementing new, or improving existing, CTE programs leading to industry certification in DJJ educational programs. Projects are required to prepare students for high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand occupations and meet a need identified by the district in their comprehensive local needs assessment.

DJJ programs offer students the opportunity to participate in CTE activities through exploration of occupational options and assessment of interests and aptitudes, as well as training in basic occupational skills. A student may also receive training in specific program areas, such as carpentry, in preparation for earning an industry certification, entry into the workforce, and further education.

### **Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act**

The federal WIOA was signed into law on July 22, 2014, and supersedes the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. The majority of provisions in WIOA (including services for youth) went into effect on July 1, 2015. In accordance with the federal statute and final regulations, Florida submitted its WIOA Unified State Plan to the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), and was approved by the USDOL on October 20, 2016. Subsequently, Florida prepared and submitted its two-year plan modification to the USDOL in the spring of 2018, which was also approved. The next four-year Unified State Plan was submitted to the USDOL in March 2020.

One of the goals outlined in the Unified State Plan for the youth program is to *improve career exploration, educational attainment and skills training for in-demand industries and occupations for Florida youth that lead to enhanced employment, career development, credentialing and postsecondary education opportunities*. This goal stretches across the youth program and includes in-school and out-of-school youth. In-school youth must be ages 14-21 at the time of enrollment, attending school and considered low income, and meet at least one of the specified barriers to employment identified in section 129(a)(1)(C) of WIOA. Out-of-school youth must be ages 16-24 at the time of enrollment, not attending school and meet at least one of the specified barriers to employment identified in section 129(a)(1)(B) of WIOA.

Local youth programs administered by American Job Centers (AJCs), referred to as career centers in Florida, must include an objective assessment of each youth's skill level and service needs, an individual service strategy, and preparation for postsecondary educational opportunities or unsubsidized employment. There are 14 required youth program elements that must be made available to youth, which include, but are not limited to, tutoring, alternative secondary school services or dropout recovery services, paid and unpaid work experiences that have academic and occupational education as a component of the work experience, occupational skill training, and leadership development opportunities.

Some key features of the WIOA youth program include the following:

- 1 The use of career pathways and sector partnerships to promote employment in in-demand industries and occupations.
- 2 A priority on work-based learning that requires at least 20 percent of local youth-formula funds be used for work experiences.
- 3 The establishment of separate criteria for out-of-school and in-school youth and the alignment of age restrictions based on school status. The eligibility was changed to ages 16 through 24 for out-of-school youth and ages 14-21 for in-school youth. Additionally, low income status is identified as a barrier for out-of-school youth rather than a standalone eligibility requirement.
- 4 Unlike WIA, youth councils are not required by WIOA; however, local boards are encouraged to designate a standing youth committee, including an existing youth council, to contribute a critical youth voice and perspective.
- 5 A minimum of 75 percent of state and local youth funding must be used for out-of-school youth.
- 6 Requiring pre-employment transition services for youth with disabilities (WIOA, section 113), which must be coordinated with local boards and AJCs to create work opportunities, including internships, summer employment and apprenticeships.

The WIOA youth program is funded by the USDOL and administered by local workforce development boards. WIOA supports an integrated service-delivery system and provides a framework through which states and local workforce areas can leverage other resources to support in-school and out-of-school youth.

To find out more about WIOA youth services, individuals may contact their local career center at <https://floridajobs.org/frequently-asked-questions-directory/wia-program-faq>.

## **Provisions for Eliminating Barriers to Increasing Occupation-Specific Job Training and High School Equivalency Examination Preparation Opportunities**

### **Career Resources (American Job Centers)**

Workforce development services in Florida are available primarily through the AJCs, which are designed to provide easy access to diverse services, including job referrals and training, temporary cash assistance, and special support services, such as subsidized childcare and transportation.

AJCs are used by youth to seek employment-related services, which include employability skills training, job searching, assistance filling out an employment application and interviewing tips. Services are available at no cost and can be beneficial to youth in DJJ programs as they prepare to return to their local community. A best practice to utilize with youth prior to their exit from the juvenile justice system is to

transport them to an AJC to learn about the services they offer and then assist the youth in scheduling a follow-up appointment with their local AJC upon release from the DJJ facility.

As of November 2019, there are 76 full-service AJCs, 31 satellite AJCs and one business center across Florida. Full-service AJCs provide direct access to an array of programs at a single location, while satellite facilities provide referrals or electronic access, and limited direct access in some areas. Florida's AJCs are affiliated statewide through the CSF brand.

### **Florida Ready to Work Certification Program**

The Florida Ready to Work Certification Program was created by the 2006 Legislature, revised in 2011, and can be found in s. 445.06, F.S. This program is designed to enhance the workplace skills of Floridians to better prepare them for successful employment in specific occupations. DJJ educational programs are specifically listed as one of the entities eligible to participate in this program. The program shall consist of the following:

- A comprehensive identification of workplace skills for each occupation identified for inclusion in the program by the DEO and the FDOE;
- A pre-instructional assessment that delineates the individual's mastery level on the specific workplace skills identified for that occupation;
- A targeted instructional program limited to those identified workplace skills in which the individual is not proficient as measured by the pre-instructional assessment (instruction must utilize a web-based program and be customized to meet identified specific needs of local employers); and
- A Florida Ready to Work credential and portfolio awarded to individuals upon successful completion of the instruction (each portfolio must delineate the skills demonstrated by the student as evidence of the individual's preparation for employment).

A Florida Ready to Work credential shall be awarded to an individual who successfully passes assessments in Reading for Information, Applied Mathematics and Locating Information, or any other assessments of comparable rigor. Each assessment shall be scored on a scale of 3 to 7. The level of the credential each individual receives is based on the following:

- A bronze-level credential requires a minimum score of 3 on each of the assessments and projects the student to be ready for 30% of jobs;
- A silver-level credential requires a minimum score of 4 on each of the assessments and projects the student to be ready for 60% of jobs;
- A gold-level credential requires a minimum score of 5 on each of the assessments and projects the student to be ready for 90% of jobs; and
- A platinum-level credential requires a minimum score of 6 on each of the assessments and projects the student to be ready for 95% of jobs.

In 2018-19, DJJ students earned 118 Florida Ready to Work credentials in each category with 5 platinum, 11 gold, 75 silver and 27 bronze awarded. Additionally, students spent 2,829 hours completing Ready to Work courseware. DJJ students earned 74 Florida Soft Skills credentials and spent 383 hours completing Soft Skills training.

### **Educational Program Options That Lead to Students Taking the High School Equivalency Examination in Juvenile Justice Education Programs**

The FDOE is responsible for assisting juvenile justice education programs to obtain access to the high school equivalency examination. Rule 6A-6.0201, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), establishes the requirements for the high school equivalency diploma. The FDOE selected the 2014 GED® Test for use as the high school equivalency assessment through a competitive procurement process. In the rule, the FDOE is authorized to approve testing centers in correctional facilities for individuals in the custody of or under the supervision of the DJJ. GED® testing may only occur in testing centers that are authorized through Pearson VUE, the technology provider for the 2014 GED® Test.

Information on how to establish a fixed testing center through Pearson VUE is available at <http://www.pearsonvue.com/test-center/academic.asp>. If a DJJ entity is interested in opening a computer-based testing center for the 2014 GED® Test, contact the High School Equivalency Diploma Program - GED® Testing Office at 850-245-0449 (press 0 for a customer service representative) or [flgedhelp@fldoe.org](mailto:flgedhelp@fldoe.org).

In addition to providing access through a testing center operated at a DJJ facility, juvenile justice education programs have the following two additional options for testing:

- Transportation of individuals to a public testing center; and
- Transportation of the testing center to the students through use of a mobile testing site.

Under the first option, DJJ facilities will work with a public testing center and arrange for testing through that public site. Students must be transported to the center for testing. A list of public testing centers by zip code search can be found at: <http://pearsonvue.com/ged/locate>. To find information on the local contact for any public testing center, please contact the Division of Career and Adult Education's High School Equivalency Diploma Program - GED® Testing Office at 850-245-0449 or [flgedhelp@fldoe.org](mailto:flgedhelp@fldoe.org).

For the second option, some public testing centers have an authorized mobile testing lab that is transported to a temporary location. The mobile labs typically are for use in correctional facilities. To find information on the local contact for currently approved mobile testing labs, please contact the Division of Career and Adult Education's High

School Equivalency Diploma Program - GED® Testing Office at 850-245-0449 or [flgedhelp@fldoe.org](mailto:flgedhelp@fldoe.org).

When registering students to take the high school equivalency examination, there are two educational program options:

- 1) Performance-Based Exit Option Model to attain the Performance-Based Exit Option high school diploma as outlined in Rule 6A-6.0212, F.A.C., called the GED Options® program when registering. The student may remain enrolled in high school when the student takes the examination.
- 2) High School Equivalency Preparation Model to attain the State of Florida high school diploma. The student may not be enrolled in high school when the student takes the examination.

Many students in DJJ facilities are underage youth who will require an age-exception process to be completed before they are allowed to test. The following is specified in s. 1003.435(4), F.S., High school equivalency diploma program:

- (4) A candidate for a high school equivalency diploma shall be at least 18 years of age on the date of the examination, except that in extraordinary circumstances, as provided for in rules of the district school board of the district in which the candidate resides or attends school, a candidate may take the examination after reaching the age of 16.

The superintendent (or designee) in the school district must approve testers ages 16 and 17 based on the local criteria for underage testing.

When a candidate is registered to take the test and they are 16 or 17 years of age, they are automatically put in the age-exception queue. Prior to being allowed to schedule the GED® test, individuals must receive approval from the superintendent (or designee) of the school district in which they live or go to school. DJJ providers must work with the school district to obtain the underage waiver.

A list of individuals who can assist candidates locally with the underage-exception process can be found at <https://web02.fldoe.org/EducationContacts/DisplayList.aspx?list=65>.

The underage waiver form can be found at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/3/urll/gedunderagetesterform.pdf>.

Underage waivers can be received only from school district personnel via email at [GEDagewaiver@fldoe.org](mailto:GEDagewaiver@fldoe.org) or fax at 850-245-0990.

Once received, the FDOE staff will process the age exception within one to three business days. Once the exception is processed the candidate can schedule the GED® Test (unless there are other pending exceptions). Please note that if a waiver is received for a candidate not yet registered, no alert has been created and the candidate

cannot be tested. The waiver is held and checked daily against new registrations. Once registered, the alert will be cleared. Again, allow up to three business days for the alert to be processed.

According to the GED Testing Service® policy, GED® testers cannot be enrolled in high school unless they are participating in the GED Options® program. This means that candidates participating in the Performance-Based Exit Option Model program appear in the GED Options® exception queue when they register. Individuals who are in the Performance-Based Exit Option Model program must receive approval from their district's coordinator prior to being allowed to schedule the GED® Test. DJJ providers must work with the school district to obtain the approval.

When candidates register they are asked if they are enrolled in high school. If they answer yes, they are asked if they are enrolled in the GED Options® program. If they answer yes, they are put in the GED Options exception queue. If they answer no, they are not allowed to register in the GED Options® program.

The list of Options Coordinators and the Exit Option Approval Form are located at <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/career-adult-edu/hse/perf-based-exit-option.stml>.

The Exit Option Approval Form can only be received from school district personnel via fax at 850-245-0990 or email at [GEDExitoption@fldoe.org](mailto:GEDExitoption@fldoe.org).

## **Responsibilities of Both Departments and All Other Appropriate Entities**

Section 1003.52(1), F.S., Educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, identifies the FDOE as the lead agency for juvenile justice education programs, curriculum, support services and resources as follows:

- (1) 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 district school boards, local workforce development boards, and local youth councils, educational contract providers, and juvenile justice providers, whether state operated or contracted.
  - (b) Collecting information on the academic, career and professional education (CAPE), and transition performance of students in juvenile justice programs and reporting on the results.
  - (c) Developing academic and CAPE 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 program improvement process.

The Office of Education at the DJJ works diligently to enhance and expand CTE programs and to bolster the transition process to increase employment opportunities for DJJ students.

Vocational program types: The Office of Education at the DJJ works with education and training programs within prevention, day treatment, residential and detention facilities. Since the average stay in a detention facility (Type 1) is approximately 11 days, there is minimal participation in CTE programs. CTE programs are primarily associated with the 84 residential, prevention and day treatment programs and are reported as either Type 2 or 3 of three types previously explained.

Section 1003.52(10)(b), F.S., requires that for the purpose of transition planning and reentry services, representatives from the school district and the one-stop center where the student will return shall participate as members of the local DJJ reentry teams.

Representatives from the AJCs are members of the DJJ reentry teams for their respective areas. They participate in transition meetings to connect, offer workforce services and schedule appointments for DJJ youth returning to their communities, but not returning to the local school district.

### **Detailed Implementation Schedule**

This implementation schedule is based on the current outcome measures. Upon completion of rule development, an analysis of new measurable outcomes and baseline data will be provided.

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Measureable Outcomes</b>
Every site offers career education appropriate to their facility type.	Ensure that all DJJ facilities have evaluated their program parameters properly and have determined their correct career education type.	Ensure that DJJ sites are offering the appropriate curricula based on facility type.	DJJ students enrolled in CTE programs in Type 3 facilities who earn an industry certification. BASELINE 2016-17 or 2017-18 school year (SY) 96 students, 7%
Youth leaving a DJJ site will continue their education, seek employment, or both, or have found employment.	<p>Ensure that all DJJ education staff are aware of the web-based transition contact list that provides school districts with the correct contact information.</p> <p>These contacts will assist youth with transition back into the community.</p>	<p>Ensure that DJJ sites identified as Type 3 offer CAPE programs using qualified teachers and the most current industry standards.</p> <p>Ensure that all youth who complete a CAPE program take the corresponding industry certification examination.</p> <p>Ensure that all student transition plans address continuing education in secondary school, CAPE programs, postsecondary education or employment</p>	<p>DJJ students who complete the DJJ program and are employed within one year. BASELINE 2016-17 or 2017-18 SY Residential/579 students, 49.5% Day treatment/214 students, 43.8%</p> <p>DJJ students who complete the DJJ program and reoffend within one year following completion. BASELINE 2016-17 SY Residential/1,103 students 46%; Day treatment/234 students, 35%; Prevention/102 students, 6%</p>
Community and education stakeholders will collaborate to ensure that students leaving	Improve CAPE opportunities for all DJJ students.	<p>Educational stakeholders will use Florida Ready to Work.</p> <p>A CTE session will</p>	Youth who return to a non-DJJ school. BASELINE 2016-17 SY 6,467 students, 58%



Goal	Objectives	Strategies	Measureable Outcomes
<p>DJJ facilities either return to a secondary school or are college and career ready.</p>		<p>be part of the annual DJJ regional meetings.</p> <p>Ensure that all students are on track for high school graduation or the high school equivalency examination.</p> <p>Ensure that all students are given pre- and post-assessments.</p> <p>Ensure a smooth transition for students returning to home schools or transitioning to postsecondary institutions.</p>	<p>DJJ students in non-DJJ schools and remain in consecutive school years.            BASELINE 2016-17 and 2017-18 SY 5,195 students, 73%</p> <p>DJJ students who graduated.            BASELINE 2016-17 and 2017-18 SY 799 students, 50.2%</p> <p>Students who graduated and enrolled in a postsecondary institution.            BASELINE 2016-17 SY 130 students, 18%</p> <p>DJJ students reported with both pre-and post-assessment data who achieved goals.            BASELINE 2016-17 SY Math/1,083 students, 55.7%; Reading/1,056 students, 55.9%</p>

## CAPE Act

In 2007, the Florida Legislature passed the CAPE Act set out in s. 1003.491, F.S. The purpose of the act was to provide a statewide planning partnership between the business and education communities in order to attract, expand and retain targeted, high-value industry and to sustain a strong, knowledge-based economy. The objectives of the act are as follows:

- To improve middle and high school academic performance by providing rigorous and relevant curriculum opportunities;
- To provide rigorous and relevant career-themed courses that articulate to postsecondary-level coursework and lead to industry certification;
- To support local and regional economic development;
- To respond to Florida's critical workforce needs; and
- To provide state residents with access to high-wage and high-demand careers.

Section 1003.493, F.S., affords school districts the opportunity to offer career and professional academies to youth. A career and professional academy is defined as follows:

[A] research-based program that integrates a rigorous academic curriculum with an industry-specific curriculum aligned directly to priority workforce needs established by the local workforce development board or the Department of Economic Opportunity. Career and professional academies shall be offered by public schools and school districts. The Florida Virtual School is encouraged to develop and offer rigorous career and professional courses as appropriate. Students completing career and professional academy programs must receive a standard high school diploma, the highest available industry certification, and opportunities to earn postsecondary credit if the academy partners with a postsecondary institution approved to operate in the state.

The goals of career and professional academies' courses are as follows:

- Increase student academic achievement and graduation rates through integrated academic and career curricula;
- Prepare graduating high school students to make appropriate choices relative to employment and future educational experiences;
- Focus on career preparation through rigorous academies and industry certification;
- Raise student aspiration and commitment to academic achievement and work ethics through relevant coursework;
- Promote acceleration mechanisms, such as dual enrollment or articulated credit, so that students may earn postsecondary credit while in high school; and
- Support the state's economy by meeting industry needs for skilled employees in high-skill, high-wage and high-demand occupations.

To implement the CAPE act, the FDOE, the DEO, and CSF<sup>1</sup> are partnered together. At the local level, the CAPE act, in accordance with ss. 1003.491(2) and (3), F.S., mandates the development of a local three-year strategic plan prepared by school districts with the participation of local boards and postsecondary institutions that addresses and meets local and regional workforce demands. The plan must include a variety of components as delineated in the statute to include “strategies to implement career-themed courses or career and professional academy training that lead to industry certification in juvenile justice education programs.”

DJJ educational programs that can meet the career and professional academy or career-themed courses requirements, or both, are encouraged to offer this type of curriculum in their programs. The CAPE Act recognizes the need to better prepare students to enter the workforce and postsecondary education. The utilization of career and professional academies, career-themed courses, or both, in DJJ facilities can be a tremendous benefit in preparing youth for today’s workforce and assisting them in being productive citizens.

### **Industry Certification and Bonus Funding**

A key component of the CAPE Act, in accordance with s. 1003.492, F.S., is a list of state-approved industry certifications that are critical to Florida’s employers. The legislation originally tasked the former Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI), now known as the DEO, with defining “Industry Certification.”<sup>2</sup> AWI provided the FDOE with the following definition:

A voluntary process, through which individuals are assessed by an independent, third-party certifying entity using predetermined standards for knowledge, skills and competencies, resulting in the award of a time-limited credential that is nationally recognized and applicable to an occupation that is included in the workforce system’s targeted occupation list or determined to be an occupation that is critical, emerging or addresses a local need.

In 2014, Senate Bill 850 amended s. 1003.492(2), F.S., to include the following definition of industry certification:

- (2) Industry certification as used in this section is a voluntary process through which students are assessed by an independent, third-party certifying entity using predetermined standards for knowledge, skills, and competencies, resulting in the award of a credential that is nationally recognized and must be at least one of the following:
  - (a) Within an industry that addresses a critical local or statewide economic need;

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<sup>1</sup> In 2014, Workforce Florida, Inc. (WFI) started doing business as CareerSource Florida.

<sup>2</sup> The original legislation included the AWI. In 2011, the Florida Legislature merged several agencies and the responsibilities of AWI were transferred to DEO.

- (b) Linked to an occupation that is included in the workforce system’s targeted occupation list; or
- (c) Linked to an occupation that is identified as emerging.

The key feature of the CAPE Act is a list of approved certifications known as the “CAPE Industry Certification Funding List,” which is the list of fundable industry certifications adopted by Rule 6A-6.0573, F.A.C.

The following table shows three types of certificates and certifications that are included on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List. Designations for the different types of certificates and certifications are included on the list adopted by the State Board of Education.

Type of Certification or Certificate	Description	Statutory References
CAPE Digital Tool Certificates	<p>The certificates assess a student’s digital skills in the following areas: word processing; spreadsheets; sound, motion and color presentations; digital arts; and cyber security.</p> <p>The certificates are available to students in elementary school and middle school grades.</p>	Sections 1003.4203(3), 1008.44(1)(b), and 1011.62(1)(o), F.S.
CAPE Industry Certifications	<p>These are industry certifications that do not articulate for college credit or do articulate for up to 14 college credits based on a statewide articulation agreement.</p> <p>The certifications are available to students in grades 6-12.</p>	Sections 1003.4203(4), 1008.44(1)(a), and 1011.62(1)(o), F.S.
CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications	These are industry certifications that articulate for 15 or more college credits based on a statewide articulation agreement.	Sections 1003.4203(5)(b), 1008.44(1)(e), and 1011.62(1)(o), F.S.

Students who earn eligible industry certifications generate additional funding in the FEFP. The certifications have differential weights for the add-on FTE calculation in s. 1011.62(1)(o), F.S. Funding weights are assigned based on the type of certificate, certification and course as follows:

<b>Funding Weights<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Certification</b>
0.025 FTE	CAPE Digital Tool Certificate
0.1 FTE	CAPE Industry Certification (no articulation agreement)
0.2 FTE	CAPE Industry Certification with a statewide articulation agreement of up to 14 college credits
0.3 FTE	CAPE Innovation Course for students who pass all of the required assessments
0.5 FTE	CAPE Acceleration Industry Certification with a statewide articulation agreement of 15 to 29 college credits
1.0 FTE	CAPE Acceleration Industry Certification with a statewide articulation agreement of 30 or more college credits

<sup>a</sup>Funding weights for each certification are indicated on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List. Performance funding is calculated in the subsequent year (e.g., 2019-20 activity is funded in the 2020-21 FEFP calculation).

DJJ educational programs interested in offering career and professional academies, career-themed courses, or both, should consult with the district in which the program would be located, as defined in Rule 6A-6.05281, F.A.C., for information related to registering those programs with the FDOE, as well as information related to industry certification data collection and reporting. The Division of Career and Adult Education maintains a website for the CAPE Act, which includes the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List, at <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/career-adult-edu/cape-secondary>.

### **Program Types**

Program type is determined by the DJJ and the designation does not change if the facility receives Perkins funding. Type is determined based on the following:

- Type 1: Detention or short-term residential (less than 90 days);
- Type 2: Day treatment, intervention and non-secure residential; and
- Type 3: Secure residential.

Section 1003.52(5), F.S., states the following:

Prevention and day treatment juvenile justice education programs, at a minimum, shall provide career readiness and exploration opportunities as well as truancy and dropout prevention intervention services. Residential juvenile justice education programs with a contracted minimum length of stay of 9 months shall provide CAPE courses that lead to preapprentice certifications and industry

certifications. Programs with contracted lengths of stay of less than 9 months may provide career education courses that lead to preapprentice certifications and CAPE industry certifications.

Definitions of the types of career programming were originally proposed in s. 985.3155, F.S. (revised to s. 985.622, F.S.). These definitions address the types of career programs that should be available in juvenile justice facilities. The three definitions are as follows:

- Type 1: Programs that teach personal accountability skills and behaviors that are appropriate for students in all age groups and ability levels and that lead to work habits that help maintain employment and living standards.
- Type 2: Programs that include Type 1 program content and an orientation to the broad scope of career choices, based upon personal abilities, aptitudes and interests. Exploring and gaining knowledge of occupation options and the level of effort required to achieve them is an essential prerequisite to skill training.
- Type 3: Programs that include Type 1 program content and the competencies or the prerequisites needed for entry into a specific occupation.

A Type 1 program may offer competencies in communication skills, interpersonal skills, decision-making skills and lifelong learning skills. Examples of a Type 2 curriculum may include conflict resolution skills, identifying skills and interests, interests and aptitude surveys, personal accomplishments and qualifications, preparation and job seeking, and coping with stress. A Type 3 program may include industry-recognized certification, statewide or local articulation agreements, or both, in place for continuity of educational initiatives.

All DJJ program types may offer industry-recognized certifications in numerous areas (e.g. culinary arts, carpentry and welding) reported in CTE courses. Additionally, other types of certifications that are not industry-recognized certifications (e.g., SafeStaff and First Aid and Safety) may be offered at flexible times throughout students' stay in the program. In the 2018-19 fiscal year, DJJ programs self-reported to the Office of Education at the DJJ that 1,531 DJJ students participated in CTE courses leading to an industry-recognized certification. It was also self-reported that 2,193 students earned either an industry-recognized certification or other certification. The number of students in DJJ programs who received an industry certification in 2017-18 or 2018-19 for all program types as reported to the FDOE was 399.

The difference in self-reported industry-recognized certifications and the number reported to the FDOE through the districts' management information systems is significant and has led to increased technical assistance provided to DJJ programs to ensure they work through their school districts to report industry-recognized certifications using a common definition.

The Division of Career and Adult Education maintains the CTE course descriptions and curriculum frameworks in 17 career clusters that may be appropriate for Type 1, 2 or 3 programs, which may lead to industry certifications, CAPE digital tools, or both. All facilities are not expected to offer every program type. On an annual basis, the FDOE, the DJJ and CSF will review the DJJ career education types assigned to each facility and determine if the career education type should be adjusted based on the program's average length of stay and age of students served. Additionally, the DJJ will survey each facility regarding the type of career and professional education program offered at their facility and the FDOE, the DJJ and CSF will provide assistance to the program if they are not providing the appropriate type of career education. Career education types can be found at <http://www.djj.state.fl.us/services/office-of-education/education-programs>.

Implementation of the state CAPE plan includes strategies to facilitate involvement of business and industry in the design, delivery and evaluation of education programs, including apprenticeship and work experience programs, mentoring and job shadowing, and post-release employment.

The following state strategies are used to facilitate involvement of business and industry:

- Participation on the state Workforce Investment Board, CSF, that provides policy oversight and design strategies to address critical statewide workforce needs.
- Annual adoption by the State Board of Education of industry certifications (secondary level and postsecondary level) aligned to Florida's economy and Florida's high-skill, high-wage and high-demand occupations.
- The inclusion of business and industry in the three-year CTE program framework review cycle. Key business stakeholders representing occupations in 17 career clusters review the instructional standards and benchmarks to determine relevancy in the workplace.
- Ad hoc committees comprised of subject-matter experts that are called upon as needed to review frameworks or workforce-related technical assistance papers.

The following are local strategies:

- Participation in local advisory committees at each technical center as well as program-specific advisory committees that guide policy and workforce program alignment at the local level.
- Hosting or sponsoring work-based learning opportunities for students to gain experience with application of classroom theoretical knowledge in an employer setting.
- Participation as a registered apprenticeship program sponsor.

CAPE programming for students should be based on the following:

- Age and assessed educational abilities and goals of the student to be served; and
- Typical length of stay and custody characteristics at the juvenile justice education program to which each student is assigned.

DJJ youth are thoroughly assessed throughout the commitment management process to explore their treatment needs as well as their educational and career goals. If it is determined that a youth requires commitment to a DJJ facility, many factors are considered when selecting the specific program. Such factors include the youth's mental health and substance use-related needs, risk to reoffend, cognitive functioning, charges for which they are committed, and bed availability. A youth's educational and career goals are considered when determining placement; however, the previously mentioned factors may take priority over placement in a program that offers a specialized career or academic track, or both.

### **District-Certified Nondegreed Teachers of Career Programs**

All CTE curriculum frameworks list the certification required to be able to teach the program. Some certifications are state issued and some are district issued. All nondegreed teachers of career programs are deemed qualified by the district in which they are employed.

### **Qualifications for District-Certified Nondegreed Teachers**

Sections 1012.39(1)(c) and (2), F.S., state the following:

- (c) Part-time and full-time nondegreed teachers of career programs. Qualifications shall be established for nondegreed teachers of career and technical education courses for program clusters that are recognized in the state and are based primarily on successful occupational experience rather than academic training. The qualifications for such teachers shall require:
  1. The filing of a complete set of fingerprints in the same manner as required by s. 1012.32[, F.S.]. Faculty employed solely to conduct postsecondary instruction may be exempted from this requirement.
  2. Documentation of education and successful occupational experience including documentation of:
    - a. A high school diploma or the equivalent.
    - b. Completion of 6 years of full-time successful occupational experience or the equivalent of part-time experience in the teaching specialization area. The district school board may establish alternative qualifications for teachers with an industry certification in the career area in which they teach.
    - c. Completion of career education training conducted through the local school district inservice master plan.



- d. For full-time teachers, completion of professional education training in teaching methods, course construction, lesson planning and evaluation, and teaching special needs students. This training may be completed through coursework from an accredited or approved institution or an approved district teacher education program.
  - e. Demonstration of successful teaching performance.
  - f. Documentation of industry certification when state or national industry certifications are available and applicable.
- (2) Substitute, adult education, and nondegreed career education teachers who are employed pursuant to this section shall have the same rights and protection of laws as certified teachers.

A list of CTE teacher certifications and requirements can be found at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/5423/urlt/TEACHERCERTS.xls>.

## **Curriculum**

The following characteristics are elements that should be included in the career curriculum:

- School board-approved career education modules, based on Florida Standards, should be used to engage youth in exploring job-related activities;
- Academic instruction should be integrated with career education instruction and transition planning;
- Training that is both challenging and age-appropriate should be tailored to meet the needs of the youth;
- The interpersonal skills needed to get and maintain a job should be addressed in all education programs in juvenile justice facilities, including independent living skills, budgeting, household operations, work ethic and the value of work;
- When possible, youth should be paid for pre-release work experience and required to design and use a personal budget;
- Career education programs for committed youth should be research-based with the ability to track and demonstrate outcomes;
- Employability skills subject matter taught in Type 1 programs should have a direct link to the treatment plan being implemented by the commitment facility staff and address employability and social and life skills on a year-round basis through courses or curricula that are based on state and school board standards;
- Type 1 programs should provide instruction in courses that are offered for credit, follow course descriptions, use qualified, certified instructors, or are integrated into other courses offered for credit;
- Type 1 programs should be delivered through individualized instruction to include a variety of instructional strategies that are documented in lesson plans and demonstrated in all classroom settings;
- A service-learning (community service) model for Type 2 programs can teach both community responsibility and offer a venue for learning real work skills and behaviors;

- Youth in Type 3 programs should be able to complete one or more CTE courses during their length of stay;
- Course offerings for Type 3 programs must follow state-approved curriculum standards; and
- Course offerings for Type 3 programs should be developed jointly by facility staff and education program and school district personnel, addressed in the school improvement and pupil progression plan, and consistent with the school district's plans for the use of supplemental academic improvement funds.

## **Business and Industry Involvement**

The plan must also address strategies to facilitate involvement of business and industry in the design, delivery and evaluation of CAPE programming in juvenile justice education programs, including apprenticeship and work experience programs, mentoring and job shadowing, and other strategies that lead to post-release employment. Incentives for business involvement, such as tax breaks, bonding and liability limits should be investigated, implemented where appropriate, or recommended to the legislature for consideration.

## **Collaborative Initiatives**

The DJJ, the DEO and CSF collaborate on several initiatives across the state aimed at improving the employment outcomes for juvenile offenders. On January 1, 2015, the DJJ and the DEO entered into a statewide memorandum of agreement to establish general conditions and joint processes that will enable each agency to collaborate as partners to ensure juvenile offenders who are in juvenile justice programs have information about and access to services provided by the state's workforce system. The agreement outlines mutual responsibilities that allow for planning at the state, regional and local levels; promotes the development of linkages between the DJJ and the regional workforce boards; encourages collaboration; and establishes guidelines for data sharing protocol development. The agreement can be found at <https://facts.fldfs.com/Search/ContractDetail.aspx?AgencyId=400000&ContractId=W0004>.

## **DJJ CAPE Program Partnerships**

The Office of Education at the DJJ received a Juvenile Accountability Block Grant to provide students with nationally recognized CTE training and hands-on training in the construction trades industry. The curriculum and certification are provided by the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) Foundation and Paxton-Patterson. The specific objectives of the program are to provide NCCER Core Curriculum Certification to students who satisfy all course requirements and provide hands-on training in reading blueprints; setting tile; using hand tools; and installing communication systems, e.g., cable, internet, telephone and security systems. Although this grant ended, the DJJ continues to track the numbers of NCCER certifications earned at the programs implementing the grant and 150 students have earned NCCER

certifications. The one additional certification in 2018-19 was earned by a student at Okeechobee Youth Development Center. The Office of Education at the DJJ provided funding for an NCCER instructor to become an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) trainer and 21 students at the Okeechobee Youth Development Center, Okeechobee Youth Correctional Center, and Okeechobee Youth Treatment Center programs earned their OSHA cards this school year; bringing the total to 114 OSHA cards earned over the past three years.

### **Home Builders Institute (HBI)**

HBI provides career and technical training to at-risk and adjudicated youth at nine sites throughout Florida. These programs receive funding through the DJJ. Outcomes for 2018-19 include the following:

- 186 participants earned Pre-Apprentice Certificate Training, also known as PACT, certificates;
- 80% of the participants graduated;
- 150 participants were eligible for placement;
- 66 participants were placed in a job, the military or school;
- \$9.89 average wage was earned at placement; and
- 44% of graduates were placed.

Participants saved taxpayers an estimated \$51,960 by contributing 6,230 community service hours. The community service included maintaining, repairing, remodeling and constructing state buildings and properties, saving \$2,512,200 since 1997 by HBI Florida students.

### **Student Mobility**

#### **Transfer of Educational Records**

Each school district shall transfer records of students entering or exiting DJJ programs as provided in Rules 6A-1.0955(7), 6A-6.05281(3)(c) and 6A-1.0014(2), F.A.C. Each school district shall provide student educational records immediately upon request and no later than three school days after receipt of the request.

Upon the student's exit from a commitment or day treatment program, DJJ educational program staff shall forward an exit portfolio to the student's post-release district. The exit portfolio shall include the following, at a minimum:

- Transition plan;
- Results of district and statewide assessments;
- Progress monitoring plan;
- Section 504 plan (pursuant to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973), English language learner plan, and individual educational plan, if applicable;

- Cumulative transcript;
- A list of courses in progress, with grade to date;
- Any industry certifications earned;
- Common assessment results; and
- High school equivalency results, if applicable.

Rule 6A-1.09941, F.A.C., addresses the transfer of high school credits. This rule serves to establish uniform procedures relating to the acceptance of transfer work and credit for students entering Florida's public high schools. Because juvenile justice schools are public schools, this rule applies to students who transfer from a facility to high school. The rule outlines the following procedures for the transfer of high school credits:

- (1) Credits and grades earned and offered for acceptance shall be based on official transcripts and shall be accepted at face value subject to validation if required by the receiving school's accreditation. If validation of the official transcript is deemed necessary, or if the student does not possess an official transcript or is a home education student, credits shall be validated through performance during the first grading period as outlined in subsection (2) of this rule. Assessment requirements for transfer students under Section 1003.4282, F.S., must be satisfied.
- (2) Validation of credits shall be based on performance in classes at the receiving school. A student transferring into a school shall be placed at the appropriate sequential course level and should have a minimum grade point average of 2.0 at the end of the first grading period. Students who do not meet this requirement shall have credits validated using the Alternative Validation Procedure, as outlined in subsection (3) of this rule.

Section 1007.24, F.S., requires the FDOE, in conjunction with the Board of Governors, "to develop, coordinate, and maintain a statewide course numbering system for postsecondary and dual enrollment education in school districts, public postsecondary educational institutions, and participating nonpublic postsecondary educational institutions that will improve program planning, increase communication among all delivery systems, and facilitate student acceleration and the transfer of students and credits between public school districts, public postsecondary educational institutions, and participating nonpublic educational institutions." In accordance with this statutory requirement, the FDOE maintains a course code numbering system for a seamless transfer of credits.

On-line college courses are available to students ready to pursue postsecondary education; however, the funding for this must be secured from either the student's family, grants, and, in some cases, the DJJ program provider.

## **Virtual Education**

Students in juvenile justice education programs shall have access to virtual courses offered pursuant to ss. 1002.37, 1002.45 and 1003.498, F.S. The FDOE and school districts should adopt policies necessary to provide such access.

Student mobility between juvenile justice education programs and school districts can be enhanced by the use of virtual education courses.

## **Outcome Measures**

Outcome measures reported by the DJJ and the FDOE for students released on or after January 1, 2016, should include outcome measures that conform to the plan.

The outcome measures for this plan can be tracked through the use of data available from the FDOE. The following are the current outcome measures:

- Number and percentage of students who return to an alternative school, middle school or high-school upon release and the attendance rate of such students before and after participation in juvenile justice education programs;
- Number and percentage of students who receive a standard high school diploma or a high school equivalency diploma;
- Number and percentage of students who receive industry certification;
- Number and percentage of students who enroll in a postsecondary educational institution;
- Number and percentage of students who complete a juvenile justice program without reoffending;
- Number and percentage of students who reoffend within one year after completion of a day treatment or residential commitment program; and
- The number and percentage of students who remain employed one year after completion of a day treatment or residential commitment program.

## **Appendix A: List of Original Work Group Members (2015)**

Dr. Rick Casey, Project 10  
Mark Eggers, Florida Department of Education  
Jane Fletcher, Florida Department of Education  
Tara Goodman, Florida Department of Education  
Cindy Jones, Office of Education, Department of Juvenile Justice  
Dehryl McCall, CareerSource Florida  
Jeff McSpaddin, Twin Oaks Juvenile Development, Inc.  
Dr. Beth Moore, Florida Department of Education  
Sonya Morris, Florida Department of Education  
Jerry Neely, G4S  
Julie Orange, Department of Juvenile Justice  
Deborah Ray, Florida Department of Education  
Christa Nelson, Department of Economic Opportunity  
Wendy Sikora, Florida Department of Education  
Jane Silveria, Florida Department of Education  
Kathleen Taylor, Florida Department of Education  
Dr. Curtis Williams, Florida Department of Education  
Dr. John Zueli, Polk County School District/G4S

## Appendix B: Links and Resources

CAPE types offered at DJJ programs:

<http://www.djj.state.fl.us/services/office-of-education/education-programs>

Curriculum frameworks and student performance standards for employability skills for youth:

<http://www.fldoe.org/academics/career-adult-edu/career-tech-edu/curriculum-frameworks/index.shtml>

or

<http://www.fldoe.org/academics/career-adult-edu/cape-secondary/cape-industry-cert-funding-list-current.shtml>

Wage conversions chart:

[http://lmsresources.labormarketinfo.com/library/pubs/wage\\_conversion.pdf](http://lmsresources.labormarketinfo.com/library/pubs/wage_conversion.pdf)

Career Cruiser is a career exploration resource used to promote career development for students. It provides self-assessment activities to assist students in thinking about the relationship between personal interests and career goals. This publication is now only available online at <http://www.fldoe.org/academics/college-career-planning/k-12-schools/career-resources.shtml#cruiser>. It is available to download in English, Spanish and Haitian Creole.

The Florida career and education planning system, MyCareerShines, is an online suite of tools that allows Floridians to explore careers, identify personal preferences for future employment, and learn about the educational requirements for specific occupations. This tool is available at no cost to all residents of Florida from sixth grade through adult. The MyCareerShines program includes assessments for career interests, values and skills and includes information on career clusters, wages, financial aid and job preparation. More information can be found at [www.mycareershines.org](http://www.mycareershines.org).



Florida Department of Education  
Richard Corcoran, Commissioner