

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 1425 Juvenile Justice
SPONSOR(S): Judiciary Committee, Yarkosky
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/CS/SB 1352

FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION: 115 Y's 1 N's **GOVERNOR'S ACTION:** Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/HB 1425 passed the House on February 28, 2024, as amended, and subsequently passed the Senate on March 1, 2024.

The bill amends several statutes relating to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Specifically, the bill:

- Amends ss. 330.41, 553.865, 943.0515, 985.02, 985.03, 985.039, 985.126, 985.17, 985.27, 985.441, 985.455, 985.465, and 985.601, F.S., to make changes to juvenile commitment restrictiveness level classifications and terms, to replace the terms “gender-specific” and “gender” with “sex-specific” and “sex,” respectively, as those terms are defined in s. 553.865, F.S., and to strike an obsolete reporting date.
- Amends s. 381.887, F.S., to include any DJJ personnel and any DJJ contracted provider with direct contact with youth in the care of DJJ to the list of persons who are authorized to possess, store, and administer emergency opioid antagonists and who are immune from any civil or criminal liability as a result of administering an emergency opioid antagonist.
- Amends ss. 790.22, 938.17, 948.51, 985.664, 985.668, and 985.676, F.S., to remove and assign certain duties from the juvenile justice circuit advisory boards to other entities and to streamline the role of such boards.
- Amends s. 985.115, F.S., to prohibit a person who has taken a child into custody from releasing a child to a juvenile assessment center if the child is suffering from a serious physical condition which requires prompt diagnosis or treatment, is believed to be mentally ill, or appears to be intoxicated and has threatened, attempted, or inflicted physical harm on himself or herself or another, or is incapacitated by substance abuse.
- Amends s. 985.26, F.S., to authorize the initiation of a transfer to or from secure detention care or supervised release detention care upon a court's own motion; a motion of the child; or a motion of the state. The bill requires a court to consider any information provided by DJJ regarding a child's adjustment to detention supervision.
- Amends s. 985.601, F.S., to authorize DJJ to use state or federal funds to purchase and distribute promotional and educational materials for specified purposes.
- Amends s. 985.619, F.S., to authorize the Florida Scholars Academy's board of trustees to review and approve an annual academic calendar for students enrolled in a traditional K-12 education pathway.
- Amends ss. 1001.42, 1003.01, 1003.51, and 1003.52, F.S., to make conforming changes to align current education statutes with the controlling provisions of the Florida Scholars Academy adopted in 2023.

The bill does not change currently authorized resources or expenditures, and is not anticipated to have any fiscal impacts.

The bill was approved by the Governor on April 26, 2024, ch. 2024-133, L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2024.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Juvenile Commitment

Background

The court that has jurisdiction of an adjudicated delinquent child may commit the child to a Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) minimum-risk nonresidential, nonsecure residential, high-risk residential, or maximum-risk residential program.¹ Such commitment must be for the purpose of exercising active control over the child, including, but not limited to, custody, care, training, monitoring for substance abuse, electronic monitoring, and treatment of the child and release of the child from residential commitment into the community in a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program.²

Restrictiveness Levels

Minimum-risk nonresidential programs work with youth who remain in and have full access to the community and participate at least five days a week in a day treatment program.³

Nonsecure residential programs are residential but may allow youth to have supervised access to the community. Facilities at this commitment level are either environmentally secure, staff secure, or are hardware-secure with walls, fencing, or locking doors.⁴

High-risk residential programs are residential and do not allow youth to have access to the community, except that temporary release providing community access for up to 72 continuous hours may be approved by a court for a youth who has made successful progress in his or her program in order for the youth to attend a family emergency or, during the final 60 days of his or her placement, to visit his or her home, enroll in school or a career and technical education program, complete a job interview, or participate in a community service project. High-risk residential facilities are hardware-secure with perimeter fencing and locking doors.⁵

Maximum-risk residential programs include juvenile correctional facilities and juvenile prisons. The programs at this commitment level are long-term residential and do not allow youth to have access to the community. Facilities at this commitment level are maximum-custody, hardware-secure with perimeter security fencing and locking doors.⁶

Twenty-four-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents is provided for all levels of residential commitment.⁷

According to DJJ, in practice some of the restrictiveness level classifications and terms are contradictory, unclear, or are better served through alternative means as follows:

- “Minimum-risk nonresidential” programs present a contradiction as typically a youth who is committed to DJJ is removed from the community and housed in a secure facility; however, the nature of minimum-risk nonresidential programs complicates the line between community probation and traditional commitment. DJJ asserts that the goal of these programs is better accomplished through probation instead of any kind of commitment.

¹ Ss. 985.441(1)(b) and 985.03(44), F.S.

² S. 985.441(1)(b), F.S.

³ S. 985.03(44)(a), F.S.

⁴ S. 985.03(44)(b), F.S.

⁵ S. 985.03(44)(c), F.S.

⁶ S. 985.03(44)(d), F.S.

⁷ S. 985.03(44), F.S.

- The term “nonsecure residential” programs is contradictory as it is used to describe programs where youth are *securely* housed with both staff and hardware-secure.
- The term “maximum-risk residential” is commonly used interchangeably with “juvenile prison” and “juvenile correctional facility” without proper cross-reference, and in practice DJJ and other stakeholders typically refer to all three as “maximum-risk residential.”

Additionally, DJJ provides housing and treatment services for youth based on their “sex,” which is currently undefined in DJJ statutes.⁸

Effect of the Bill – Juvenile Commitment

The bill amends ss. 330.41, 553.865, 943.0515, 985.02, 985.03, 985.039, 985.126, 985.17, 985.27, 985.441, 985.455, 985.465, and 985.601, F.S., as follows:

- Removes “minimum-risk nonresidential” as a restrictiveness level for committed youth and all references to “minimum-risk nonresidential” programs.
- Renames all references to “nonsecure residential” programs to “moderate-risk” programs.
- Removes all references to “juvenile prison” and “juvenile correctional facilities” and replaces them with “maximum-risk residential.”
- Replaces the terms “gender-specific” and “gender” with “sex-specific” and “sex,” respectively, and defines “sex” as it is defined in s. 553.865, F.S.⁹
- Strikes an obsolete reporting date.

Emergency Opioid Antagonist Authorization and Immunity

Background

Section 381.887, F.S., generally governs the prescribing, ordering, and dispensing of emergency opioid antagonists to patients and caregivers and governs who is authorized to store, possess, and administer such antagonists. This section specifically delineates persons who are authorized to possess, store, and administer emergency opioid antagonists as clinically indicated and who are immune from any civil liability or criminal liability as a result of administering such an antagonist to include the following:

- Emergency responders;
- Crime laboratory personnel for the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system; and
- Law enforcement personnel or personnel of another agency, including, but not limited to, correctional probation officers and child protective investigators who, while acting within the scope or course of employment, come into contact with a controlled substance or persons at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose.^{10, 11}

Effect of the Bill – Emergency Opioid Antagonist Authorization and Immunity

⁸ DJJ, Agency Analysis of 2024 House Bill 1425, p. 3 (Jan. 12, 2024) (on file with the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee).

⁹ Section 553.865(l), F.S., defines “sex” to mean the classification of a person as either female or male based on the organization of the body of such person for a specific reproductive role, as indicated by the person’s sex chromosomes, naturally occurring sex hormones, and internal and external genitalia present at birth. Additionally, s. 553.865(f) and (h), F.S., define “female” to mean a person belonging, at birth, to the biological sex which has the specific reproductive role of producing eggs, and “male” to mean a person belonging, at birth, to the biological sex which has the specific reproductive role of producing sperm, respectively.

¹⁰ S. 381.887(4), F.S.

¹¹ Section 381.887(7), F.S., does not limit any existing immunities for any emergency responders, crime laboratory personnel, or law enforcement personnel, or personnel of another agency which may be provided in other applicable provisions of law.

The bill amends s. 381.887, F.S., to include any DJJ personnel and any DJJ contracted provider with direct contact with youth in the care of DJJ, as authorized under chs. 984¹² and 985, F.S.,¹³ to the list of persons who are authorized to possess, store, and administer emergency opioid antagonists as clinically indicated and who are immune from any civil liability or criminal liability as a result of administering an emergency opioid antagonist.

Juvenile Justice Circuit Advisory Boards

Background

Section 985.664, F.S., authorizes a juvenile justice circuit advisory board (CAB) to be established in each of the 20 judicial circuits. The purpose of such boards is to provide advice and direction to DJJ in the development and implementation of juvenile justice programs and to work collaboratively with DJJ in seeking program improvements and policy changes to address the emerging and changing needs of Florida's youth who are at risk of delinquency.¹⁴ All CAB membership must be approved by the Secretary of DJJ, with limited exceptions, and must include:

- The state attorney or his or her designee.
- The public defender or his or her designee.
- The chief judge or his or her designee.
- A representative of the corresponding circuit or regional entity of the Department of Children and Families.
- The sheriff or his or her designee from each county in the circuit.
- A police chief or his or her designee from each county in the circuit.
- A county commissioner or his or her designee from each county in the circuit.
- The superintendent of each school district in the circuit or his or her designee.
- A representative from the workforce organization of each county in the circuit.
- A representative of the business community.
- A youth representative who has had an experience with the juvenile justice system and is not older than 21 years of age.
- A representative of the faith community.
- A health services representative who specializes in mental health care, victim-service programs, or victims of crime.
- A parent or family member of a youth who has been involved with the juvenile justice system.
- Up to five representatives from any of the following who are not otherwise represented:
 - Community leaders.
 - Youth-serving coalitions.¹⁵

The duties of CABs include, but are not limited to:

- Developing a comprehensive plan for the circuit.
- Participating in the facilitation of interagency cooperation and information sharing.
- Providing recommendations for public or private grants to be administered by one of the community partners that support one or more components of the comprehensive circuit plan.
- Providing recommendations to DJJ in the evaluation of prevention and early intervention grant programs.
- Providing an annual report to DJJ describing the board's activities.¹⁶

Except in single-county circuits, each CAB has a county organization representing each of the counties in the circuit that reports directly to the CAB on the juvenile justice needs of the county.¹⁷

¹² Chapter 984 relates to children and families in need of services.

¹³ Chapter 985 relates to juvenile justice and the interstate compact on juveniles.

¹⁴ S. 985.664(1), F.S.

¹⁵ S. 985.664(4), F.S.

¹⁶ S. 985.664(3), F.S.

¹⁷ S. 985.664(1), F.S.

Effect of the Bill – Juvenile Justice Circuit Advisory Boards

The bill amends ss. 790.22, 938.17, 948.51, 985.664, 985.668, and 985.676, F.S., to remove and assign certain duties from the CABs to DJJ and other entities and to streamline the role of such boards, as follows:

- Transfers the responsibility of establishing appropriate community service programs available to the alternative sanctions coordinators of the circuit courts from CABs to DJJ.
- Removes the responsibility for CABs to propose the implementation of community service programs to their respective circuits and to submit circuit plans.
- Requires a sheriff's office that receives funds to operate a juvenile assessment center to provide an annual written financial report accounting for all funds to DJJ instead of to a CAB.
- Requires the public safety coordinating council of a county to collaborate with DJJ rather than a CAB when developing a comprehensive public safety plan that includes programs and services for juveniles.
- Requires CABs to work with the chief probation officer of the circuit in using data to inform policy and practice that will improve the juvenile justice continuum.
- Removes authorization for county organizations.
- Removes the following duties from CABs:
 - Developing a comprehensive plan.
 - Participating in interagency cooperation and information sharing.
 - Developing and implementing circuit interagency agreements.
 - Providing recommendations for public and private grants.
 - Providing an annual report of the board's activities.
- Requires membership of the board to be approved by the chief probation officer of the circuit and reduces the number of members on the board by two, by reducing the number of community leader or youth-serving coalition members required from five to three.
- Requires the chief probation officer of the circuit to serve as the chair of the board.
- Removes provisions relating to procedures to fill a vacant chair position, board membership terms, bylaw, quorum, and voting requirements, establishment of an executive committee, and requirements that CABs are subject to the code of ethics for public officers and employees.
- Requires the chief probation officer in each circuit to submit proposals for innovation zones rather than boards.
- Removes requirements for the boards to review applications for community juvenile justice partnership grants.
- Allows for recommendations from community stakeholders to direct which grant proposals should be given priority.
- Removes the requirement that grant recipients submit an annual evaluation report to a CAB.

Juvenile Assessment Centers

Background

Section 985.115, F.S., generally governs to where or to whom a child may be released after being taken into custody. Unless otherwise ordered by a court, and unless there is a need to hold a child, the person who has taken a child into custody must attempt to release the child to specified persons or entities contingent upon specific circumstances, including release as follows:

- If a child is believed to be suffering from a serious physical condition which requires either prompt diagnosis or prompt treatment, to a law enforcement officer who shall deliver the child to a hospital for necessary evaluation and treatment.

- If the child is believed to be mentally ill,¹⁸ to a law enforcement officer who shall take the child to a designated public receiving facility¹⁹ for involuntary examination.²⁰
- If the child appears to be intoxicated and has threatened, attempted, or inflicted physical harm on himself or herself or another, or is incapacitated by substance abuse, to a law enforcement officer who shall deliver the child to a hospital, addictions receiving facility, or treatment resource.
- If available, to a juvenile assessment center (JAC)²¹ equipped and staffed to assume custody of the child for the purpose of assessing the needs of the child in custody. The center may then release or deliver the child under this section with a copy of the assessment.²²

Effect of the Bill – Juvenile Assessment Centers

The bill amends s. 985.115, F.S., to prohibit a person who has taken a child into custody from releasing a child to a JAC, and such centers from receiving a child, if the child is suffering from a serious physical condition which requires prompt diagnosis or treatment, is believed to be mentally ill, or appears to be intoxicated and has threatened, attempted, or inflicted physical harm on himself or herself or another, or is incapacitated by substance abuse. This change clarifies existing law and may prevent practical complications when a law enforcement officer attempts to release a medically vulnerable youth to a JAC that is not equipped to handle the needs of the youth in his or her current state.

Transfer Between Secure Detention Care and Supervised Release Detention Care

Background

Section 985.26, F.S., controls the time period for which a court can order a child to be placed in detention care. A court may order a child to be placed on supervised release detention care²³ or secure detention care.²⁴ Generally, a court may order a child to be placed on supervised release detention care for up to 60 days before a hearing must be conducted to determine the need for continued supervised release detention care.²⁵ However, the court may only order a child to be held in secure detention care for 21 days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the case has been commenced in good faith by the court or unless the court finds good cause to extend the child's length of detention.²⁶

Additionally, the court may transition a child to and from secure detention care and supervised release detention care, including electronic monitoring, if the court finds such a transfer in placement is necessary, certain detention care is no longer necessary, to preserve public safety, or to ensure the child's safety, appearance in court, or compliance with a court order. Each period of secure or supervised release detention care counts toward the time limitations whether served consecutively or nonconsecutively.²⁷

Effect of the Bill – Transfer Between Secure Detention Care and Supervised Release Detention Care

¹⁸ For the purposes of s. 985.115, F.S., a person is mentally ill if they meet the criteria in s. 394.463(1), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 394.455, F.S., defines "public facility" to mean a facility that has contracted with the Department of Children and Families to provide mental health services to all persons, regardless of ability to pay, and is receiving state funds for such purpose.

²⁰ S. 394.463, F.S.

²¹ A juvenile assessment center is comprised of community operated facilities and programs which provide collocated central intake and screening services for youth referred to DJJ. S. 985.135(1), F.S.

²² S. 985.115(2)(c)–(f), F.S.

²³ Section 985.03(18)(b), F.S., defines "supervised release detention care" to mean temporary, noncustody care of a child while the child is released to the custody of a parent, guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision of DJJ staff pending adjudication or disposition.

²⁴ Section 985.03(18)(a), F.S., defines "secure detention care" to mean temporary custody of a child while the child is under the physical restriction of a secure detention center or facility pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.

²⁵ S. 985.26(2)(a)1., F.S.

²⁶ S. 985.26(2)(a)2., F.S.

²⁷ S. 985.26(2)(a)3., F.S.

The bill amends s. 985.26, F.S., to authorize the initiation of a transfer to or from secure detention care or supervised release detention care upon:

- A court's own motion;
- A motion of the child; or
- A motion of the state.

The bill requires a court to consider any information provided by DJJ regarding a child's adjustment to detention supervision.

Authorized Use of State or Federal Funds

Background

Section 985.601, F.S., generally provides guidance on administering the juvenile justice services and programs within the juvenile justice continuum. The juvenile justice continuum includes all: children-in-need-of-services programs; families-in-need-of-services programs; other prevention, early intervention, and diversion programs; detention centers and related programs and facilities; community-based residential commitment and nonresidential programs; and delinquency institutions provided or funded by DJJ.²⁸

Effect of the Bill – Authorized Use of State or Federal Funds

The bill amends s. 985.601, F.S., to authorize DJJ to use state or federal funds to purchase and distribute promotional and educational materials for the following purposes:

- Educating youth and families about the juvenile justice continuum, including education on local prevention programs or community services available for participation or enrollment.
- Educating youth and families on youth-specific public safety issues, including, but not limited to, safe storage of adult-owned firearms, consequences of youth firearm offenses, human trafficking, and drug and alcohol abuse.
- Staff recruitment at job fairs, career fairs, community events, and technical education program, community college, or state college campuses.

DJJ Education

Background

The Department of Education (DOE) serves as the lead agency providing coordination and oversight of juvenile justice education programs,²⁹ curriculum, support services, and resources. Students who do not attend a local public school due to their placement in a DJJ detention, prevention, residential, or day treatment program are provided educational programs by the local school district in which the DJJ facility is located or by a provider through a contract with the local school district.³⁰ The district school board makes provisions for each student to participate in basic, career and professional education (CAPE), and exceptional student programs, as appropriate. Each student must have access to the appropriate courses and instruction to prepare them for the high school equivalency examination. School districts are required to provide the high school equivalency examination exit option for all juvenile justice education programs.³¹

Section 985.619, F.S., was created in 2023 to require DJJ to establish the Florida Scholars Academy (Academy) to deliver educational opportunities to students in residential commitment programs. DJJ is required to contract with an education service provider with a proven track record of success to

²⁸ S. 20.316(1)(a)–(b), F.S.

²⁹ Juvenile justice education programs or schools operate for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in DJJ programs for a school year comprised of 250 days of instruction distributed over 12 months. S. 1003.01(14)(a), F.S.

³⁰ Juvenile justice education programs are subject to the rules of the State Board of Education. S. 1003.52(2), F.S.

³¹ S. 1003.52(3)(a)–(c), F.S.

operate, provide, or supplement full-time instruction and instructional support services for educational pathways including a K-12 education, high school equivalency diploma, career and technical education credential pursuant to s. 1003.4282(10), F.S.,³² and enrollment in a degree program at a state college or university, with an emphasis on attaining an industry-recognized credential of value from the Master Credentials List under s. 445.004(4)(h), F.S.³³ The contracted education service provider is responsible for the administration of all educational services to students enrolled in the Academy.

Educational services through the Academy will begin July 1, 2024 and the amendment of certain current education statutes is necessary to conform current education policy with the controlling provisions related to the Academy ahead of the 2024 school year.³⁴

Effect of the Bill – DJJ Education

The bill amends ss. 1003.01, 1003.51, 1003.52, and 1001.42 F.S., to make conforming changes to align current education statutes with the controlling provisions of the Academy adopted in 2023. The conforming changes are as follows:

- Removes references to education being provided by local school districts for students in DJJ residential programs.
- Removes a requirement that academic assessments be completed within the first 10 school days after a student enters a program.
- Amends the definition of “juvenile justice education programs or schools” to remove references to nonresidential programs, to include the Academy in the list of education providers who are authorized to decrease the number of days of instruction in the school year for students served by DJJ, and to authorize a district school board or the Academy to use up to 20 days or equivalent hours of the school year for teacher planning.
- Places responsibility for selecting appropriate academic and career assessments with the district school board in consultation without various entities instead of with DOE.
- Removes the requirement that an assessment be administered for each student within 22 school days after the student’s entry into a DJJ program.
- Requires the State Board of Education to adopt rules to establish policies and standards relating to recommended instructional programs, using course delivery models aligned to state academic standards. Provides acceptable options for such instructional programs.
- Requires virtual education to be provided by an entity accredited by an accrediting body approved by DOE.
- Replaces certain references to CAPE with “career and technical education.”
- Requires the State Board of Education to adopt rules relating to accountability and school improvement requirements as public alternative schools.
- Requires minimum contract requirements regarding the delivery of education services to students in DJJ education programs to include accountability requirements and corrective action plans, if needed, and the federal Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act.³⁵
- Requires DJJ student education records to include a section 504 plan³⁶ or behavioral plan, if applicable.

³² A student is eligible to complete an alternative pathway to earning a standard high school diploma through the Career and Technical Education (CTE) pathway option. The CTE pathway option requires the student to complete at least 18 credits with a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 and meet other coursework requirements. S. 1003.4282(10), F.S.

³³ Credentials included are: registered apprenticeship programs, industry certifications, licenses, advanced technical certificates, college credit certificates, career certificates, applied technology diplomas, associate degrees, baccalaureate degrees, and graduate degrees. S. 445.004(4)(h), F.S.

³⁴ DJJ, *supra* at note 8.

³⁵ The Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act which went into effect July 1, 2019, replaced the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, which was previously required to be included in such contracts. U.S. Department of Education, <https://www.ed.gov/content/strengthening-career-and-technical-education-21st-century-act-signed-law> (last visited Mar. 1, 2024).

³⁶ Plans relating to students with disabilities. U.S. Department of Education, *Protecting Students with Disabilities*, <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/504faq.html> (last visited Mar. 1, 2024).

- Removes certain education standards for DJJ programs and the DJJ educational accountability system as detention, prevention, and day treatment programs will follow the same accountability process as alternative schools and residential program educational accountability will be provided through the Academy's accountability measures.³⁷
- Requires DOE to issue an alternative school improvement rating for prevention and day treatment prevention juvenile justice education programs in place of other currently existing accountability mechanisms.
- Removes the requirement that a Coordinator for Juvenile Justice Education Programs provide DOE's and DJJ's participation in local youth councils and in implementing a joint accountability program, program performance, and program improvement process.
- Requires all contracts between a district school board and a juvenile justice education program to be reviewed by DJJ.
- Provides an exception to the requirement that school districts provide high school equivalency examination exit options for all juvenile justice education programs for residential programs operated by the Academy.
- Requires each cooperative agreement between a district school board and DJJ to include career and academic assessments.
- Removes requirements related to collecting data and reporting on information relating to school attendance and educational achievements of students after participation in juvenile justice education programs.

Florida Scholars Academy

Background

Section 985.619, F.S., authorizes DJJ to establish the Florida Scholars Academy (the Academy) to deliver educational opportunities to students served in residential commitment programs.³⁸ The Academy is designed to provide a free and appropriate high-quality education to eligible students within the juvenile justice system and to prepare students for gainful employment as productive citizens upon their reentry into the community. The Academy will provide educational pathways including: a K-12 education, high school equivalency diploma, career and technical education credential, enrollment in a degree program at a state college or university, with an emphasis on attaining an industry-recognized credential of value from the Master Credentials List.³⁹

The Academy is governed by a board of trustees (the Board), composed of the following five members:

- The DJJ Secretary, or his or her designee, who shall serve as the chair of the board; and
- Four members appointed by the Governor.⁴⁰

The Board has the following powers and duties:

- Meet at least four times each year, upon the call of the chair or at the request of a majority of the membership.
- Be responsible for the Academy's development of an education delivery system that is cost-effective, high-quality, educationally sound, and sustainable.
- Identify appropriate performance measures and standards based on student achievement.
- Implement an accountability system approved by the State Board of Education for the Academy by the 2024-2025 school year that includes an assessment of the Academy's effectiveness and efficiency in providing quality services that encourage high student achievement, seamless articulation, and maximum access to career opportunities.
- Administer and maintain the Academy's educational programs in consultation with the State Board of Education.

³⁷ DJJ, *supra* at note 8.

³⁸ Juveniles sentenced by a court to adult facilities are not eligible to enroll in the Academy. S. 985.619(1)(c), F.S.

³⁹ S. 985.619(2), F.S.

⁴⁰ S. 985.619(4)(a), F.S.

- Determine, with the approval of the Secretary or his or her designee, the compensation, including salaries and fringe benefits, and other conditions of employment for Academy personnel.
- Review the hiring of all Academy administrative and instructional personnel, who shall be subject to rejection for cause by the Secretary or his or her designee and subject to policies established by the Board.
- Provide for the content and custody of student records pursuant to s. 1002.22, F.S.⁴¹
- Maintain the Academy's financial records and accounts.
- Adopt rules, policies, and procedures consistent with law and the State Board of Education rules related to governance, personnel, budget and finance, administration, programs, curriculum and instruction, travel and purchasing, technology, students, contracts and grants, and property as necessary for optimal, efficient operation of the Academy.⁴²

Effect of the Bill – Florida Scholars Academy

The bill amends s. 985.619, F.S., to authorize the Academy's Board to review and approve an annual academic calendar for a school year composed of 250 days or 1,250 hours of instruction distributed over 12 months for students enrolled in a traditional K-12 education pathway. The bill further authorizes the Board to decrease the minimum number of days for instruction by up to 20 days or 100 hours for teacher planning.

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2024.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

⁴¹ In order to maintain the eligibility of public educational institutions and agencies to receive federal funds and participate in federal programs, the State Board of Education must comply with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act with respect to education records created, maintained, or used by public educational institutions and agencies. S. 1002.22(2), F.S.

⁴² S. 985.619(4)(b), F.S.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill does not make changes to currently authorized resources or expenditures. It authorizes DJJ to use available state or federal funds for specified educational materials, but does not appropriate any additional funding. DJJ reports that the bill is not anticipated to have a fiscal impact.⁴³

⁴³ DJJ, *supra* at note 8.