By Senator Altman

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to attorney representation for children; amending s. 28.24, F.S.; requiring that the clerk of the court provide public records at no charge to an attorney appointed to represent a child; amending s. 39.001, F.S.; adding the promotion and protection of legal rights to the list of protections provided to children; amending s. 39.0016, F.S.; authorizing the court to appoint a guardian ad litem or attorney to advocate for a child in school matters; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; defining the term "attorney for the child"; redefining the term "party"; amending s. 39.0136, F.S.; conforming terms to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.0139, F.S.; substituting an attorney for an attorney ad litem to act on behalf of a child in certain proceedings; amending s. 39.302, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; conforming terms to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.407, F.S.; substituting an attorney for an attorney ad litem; requiring the court to appoint an attorney for the child before involuntary placement of the child; requiring that the child's attorney be provided with the child's records and reports; amending s. 39.4085, F.S.; adding the requirement of informing a child about attorney representation to the list of goals for children in shelter or foster care; substituting an attorney for an attorney ad litem in such cases; repealing s. 39.4086, F.S., relating to the pilot program for

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attorneys ad litem for dependent children; amending s. 39.502, F.S.; requiring an attorney for the child to receive all notices and subpoenas relating to the child; amending s. 39.801, F.S.; deleting the requirement that a grandparent receive notice of a hearing on the petition to terminate parental rights, but requiring that the attorney for the child receive such notice; amending ss. 39.806 and 39.828, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 39.8296, F.S.; deleting references to the attorney ad litem program and obsolete provisions; providing a directive to the Division of Statutory Revision; creating s. 39.8501, F.S.; providing that a child has a right to participate in all proceedings under ch. 39, F.S., and to receive notice of his or her right to attend hearings; providing an exception; creating s. 39.8502, F.S.; providing that a child has a right to attorney representation in proceedings; requesting that the Florida Supreme Court adopt rules relating to attorney requirements; creating s. 39.8503, F.S.; requiring that the child's attorney have access to the child and all information relating to the child; creating s. 39.8504, F.S.; providing for the appointment of an attorney for the child; requiring an attorney to be appointed under certain circumstances and by the court on its own motion; amending s. 43.16, F.S.; adding the administration of the Children's Legal Representation Act to the Justice Administrative Commission's list of duties; creating s. 43.50, F.S.; providing a short

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title; creating s. 43.51, F.S.; providing legislative intent with respect to providing legal representation to children; creating s. 43.52, F.S.; requiring the commission to contract with not-for-profit corporations for the distribution of funds and the legal representation of children; providing the requirements for such contracts; creating s. 43.53, F.S.; providing for accountability; creating s. 43.54, F.S.; providing state support to the contracted organizations; amending s. 61.401, F.S.; permitting an attorney who has been appointed as a guardian ad litem in a dissolution of marriage proceeding to represent himself or herself; amending s. 63.142, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney for the child in an adoption proceeding; amending s. 63.0425, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 393.125, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney for a developmentally disabled child in an administrative hearing; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney for a minor being held for an involuntary mental health examination; amending s. 397.681, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney for a minor being involuntarily examined for substance abuse; amending s. 731.303, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney for a child in probate proceedings; amending s. 741.2902, F.S.; providing for the court to consider appointing an attorney for a child in injunctive proceedings relating to domestic violence;

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amending s. 742.031, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney for a child during paternity hearings; amending s. 914.17, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney for a child witness or victim during criminal proceedings; amending s. 984.17, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney for a child in need of services; amending s. 985.033, F.S.; providing for the court appointment of an attorney or guardian ad litem for a child in delinquency proceedings; amending s. 20.195, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 28.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.24 Service charges by clerk of the circuit court.-The

clerk of the circuit court shall charge for services rendered by

the clerk's office in recording documents and instruments and in

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performing the duties enumerated in amounts that do not to exceed those specified in this section. However notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the clerk of the circuit

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court shall provide access to and a copy of a public record
without charge to the state attorney; public defender;

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guardian ad litem $\underline{;}_{\overline{t}}$ public guardian $\underline{;}_{\overline{t}}$ attorney ad litem $\underline{;}_{\overline{t}}$

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attorney for a child appointed pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54; criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; and private

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court-appointed counsel paid by the state $\underline{\textbf{\textit{;}}}_{\textit{T}}$ and to the

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20101860 117 authorized staff acting on behalf of such persons each, access 118 to and a copy of any public record, if the requesting party is 119 entitled by law to view the exempt or confidential record, as 120 maintained by and in the custody of the clerk of the circuit 121 court as provided by in general law and the Florida Rules of 122 Judicial Administration. The clerk of the circuit court may 123 provide the requested public record in an electronic format in 124 lieu of a paper format if the electronic record can be when 125 capable of being accessed by the requesting entity. 126 127 Charges 128 (1) For examining, comparing, correcting, verifying, and 129 certifying transcripts of record in appellate proceedings, 130 prepared by attorney for appellant or someone else other than 131 clerk, per page......5.00 132 (2) For preparing, numbering, and indexing an original 133 record of appellate proceedings, per instrument.......3.50 134 (3) For certifying copies of any instrument in the public 135 136 (4) For verifying any instrument presented for 137 certification prepared by someone other than clerk, per page.3.50 138 (5) (a) For making copies by photographic process of any 139 instrument in the public records: (a) Consisting of pages of not more than 14 inches by 8 1/2 140 141 inches, per page......1.00 142 (b) Consisting of pages For making copies by photographic 143 process of any instrument in the public records of more than 14 144 145 (6) For making microfilm copies of any public records:

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146	(a) 16 mm 100' microfilm roll42.00
147	(b) 35 mm 100' microfilm roll60.00
148	(c) Microfiche, per fiche3.50
149	(7) For copying any instrument in the public records by
150	other than photographic process, per page6.00
151	(8) For writing any paper other than herein specifically
152	mentioned, same as for copying, including signing and
153	sealing7.00
154	(9) For indexing each entry not recorded
155	(10) For receiving money into the registry of court:
156	(a)1. First \$500, percent3
157	2. Each subsequent \$100, percent
158	(b) Eminent domain actions, per deposit170.00
159	(11) For examining, certifying, and recording plats and for
160	recording condominium exhibits larger than 14 inches by $8\ 1/2$
161	inches:
162	(a) First page30.00
163	(b) Each additional page15.00
164	(12) For recording, indexing, and filing any instrument not
165	more than 14 inches by $8\ 1/2$ inches, including required notice
166	to property appraiser where applicable:
167	(a) First page or fraction thereof
168	(b) Each additional page or fraction thereof4.00
169	(c) For indexing instruments recorded in the official
170	records which contain more than four names, per additional
171	name1.00
172	(d) An additional service charge shall be paid to the clerk
173	of the circuit court $\underline{and}\ to\ be$ deposited in the Public Records
174	Modernization Trust Fund for each instrument listed in s.

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L75	28.222, except judgments received from the courts and notices of
L76	lis pendens, recorded in the official records:
L77	1. First page1.00
L78	2. Each additional page0.50
L79	
180	$\overline{ ext{The}}$ $\overline{ ext{Said}}$ fund shall be held in trust by the clerk and used
181	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment,
182	personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the
183	public records system of the office. In a county where the duty
184	of maintaining official records exists in an office other than
L85	the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk of the
186	circuit court is entitled to 25 percent of the moneys deposited
L87	into the trust fund for equipment, maintenance of equipment,
188	training, and technical assistance in modernizing the system for
L89	storing records in the <u>clerk's</u> office of the clerk of the
L90	circuit court. The fund may not be used for the payment of
191	travel expenses, membership dues, bank charges, staff-
192	recruitment costs, salaries or benefits of employees,
193	construction costs, general operating expenses, or other costs
L94	not directly related to obtaining and maintaining equipment for
L95	public records systems or for the purchase of furniture or
L96	office supplies and equipment not related to the storage of
L97	records. On or before December 1, 1995, and on or before
198	December 1 of each year immediately preceding the each year
L99	during which the trust fund is scheduled for legislative review
200	under s. 19(f)(2), Art. III of the State Constitution, each
201	clerk of the circuit court shall file a report on the Public
202	Records Modernization Trust Fund with the President of the
203	Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The

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report must itemize each expenditure made from the trust fund since the last report was filed; each obligation payable from the trust fund on that date; and the percentage of funds expended for each of the following: equipment, maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance. The report must indicate the nature of the system each clerk uses to store, maintain, and retrieve public records and the degree to which the system has been upgraded since the creation of the trust fund.

- (e) An additional service charge of \$4 per page shall be paid to the clerk of the circuit court for each instrument listed in s. 28.222, except judgments received from the courts and notices of lis pendens, recorded in the official records. From the additional \$4 service charge collected:
- 1. If the counties maintain legal responsibility for the costs of the court-related technology needs, as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h), 10 cents shall be distributed to the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptroller, Inc., for the cost of the development, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the clerks' Comprehensive Case Information System, in which system all clerks shall participate on or before January 1, 2006; \$1.90 shall be retained by the clerk to be deposited in the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund and used exclusively for funding the court-related technology needs of the clerk as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h); and \$2 shall be distributed to the board of county commissioners to be used exclusively to fund the court-related technology, and court technology needs of as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h) for the state trial courts, state attorney, public defender, and

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including an association.

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- 2. If the state becomes legally responsible for the costs of court-related technology needs as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h), whether by operation of general law or by court order, \$4 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (13) Oath, administering, attesting, and sealing, not

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262	otherwise provided for herein3.50
263	(14) For validating certificates, any authorized bonds,
264	each3.50
265	(15) For preparing affidavit of domicile5.00
266	(16) For exemplified certificates, including signing and
267	sealing7.00
268	(17) For authenticated certificates, including signing and
269	sealing7.00
270	(18)(a) For issuing and filing a subpoena for a witness,
271	not otherwise provided for herein (includes writing, preparing,
272	signing, and sealing)7.00
273	(b) For signing and sealing only
274	(19) For approving bond8.50
275	(20) For searching of records, for each year's search2.00
276	(21) For processing an application for a tax deed sale
277	(includes application, sale, issuance, and preparation of tax
278	deed, and disbursement of proceeds of sale), other than excess
279	proceeds60.00
280	(22) For disbursement of excess proceeds of tax deed sale,
281	first \$100 or fraction thereof10.00
282	(23) Upon receipt of an application for a marriage license,
283	for preparing and administering of oath; issuing, sealing, and
284	recording of the marriage license; and providing a certified
285	copy30.00
286	(24) For solemnizing matrimony30.00
287	(25) For sealing any court file or expungement of any
288	record42.00
289	(26)(a) For receiving and disbursing all restitution
290	payments, per payment3.50

24-00812-10 20101860 291 (b) For receiving and disbursing all partial payments, 292 other than restitution payments, for which an administrative 293 processing service charge is not imposed pursuant to s. 28.246, 294 295 (c) For setting up a payment plan, a one-time 296 administrative processing charge in lieu of a per month charge 297 under paragraph (b)......25.00 298 (27) Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the circuit 299 court in any mailing by certified or registered mail shall be 300 paid by the party at whose instance the mailing is made. 301 (28) For furnishing an electronic copy of information 302 contained in a computer database: a fee as provided for in 303 chapter 119. 304 Section 2. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of 305 section 39.001, Florida Statutes, to read: 306 39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and 307 screening.-308 (3) GENERAL PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN.—It is a purpose of 309 the Legislature that the children of this state be provided with 310 the following protections: 311 (i) Promotion and protection of their legal rights. 312 Section 3. Subsection (5) is added to section 39.0016, Florida Statutes, to read: 313 39.0016 Education of abused, neglected, and abandoned 314 315 children; agency agreements; children having or suspected of 316 having a disability.-317 (5) ADVOCACY.-Upon request, the court may appoint a 318 quardian ad litem or an attorney to advocate for a child known

to the department in school matters, including disciplinary

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320 actions and issues relating to exceptional student education.

Section 4. Present subsections (9) through (76) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (10) through (77), respectively, a new subsection (9) is added to that section, and present subsection (51) of that section is amended, to read:

- 39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (9) "Attorney for the child" means an attorney who provides direct legal representation to a child.
- (52) (51) "Party" means the parent or parents of the child, the petitioner, the department, the guardian ad litem or the representative of the guardian ad litem program if when the program has been appointed, and the child. The presence of the child may be excused by order of the court when presence would not be in the child's best interest. Notice to the child may be excused by order of the court when the age, capacity, or other condition of the child is such that the notice would be meaningless or detrimental to the child.
- Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 39.0136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.0136 Time limitations; continuances.-
 - (2) The time limitations in this chapter do not include:
- (a) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the <u>attorney for the child child's counsel</u> or the child's guardian ad litem or, if the child is of sufficient capacity to express reasonable consent, at the request or with the consent of the child. The court must consider the best interests of the child when determining periods of delay under

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349 this section.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 39.0139, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.0139 Visitation or other contact; restrictions.-
- (4) HEARINGS.—A person who meets any of the criteria set forth in paragraph (3)(a) may visit or have other contact with a child only after a hearing and an order by the court that allows the visitation or other contact. At such a hearing:
- (a) The court must appoint an attorney ad litem or a guardian ad litem or attorney for the child if one has not already been appointed. The Any attorney ad litem or guardian ad litem or attorney must appointed shall have special training in the dynamics of child sexual abuse.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 39.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.302 Protective investigations of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.—
- (1) The department shall conduct a child protective investigation of each report of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Upon receipt of a report that alleges that an employee or agent of the department <u>listed in s.</u>

 39.01(34), or any other person responsible for a child's welfare covered under s. 39.01(48) entity or person covered by s.

 39.01(33) or (47), acting in an official capacity, has committed an act of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, the department shall initiate a child protective investigation within the timeframe established under s. 39.201(5) and orally notify the appropriate state attorney, law enforcement agency, and licensing agency, which shall immediately conduct a joint

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investigation, unless independent investigations are more feasible. When conducting investigations onsite or having faceto-face interviews with the child, investigation visits shall be unannounced unless it is determined by the department or its agent that unannounced visits threaten the safety of the child. If a facility is exempt from licensing, the department shall inform the owner or operator of the facility of the report. Each agency conducting a joint investigation is entitled to full access to the information gathered by the department in the course of the investigation. A protective investigation must include an onsite visit of the child's place of residence. The department shall make a full written report to the state attorney within 3 working days after making the oral report. A criminal investigation shall be coordinated, whenever possible, with the child protective investigation of the department. Any interested person who has information regarding the offenses described in this subsection may forward a statement to the state attorney as to whether prosecution is warranted and appropriate. Within 15 days after the completion of the investigation, the state attorney shall report the findings to the department and shall include in the report a determination of whether or not prosecution is justified and appropriate in view of the circumstances of the specific case.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (14) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.402 Placement in a shelter.-
- (14) The time limitations in this section do not include:
- (a) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request or with the consent of the attorney for the child

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child's counsel or the child's guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed by the court, or, if the child is of sufficient capacity to express reasonable consent, at the request or with the consent of the child's attorney or the child's guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed by the court, and the child.

Section 9. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) and subsection (6) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination and treatment of child; physical, mental, or substance abuse examination of person with or requesting child custody.—

(3)

- (f) $\frac{1}{1}$. The department shall fully inform the court of the child's medical and behavioral status as part of the social services report prepared for each judicial review hearing held for a child for whom psychotropic medication has been prescribed or provided under this subsection. As a part of the information provided to the court, the department shall furnish copies of all pertinent medical records concerning the child which have been generated since the previous hearing.
- 1. On its own motion or <u>for</u> on good cause shown by any party, <u>including any guardian ad litem</u>, attorney, or attorney ad litem who has been appointed to represent the child or the child's interests, the court may review the <u>child's</u> status more frequently than required <u>under</u> in this subsection.
- 2. The court may, in the best interests of the child, order the department to obtain a medical opinion addressing whether the continued use of the medication under the circumstances is safe and medically appropriate under the circumstances.
 - (6) Children who are in the legal custody of the department

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may be placed by the department, without prior approval of the court, in a residential treatment center licensed under s.

394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395 for residential mental health treatment only pursuant to this section or may be placed by the court in accordance with an order of involuntary examination or involuntary placement entered pursuant to s.

394.463 or s. 394.467. Before placement, the court must appoint an attorney for the child. A guardian ad litem must be appointed for each child All children placed for in a residential treatment program under this subsection must have a guardian ad litem appointed.

- (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Residential treatment" means placement for observation, diagnosis, or treatment of an emotional disturbance in a residential treatment center licensed under s. 394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- 2. "Least restrictive alternative" means the treatment and conditions of treatment which that, separately and in combination, are no more intrusive or restrictive of freedom than reasonably necessary to achieve a substantial therapeutic benefit or to protect the child or adolescent or others from physical injury.
- 3. "Suitable for residential treatment" or "suitability" means a determination concerning a child or adolescent who has with an emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(5) or a serious emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(6) that each of the following criteria is met:
 - a. The child requires residential treatment.
 - b. The child is in need of a residential treatment program

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and is expected to benefit from mental health treatment.

- c. An appropriate, less restrictive alternative to residential treatment is unavailable.
- (b) If Whenever the department believes that a child in its legal custody is emotionally disturbed and may need residential treatment, an examination and suitability assessment must be conducted by a qualified evaluator who is appointed by the Agency for Health Care Administration. The This suitability assessment must be completed before the placement of the child in a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents or a hospital. The qualified evaluator must be a psychiatrist or a psychologist licensed in this state Florida who has at least 3 years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of serious emotional disturbances in children and adolescents and who has no actual or perceived conflict of interest with any inpatient facility or residential treatment center or program.
- (c) Before a child is admitted under this subsection, the child shall be assessed for suitability for residential treatment by a qualified evaluator who has conducted a personal examination and evaluation assessment of the child and has made written findings that:
- 1. The child appears to have an emotional disturbance serious enough to require residential treatment and is reasonably likely to benefit from the treatment.
- 2. The child has been provided with a clinically appropriate explanation of the nature and purpose of the treatment.
 - 3. All available modalities of treatment less restrictive

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than residential treatment have been considered, and a less restrictive alternative that would offer comparable benefits to the child is unavailable.

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A copy of the written findings of the evaluation and suitability assessment must be provided to the department, and to the guardian ad litem, and the attorney for the child, who shall have the opportunity to discuss the findings with the evaluator.

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treatment program under this section, the department must notify the guardian ad litem, the attorney for the child, and the court having jurisdiction over the child and must provide each the quardian ad litem and the court with a copy of the suitability

(e) Within 10 days after the admission of a child to a

treatment program or the director's designee must ensure that an

program and has been explained to the child, to the attorney for

the child, to the department, and to the guardian ad litem, and submitted to the department. The child must be involved in the

preparation of the plan to the maximum extent feasible extent

participate, and the guardian ad litem and the child's foster

residential treatment program, the director of the residential

individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the

(d) Immediately upon placing a child in a residential

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assessment by the qualified evaluator.

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parents must be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the child's treatment needs. The plan must include a preliminary plan for residential treatment and aftercare upon completion of residential treatment. The plan must include specific behavioral 522 and emotional goals against which the success of the residential

consistent with his or her ability to understand and

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treatment may be measured. A copy of the plan must be provided to the child, to the attorney for the child, to the guardian ad litem, and to the department.

- (f) Within 30 days after admission, the residential treatment program must review the appropriateness and suitability of the child's placement in the program. The residential treatment program must determine whether the child is receiving benefit toward the treatment goals and whether the child could be treated in a less restrictive treatment program. The residential treatment program shall prepare a written report of its findings and submit the report to the guardian ad litem, to the attorney for the child, and to the department. The department must submit the report to the court. The report must include a discharge plan for the child. The residential treatment program must continue to evaluate the child's treatment progress every 30 days thereafter and must include its findings in a written report submitted to the department. The department may not reimburse a facility until the facility has submitted every written report that is due.
- (g)1. The department must submit, At the beginning of each month, the department must submit to the court having jurisdiction over the child, a written report regarding the child's progress toward achieving the goals specified in the individualized plan of treatment to the court having jurisdiction over the child.
- 2. The court must conduct a hearing to review the status of the child's residential treatment plan within no later than 3 months after the child's admission to the residential treatment program. An independent review of the child's progress toward

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achieving the goals and objectives of the treatment plan must be completed by a qualified evaluator and submitted to the court before its 3-month review.

- 3. For any child in residential treatment at the time a judicial review is held pursuant to s. 39.701, the child's continued placement in residential treatment must be a subject of the judicial review.
- 4. If at any time the court determines that the child is not suitable for continued residential treatment, the court shall order the department to place the child in the least restrictive setting that is best suited to meet his or her needs.
- 5. (h) After the initial 3-month review, the court must conduct a review of the child's residential treatment plan every 90 days.
- (h)(i) The department shall must adopt rules for implementing timeframes for the completion of suitability assessments by qualified evaluators and a procedure that includes timeframes for completing the 3-month independent review by the qualified evaluators of the child's progress toward achieving the goals and objectives of the treatment plan which review must be submitted to the court. The Agency for Health Care Administration must adopt rules for the registration of qualified evaluators, the procedure for selecting the evaluators to conduct the reviews required under this section, and a reasonable, cost-efficient fee schedule for qualified evaluators.
- Section 10. Subsection (20) of section 39.4085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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39.4085 Legislative findings and declaration of intent for goals for dependent children.—The Legislature finds and declares that the design and delivery of child welfare services should be directed by the principle that the health and safety of children should be of paramount concern and, therefore, establishes the following goals for children in shelter or foster care:

- (20) To have a guardian ad litem appointed to represent, within reason, their best interests and, where appropriate, an attorney ad litem appointed to represent their legal interests, and to inform them about such representation and when representation is required; the guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem shall have immediate and unlimited access to the children they represent.
- (21) To have all their records available for review by their guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem if they deem such review necessary.

The provisions of this section establish goals and not rights. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring the delivery of any particular service or level of service in excess of existing appropriations. No person shall have a cause of action against the state or any of its subdivisions, agencies, contractors, subcontractors, or agents, based upon the adoption of or failure to provide adequate funding for the achievement of these goals by the Legislature. Nothing herein shall require the expenditure of funds to meet the goals established herein except funds specifically appropriated for such purpose.

Section 11. <u>Section 39.4086</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed. Section 12. Subsections (12), (13), and (17) of section

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39.502, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.502 Notice, process, and service.
- (12) All process and orders issued by the court shall be served or executed as other process and orders of the circuit court and, in addition, may be served or executed by authorized agents of the department, the attorney for the child, or the quardian ad litem.
- (13) Subpoenas may be served within the state by any person over 18 years of age who is not a party to the proceeding and, in addition, may be served by authorized agents of the department, the attorney for the child, or the guardian ad litem.
- (17) The parent or legal custodian of the child, the attorney for the department, the attorney for the child, the guardian ad litem, the foster or preadoptive parents, and all other parties and participants shall be given reasonable notice of all proceedings and hearings provided for under this part. All foster or preadoptive parents must be provided with at least 72 hours' notice, verbally or in writing, of all proceedings or hearings relating to children in their care or children they are seeking to adopt to ensure the ability to provide input to the court.
- Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 39.801 Procedures and jurisdiction; notice; service of process.—
- (3) Before the court may terminate parental rights, in addition to the other requirements set forth in this part, the following requirements must be met:

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(a) Notice of the date, time, and place of the advisory hearing for the petition to terminate parental rights and a copy of the petition must be personally served upon the following persons, specifically notifying them that a petition has been filed:

- 1. The parents of the child.
- 2. The legal custodians of the child.
- 3. If the parents who would be entitled to notice are dead or unknown, a living relative of the child, unless upon diligent search and inquiry no such relative can be found.
 - 4. Any person who has physical custody of the child.
- 5. Any grandparent entitled to priority for adoption under s. 63.0425.
- 5.6. Any prospective parent who has been identified under s. 39.503 or s. 39.803.
- $\underline{6.7.}$ The guardian ad litem for the child or the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed.
 - 7. The attorney for the child.

The document containing the notice to respond or appear must contain, in type at least as large as the type in the balance of the document, the following or substantially similar language: "FAILURE TO PERSONALLY APPEAR AT THIS ADVISORY HEARING CONSTITUTES CONSENT TO THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OF THIS CHILD (OR CHILDREN). IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR ON THE DATE AND TIME SPECIFIED, YOU MAY LOSE ALL LEGAL RIGHTS AS A PARENT TO THE CHILD OR CHILDREN NAMED IN THE PETITION ATTACHED TO THIS NOTICE."

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Section 14. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section 39.806, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.806 Grounds for termination of parental rights.-
- (1) Grounds for the termination of parental rights may be established under any of the following circumstances:
- (k) A test administered at birth which that indicated that the child's blood, urine, or meconium contained any amount of alcohol or a controlled substance or metabolites of such substances, the presence of which was not the result of medical treatment administered to the mother or the newborn infant, and the biological mother of the child is the biological mother of at least one other child who was adjudicated dependent after a finding of harm to the child's health or welfare due to exposure to a controlled substance or alcohol as defined in s. $\underline{39.01(33)(g)} \ \underline{39.01(32)(g)}, \ \text{after which the biological mother had}$ the opportunity to participate in substance abuse treatment.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 39.828, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.828 Grounds for appointment of a guardian advocate.-
- (1) The court shall appoint the person named in the petition as a guardian advocate with all the powers and duties specified in s. 39.829 for an initial term of 1 year upon a finding that:
- (a) The child named in the petition is or was a drug dependent newborn as described in s. $39.01(33)(g) \frac{39.01(32)(g)}{g}$;
- (b) The parent or parents of the child have voluntarily relinquished temporary custody of the child to a relative or other responsible adult;
 - (c) The person named in the petition to be appointed the

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guardian advocate is capable of carrying out the duties as provided in s. 39.829; and

(d) A petition to adjudicate the child dependent under this chapter has not been filed.

Section 16. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 39.8296, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.8296 Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office; legislative findings and intent; creation; appointment of executive director; duties of office.—
- (2) STATEWIDE GUARDIAN AD LITEM OFFICE.—There is created a Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office within the Justice Administrative Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission shall provide administrative support and service to the office to the extent requested by the executive director within the available resources of the commission. The Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office shall not be subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Justice Administrative Commission in the performance of its duties, but the employees of the office shall be governed by the classification plan and salary and benefits plan approved by the Justice Administrative Commission.
- (b) The Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office shall, within available resources, have oversight responsibilities for and provide technical assistance to all guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem programs located within the judicial circuits. The office shall:
- 1. The office shall Identify the resources required to implement methods of collecting, reporting, and tracking reliable and consistent case data.
 - 2. The office shall Review the current quardian ad litem

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726 programs in Florida and other states.

- 3. The office, In consultation with local guardian ad litem offices, shall develop statewide performance measures and standards.
- 4. The office shall Develop a guardian ad litem training program. The office shall establish a curriculum committee to develop the training program specified in this subparagraph. The curriculum committee shall include, but not be limited to, dependency judges, directors of circuit guardian ad litem programs, active certified guardians ad litem, a mental health professional who specializes in the treatment of children, a member of a child advocacy group, a representative of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and a social worker experienced in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse.
- 5. The office shall Review the various methods of funding guardian ad litem programs, shall maximize the use of those funding sources to the extent possible, and shall review the kinds of services being provided by circuit guardian ad litem programs.
- 6. The office shall Determine the feasibility or desirability of new concepts of organization, administration, financing, or service delivery designed to preserve the civil and constitutional rights and fulfill other needs of dependent children.
- 7. No later than October 1, 2004, the office shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court an interim report describing the progress of the office in

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meeting the goals as described in this section. No later than October 1, 2004, the office shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a proposed plan including alternatives for meeting the state's guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem needs. This plan may include recommendations for less than the entire state, may include a phase-in system, and shall include estimates of the cost of each of the alternatives. Each year thereafter, the office shall Annually provide a status report and provide further recommendations to address the need for guardian ad litem services and related issues to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 17. The Division of Statutory Revision is requested to redesignate present part VIII of chapter 39, Florida

Statutes, consisting of ss. 39.901-39.908, as part XIV, and to create a new part VIII, consisting of ss. 39.8501-39.8504,

Florida Statutes, to be entitled "Attorney for the Child."

Section 18. Section 39.8501, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.8501 Right to participate in proceedings.

(1) Each child who is the subject of a proceeding under this chapter has the right to attend and have representation and fully participate in all court hearings related to his or her case and to be informed of these rights. Each child must receive notice from his or her caseworker, guardian ad litem, and the attorney for the child of his or her right to attend court hearings.

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(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the presence of the child may be excused by order of the court for all or part of a proceeding if the child's presence would not be in the child's best interest. If the child requests to attend a proceeding for which the court has excused the child's attendance, the court must allow the child to appear and address the court prior to being excluded from the proceedings.

Section 19. Section 39.8502, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 39.8502 Right to be represented by an attorney.-
- (1) Recognizing that all children in the custody of the state continue to enjoy the protection of their civil and legal rights, a child who is the subject of a petition brought pursuant to this chapter and who has his or her own attorney may not be denied the right to be represented by that attorney at all stages of all proceedings.
- (2) The Legislature requests that the Supreme Court adopt rules addressing the qualifications, training, continuing legal education, and standards of practice for attorneys representing children in proceedings under this chapter.

Section 20. Section 39.8503, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.8503 Access to the child.—The child's attorney shall have access to the child and to confidential information regarding the child, including the child's educational, medical, and mental health records; social services agency files relating to the child; court records, including court files involving allegations of abuse or neglect of the child; any delinquency records involving the child; any other information relevant to

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813 the issues in the proceeding; and screenings, assessments, 814 evaluations, and reports relating to the child. 815 Section 21. Section 39.8504, Florida Statutes, is created 816 to read: 817 39.8504 Appointment of attorney.-818 (1) Subject to the availability of resources, it is the 819 intent of the Legislature that, at a minimum, an attorney shall be appointed pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54 to represent a child 820 821 who: 822 (a) Has not been permanently placed pursuant to s. 39.621 823 and has been continuously in out-of-home care as measured from 824 initial entry into shelter care: 825 1. For more than 2 years and the department has not filed a 826 petition for termination of parental right; or 827 2. For more than 18 months and parental rights have been 828 terminated; 829 (b) Has, or is suspected of having, a developmental 830 disability as defined in s. 393.063, unless an attorney for the 831 quardian ad litem program is representing the child in a 832 proceeding under chapter 393; 833 (c) Is subject to involuntary placement for longer than 72 834 hours in a secure residential treatment facility, including 835 those licensed under chapter 393, chapter 394, or chapter 397; 836 (d) Is at least 17 years of age, in out-of-home care, and 837 is determined by the court to require legal representation under s. 39.701, or is seeking assistance from the government, 838 839 including as an adult, pursuant to s. 39.013(2) or s. 409.1451. 840 (e) Has sufficient intelligence, understanding, and 841 experience and disagrees with or conflicts with the guardian ad

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litem's interpretation of his or her best interests; or

- (f) Is the subject of a proceeding in which waiver of the child's psychotherapist-patient privilege is at issue.
- (2) The court may appoint an attorney for the child at any point in any proceeding under this chapter on its own motion or on the motion of any other party to the proceeding:
- (a) If the court finds that the child's interests are not being protected in the proceedings;
 - (b) If the child asks for an attorney;
- (c) If the child is the subject of proceedings in which the state is seeking to administer or continue to administer psychotropic medications and the child objects to the administration of medications or the court is otherwise concerned that the child's interests are not adequately represented; or
- (d) In school matters, including disciplinary actions and issues relating to exceptional student education.
- (3) The appointment of an attorney for the child must be made as soon as practicable to ensure effective representation but before the next court hearing where the child is entitled to an attorney.
- (4) The court may appoint one attorney to represent siblings if there is no conflict of interest.
- (5) An order appointing an attorney for the child must be in writing.
- (6) An appointment of attorney for the child continues in effect until the attorney is discharged by the court or the case is dismissed. The appointment includes all stages, from removal from the home or initial appointment through all available

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appellate proceedings. With the permission of the court, the attorney for the child may arrange for supplemental or separate counsel to handle proceedings at an appellate stage.

(7) This section may not be construed to interfere with the ability of the court to appoint an attorney for a child in any proceeding under this chapter for any reason, limit a child's right to an attorney, preclude an attorney from appearing on behalf of a child, or create an entitlement to the appointment of an attorney.

Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 43.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 43.16 Justice Administrative Commission; membership, powers and duties.—
- (5) The duties of the commission shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) The maintenance of a central state office for administrative services and assistance when possible to and on behalf of the state attorneys and public defenders of Florida, the capital collateral regional counsel of Florida, the criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, the Guardian Ad Litem Program, the Children's Legal Representation Act, and the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation.

Section 23. Section 43.50, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

43.50 Short title.—Sections 43.51-43.54 may be cited as the "Children's Legal Representation Act."

Section 24. Section 43.51, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

43.51 Legislative findings and intent.-

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(1) The Legislature finds that adequate legal representation for children subject to proceedings under chapter 39, chapter 61, chapter 63, chapter 393, chapter 394, chapter 397, chapter 731, chapter 741, chapter 742, chapter 914, chapter 984, or chapter 985 will improve the outcomes and expedite those proceedings where the passage of time is inherently prejudicial to a child's best interests. It is therefore the intent of the Legislature to establish an administrative framework whereby public and private funds may be used in an effective and efficient manner to enhance and ensure the availability of legal representation for children who are subject to such proceedings.

(2) The Legislature recognizes that established local organizations exist that are successfully providing attorney representation to children in certain jurisdictions in the state. Some of these organizations have significantly improved the outcomes for children and have been embraced and supported in their communities. The Legislature does not intend that funding provided under the Children's Legal Representation Act be used to supplant or replace already proven organizations providing legal representation for children. Instead, such funding should be used to meet the additional legal representation requirements of the act through cooperative partnership with existing local organizations or through expansion of those organizations. Further, the Legislature intends that the act continue to encourage the expansion of pro bono representation for children and not be used to discourage or otherwise limit the ability of a pro bono attorney to appear on behalf of a child.

Section 25. Section 43.52, Florida Statutes, is created to

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929 read:

- 43.52 Authority and duties of the commission; contracting.
- 931 (1) The Justice Administrative Commission shall carry out
 932 the purposes and provisions of the Children's Legal
 933 Representation Act, including:
 - (a) Receiving public and private funding to be expended to cover the costs of administering the Children's Legal Representation Act.
 - (b) Contracting with one or more not-for-profit organizations that qualify under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or governmental entities to:
 - 1. Administer, allocate, and distribute available funds for the purposes of and in a manner consistent with ss. 43.51-43.54. Funds must be apportioned as equitably as practical among contracting organizations based on the relative case load expected and taking into account the availability of other sources of legal representation for children in particular geographic areas; and
 - 2. Provide qualified legal representation to children subject to proceedings under chapter 39, chapter 61, chapter 63, chapter 393, chapter 394, chapter 397, chapter 731, chapter 741, chapter 742, chapter 914, chapter 984, and chapter 985 in each judicial circuit of the state.
 - (2) The commission may contract with:
 - (a) Legal aid organizations whose primary purpose is to provide civil legal services without charge to qualifying clients, organizations that provide child advocacy and legal services, public defender's offices, or similar organizations in order to expand the case load that such organizations can

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958 sustain if present service levels are not sufficient to meet the
959 anticipated load of cases for children entitled to appointed
960 counsel; or

- (b) A single organization that provides funding statewide for civil legal assistance to the indigent, which shall subcontract with organizations described in paragraph (a).
- (3) The contract or subcontracts must require the contractor to:
- 1. Designate one entity per judicial circuit to serve as the coordinator for the circuit; and
 - 2. Actively encourage and assist funding recipients to:
- a. Seek additional sources of revenue, including local children's services councils, foundations, local governmental entities, and private donations to supplement state funds for the provision of legal representation to children; and
- b. Recruit, train, and maximize the use of pro bono attorneys as an additional source of legal representation for children.
- Section 26. Section 43.53, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

43.53 Accountability.-

- (1) In any contract allocating funds pursuant to s. 43.52, the Justice Administrative Commission shall ensure that funds received or allocated are expended in a manner consistent with the terms and intent of the Children's Legal Representation Act and shall provide for an annual audit of such expenditures.
- (2) The Justice Administrative Commission shall monitor the contracts executed under s. 43.52 and evaluate the performance of the contracting organizations in a manner that does not

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interfere with an organization's provision of legal representation to children.

Section 27. Section 43.54, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

43.54 State support.—Organizations funded pursuant to the Children's Legal Representation Act are eligible for state support, including, but not limited to, access to the SUNCOM Network services. Accounts for SUNCOM services furnished to program eligible entities shall be billed directly to the Justice Administrative Commission as an administrative cost and paid with the funding provided.

Section 28. Section 61.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.401 Appointment of guardian ad litem and attorney.-
- (1) In an action for dissolution of marriage or for the creation, approval, or modification of a parenting plan, if the court finds it is in the best interest of the child, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to act as next friend of the child, investigator or evaluator, not as attorney or advocate. This does not preclude a state-licensed attorney who is appointed as a guardian ad litem from serving as an attorney for himself or herself as guardian ad litem in the same proceedings. The court in its discretion may also appoint legal counsel for a child to act as attorney or advocate; however, the guardian and attorney may the legal counsel shall not be the same person.
- (2) In such actions for dissolution of marriage which involve an allegation of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect as defined in s. 39.01, which allegation is verified and determined by the court to be well-founded, the court shall appoint a

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guardian ad litem for the child. The guardian ad litem shall be a party to any judicial proceeding from the date of the appointment until the date of discharge.

Section 29. Present subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 63.142, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3), (4), and (5), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

- 63.142 Hearing; judgment of adoption.-
- (2) APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY.—The court may appoint an attorney for the child as defined in s. 39.01 if the court finds that the child's interests are not being adequately protected, that the child requires legal advocacy, or that the case involves complex legal issues.

Section 30. Subsection (4) of section 63.0425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.0425 Grandparent's right to notice.-
- (4) This section does not contravene the provisions of s. 63.142(5) 63.142(4).

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 393.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 393.125 Hearing rights.-
- (1) REVIEW OF AGENCY DECISIONS.-
- (a) \underline{A} Any developmental services applicant or client, or his or her parent, guardian, guardian advocate, or authorized representative, who has \underline{a} any substantial interest determined by the agency, has the right to request an administrative hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
- (b) Notice of the right to an administrative hearing <u>must</u> shall be given, both verbally and in writing, to the applicant

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or client, and his or her parent, guardian, <u>attorney</u>, guardian advocate, or authorized representative, at the same time that the agency gives the applicant or client notice of the agency's action. The notice shall be given, both verbally and in writing, in the language of the client or applicant and in English.

- (c) A request for a hearing under this section shall be made to the agency, in writing, within 30 days <u>after</u> of the applicant's or client's receipt of the notice.
- (d) The hearing officer shall appoint an attorney for the child as defined in s. 39.01 if the hearing officer finds that the child's legal interests are not being adequately protected, that the child requires legal advocacy, or that the case involves complex legal issues. The appointment may be made through the governmental entity or contracting organization providing attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54.

Section 32. Paragraph (i) of subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.

- (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION.—
- (i) Within the 72-hour examination period or, if the 72 hours ends on a weekend or holiday, no later than the next working day thereafter, one of the following actions must be taken, based on the individual needs of the patient:
- 1. The patient shall be released, unless he or she is charged with a crime, in which case the patient shall be returned to the custody of a law enforcement officer;
- 2. The patient shall be released, subject to the provisions of subparagraph 1., for voluntary outpatient treatment;
 - 3. The patient, unless he or she is charged with a crime,

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shall be asked to give express and informed consent to placement as a voluntary patient, and, if such consent is given, the patient shall be admitted as a voluntary patient; or

4. A petition for involuntary placement shall be filed in the circuit court when outpatient or inpatient treatment is deemed necessary. When inpatient treatment is deemed necessary, the least restrictive treatment consistent with the optimum improvement of the patient's condition shall be made available. When a petition is to be filed for involuntary outpatient placement, it shall be filed by one of the petitioners specified in s. 394.4655(3)(a). A petition for involuntary inpatient placement shall be filed by the facility administrator.

If the patient is a minor child and the court finds that the child's legal interests are not being adequately protected, that the child requires legal advocacy, or that the case involves complex legal issues, the court shall appoint an attorney for the child as defined in s. 39.01. The appointment may be made through the governmental entity or contracted organization providing attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54.

Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 397.681, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.681 Involuntary petitions; general provisions; court jurisdiction and right to counsel.—
 - (2) RIGHT TO COUNSEL.-
- (a) A respondent has the right to counsel at every stage of a proceeding relating to a petition for his or her involuntary assessment and a petition for his or her involuntary treatment for substance abuse impairment. A respondent who desires counsel

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and is unable to afford private counsel has the right to courtappointed counsel and to the benefits of s. 57.081. If the court believes that the respondent needs the assistance of counsel, the court shall appoint such counsel for the respondent without regard to the respondent's wishes. If the respondent is a minor not otherwise represented in the proceeding, the court shall immediately appoint a guardian ad litem to act on the minor's behalf.

(b) If the respondent is a minor and the court finds that the child's legal interests are not being adequately protected, that the child requires legal advocacy, or that the case involves complex legal issues, the court shall appoint an attorney for the child as defined in s. 39.01. The appointment may be made through the governmental entity or contracted organization providing attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54.

Section 34. Subsection (4) of section 731.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

731.303 Representation.—In the administration of or in judicial proceedings involving estates of decedents, the following apply:

(4) If the court determines that representation of the interest would otherwise be inadequate, the court may, at any time, appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the interests of an incapacitated person, an unborn or unascertained person, a minor or any other person otherwise under a legal disability, or a person whose identity or address is unknown. If not precluded by conflict of interest, a guardian ad litem may be appointed to represent several persons or interests. The court shall appoint

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an attorney for the child as defined in s. 39.01 if the court
finds that the child's legal interests are not being adequately
protected, that the child requires legal advocacy, or that the
case involves complex legal issues. The appointment may be made
through the governmental entity or contracted organization
providing attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54.

Section 35. Present paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (2) of section 741.2902, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (g) and (h), respectively, and a new paragraph (f) is added to that subsection, to read:

741.2902 Domestic violence; legislative intent with respect to judiciary's role.—

- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature, with respect to injunctions for protection against domestic violence, issued pursuant to s. 741.30, that the court shall:
- (f) Consider the appointment of an attorney for the child as defined in s. 39.01 if a permanent injunction is sought and the child is an alleged victim or accused perpetrator of domestic violence. The appointment may be made through the governmental entity or contracted organization providing attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54.

Section 36. Subsection (1) of section 742.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 742.031 Hearings; court orders for support, hospital expenses, and attorney's fee.—
- (1) Hearings for the purpose of establishing or refuting the allegations of the complaint and answer shall be held in the chambers and may be restricted to persons, in addition to the parties involved and their counsel, as the judge in his or her

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1161 discretion may direct. The court shall determine the issues of 1162 paternity of the child and the ability of the parents to support 1163 the child. Each party's social security number shall be recorded 1164 in the file containing the adjudication of paternity. If the 1165 court finds that the alleged father is the father of the child, 1166 it shall so order. If appropriate, the court shall order the 1167 father to pay the complainant, her guardian, or any other person 1168 assuming responsibility for the child moneys sufficient to pay reasonable attorney's fees, hospital or medical expenses, cost 1169 1170 of confinement, and any other expenses incident to the birth of 1171 the child and to pay all costs of the proceeding. Bills for pregnancy, childbirth, and scientific testing are admissible as 1172 1173 evidence without requiring third-party foundation testimony, and 1174 shall constitute prima facie evidence of amounts incurred for 1175 such services or for testing on behalf of the child. The court 1176 shall order either or both parents owing a duty of support to 1177 the child to pay support pursuant to s. 61.30. The court shall 1178 issue, upon motion by a party, a temporary order requiring child support pursuant to s. 61.30 pending an administrative or 1179 1180 judicial determination of parentage, if there is clear and 1181 convincing evidence of paternity on the basis of genetic tests 1182 or other evidence. The court may also make a determination of an appropriate parenting plan, including a time-sharing schedule, 1183 1184 in accordance with chapter 61. The court may appoint an attorney 1185 for the child as defined in s. 39.01 if the court finds that the 1186 child's legal interests are not being adequately protected, that 1187 the child requires legal advocacy, or that the case involves complex legal issues. The appointment <u>may be made through the</u> 1188 1189 governmental entity or contracted organization providing

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1190 attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54.

Section 37. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 914.17, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

914.17 Appointment of advocate for victims or witnesses who are minors or persons with mental retardation.—

- (1) A guardian ad litem or attorney for the child other advocate shall be appointed by the court to represent a minor in any criminal proceeding if the minor is a victim of or witness to child abuse or neglect, or if the minor is a victim of a sexual offense or a witness to a sexual offense committed against another minor. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem or attorney for the child other advocate in any other criminal proceeding in which a minor is involved as either a victim or a witness. The appointment may be made through the governmental entity or contracted organization providing attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54. The guardian ad litem or attorney for the child other advocate shall have full access to all evidence and reports introduced during the proceedings, may interview witnesses, may make recommendations to the court, shall be noticed and have the right to appear on behalf of the minor at all proceedings, and may request additional examinations by medical doctors, psychiatrists, or psychologists. It is the duty of the guardian ad litem or attorney for the child other advocate to perform the following services:
- (a) To explain, in language understandable to the minor, all legal proceedings in which the minor is shall be involved;
- (b) To act, as a friend of the court, to advise the judge, whenever appropriate, of the minor's ability to understand and

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1219 cooperate with any court proceeding; and

- (c) To assist the minor and the minor's family in coping with the emotional effects of the crime and subsequent criminal proceedings in which the minor is involved.
- (3) Any person participating in a judicial proceeding as a guardian ad litem or other advocate <u>is shall be</u> presumed prima facie to be acting in good faith and in so doing <u>is shall be</u> immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might be incurred or imposed.

Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 984.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 984.17 Response to petition and representation of parties.-
- (1) At the time a petition is filed, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the child. The court shall appoint an attorney for the child as defined in s. 39.01 if the court determines that the child's liberty interests are at stake. The appointment may be made through the governmental entity or contracted organization providing attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54.

Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 985.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.033 Right to counsel.-

(1) A child is entitled to representation by legal counsel at all stages of any delinquency court proceedings under this chapter. If the child and the parents or other legal guardian are indigent and unable to employ counsel for the child, the court shall appoint counsel under s. 27.52. Determination of indigence and costs of representation shall be as provided by ss. 27.52 and 938.29. Legal counsel representing a child who

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exercises the right to counsel <u>or who has not waived counsel for court proceedings</u> shall be allowed to provide advice and counsel to the child at any time subsequent to the child's arrest, including <u>before prior to</u> a detention hearing while in secure detention care.

- (a) A child shall be represented by legal counsel at all stages of all court proceedings unless the right to counsel is freely, knowingly, and intelligently waived by the child. If the child appears without counsel, the court shall advise the child of his or her rights with respect to representation of courtappointed counsel. Waiver of counsel must be made in writing after the child has had a meaningful opportunity to confer with counsel regarding the child's right to counsel, the potential consequences of waiving counsel, and any other factors that would assist the child in making a decision to waive counsel.
- (b) The court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the child in delinquency proceedings if the child's defense counsel requests the appointment due to the child's inability to assist in the preparation of his or her defense, participate in court proceedings, express his or her wishes, direct the representation, or communicate with defense counsel.
- (c) If requested, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem and an attorney in school matters, including disciplinary actions and issues relating to exceptional student education.
- (d) Appointment of an attorney or guardian ad litem under paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) may be made through the governmental entity or contracted organization providing attorneys for children pursuant to ss. 43.51-43.54.
 - Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section

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1277	20.195, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1278	20.195 Department of Children and Family Services; trust
1279	funds.—The following trust funds shall be administered by the
1280	Department of Children and Family Services:
1281	(4) Domestic Violence Trust Fund.
1282	(a) Funds to be credited to and uses of the trust fund
1283	shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of s.
1284	28.101, part $\underline{\text{XIV}}$ $\underline{\text{XIII}}$ of chapter 39, and chapter 741.

Section 41. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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