

A Comparison of State of Florida Charter Technical Career Centers to District Non-Charter Career Centers, 2011-12

At a Glance

In 2011-12, there were 5,749 students enrolled in the three charter technical career centers: Advanced Technology College (ATC), First Coast Technical College (FCTC), and Lake Technical Center (LTC) representing 5.0 percent of total career center (charter and non-charter) headcount. Thirty-three percent (three of nine) of the charter centers' adult education programs and 59 percent (22 of 37) of their career certificate (also known as Postsecondary Adult Vocational or PSAV) programs performed better than the average non-charter career center. ATC and FCTC performed below the average non-charter career center for their apprenticeship programs, while LTC outperformed the average non-charter career center. The charter centers have a lower percentage of minority and female students than the average non-charter career center, but geography and program offerings appear to explain these differences. Regarding socioeconomic status, ATC and FCTC had a higher percentage of students with demonstrated need (Pell grants) than LTC and the average non-charter career center.

Scope

This Florida Department of Education (FDOE) report compares Florida charter technical career centers to non-charter district career centers statewide. Section 1002.34(19), Florida Statutes, requires the Commissioner of Education to submit an annual comparative evaluation of charter technical career centers and non-charter career centers to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senate and House committees responsible for secondary and postsecondary career and technical education. The comparative evaluation must address demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the students served, types and costs of services provided, and outcomes achieved.

Background

The 1999 Florida Legislature created charter technical career centers to promote advances and innovations in workforce preparation and economic development. The law authorized the creation of a new school or the conversion of an existing center currently operated by school districts or Florida College System institutions. The charter must be approved by the school board or the board of trustees of the college in whose geographic region the center is located. A charter technical career center's programs, admission policies, employment practices, operations, and all other matters of governance are managed by a board of directors. The board of directors of a career center may decide matters relating to the operation of the school, including budgeting, curriculum, and operating procedures, subject to the career center's charter. The term of an initial charter may not exceed five years. Thereafter, the sponsor may renew a charter for a period of up to five years.

Legislation authorizing charter technical career centers includes the centers' purposes and

responsibilities. It also includes the sponsors' responsibilities. Appendix A of this report is a copy of the authorizing statute. The legislative intent is to provide charter technical career centers with an environment to incorporate non-traditional teaching/learning methods, evaluate these methods, and identify which ones are successful. Methods that are proven effective can then be incorporated into public non-charter technical career centers' curricula. The legislation creates this environment by exempting charter technical career centers from nearly all statutes of the Florida K-20 Education Code (see Section 1002.34(10), Florida Statutes). This gives charter technical career centers more local control, reduces response time to local business/industry needs, and decreases state-level involvement in areas such as decision-making, curriculum and assessment development, and instructor hiring policies.

The mission of Florida's charter technical career centers is to provide comprehensive and innovative technical education programs, services, and customized training to meet the needs of citizens, business, and industry. The purpose of the charter technical career centers is to develop a competitive workforce that supports local business, industry, and economic development and creates a training and education model reflective of marketplace realities. The career centers offer an array of career educational opportunities using school-to-work, technical, academy, and/or magnet school models to provide career pathways for lifelong learning and career mobility and to enhance career and technical training.

The State of Florida currently has three charter technical career centers. These centers and their sponsors are:

1. Advanced Technology College (ATC) – Daytona State College
2. First Coast Technical College (FCTC) – St. Johns County School Board
3. Lake Technical Center (LTC) – Lake County School Board

Florida's Charter Technical Career Centers

On July 1, 1999, the St. Augustine Technical Center, which was operated by the St. Johns County School Board, converted to become the State's first charter technical career center under the name of First Coast Technical Institute. Two years later Flagler/Volusia Advanced Technology Center opened on August 20, 2001, at Daytona Beach Community College¹ in Volusia County; it subsequently was renamed Advanced Technology College in 2007. Florida's third technical career center, Lake Technical Center, became a conversion charter technical career center in July 2004 and reauthorized its charter on July 1, 2009. First Coast Technical College, formerly First Coast Technical Institute, reauthorized its charter on July 1, 2009, and Advanced Technology College reauthorized its charter on July 1, 2011.

Advanced Technology College

Advanced Technology College (ATC) is located in Daytona Beach. Its mission is to facilitate an educational program leading to a career certificate, college career certificate, an associate degree, or a four-year degree in a given occupational area for residents of Flagler and Volusia counties.

¹ This institution is now named Daytona State College.

Associate and baccalaureate degrees are conferred by Daytona State College. ATC is designed to serve adults and area high school students who dually enroll in a program of study that awards postsecondary credit applicable toward an Associate in Science (A.S.) degree, college credit certificate, or career certificate that is also applicable toward high school graduation.²

Occupational specializations are in the Engineering and Manufacturing career cluster, as defined by the Volusia/Flagler Career Connection Consortium. From ATC's inception through the spring of 2009, ATC offered secondary academic coursework for its dually enrolled high school students, but as of fall 2009, ATC no longer offers these courses on site. High school students receive diplomas from their home high school and/or receive certificates or degrees from Daytona State College. Students must meet the graduation and/or program requirements approved by the State of Florida and individual governing boards.

According to the ATC website, the institution offers 38 total career and technical programs: 19 college credit certificates, ten A.S. programs, two apprenticeship programs, and seven career certificate programs. ATC has a baccalaureate program with three concentrations that will not be evaluated in this report:

- Bachelors of Science in Engineering Technology (BSET);
- Bachelors of Science in Electrical Engineering Technology (BSEET) concentration; and
- Bachelors of Science in Information Systems Technology (BSIST) concentration.

All of ATC's programs are accredited under Daytona State College's Southern Association of Colleges and Schools level-two accreditation, which was most recently reaffirmed in 2003 and is up for reaffirmation in 2013. In addition, the automotive service technology and collision repair programs are accredited by the National Automotive Technicians Education Foundation (NATEF).

The Computer Science program curriculum includes classes and coursework to prepare students for the following industry certifications through the College's onsite Comp/TIA certification center: Microsoft Certified Technology Specialist, Microsoft Certified IT Professional, Microsoft Certified Desktop Support Technician, Microsoft Certified Systems Administrator, and Microsoft Office Specialist. Along with Microsoft certifications, students in the School of Computer Science also can receive training in CompTIA A+ hardware and software certification, Network+, Security+, Cisco CCNA, Linux certifications, and Adobe Photoshop.

The Drafting and Design Technology curriculum includes classes to prepare for AutoCAD User Certification, AutoDesk Inventor User Certification, Certified Solidworks Associate (CSWA), and Certified Solidworks Professional (CSWP) exams. The Interior Design Technology program prepares students for the Windows Fashions Certification Program and meets the criteria for graduates to go on to earn their state licensure with the Florida Board of Architecture and Interior Design under the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

The automotive programs offer NATEF/ASE certifications and the air conditioning program offers Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) certifications. Some of the

² For descriptions of the programs discussed in this report, refer to Appendix B.

automotive and machining programs have recently been restructured from Associate in Applied Science degrees to career certificates causing ATC to reexamine the industry certifications in order to align them with the new curriculum.

First Coast Technical College

St. Johns County School Board sponsored First Coast Technical College (FCTC) as Florida's first postsecondary charter technical career center. FCTC's main and public service campuses are located in St. Augustine with two additional branch campuses in Putnam County. FCTC serves the tri-county area of St. Johns, Clay, and Putnam counties. FCTC's mission is to ~~provide~~ provide career, technical and adult education to meet the changing needs of students, businesses, and the workforce."³ FCTC serves both adults and dually enrolled secondary students.

FCTC offers adult basic education programs, 34 postsecondary career certificate programs, continuing workforce education, and culinary and electrical apprenticeship programs. All career and technical training programs are supported by steering committees composed of members from business and industry. Career and technical training programs are competency-based, with curriculum provided by the State and enhanced with input from business and industry to ensure that training meets industry standards.

FCTC is accredited by the Council on Occupational Education (COE) and Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Council on Accreditation and School Improvement (SACS CASI). FCTC holds certification and/or approval from the following organizations: American Culinary Federation, American Welding Society, Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs, Committee on Accreditation of Educational Programs for the EMS Professions, Florida Department of Education's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federation of Dining Room Professionals, Florida Bureau of Fire Standards and Training, Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Department of Education, Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Emergency Medical Services, Florida Department of Veterans Affairs, Florida State Board of Cosmetology, Florida State Board of Massage Therapy, Florida State Board of Nursing, Florida State Department of Education, National Automotive Technicians Education Foundation, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Education Office of Student and Financial Aid, and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

FCTC provides students with financial aid, guidance and career counseling, career assessment, accommodations for students with special needs, and placement services.

Lake Technical Center

Lake Technical Center (LTC) is a conversion charter technical center sponsored by the Lake County School Board. Its main campus is located in Eustis. LTC's mission is to meet the educational needs of the community by offering a variety of high-quality career-technical training opportunities. Currently, 26 postsecondary career certificate programs are offered. All

³ FCTC charter, page 2.

26 programs are supported by advisory committees who assist in ensuring the programs are industry standard and relevant to the workforce needs in the region. The career training programs are competency-based and follow the standards set by the State. Portions of some programs are offered online. The majority of the students enrolled at LTC are adults. However, secondary students may dually enroll in LTC's career certificate programs simultaneously earning secondary and postsecondary credit.

In addition to the main campus, the Institute of Public Safety, an extension campus located in Tavares, offers basic and continuing education programs in law enforcement, corrections, and firefighting. An instructional service center, located in Mascotte, provides career training to students in selected programs. Apprenticeship programs, continuing workforce education classes, and customized training for business, provide the opportunity for LTC to be recognized as a center for lifelong learning.

Adult Basic Education, GED[®] test preparation, Applied Academics for Adult Education, and Adult ESOL classes are available on the main campus and in seven off-site locations around the county. Through a partnership with the Lake County Library System, many of these courses are offered in tandem with library tutors. GED[®] test preparation is also offered to inmates in the Lake County Jail.

LTC is accredited by the Council on Occupational Education (COE) and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Council on Accreditation and School Improvement (SACS CASI). Certification and/or individual programs are certified/approved by the following accrediting bodies: American Culinary Federation, Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs, Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Emergency Medical Services, Florida Department of Veterans Affairs, Florida State Board of Cosmetology, Florida State Board of Nursing, National Automotive Technicians Education Foundation, Inc., U.S. Department of Education's Office of Federal Student Aid, and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Career counseling and career assessment, accommodations for students with special needs, and job placement assistance are available to LTC students. Financial aid and scholarships may be available for qualified students.

Financial Data

This section will compare costs and revenues reported by ATC, FCTC, and LTC. Table 1 shows data from independent audit reports performed on ATC, FCTC, and LTC for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012. The first section comprises four major cost categories followed by a section that differentiates federal, state, and local revenue sources. The bottom row (“Net Change”) is the difference between costs and revenue for the year and is applied toward each institution’s reserve fund. FCTC allocated a smaller percentage of its resources to instruction and a higher percentage to services than did ATC and LTC. On the revenue side, LTC received about 120 percent more federal funds than did FCTC while FCTC relied much more than LTC on local revenues. ATC received almost all of their revenue from state funds.

Table 1
Charter Technical Career Center Financial Data for Fiscal Year Ending on June 30, 2012

Expenditure Categories	ATC	Percent	FCTC	Percent	LTC	Percent
Instruction	\$2,639,271	75.6%	\$3,870,049	37.6%	\$6,078,761	75.6%
Administration	\$239,924	6.9%	\$444,082	4.3%	\$975,559	12.1%
Services	\$16,595	0.5%	\$4,262,546	41.5%	\$341,532	4.2%
Plant and Operations	\$591,865	17.0%	\$1,704,100	16.6%	\$641,388	8.0%
Fixed Capital Outlay	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Totals	\$10,420,446	100.0%	\$10,280,777	100.0%	\$8,037,240	100.0%
Revenue	ATC	Percent	FCTC	Percent	LTC	Percent
Federal	\$0	0.0%	\$742,059	7.2%	\$1,625,693	18.9%
State	\$3,484,992	99.9%	\$5,579,515	53.8%	\$4,573,237	53.2%
Local and Other	\$2,663	0.1%	\$4,046,128	39.0%	\$2,398,222	27.9%
Totals	\$3,487,655	100.0%	\$10,367,702	100.0%	\$8,597,152	100.0%
Net Change	\$0		\$86,925		\$559,912	

Source: Independent audit reports

Comparative Analysis of Workforce Education Productivity

Enrollment

All enrollment and performance data in this report are extracted from FDOE databases. FCTC and LTC submit data through the FDOE Workforce Development Information System (WDIS). Community College and Technical Center Management Information System (CCTCMIS) personnel identify students enrolled in district-sponsored charter technical career centers. Then CCTCMIS identifies all other district technical career center students as public technical career center students. Daytona State College, whose data are reported on the Community College Student Data Base (SDB), sponsors ATC. Daytona State College personnel extract and submit a file of ATC student identifiers directly to FDOE. CCTCMIS staff then match this file into the SDB to retrieve enrollment and performance data. The current report compares each of the three charter technical career centers to the aggregated 44 Florida public non-charter technical career

centers.

Charter technical career center enrollment represented 5.0 percent of the total charter and non-charter technical career center enrollment. Table 2 shows statewide public career center and charter technical career center 2011-12 student headcount in adult, certificate, and college-credit career education programs, in addition to continuing workforce education. Enrollment is disaggregated by instruction type, with the largest enrollment in each row shaded. FCTC and LTC's largest program areas were career certificate programs (56 and 44 percent, respectively) followed by adult general education at FCTC (35 percent) and continuing workforce education at LTC (27 percent). ATC's highest enrollments were in college credit programs (72 percent). The public career centers' largest student enrollments were in adult general education (52 percent). The charter technical career centers' largest aggregate student enrollments (42 percent) were in career certificate programs.

Table 2
Career Center Headcounts by Postsecondary and Adult Program Category

School	Total Enrollment	Adult General Education (AGE)	Career Certificate (PSAV)	Continuing Workforce Education (CWE) ⁴	Apprenticeship	Applied Technology Diploma (ATD)	College Credit Programs
Public Non-Charter Career Centers	109,279	56,554	40,770	4,188	6,274	1,493	N/A
	100%	52%	37%	4%	6%	1%	0%
Advanced Technology College	1,392	8	261	25	91	0	1,007
	100%	1%	19%	2%	7%	0%	72%
First Coast Technical College	2,192	774	1,217	166	34	1	N/A
	100%	35%	56%	8%	2%	0%	0%
Lake Technical Center	2,165	568	946	576	75	0	N/A
	100%	26%	44%	27%	3%	0%	0%
All Charter Technical Centers	5,749	1,350	2,424	767	200	1	1,007
	100%	23%	42%	13%	3%	0%	18%

⁴ Beginning in 2010-11, continuing workforce education programs are no longer state fundable and must be supported by fees.

Advanced Technology College reported a headcount of 640 dually enrolled high school students in CTE college credit programs. Among these dually enrolled college students, 13.0 percent were in A.A.S. programs and 86.7 percent were in A.S. programs. Only 0.2 percent were in college credit certificate programs. The average cumulative grade point average among ATC's dual enrollment students was 3.01 in academic year 2011-12.

Performance

This section will evaluate the student performance among the charter technical career centers in 2011-12 in three separate program areas: adult general education, career certificate, and apprenticeship programs. Students' technical and literacy skills acquisition or advancement is measured by "completion points:" literacy completion points (LCPs)⁵ for adult general education skills and occupational completion points (OCPs)⁶ for technical skills. Each completion point represents a discrete level of skill within a program. The first performance measure reported in this section is the percentage of students who earned at least one completion point during the 2011-12 academic year. While this measure indicates the breadth of learning gains among enrolled students, the second measure, the ratio of completion points to students enrolled, is a general measure of the number of skills acquired per student, or depth of learning, during the year. Because adult general education and career certificate categories are rather broad and include a variety of program types with different amounts of time required to earn completions, performance calculations are compared by program.⁷ For comparative purposes, we have calculated statewide averages for each program among all 44 non-charter technical centers for both measures. Small programs at the charter technical career centers (less than 20 students) were excluded from the analysis. Note that because the following are comparisons of aggregated groups of students, student-level characteristics such as baseline academic performance and demographics are not controlled for in the analysis. Also, these are norm-referenced comparisons because there is no statewide, standardized, criterion-referenced performance measurement available.

Data for ATC's adult general education are not included in the performance comparisons. ATC had only eight students enrolled in adult general education for academic year 2011-12. Literacy completion data were not reported for these students.

Each of the following tables includes annual program headcount ("Headcount"), the percentage of those students who earned at least one completion point ("Percent with at least one LCP" or "Percent with at least one OCP"), the ratio of completions to headcount ("Completion-to-Headcount"), and, for comparative purposes, the statewide average among all non-charter career centers for both of those measures. For this performance indicator, the higher the ratio, the better the performance. Charter technical center indicators that fall below the statewide non-charter technical career center average are shaded.

⁵ Literacy completion points are the literacy gains earned by a student during the school year. LCPs in adult general education are earned through the process of pre- and post-testing and reaching a scale score that is at or beyond the upper range of their current educational functioning level.

⁶ Occupational completion points are the occupational competencies that qualify a person to enter an occupation that is linked to a career and technical program.

⁷ For example, students at lower literacy levels will earn LCPs at a much slower rate than students at an adult high school who earn an LCP with every completed course at the 9th and 10th grade levels. Students in automotive service technology programs can earn many more OCPs in a year than Web Development students.

Adult Education Performance

Tables 3 and 4 reveal that students enrolled in three out of the nine charter technical career center adult education programs at FCTC and LTC analyzed in this report (33 percent) performed at or better than the statewide average of all non-charter career centers on both performance metrics.

Table 3
First Coast Technical College Adult Education Performance

Program	Headcount	Percent with at least one LCP	State Average	Completion-to-headcount Ratio	State Average
Adult Basic Education	573	24.1%	32.6%	0.33	0.61
Adult English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)	57	26.3%	30.8%	0.30	0.43
Adult High School, Co-Enrolled	48	47.9%	60.1%	0.81	1.08
GED[®] Test Preparation	68	45.6%	19.3%	2.51	0.99
Applied Academics for Adult Education	59	45.8%	46.3%	0.49	0.69

Table 4
Lake Technical Center Adult Education Performance

Program	Headcount	Percent with at least One LCP	State Average	Completion-to-Headcount Ratio	State Average
Adult Basic Education	306	24.8%	32.6%	0.53	0.61
Adult English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)	141	35.5%	30.8%	0.67	0.43
GED® Test Preparation	59	32.2%	19.3%	1.83	0.99
Applied Academics for Adult Education	69	46.4%	46.3%	0.62	0.69

Career Certificate Performance

Tables 5 through 7 show that 22 out of 37 charter technical career center certificate programs with 20 or more students enrolled (59 percent) performed at or better than the statewide average of all non-charter career centers on both performance metrics. The Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology (Postsecondary) program at ATC is excluded from analysis since this program is not offered at any of the non-charter career centers.

Table 5
Advanced Technology College Career Certificate Program Performance, Sorted by Percent with Minimum of One OCP

Program	Headcount	Percent with minimum of One OCP	State Average	Completion-to-Headcount Ratio	State Average
Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology (PS)	97	72.2%	N/A	1.15	N/A
Automotive Service Technology	62	43.6%	70.4%	0.79	1.93
Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing	44	43.2%	54.4%	1.14	1.30

Table 6
First Coast Technical College Career Certificate Program Performance,
Sorted by Percent with Minimum of One OCP

Program	Headcount	Percent with minimum of One OCP	State Average	Completion-to-Headcount Ratio	State Average
Patient Care Assistant	32	90.6%	91.9%	3.22	2.61
Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology 1	28	89.3%	62.7%	1.61	1.13
Phlebotomy	26	88.5%	90.5%	1.46	1.40
Practical Nursing	145	88.3%	75.7%	1.14	1.11
Fire Fighter	125	87.2%	83.5%	1.48	1.71
Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology 2	27	85.2%	55.8%	1.19	0.95
Emergency Medical Technician (Basic)	140	85.0%	56.7%	1.41	0.62
Massage Therapy	36	83.3%	85.0%	1.14	1.14
Nursing Assistant (Articulated)	30	83.3%	82.1%	1.50	1.49
Medical Assisting	87	80.5%	88.3%	1.32	2.01
Home Health Aide (Postsecondary)	23	69.6%	67.5%	1.30	0.68
Automotive Service Technology 1	26	69.2%	67.8%	2.08	1.58
Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts	124	58.9%	66.1%	1.08	1.28
Gasoline Engine Service Technology	34	50.0%	80.0%	0.74	1.90
Applied Welding Technologies	60	48.3%	65.1%	0.98	1.61
Digital Design 1	20	45.0%	78.3%	0.80	1.21
Nursery Management	21	33.3%	33.3%	0.52	0.33
Paramedic	58	29.3%	25.0%	0.29	0.29
Cosmetology	143	28.7%	37.3%	0.41	0.37

Table 7
Lake Technical Center Career Certificate Program Performance,
Sorted by Percent with Minimum of One OCP

Program	Headcount	Percent with minimum of One OCP	State Average	Completion-to-Headcount Ratio	State Average
Fire Fighter	70	95.7%	83.5%	1.46	1.71
Medical Assisting	23	95.7%	88.3%	2.26	2.01
Patient Care Technician	21	95.2%	87.2%	3.57	3.32
Emergency Medical Technician (Basic)	26	92.3%	56.7%	1.77	0.62
Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts	43	90.7%	66.1%	2.42	1.28
Nursing Assistant (Articulated)	69	89.9%	82.1%	1.62	1.49
Applied Welding Technologies	45	86.7%	65.1%	2.11	1.61
Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing	40	85.0%	54.4%	1.58	1.30
Child Care Center Operations	26	84.6%	82.3%	0.85	0.82
Practical Nursing	190	82.6%	75.7%	1.12	1.11
Law Enforcement Officer	64	81.3%	47.7%	0.81	0.48
Home Health Aide (Postsecondary)	44	77.3%	67.5%	0.77	0.68
Accounting Operations	28	75.0%	76.0%	1.32	1.38
Paramedic	55	60.0%	25.0%	0.60	0.29
Cosmetology	129	44.2%	37.3%	0.45	0.37
Correctional Officer (Traditional Correctional BRTP)	52	44.2%	50.0%	0.44	0.50

Apprenticeship Performance

Table 8 below shows non-charter and charter technical career centers' apprenticeship student performance indicators. Apprenticeship students who complete a full year of instruction earn one OCP. Students leaving before one full year (or students entering late in the year) decrease this ratio. ATC and FCTC performed below the statewide average of all non-charter career centers on both performance indicators, while LTC exceeded the average non-charter career center on both performance indicators.

Table 8
Career Center Apprenticeship Performance

Institution	Unduplicated Headcount	Percent with Minimum of One OCP	Completion-to-Headcount Ratio
Public Non-Charter Career Centers	2,624	54.0%	0.64
Advanced Technology College	91	27.5%	0.27
First Coast Technical College	34	23.5%	0.32
Lake Technical Center	75	64.0%	0.77

Gender Distribution

Table 9 shows that the statewide public technical center gender distribution was fairly well balanced: 49.1 percent female and 50.9 percent male. First Coast Technical College had a similar distribution of male students (50.2 percent) and female students (49.8 percent). Advanced Technology College had a much higher proportion of male students (75.6 percent) than female students (24.4 percent). Advanced Technology College’s predominately male student population is due to the school’s limited certificate program offering. Advanced Technology College offers three career certificate programs with 20 or more students enrolled, all of which the Department of Education recognizes as non-traditional for females: Air Conditioning, Refrigeration, and Heating Technology; Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing; and Automotive Service Technology. Lake Technical Center had a slightly higher percentage of male students (52.7 percent) than female students (47.3 percent).

Table 9
Career Center Gender Distribution

Institution	Female	Male
Public Non-Charter Career Centers	49.1%	50.9%
Advanced Technology College	24.4%	75.6%
First Coast Technical College	50.2%	49.8%
Lake Technical Center	47.3%	52.7%

Race/Ethnicity Distribution

Table 10 shows that statewide, White (non-Hispanic) students constituted a much larger proportion of the charter technical career centers' student populations (72 percent) than that of the non-charter career centers (34 percent). There were corresponding larger percentages of African-American (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students among non-charter career centers.

Table 10
Race/Ethnicity Distribution Among Career Centers

Population	African-American	Hispanic	Other	White
Non-Charter Career Centers	30%	33%	3%	34%
Charter Career Centers	15%	10%	2%	72%

Race/ethnicity distribution at the public career centers and charter technical centers are more likely reflective of the centers' locations than the centers' recruiting efforts. Specifically, the large Hispanic population in South Florida influences the statewide numbers. The charter technical career centers' mid-Florida locations result in a smaller percentage of Hispanic students and an increase in other ethnic groups' percentages. The remainder of this section will compare the charter technical career centers' race/ethnicity distributions to the corresponding K-12 distributions in each center's service area to make valid comparisons.

Table 11 shows the percentage of White students (74 percent) at ATC was 12 percentage points higher than K-12 students in Flagler and Volusia public schools (62 percent) while the percentage of African-American students (12 percent) was three percentage points lower and the percentage of Hispanic students (10 percent) was seven percentage points lower.

Table 11
Race/Ethnicity Distribution at Advanced Technology College

Population	African-American	Hispanic	Other	White
Advanced Technology College	12%	10%	4%	74%
Flagler & Volusia County K-12 Students	15%	17%	6%	62%

Table 12 reveals that FCTC's race/ethnicity distribution was very similar to that of the three districts that the institution serves. White students represented 76 percent of FCTC's enrollment and 72 percent of the K-12 students in those districts. The largest percentage difference was among African-American students, which was five percentage points higher at FCTC (18 percent) than at the K-12 districts (13 percent). Hispanic students accounted for five percent of FCTC's population and nine percent of K-12 students in FCTC's service area.

Table 12
Race/Ethnicity Distribution at First Coast Technical College

Population	African-American	Hispanic	Other	White
First Coast Technical College	18%	5%	1%	76%
Clay, Putnam & St. Johns County K-12 Students	13%	9%	6%	72%

Table 13 reveals that LTC’s White students represented a higher percentage (68 percent) of total enrollment than among Lake County K-12 students (58 percent). Lake Technical Center’s minority enrollment was two to four percent less than that of Lake County’s K-12 population for each of the three minority populations.

Table 13
Race/Ethnicity Distribution at Lake Technical Center

Population	African-American	Hispanic	Other	White
Lake Technical Center	14%	16%	3%	68%
Lake County K-12 Students	16%	20%	6%	58%

Financial Need

Pell grants are a federal need-based grant program available to students enrolled in career certificate programs of 600 hours or more. The percentage of postsecondary students receiving Pell grants reflects both the students’ socioeconomic status and the schools’ program lengths. A higher proportion of students enrolled in programs over 600 hours results in a higher proportion of students who are eligible for Pell grants based on program length alone. Table 14 shows that Lake Technical Center’s percentage (27.2 percent) was below the non-charter career centers’ percentage (32.4 percent), and FCTC’s percentage was higher (39.7 percent), reflecting their relatively wide range of programs offered. ATC’s percentage was much higher (57.1 percent) than the non-charter career centers’ percentage.

Table 14
Career Certificate Headcount with Number and Percent of Students Pell Grant Eligible

Population	Public Non-Charter Career Centers	Advanced Technology College	First Coast Technical College	Lake Technical Center
Career Certificate Headcount	40,770	261	1,217	946
Number Pell Grant Eligible	13,217	149	483	257
Percent Pell Grant Eligible	32.4%	57.1%	39.7%	27.2%

APPENDIX A

Authorizing Statute (Section 1002.34, Florida Statutes)

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Legislature finds that the establishment of charter technical career centers can assist in promoting advances and innovations in workforce preparation and economic development. A charter technical career center may provide a learning environment that better serves the needs of a specific population group or a group of occupations, thus promoting diversity and choices within the public education and public postsecondary technical education community in this state. Therefore, the creation of such centers is authorized as part of the state’s program of public education. A charter technical career center may be formed by creating a new school or converting an existing school district or Florida College System institution program to charter technical status.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of a charter technical career center is to:

(a) Develop a competitive workforce to support local business and industry and economic development.

(b) Create a training and education model that is reflective of marketplace realities.

(c) Offer a continuum of career educational opportunities using a school-to-work, tech-prep, technical, academy, and magnet school model.

(d) Provide career pathways for lifelong learning and career mobility.

(e) Enhance career and technical training.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) ~~“Charter technical career center” or “center”~~ means a public school or a public technical center operated under a charter granted by a district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees or a consortium, including one or more district school boards and Florida College System institution boards of trustees, that includes the district in which the facility is located, that is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and operations, and is managed by a board of directors.

(b) ~~“Sponsor”~~ means a district school board, a Florida College System institution board of trustees, or a consortium of one or more of each.

(4) CHARTER.—A sponsor may designate centers as provided in this section. An application to establish a center may be submitted by a sponsor or another organization that is determined, by rule of the State Board of Education, to be appropriate. However, an independent school is not eligible for status as a center. The charter must be signed by the governing body of the center and the sponsor and must be approved by the district school board and Florida College System institution board of trustees in whose geographic region the facility is located. If a charter

technical career center is established by the conversion to charter status of a public technical center formerly governed by a district school board, the charter status of that center takes precedence in any question of governance. The governance of the center or of any program within the center remains with its board of directors unless the board agrees to a change in governance or its charter is revoked as provided in subsection (15). Such a conversion charter technical career center is not affected by a change in the governance of public technical centers or of programs within other centers that are or have been governed by district school boards. A charter technical career center, or any program within such a center, that was governed by a district school board and transferred to a Florida College System institution prior to the effective date of this act is not affected by this provision. An applicant who wishes to establish a center must submit to the district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees, or a consortium of one or more of each, an application on a form developed by the Department of Education which includes:

- (a) The name of the proposed center.
- (b) The proposed structure of the center, including a list of proposed members of the board of directors or a description of the qualifications for and method of their appointment or election.
- (c) The workforce development goals of the center, the curriculum to be offered, and the outcomes and the methods of assessing the extent to which the outcomes are met.
- (d) The admissions policy and criteria for evaluating the admission of students.
- (e) A description of the staff responsibilities and the proposed qualifications of the teaching staff.
- (f) A description of the procedures to be implemented to ensure significant involvement of representatives of business and industry in the operation of the center.
- (g) A method for determining whether a student has satisfied the requirements for graduation specified in s. 1003.43 and for completion of a postsecondary certificate or degree.
- (h) A method for granting secondary and postsecondary diplomas, certificates, and degrees.
- (i) A description of and address for the physical facility in which the center will be located.
- (j) A method for resolving conflicts between the governing body of the center and the sponsor and between consortium members, if applicable.
- (k) A method for reporting student data as required by law and rule.
- (l) A statement that the applicant has participated in the training provided by the Department of Education.

(m) The identity of all relatives employed by the charter technical career center who are related to the center owner, president, chairperson of the governing board of directors, superintendent, governing board member, principal, assistant principal, or any other person employed by the center who has equivalent decisionmaking authority. As used in this paragraph, the term “relative” means father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

(n) Other information required by the district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees.

Students at a center must meet the same testing and academic performance standards as those established by law and rule for students at public schools and public technical centers. The students must also meet any additional assessment indicators that are included within the charter approved by the district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees.

(5) APPLICATION.—An application to establish a center must be submitted by February 1 of the year preceding the school year in which the center will begin operation. The sponsor must review the application using an evaluation instrument developed by the Department of Education and make a final decision on whether to approve the application and grant the charter by March 1, and may condition the granting of a charter on the center’s taking certain actions or maintaining certain conditions. Such actions and conditions must be provided to the applicant in writing. The district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees is not required to issue a charter to any person.

(6) SPONSOR.—A district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees or a consortium of one or more of each may sponsor a center in the county in which the board has jurisdiction.

(a) A sponsor must review all applications for centers received through at least February 1 of each calendar year for centers to be opened at the beginning of the sponsor’s next school year. A sponsor may receive applications later than this date if it so chooses. To facilitate an accurate budget projection process, a sponsor shall be held harmless for FTE students who are not included in the FTE projection due to approval of applications after the FTE projection deadline. A sponsor must, by a majority vote, approve or deny an application no later than 60 days after the application is received. If an application is denied, the sponsor must, within 10 days, notify the applicant in writing of the specific reasons for denial, which must be based upon good cause. Upon approval of a charter application, the initial startup must be consistent with the beginning of the public school or Florida College System institution calendar for the district in which the charter is granted, unless the sponsor allows a waiver of this provision for good cause.

(b) An applicant may appeal any denial of its application to the State Board of Education within 30 days after the sponsor’s denial and shall notify the sponsor of its appeal. Any response of the sponsor must be submitted to the state board within 30 days after notification of the

appeal. The State Board of Education must, by majority vote, accept or reject the decision of the sponsor no later than 60 days after an appeal is filed, pursuant to State Board of Education rule. The State Board of Education may reject an appeal for failure to comply with procedural rules governing the appeals process, and the rejection must describe the submission errors. The appellant may have up to 15 days after notice of rejection to resubmit an appeal. An application for appeal submitted after a rejection is timely if the original appeal was filed within 30 days after the sponsor's denial. The State Board of Education shall remand the application to the sponsor with a written recommendation that the sponsor approve or deny the application, consistent with the state board's decision. The decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to the provisions of chapter 120.

(c) The sponsor must act upon the recommendation of the State Board of Education within 30 days after it is received, unless the sponsor determines by competent substantial evidence that approving the state board's recommendation would be contrary to law or the best interests of the students or the community. The sponsor must notify the applicant in writing concerning the specific reasons for its failure to follow the state board's recommendation. The sponsor's action on the state board's recommendation is a final action, subject to judicial review.

(d)

1. The Department of Education shall offer or arrange for training and technical assistance to applicants in developing business plans and estimating costs and income. This assistance shall address estimating startup costs, projecting enrollment, and identifying the types and amounts of state and federal financial assistance the center may be eligible to receive. The training shall include instruction in accurate financial planning and good business practices.

2. An applicant must participate in the training provided by the Department of Education before filing an application. The Department of Education may provide technical assistance to an applicant upon written request.

(e) The terms and conditions for the operation of a center must be agreed to by the sponsor and the applicant in a written contract. The sponsor may not impose unreasonable requirements that violate the intent of giving centers greater flexibility to meet educational goals. The applicant and sponsor must reach an agreement on the provisions of the contract or the application is deemed denied.

(f) The sponsor shall monitor and review the center's progress toward charter goals and shall monitor the center's revenues and expenditures. The sponsor shall perform the duties provided in s. 1002.345.

(7) LEGAL ENTITY.—A center must organize as a nonprofit organization and adopt a name and corporate seal. A center is a body corporate and politic, with all powers to implement its charter program. The center may:

(a) Be a private or a public employer.

- (b) Sue and be sued, but only to the same extent and upon the same conditions that a public entity can be sued.
- (c) Acquire real property by purchase, lease, lease with an option to purchase, or gift, to use as a center facility.
- (d) Receive and disburse funds.
- (e) Enter into contracts or leases for services, equipment, or supplies.
- (f) Incur temporary debts in anticipation of the receipt of funds.
- (g) Solicit and accept gifts or grants for career center purposes.
- (h) Take any other action that is not inconsistent with this section and rules adopted under this section.

(8) **ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.**—A center must be open to all students as space is available and may not discriminate in admissions policies or practices on the basis of an individual’s physical disability or proficiency in English or on any other basis that would be unlawful if practiced by a public school or a Florida College System institution. A center may establish reasonable criteria by which to evaluate prospective students, which criteria must be outlined in the charter.

(9) **FACILITIES.**—A center may be located in any suitable location, including part of an existing public school or Florida College System institution building, space provided on a public worksite, or a public building. A center’s facilities must comply with the State Uniform Building Code for Public Educational Facilities Construction adopted pursuant to s. 1013.37, or with applicable state minimum building codes pursuant to chapter 553, and state minimum fire protection codes pursuant to s. 633.025, adopted by the authority in whose jurisdiction the facility is located. If K-12 public school funds are used for construction, the facility must remain on the local school district’s Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) school building inventory of the district school board and must revert to the district school board if the consortium dissolves and the program is discontinued. If Florida College System institution public school funds are used for construction, the facility must remain on the local Florida College System institution’s facilities inventory and must revert to the local Florida College System institution board of trustees if the consortium dissolves and the program is discontinued. The additional student capacity created by the addition of the center to the local school district’s FISH may not be calculated in the permanent student capacity for the purpose of determining need or eligibility for state capital outlay funds while the facility is used as a center. If the construction of the center is funded jointly by K-12 public school funds and Florida College System institution funds, the sponsoring entities must agree, before granting the charter, on the appropriate owner and terms of transfer of the facility if the charter is dissolved.

(10) EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES.—

- (a) A center must operate pursuant to its charter and is exempt from all statutes of the Florida School Code except provisions pertaining to civil rights and to student health, safety, and welfare, or as otherwise required by law.
- (b) A center must comply with the Florida K-20 Education Code with respect to providing services to students with disabilities.
- (c) A center must comply with the antidiscrimination provisions in s. 1000.05 and the provisions in s. 1002.33(24) which relate to the employment of relatives.

(11) FUNDING.—

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a charter technical career center's student membership enrollment must be calculated pursuant to this section.
- (b) Each district school board and Florida College System institution that sponsors a charter technical career center shall pay directly to the center an amount stated in the charter. State funding shall be generated for the center for its student enrollment and program outcomes as provided in law. A center is eligible for funding from workforce education funds, the Florida Education Finance Program, and the Florida College System Program Fund, depending upon the programs conducted by the center.
- (c) A center may receive other state and federal aid, grants, and revenue through the district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees.
- (d) A center may receive gifts and grants from private sources.
- (e) A center may not levy taxes or issue bonds, but it may charge a student tuition fee consistent with authority granted in its charter and permitted by law.
- (f) A center shall provide for an annual financial audit in accordance with s. 218.39. A center shall provide a monthly financial statement to the sponsor. The monthly financial statement shall be in a form prescribed by the Department of Education.
- (g) A center must define in the charter agreement the delivery system in which the instructional offering of educational services will be placed. The rules governing this delivery system must be applied to all of the center's students and must authorize all other sponsoring educational systems to report required enrollment and student data based solely on the rules of the offering institution. Each sponsor shall earn full-time equivalent membership for each student for funding and reporting purposes.

(12) EMPLOYEES OF A CENTER.—

- (a) A center may select its own employees.

- (b) A center may contract for services with an individual, partnership, or a cooperative. Such persons contracted with are not public employees.
- (c) If a center contracts with a public educational agency for services, the terms of employment must follow existing state law and rule and local policies and procedures.
- (d) The employees of a center may bargain collectively, as a separate unit or as part of the existing district collective bargaining unit, as determined by the structure of the center.
- (e) As a public employer, a center may participate in:
1. The Florida Retirement System upon application and approval as a “covered group” under s. 121.021(34). If a center participates in the Florida Retirement System, its employees are compulsory members of the Florida Retirement System.
 2. The State Community College System Optional Retirement Program pursuant to s. 1012.875(2), if the charter is granted by a Florida College System institution that participates in the optional retirement program and meets the eligibility criteria of s. 121.051(2)(c).
- (f) Teachers who are considered qualified by the career center are exempt from state certification requirements.
- (g) A public school or Florida College System institution teacher or administrator may take a leave of absence to accept employment in a charter technical career center upon the approval of the school district or Florida College System institution.
- (h) An employee who is on a leave of absence under this section may retain seniority accrued in that school district or Florida College System institution and may continue to be covered by the benefit programs of that district or Florida College System institution if the center and the district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees agree to this arrangement and its financing.
- (13) **BOARD OF DIRECTORS AUTHORITY.**—The board of directors of a center may decide matters relating to the operation of the school, including budgeting, curriculum, and operating procedures, subject to the center’s charter. The board of directors is responsible for performing the duties provided in s. 1002.345, including monitoring the corrective action plan. The board of directors must comply with s. 1002.33(26).
- (14) **ACCOUNTABILITY.**—Each center must submit a report to the participating district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees by August 1 of each year. The report must be in such form as the sponsor prescribes and must include:
- (a) A discussion of progress made toward the achievement of the goals outlined in the center’s charter.

(b) A financial statement setting forth by appropriate categories the revenue and expenditures for the previous school year.

(15) TERMS OF THE CHARTER.—The term of an initial charter may not exceed 5 years. Thereafter, the sponsor may renew a charter for a period up to 5 years. The sponsor may refuse to renew a charter or may revoke a charter if the center has not fulfilled a condition imposed under the charter or if the center has violated any provision of the charter. The sponsor may place the center on probationary status to allow the implementation of a remedial plan, after which, if the plan is unsuccessful, the charter may be summarily revoked. The sponsor shall develop procedures and guidelines for the revocation and renewal of a center's charter. The sponsor must give written notice of its intent not to renew the charter at least 12 months before the charter expires. If the sponsor revokes a charter before the scheduled expiration date, the sponsor must provide written notice to the governing board of the center at least 60 days before the date of termination, stating the grounds for the proposed revocation. The governing board of the center may request in writing an informal hearing before the sponsor within 14 days after receiving the notice of revocation. A revocation takes effect at the conclusion of a school year, unless the sponsor determines that earlier revocation is necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of students. The sponsor shall monitor and review the center in its progress toward the goals established in the charter and shall monitor the revenues and expenditures of the center.

(16) TRANSPORTATION.—The center may provide transportation, pursuant to chapter 1006, through a contract with the district school board or the Florida College System institution board of trustees, a private provider, or parents of students. The center must ensure that transportation is not a barrier to equal access for all students in grades K-12 residing within a reasonable distance of the facility.

(17) IMMUNITY.—For the purposes of tort liability, the governing body and employees of a center are governed by s. 768.28.

(18) RULES.—The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, relating to the implementation of charter technical career centers, including rules to implement a charter model application form and an evaluation instrument in accordance with this section.

(19) EVALUATION; REPORT.—The Commissioner of Education shall provide for an annual comparative evaluation of charter technical career centers and public technical centers. The evaluation may be conducted in cooperation with the sponsor, through private contracts, or by department staff. At a minimum, the comparative evaluation must address the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the students served, the types and costs of services provided, and the outcomes achieved. By December 30 of each year, the Commissioner of Education shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senate and House committees that have responsibility for secondary and postsecondary career and technical education a report of the comparative evaluation completed for the previous school year.

History.—s. 99, ch. 2002-387; s. 1, ch. 2004-357; s. 8, ch. 2009-214; s. 28, ch. 2011-5; s. 9, ch. 2011-55.

APPENDIX B

Program Glossary

Adult General Education

Instructional programs that target the employability of the State's workforce through the following: adult basic education, adult secondary education, vocational-preparatory instruction, instruction for adults with disabilities and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL). These programs assist adults to become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment and self-sufficiency and in the completion of a secondary education diploma (Adult High School or passing the GED[®] test). The adult education programs included in this report include the following:

Adult Basic Education (ABE) - Education for adults whose inability to speak, read or write the English language constitutes a substantial impairment of their ability to procure or retain employment commensurate with their ability is designed to help them be less dependent on others, improve their ability to benefit from occupational training, increase their opportunities for more productive and profitable employment, and to make them better able to meet their adult responsibilities.

Adult ESOL - English for Speakers of Other Languages.

Adult High School - Courses leading to completion of credits and passing of State-mandated assessments (Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test, or FCAT) necessary to qualify for a high school diploma.

Applied Academics for Adult Education - Adult general education through which students learn academic and workforce readiness skills at the level of functional literacy (grade level 6.0 - 8.9) or higher so that students may pursue certificate career education or higher level career education.

GED[®] Test Preparation - Courses that prepare students for success in the five GED[®] subject area tests that lead to the award of the State of Florida High School Diploma.

Applied Technology Diploma Program

The applied technology diploma (ATD) program is considered part of a technical degree program, has a length of less than 60 credit hours, and leads to employment in a specific occupation. The program may include either technical credit or college credit. It may be offered by a public school district only as technical credit, with college credit being awarded upon articulation to a Florida College System institution. Statewide articulation is guaranteed by s. 1007.23, F.S., in addition to guidelines issued by the State Board of Education as found in ss. 1007.24 and 1007.25, F.S.

Apprenticeship or Pre-Apprenticeship Program

An apprenticeship program is a course of instruction with an industry sponsor and program standards approved and registered with the Florida Department of Education's Apprenticeship Programs Section. The registered program standards contain all the terms and conditions for the qualifications, recruitment, selection, employment, salary, and training of apprentices. In addition, it includes the requirements for a written apprenticeship agreement. The program must include on-the-job training and classroom instruction components. Sponsors can elect to provide classroom instruction privately or enter into agreements with Florida College System institutions or school districts. Apprentices enrolled at public institutions are exempt from paying registration, matriculation, and lab fees. Apprentices who complete registered apprenticeship programs are accepted by the industry as journeymen. Certifications earned through registered apprenticeship programs are recognized nationwide.

A pre-apprenticeship program is a course of instruction designed to prepare a person 16 years of age or older to become an apprentice. Courses are approved by and registered with the Florida Department of Education and sponsored by a registered apprenticeship program.

Associate in Applied Science (AAS)

The Associate in Applied Science (AAS) is a two-year technical degree indicating that a student has trained in a particular field and is prepared for employment.

Associate in Science (AS)

The Associate in Science is a two-year technical degree that contains 15-18 credit hours of transferable general education.

Career Certificate Program (Postsecondary Adult Vocational Certificate Program or PSAV program)

Career certificate program means a course of study that leads to at least one Occupational Completion Point. "Occupational Completion Point" is defined as the "occupational competencies that qualify a person to enter an occupation that is linked to a career and technical program." Full program completions may be issued to students who complete all the occupational completion points for a program. This program is also known as Postsecondary Adult Vocational (PSAV).

College credit may be awarded in such programs through local and statewide articulation agreements if authorized by the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. The state currently has 37 statewide articulation agreements between Career Certificate/PSAV and Associate in Science/Associate in Applied Science degree programs.

Continuing Workforce Education

Continuing workforce education programs are for the following:

- Individuals requiring training for licensure or certification renewal by a regulatory agency or credentialing body;

- New or expanding businesses;
- Business, industry, and government agencies requiring retraining of employees due to changes in products or services or to increase efficiency and productivity; and
- Individuals enhancing occupational skills to maintain current employment, cross-train, or upgrade employment.

This instruction does not result in a technical certificate, diploma, Associate in Science degree, or Associate in Applied Science degree.