

AB 1354 Fact Sheet: Transition Planning for Juvenile Court School Students

Before

Probation Departments, County
Offices of Education (COEs), and
school districts were required to have
a policy to help youth transition from
juvenile hall back to the community,
but no one was responsible for
making sure the policy actually
happened.

Probation Departments, COEs, and school districts had to have a transition policy, but the law didn't say what things the policy had to include.

After

A transition policy is still required, but now the COEs are in charge of working with Probation Departments and school districts to make sure that youth have a smooth transition from the juvenile hall to the community.



The law now requires, as part of the transition policy, that COEs work with Probation Departments and school districts to meet certain requirements.

What are the new requirements?

Transferring Records to Schools

All of the student's educational records, including IEPs and 504 plans, **must** be transferred to the student's new school within 72 hours of release from the juvenile hall.

Developing Transition Plans

If a student is detained for 20+ consecutive school days in the juvenile hall, the COE **must** develop an individualized transition plan for that student. The plan must address the academic, behavioral, social-emotional, and career needs of the student, and must identify and engage programs that can support the student's successful transition back into the community.

Planning for College and Career

The COE **must** make sure that all students in juvenile hall have access to information about college, vocational training, and financial aid opportunities.

Giving Records to Parents

If a student is detained for 20+ consecutive school days, the COE **must** provide certain documents to the educational rights holder (usually the student's parent or guardian) when the student is released. The documents include: school transcripts, a student's individualized learning plan, their IEP or 504 plan, any academic or vocational assessments, an analysis of how many credits a student has completed and how many credits they need for graduation, and any certificates or diplomas the student has earned.

Supporting Sucessful Enrollment

COEs are required to work with the Probation Department and school districts to facilitate immediate enrollment in public school upon release. They must also work with the public school to facilitate credit transfers and placement in appropriate courses. The COE isn't responsible for ensuring that these things happen; they are only responsible for helping to make them happen.