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A bill to be entitled An act relating to dependent children; amending s. 39.001, F.S.; providing legislative intent; amending s. 39.00145, F.S.; authorizing a child's attorney ad litem to inspect certain records; amending s. 39.00146, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.0016, F.S.; requiring a child's guardian ad litem be included in the coordination of certain educational services; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; defining the term "attorney ad litem"; amending s. 39.013, F.S.; authorizing the court to appoint an attorney ad litem for a child after it makes certain determinations; amending s. 39.01305, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the appointment of an attorney for certain children; providing legislative intent; authorizing the court to appoint an attorney ad litem for a child after it makes certain determinations; providing requirements for the appointment of an attorney ad litem; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.0132, F.S.; authorizing a child's attorney ad litem to inspect certain records; amending s. 39.0136, F.S.; authorizing an attorney ad litem to request a continuance; removing the ability for a dependent child to ask for a continuance; amending s. 39.0139,

Page 1 of 51

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F.S.; requiring guardians ad litem and attorneys ad litem to have certain training; amending s. 39.202, F.S.; requiring that certain confidential records be released to the quardian ad litem and attorney ad litem; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; requiring parents to consent to provide certain information to the quardian ad litem and attorney ad litem; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.4023, F.S.; requiring notice of a multidisciplinary team staffing be provided to a child's quardian ad litem and attorney ad litem; amending s. 39.407, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.4085, F.S.; providing a goal of permanency; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.522, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.6012, F.S.; requiring a case plan to include written descriptions of certain activities; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 39.6035, F.S.; requiring a transition plan be developed in collaboration with the child's guardian ad litem; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring certain notice be given to an attorney ad litem; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.815, F.S.; conforming provisions to

Page 2 of 51

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changes made by the act; amending s. 39.827, F.S.; authorizing a child's quardian ad litem and attorney ad litem to inspect certain records; amending s. 39.8296, F.S.; requiring the training program for quardians ad litem to be updated regularly; requiring the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office to provide oversight and technical assistance to attorneys ad litem; specifying certain requirements of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office; providing legislative findings and intent; amending s. 39.8298, F.S.; authorizing the executive director of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office to create or designate local direct-support organizations in addition to a state direct-support organization; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 1009.898, F.S.; creating the Pathway to Prosperity Program to be administered by the Department of Education; authorizing the department to provide certain grants to youth who are transitioning from foster care to independent living; requiring grants to extend for a certain period of time after a recipient is reunited with his or her parents; amending ss. 39.302, 39.521, 322.09, 394.495, 627.746, 768.28, 934.255, and 960.065, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; providing an effective date;

Page 3 of 51

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (j) of subsection (1) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and

81 39.001 82 screening.—

- (1) PURPOSES OF CHAPTER.—The purposes of this chapter are:
- (j) To ensure that, when reunification or adoption is not possible, the child will be prepared for alternative permanency goals or placements, to include, but not be limited to, long-term foster care, independent living, custody to a relative on a permanent basis with or without legal guardianship, or custody to a foster parent or legal custodian on a permanent basis with or without legal guardianship. It is the intent of the Legislature that a goal of permanency include helping a child who is transitioning from foster care to independent living maintain naturally occurring, lifelong, and kin-like connections with a supportive adult.
- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 39.00145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 39.00145 Records concerning children.-
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, all records in a child's case record must be made available for inspection, upon request, to the child who is the subject of the

Page 4 of 51

case record and to the child's caregiver, guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem, if one has been appointed.

- (a) A complete and accurate copy of any record in a child's case record must be provided, upon request and at no cost, to the child who is the subject of the case record and to the child's caregiver, guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem, if one has been appointed.
- (b) The department shall release the information in a manner and setting that are appropriate to the age and maturity of the child and the nature of the information being released, which may include the release of information in a therapeutic setting, if appropriate. This paragraph does not deny the child access to his or her records.
- (c) If a child or the child's caregiver, guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem, if one has been appointed, requests access to the child's case record, any person or entity that fails to provide any record in the case record under assertion of a claim of exemption from the public records requirements of chapter 119, or fails to provide access within a reasonable time, is subject to sanctions and penalties under s. 119.10.
- (d) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "caregiver" is limited to parents, legal custodians, permanent guardians, or foster parents; employees of a residential home, institution, facility, or agency at which the child resides; and other individuals legally responsible for a child's welfare in a

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- Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 39.00146, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 39.00146 Case record face sheet.-
- (2) The case record of every child under the supervision or in the custody of the department or the department's authorized agents, including community-based care lead agencies and their subcontracted providers, must include a face sheet containing relevant information about the child and his or her case, including at least all of the following:
- (a) General case information, including, but not limited to, all of the <u>following</u>:
  - 1. The child's name and date of birth .÷
- 2. The current county of residence and the county of residence at the time of the referral. $\div$
- 3. The reason for the referral and any family safety concerns.  $\div$
- 4. The personal identifying information of the parents or legal custodians who had custody of the child at the time of the referral, including name, date of birth, and county of residence.÷
  - 5. The date of removal from the home.; and
- 6. The name and contact information of the attorney or attorneys assigned to the case in all capacities, including the attorney or attorneys that represent the department and the

Page 6 of 51

parents, and the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed.

- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 39.0016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 39.0016 Education of abused, neglected, and abandoned children; agency agreements; children having or suspected of having a disability.—
  - (2) AGENCY AGREEMENTS. -

- (b) The department shall enter into agreements with district school boards or other local educational entities regarding education and related services for children known to the department who are of school age and children known to the department who are younger than school age but who would otherwise qualify for services from the district school board. Such agreements must shall include, but are not limited to:
  - 1. A requirement that the department shall:
- a. Ensure that children known to the department are enrolled in school or in the best educational setting that meets the needs of the child. The agreement <u>must shall</u> provide for continuing the enrollment of a child known to the department at the school of origin when possible if it is in the best interest of the child, with the goal of minimal disruption of education.
- b. Notify the school and school district in which a child known to the department is enrolled of the name and phone number of the child known to the department caregiver and caseworker for child safety purposes.

Page 7 of 51

c. Establish a protocol for the department to share information about a child known to the department with the school district, consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, since the sharing of information will assist each agency in obtaining education and related services for the benefit of the child. The protocol must require the district school boards or other local educational entities to access the department's Florida Safe Families Network to obtain information about children known to the department, consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g.

- d. Notify the school district of the department's case planning for a child known to the department, both at the time of plan development and plan review. Within the plan development or review process, the school district may provide information regarding the child known to the department if the school district deems it desirable and appropriate.
- e. Show no prejudice against a caregiver who desires to educate at home a child placed in his or her home through the child welfare system.
  - 2. A requirement that the district school board shall:
- a. Provide the department with a general listing of the services and information available from the district school board to facilitate educational access for a child known to the department.

Page 8 of 51

b. Identify all educational and other services provided by the school and school district which the school district believes are reasonably necessary to meet the educational needs of a child known to the department.

2.01

- c. Determine whether transportation is available for a child known to the department when such transportation will avoid a change in school assignment due to a change in residential placement. Recognizing that continued enrollment in the same school throughout the time the child known to the department is in out-of-home care is preferable unless enrollment in the same school would be unsafe or otherwise impractical, the department, the district school board, and the Department of Education shall assess the availability of federal, charitable, or grant funding for such transportation.
- d. Provide individualized student intervention or an individual educational plan when a determination has been made through legally appropriate criteria that intervention services are required. The intervention or individual educational plan must include strategies to enable the child known to the department to maximize the attainment of educational goals.
- 3. A requirement that the department and the district school board shall cooperate in accessing the services and supports needed for a child known to the department who has or is suspected of having a disability to receive an appropriate education consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities

Education Act and state implementing laws, rules, and assurances. Coordination of services for a child known to the department who has or is suspected of having a disability may include:

a. Referral for screening.

- b. Sharing of evaluations between the school district and the department where appropriate.
- c. Provision of education and related services appropriate for the needs and abilities of the child known to the department.
- d. Coordination of services and plans between the school and the residential setting to avoid duplication or conflicting service plans.
- e. Appointment of a surrogate parent, consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and pursuant to subsection (3), for educational purposes for a child known to the department who qualifies.
- f. For each child known to the department 14 years of age and older, transition planning by the department and all providers, including the department's independent living program staff and the guardian ad litem of the child, to meet the requirements of the local school district for educational purposes.
- Section 5. Subsections (8) through (87) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (9) through

Page 10 of 51

251	(88), re	spectiv	ely,	present	subsec	ctio	ns (9)	and	l (36	) are	
252	amended,	and a	new s	ubsectio	on (8)	is	added	to t	hat	section,	to
253	read:										

- 39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (8) "Attorney ad litem" means an attorney appointed by the court to represent a child in an attorney-client relationship under the rules regulating The Florida Bar.
- (9) "Caregiver" means the parent, legal custodian, permanent guardian, adult household member, or other person responsible for a child's welfare as defined in subsection (55) (54).
- (36) "Institutional child abuse or neglect" means situations of known or suspected child abuse or neglect in which the person allegedly perpetrating the child abuse or neglect is an employee of a public or private school, public or private day care center, residential home, institution, facility, or agency or any other person at such institution responsible for the child's welfare as defined in subsection (55)(54).
- Section 6. Subsection (13) is added to section 39.013, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 39.013 Procedures and jurisdiction; right to counsel.-
- (13) The court may appoint an attorney ad litem for a child if the court believes the child is in need of such representation and determines that the child has a rational and

Page 11 of 51

factual understanding of the proceedings and sufficient present ability to consult with an attorney with a reasonable degree of rational understanding.

Section 7. Section 39.01305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.01305 Appointment of an attorney <u>ad litem</u> for a dependent child with certain special needs.

(1) $\frac{(a)}{(a)}$  The Legislature finds that:

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- 1. all children in proceedings under this chapter have important interests at stake, such as health, safety, and well-being and the need to obtain permanency, and while all children are represented by guardians ad litem in proceedings under this chapter, some children may also need representation by an attorney ad litem.
- 2. A dependent child who has certain special needs has a particular need for an attorney to represent the dependent child in proceedings under this chapter, as well as in fair hearings and appellate proceedings, so that the attorney may address the child's medical and related needs and the services and supports necessary for the child to live successfully in the community.
- (b) The Legislature recognizes the existence of organizations that provide attorney representation to children in certain jurisdictions throughout the state. Further, the statewide Guardian Ad Litem Program provides best interest representation for dependent children in every jurisdiction in

Page 12 of 51

accordance with state and federal law. The Legislature, therefore, does not intend that funding provided for representation under this section supplant proven and existing organizations representing children. Instead, the Legislature intends that funding provided for representation under this section be an additional resource for the representation of more children in these jurisdictions, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter, with the cooperation of existing local organizations or through the expansion of those organizations. The Legislature encourages the expansion of probono representation for children. This section is not intended to limit the ability of a probono attorney to appear on behalf of a child.

- (2) As used in this section, the term "dependent child" means a child who is subject to any proceeding under this chapter. The term does not require that a child be adjudicated dependent for purposes of this section.
- (2)(3) The court may appoint an attorney ad litem shall be appointed for a dependent child if the court believes the child is in need of such representation and determines that the child has a rational and factual understanding of the proceedings and sufficient present ability to consult with an attorney with a reasonable degree of rational understanding who:
- (a) Resides in a skilled nursing facility or is being considered for placement in a skilled nursing home;

Page 13 of 51

326	(b) Is prescribed a psychotropic medication but declines
327	assent to the psychotropic medication;
328	(c) Has a diagnosis of a developmental disability as
329	defined in s. 393.063;
330	(d) Is being placed in a residential treatment center or
331	being considered for placement in a residential treatment
332	center; or
333	(e) Is a victim of human trafficking as defined in s.
334	<del>787.06(2)(d)</del> .
335	(3)(a) <del>(4)(a</del> ) Before a court may appoint an attorney <u>ad</u>
336	$\underline{ ext{litem}_{ au}}$ who may be compensated pursuant to this section, the
337	court must request a recommendation from the Statewide Guardian
338	Ad Litem Office for an attorney who is willing to represent a
339	child without additional compensation. If such an attorney is
340	available within 15 days after the court's request, the court
341	must appoint such attorney as the that attorney ad litem for the
342	child. However, the court may appoint a compensated attorney ad
343	$\underline{ ext{litem}}$ within the 15-day period if the Statewide Guardian Ad
344	Litem Office informs the court that $\underline{ ext{the office is unable}}$ $\underline{ ext{it will}}$
345	$rac{not\ be\ able}{to\ recommend\ an\ attorney\ \underline{who\ is\ willing\ to\ represent}$
346	a child without additional compensation within that time period.
347	(b) <u>A court order appointing</u> After an attorney ad litem
348	under this section must be in writing. is appointed, the
349	appointment continues in effect until the attorney is allowed to
350	withdraw or is discharged by The court must discharge or until

Page 14 of 51

the case is dismissed. an attorney ad litem who is appointed under this section if the need for such representation is resolved to represent the child shall provide the complete range of legal services, from the removal from home or from the initial appointment through all available appellate proceedings. With the permission of the court, the attorney ad litem may for the dependent child may arrange for supplemental or separate counsel to represent the child in appellate proceedings. A court order appointing an attorney under this section must be in writing.

(4)(5) Unless the attorney ad litem has agreed to provide pro bono services, an appointed attorney ad litem er organization must be adequately compensated. All appointed attorneys ad litem and organizations, including pro bono attorneys ad litem, must be provided with access to funding for expert witnesses, depositions, and other due process costs of litigation. Payment of attorney fees and case-related due process costs are subject to appropriations and review by the Justice Administrative Commission for reasonableness. The Justice Administrative Commission shall contract with attorneys ad litem appointed by the court. Attorney fees may not exceed \$1,000 per child per year.

(6) The department shall develop procedures to identify a dependent child who has a special need specified under subsection (3) and to request that a court appoint an attorney

Page 15 of 51

for the child.

- (7) The department may adopt rules to administer this section.
- (8) This section does not limit the authority of the court to appoint an attorney for a dependent child in a proceeding under this chapter.
- (5) (9) Implementation of this section is subject to appropriations expressly made for that purpose.
- Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 39.0132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 39.0132 Oaths, records, and confidential information.-
- (3) The clerk shall keep all court records required by this chapter separate from other records of the circuit court. All court records required by this chapter may shall not be open to inspection by the public. All records may shall be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that, subject to the provisions of s. 63.162, a child, and the parents of the child and their attorneys, the guardian ad litem, criminal conflict and civil regional counsels, law enforcement agencies, and the department and its designees, and the attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The Justice Administrative Commission may inspect court dockets required by this chapter as necessary to audit compensation of court-

Page 16 of 51

appointed attorneys <u>ad litem</u>. If the docket is insufficient for purposes of the audit, the commission may petition the court for additional documentation as necessary and appropriate. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect and make abstracts from official records, under whatever conditions upon their use and disposition the court may deem proper, and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.0136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.0136 Time limitations; continuances.-

- (3) The time limitations in this chapter do not include:
- (a) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the child's counsel or the child's guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, 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 this section.
- Section 10. 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) who seeks to begin or resume contact

Page 17 of 51

with the child <u>has</u> <del>victim shall have</del> the right to an evidentiary hearing to determine whether contact is appropriate.

- (a) <u>Before</u> Prior to the hearing, the court shall appoint an attorney ad litem or a guardian ad litem for the child if one has not already been appointed. <u>The appointed guardian ad litem and an Any</u> attorney ad litem, if one is or guardian ad litem appointed, must shall have special training in the dynamics of child sexual abuse.
- (b) At the hearing, the court may receive and rely upon any relevant and material evidence submitted to the extent of its probative value, including written and oral reports or recommendations from the Child Protection Team, the child's therapist, the child's guardian ad litem, or the child's attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, even if these reports, recommendations, and evidence may not be admissible under the rules of evidence.
- (c) If the court finds the person proves by clear and convincing evidence that the safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and emotional health of the child is not endangered by such visitation or other contact, the presumption in subsection (3) is rebutted and the court may allow visitation or other contact. The court shall enter a written order setting forth findings of fact and specifying any conditions it finds necessary to protect the child.
  - (d) If the court finds the person did not rebut the

Page 18 of 51

presumption established in subsection (3), the court shall enter a written order setting forth findings of fact and prohibiting or restricting visitation or other contact with the child.

Section 11. Paragraphs (d) and (t) of subsection (2) of section 39.202, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.202 Confidentiality of reports and records in cases of child abuse or neglect; exception.—
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (4), access to such records, excluding the name of, or other identifying information with respect to, the reporter which <u>may only shall</u> be released <del>only</del> as provided in subsection (5), <u>may only shall</u> be granted <del>only</del> to the following persons, officials, and agencies:
- (d) The parent or legal custodian of any child who is alleged to have been abused, abandoned, or neglected, and his or her attorney; the child; the guardian ad litem; the attorney ad litem, if one is appointed; or the child, and their attorneys, including any attorney representing the a child in other civil or criminal proceedings. This access must shall be made available no later than 60 days after the department receives the initial report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment. However, any information otherwise made confidential or exempt by law may shall not be released pursuant to this paragraph.
- (t) Persons with whom the department is seeking to place the child or to whom placement has been granted, including foster parents for whom an approved home study has been

Page 19 of 51

conducted, the designee of a licensed child-caring agency as defined in  $\underline{s.\ 39.01}\ \underline{s.\ 39.01(41)}$ , an approved relative or nonrelative with whom a child is placed pursuant to  $s.\ 39.402$ , preadoptive parents for whom a favorable preliminary adoptive home study has been conducted, adoptive parents, or an adoption entity acting on behalf of preadoptive or adoptive parents.

Section 12. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (11) and paragraph (a) of subsection (14) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.402 Placement in a shelter.-

(11)

- (b) The court shall request that the parents consent to provide access to the child's medical records and provide information to the court, the department or its contract agencies, and the any guardian ad litem and or attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, for the child. If a parent is unavailable or unable to consent or withholds consent and the court determines access to the records and information is necessary to provide services to the child, the court shall issue an order granting access. The court may also order the parents to provide all known medical information to the department and to any others granted access under this subsection.
- (c) The court shall request that the parents consent to provide access to the child's child care records, early

Page 20 of 51

education program records, or other educational records and provide information to the court, the department or its contract agencies, and the any guardian ad litem and or attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, for the child. If a parent is unavailable or unable to consent or withholds consent and the court determines access to the records and information is necessary to provide services to the child, the court shall issue an order granting access.

- (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 child's counsel or the child's guardian ad litem or attorney ad litem, if one is 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 13. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 39.4023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 39.4023 Placement and education transitions; transition plans.—
  - (3) PLACEMENT TRANSITIONS. -
  - (d) Transition planning.-

1. If the supportive services provided pursuant to paragraph (c) have not been successful to make the maintenance of the placement suitable or if there are other circumstances

Page 21 of 51

that require the child to be moved, the department or the community-based care lead agency must convene a multidisciplinary team staffing as required under s. 39.4022 before the child's placement is changed, or within 72 hours of moving the child in an emergency situation, for the purpose of developing an appropriate transition plan.

- 2. A placement change may occur immediately in an emergency situation without convening a multidisciplinary team staffing. However, a multidisciplinary team staffing must be held within 72 hours after the emergency situation arises.
- 3. The department or the community-based care lead agency must provide written notice of the planned move at least 14 days before the move or within 72 hours after an emergency situation, to the greatest extent possible and consistent with the child's needs and preferences. The notice must include the reason a placement change is necessary. A copy of the notice must be filed with the court and be provided to all of the following:
- a. The child, unless he or she, due to age or capacity, is unable to comprehend the written notice, which will necessitate the department or lead agency to provide notice in an age-appropriate and capacity-appropriate alternative manner.  $\div$ 
  - b. The child's parents, unless prohibited by court order $\underline{\cdot \cdot}$
  - c. The child's out-of-home caregiver $_{.\dot{\tau}}$
  - d. The guardian ad litem $_{\cdot}$ , if one is appointed;
  - e. The attorney ad litem for the child, if one is

Page 22 of 51

551 appointed.; and

- f. The attorney for the department.
- 4. The transition plan must be developed through cooperation among the persons included in subparagraph 3., and such persons must share any relevant information necessary for its development. Subject to the child's needs and preferences, the transition plan must meet the requirements of s. 409.1415(2)(b)8. and exclude any placement changes that occur between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.
- 5. The department or the community-based care lead agency shall file the transition plan with the court within 48 hours after the creation of such plan and provide a copy of the plan to the persons included in subparagraph 3.
- Section 14. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, is 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)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

Page 23 of 51

all pertinent medical records concerning the child which have been generated since the previous hearing. On its own motion or on good cause shown by any party, including the any guardian ad litem, attorney, or attorney ad litem, if one is who has been appointed to represent the child or the child's interests, the court may review the status more frequently than required 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.
- Section 15. Paragraphs (m), (t), and (u) of subsection (1) of section 39.4085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 39.4085 Goals for dependent children; responsibilities; education.—
- (1) The Legislature finds that the design and delivery of child welfare services should be directed by the principle that the health and safety of children, including the freedom from abuse, abandonment, or neglect, is of paramount concern and, therefore, establishes the following goals for children in shelter or foster care:
- (m) To receive meaningful case management and planning that will quickly return the child to his or her family or move the child on to other forms of permanency. A goal of permanency includes helping a child who is transitioning from foster care

Page 24 of 51

to independent living maintain naturally occurring, lifelong, and kin-like connections with a supportive adult.

- (t) To have a guardian ad litem appointed to represent, within reason, their best interests and, if appropriate, an attorney ad litem appointed to represent their legal interests; the guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, shall have immediate and unlimited access to the children they represent.
- (u) To have all their records available for review by their guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, if they deem such review necessary.

This subsection establishes goals and not rights. This subsection does not require the delivery of any particular service or level of service in excess of existing appropriations. A person does not 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. This subsection does not require the expenditure of funds to meet the goals established in this subsection except those funds specifically appropriated for such purpose.

Section 16. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 39.522, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 25 of 51

- 39.522 Postdisposition change of custody.-
- (3)

- must notify a current caregiver who has been in the physical custody placement for at least 9 consecutive months and who meets all the established criteria in paragraph (b) of an intent to change the physical custody of the child, and a multidisciplinary team staffing must be held in accordance with ss. 39.4022 and 39.4023 at least 21 days before the intended date for the child's change in physical custody, unless there is an emergency situation as defined in s. 39.4022(2)(b). If there is not a unanimous consensus decision reached by the multidisciplinary team, the department's official position must be provided to the parties within the designated time period as
- 2. A caregiver who objects to the department's official position on the change in physical custody must notify the court and the department or community-based care lead agency of his or her objection and the intent to request an evidentiary hearing in writing in accordance with this section within 5 days after receiving notice of the department's official position provided under subparagraph 1. The transition of the child to the new caregiver may not begin before the expiration of the 5-day period within which the current caregiver may object.
  - 3. Upon the department or community-based care lead agency

Page 26 of 51

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

provided for in s. 39.4022.

receiving written notice of the caregiver's objection, the change to the child's physical custody must be placed in abeyance and the child may not be transitioned to a new physical placement without a court order, unless there is an emergency situation as defined in s. 39.4022(2)(b).

- 4. Within 7 days after receiving written notice from the caregiver, the court must conduct an initial case status hearing, at which time the court must do all of the following:
- a. Grant party status to the current caregiver who is seeking permanent custody and has maintained physical custody of that child for at least 9 continuous months for the limited purpose of filing a motion for a hearing on the objection and presenting evidence pursuant to this subsection.
- b. Appoint an attorney for the child who is the subject of the permanent custody proceeding, in addition to the guardian ad litem, if one is appointed;
- $\underline{\text{b.c.}}$  Advise the caregiver of his or her right to retain counsel for purposes of the evidentiary hearing.; and
- $\underline{\text{c.d.}}$  Appoint a court-selected neutral and independent licensed professional with expertise in the science and research of child-parent bonding.
- Section 17. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 39.6012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 39.6012 Case plan tasks; services.-

Page 27 of 51

(1) The services to be provided to the parent and the tasks that must be completed are subject to the following:

- (c) If there is evidence of harm as defined in  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{39.01(35)(g)}$   $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{39.01(34)(g)}$ , the case plan must include as a required task for the parent whose actions caused the harm that the parent submit to a substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation and participate and comply with treatment and services identified in the assessment or evaluation as being necessary.
- (3) In addition to any other requirement, if the child is in an out-of-home placement, the case plan must include:
- (c) When appropriate, for a child who is 13 years of age or older, a written description of the programs and services that will help the child prepare for the transition from foster care to independent living. The written description must include activities that will help the child develop relationships, coping skills, and emotional well-being.

Section 18. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 39.6035, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.6035 Transition plan.—

(1) During the year after a child reaches 16 years of age, the department and the community-based care lead agency, in collaboration with the caregiver, the child's guardian ad litem, and any other individual whom the child would like to include, shall assist the child in developing a transition plan. The

Page 28 of 51

required transition plan is in addition to standard case management requirements. The transition plan must address specific options for the child to use in obtaining services, including housing, health insurance, education, financial literacy, a driver license, and workforce support and employment services. The plan must also include tasks to establish and maintain naturally occurring mentoring relationships and other personal support services. The transition plan may be as detailed as the child chooses. This plan must be updated as needed before the child reaches 18 years of age and after the child reaches 18 years of age if he or she is receiving funding under s. 409.1451(2). In developing and updating the transition plan, the department and the community-based care lead agency shall:

- (a) Provide the child with the documentation required under  $s.\ 39.701(3)$ .
- (b) Coordinate the transition plan with the independent living provisions in the case plan and, for a child with disabilities, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act transition plan.
- (c) Provide information for the financial literacy curriculum for youth offered by the Department of Financial Services.
- (d) Provide information about independent living services and programs which is tailored to the individual needs and plans

Page 29 of 51

of the child, including, at a minimum, the specific benefits of each program and how such benefits meet the needs and plans of the child, the advantages and disadvantages of participation in each program considering the needs and plans of the child, and the financial value of each program to the child. The community-based care lead agency shall discuss this information with the child, and the child must sign a document indicating that he or she:

1. Received such information.

- 2. Discussed such information with the community-based care lead agency representative.
- 3. Understands how such services and benefits would meet his or her individual needs.
- 4. Understands how such services would assist him or her in accomplishing future plans.
- (2) The department, the child's guardian ad litem, and the child shall schedule a time, date, and place for a meeting to assist the child in drafting the transition plan. The time, date, and place must be convenient for the child, the child's guardian ad litem, and any other individual whom the child would like to include. This meeting must be conducted in the child's primary language.
- (3) The transition plan shall be reviewed periodically with the child, the department, the child's guardian ad litem, and other individuals of the child's choice and updated when

Page 30 of 51

751 necessary before each judicial review so long as the child or 752 young adult remains in care.

Section 19. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.701 Judicial review.-

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- (1) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—
- (f) Notice of a judicial review hearing or a citizen review panel hearing, and a copy of the motion for judicial review, if any, must be served by the clerk of the court upon all of the following persons, if available to be served, regardless of whether the person was present at the previous hearing at which the date, time, and location of the hearing was announced:
- 1. The social service agency charged with the supervision of care, custody, or guardianship of the child, if that agency is not the movant.
- 2. The foster parent or legal custodian in whose home the child resides.
  - 3. The parents.
- 4. The guardian ad litem for the child, or the representative of the guardian ad litem program if the program has been appointed.
- 774 5. The attorney <u>ad litem</u> for the child, <u>if one is</u> appointed.

Page 31 of 51

- 6. The child, if the child is 13 years of age or older.
- 7. Any preadoptive parent.

- 8. Such other persons as the court may direct.
- At each review hearing held under this subsection, the court shall give the child the opportunity to address the court and provide any information relevant to the child's best interest, particularly in relation to independent living transition services. The foster parent, legal custodian, or guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, may also provide any information relevant to the child's best interest to the court. In addition to the review and report required under paragraphs (1) (a) and (2) (a), respectively, the court shall:
- (a) Inquire about the life skills the child has acquired and whether those services are age appropriate, at the first judicial review hearing held subsequent to the child's 16th birthday. At the judicial review hearing, the department shall provide the court with a report that includes specific information related to the life skills that the child has acquired since the child's 13th birthday or since the date the child came into foster care, whichever came later. For any child who may meet the requirements for appointment of a guardian advocate under s. 393.12 or a guardian under chapter 744, the updated case plan must be developed in a face-to-face conference with the child, if appropriate; the child's attorney ad litem,

<u>if one is appointed</u>; <u>the child's</u> <del>any court-appointed</del> guardian ad litem; the temporary custodian of the child; and the parent of the child, if the parent's rights have not been terminated.

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 39.815, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.815 Appeal.-

(2) An attorney for the department shall represent the state upon appeal. When a notice of appeal is filed in the circuit court, the clerk shall notify the attorney for the department, together with the attorney for the parent, the guardian ad litem, and the any attorney ad litem, if one is appointed for the child.

Section 21. Subsection (4) of section 39.827, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.827 Hearing for appointment of a guardian advocate. -

(4) The hearing under this section <u>must</u> shall remain confidential and closed to the public. The clerk shall keep all court records required by this part separate from other records of the circuit court. All court records required by this part <u>are shall be</u> confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). All records <u>may only shall</u> be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that a child, and the parents or custodians of the child and their attorneys, and the department and its designees, the guardian ad litem, and the attorney ad

Page 33 of 51

litem, if one is appointed, shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect and make abstracts from official records, under whatever conditions upon their use and disposition the court may deem proper, and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions. All information obtained pursuant to this part in the discharge of official duty by any judge, employee of the court, or authorized agent of the department is shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and may shall not be disclosed to anyone other than the authorized personnel of the court or the department and its designees, except upon order of the court.

Section 22. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 39.8296, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsection (3) is added to that section 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

Page 34 of 51

available resources of the commission. The Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Justice Administrative Commission in the performance of its duties, but the employees of the office are 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.
- 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 guardian ad litem 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, which shall include, but is not limited to, training on the recognition of and responses to head trauma and brain injury in a child under 6 years of age. 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

Page 35 of 51

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 a domestic violence advocacy group, an individual with a degree in social work, and a social worker experienced in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse. The training program must be updated regularly with or without convening the curriculum committee.

- 5. The office shall review the various methods of funding guardian ad litem programs, maximize the use of those funding sources to the extent possible, and review the kinds of services being provided by circuit guardian ad litem offices 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. The office shall provide oversight and technical assistance to attorneys ad litem, including, but not limited to, the following:
- a. Develop an attorney ad litem training program in collaboration with a curriculum committee consisting of dependency court stakeholders, including, but not limited to, dependency judges, representatives from legal aid programs providing attorney ad litem representation, and at least one

Page 36 of 51

attorney ad litem selected from the registry under s. 27.40 who is representing a child. The training program must be updated regularly with or without convening the curriculum committee.

- <u>b. Offer consultation and technical assistance to chief</u>
  judges who maintain a registry under s. 27.40 for the selection
  of attorneys ad litem.
- c. Assist with recruitment, training, and mentoring efforts of attorneys ad litem as needed
- 7. In an effort to promote normalcy and establish trust between a court-appointed volunteer guardian ad litem and a child alleged to be abused, abandoned, or neglected under this chapter, a guardian ad litem may transport a child. However, a guardian ad litem volunteer may not be required or directed by the program or a court to transport a child.
- 8. 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 meeting the goals as described in this section. 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 the office shall provide a status report and provide further recommendations to address the need for guardian ad litem services and related issues.

## (3) HOPE FLORIDA.—

- (a) The Legislature finds that a committed, caring adult provides a lifeline for youth who are transitioning out of foster care into independent living. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Legislature that the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office assist such youth in meeting supportive adults with the hope of creating an ongoing relationship as the youth transitions into living independently.
- (b) The Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office shall work with a youth who is transitioning out of foster care into independent living to identify at least one supportive adult to enter into a formal agreement with the youth and file such agreement in the youth's court file. If a supportive adult cannot be identified, the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office must refer the youth to Hope Florida.
- (c) Hope Florida shall use the Hope Heroes Program within the Department of Elderly Affairs or any faith-based agencies or other resources to identify a supportive adult. It is the responsibility of the adult and the youth to enter into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship and to file such agreement in the youth's court file.

Page 38 of 51

(d) The Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office shall develop a
mobile application that provides a user the capability to
identify and locate resources for youth transitioning from
foster care into independent living. The application must link
to Hope Florida for the user to receive further assistance if
needed.

Section 23. Section 39.8298, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.8298 Guardian Ad Litem <u>state and local</u> direct-support organizations <del>organization</del>.—
- (1) AUTHORITY.—The Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office created under s. 39.8296 is authorized to create a state direct-support organization and to create or designate local direct-support organizations. The executive director of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office is responsible for designating local direct-support organizations, which are subject to this section. For purposes of this section, unless otherwise referenced, the term "direct-support organization" includes the state direct-support organization and any local direct-support organizations that the executive director creates or designates.
- (a) The direct-support organization must be a Florida corporation not for profit, incorporated under the provisions of chapter 617. The direct-support organization is shall be exempt from paying fees under s. 617.0122.
  - (b) The direct-support organization must shall be

Page 39 of 51

organized and operated to conduct programs and activities; raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of moneys; acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer, in its own name, securities, funds, objects of value, or other property, real or personal; and make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office and all guardian ad litem programs located within the judicial circuits.

- (c) If the executive director of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office determines that the direct-support organization is operating in a manner that is inconsistent with the goals and purposes of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office or not acting in the best interest of the state, the executive director may terminate the organization's contract and thereafter the organization may not use the name of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office.
- (2) <u>CONTRACTS</u> <u>CONTRACT</u>.—The <u>state</u> direct-support organization <u>and any local direct-support organization</u> shall operate under a written contract with the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office. The written contract must, at a minimum, provide for:
- (a) Approval of the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the direct-support organization by the executive director of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office.
  - (b) Submission of an annual budget for the approval by the

Page 40 of 51

executive director of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office.

- (c) The reversion without penalty to the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office, or to the state if the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office ceases to exist, of all moneys and property held in trust by the <a href="state">state</a> direct-support organization for the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office if the <a href="state">state</a> direct-support organization ceases to exist or if the contract is terminated.
- (d) The fiscal year of the direct-support organization, which must begin July 1 of each year and end June 30 of the following year.
- (e) The disclosure of material provisions of the contract and the distinction between the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office and the direct-support organization to donors of gifts, contributions, or bequests, as well as on all promotional and fundraising publications.
- (3) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The executive director of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office shall appoint a board of directors for each the direct-support organization. The executive director may designate employees of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office to serve on the board of directors of each direct-support organization. Members of the boards board shall serve at the pleasure of the executive director.
- (4) USE OF PROPERTY AND SERVICES.—The executive director of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office:

Page 41 of 51

(a) May authorize the use of facilities and property other than money that are owned by the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office to be used by  $\underline{a}$  the direct-support organization.

- (b) May authorize the use of personal services provided by employees of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office to be used by a direct-support organization. For the purposes of this section, the term "personal services" includes full-time personnel and part-time personnel as well as payroll processing.
- (c) May prescribe the conditions by which  $\underline{a}$  the direct-support organization may use property, facilities, or personal services of the office.
- (d) May Shall not authorize the use of property, facilities, or personal services by a of the direct-support organization if the organization does not provide equal employment opportunities to all persons, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin.
- (5) MONEYS.—Moneys of  $\underline{a}$  the direct-support organization  $\underline{must}$   $\underline{may}$  be held in a separate depository account in the name of the direct-support organization and subject to the provisions of the contract with the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office.
- (6) ANNUAL AUDIT.—<u>Each</u> The direct-support organization must shall provide for an annual financial audit in accordance with s. 215.981.
- (7) LIMITS ON DIRECT-SUPPORT <u>ORGANIZATIONS</u> ORGANIZATION.— $\underline{A}$ The direct-support organization may shall not exercise any power

Page 42 of 51

under s. 617.0302(12) or (16).  $\underline{A}$  No state employee  $\underline{may}$  not  $\underline{shall}$  receive compensation from  $\underline{a}$  the direct-support organization for service on the board of directors or for services rendered to the direct-support organization.

Section 24. Section 1009.898, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 1009.898 Pathway to Prosperity Program. -

- (1) There is established the Pathway to Prosperity Program to be administered by the Department of Education. Through the program the department may administer grants in the following ways:
- (a) Grants to provide financial literacy instruction using the curriculum established in s. 1003.4282(3)(h) for youth who are transitioning from foster care into independent living in order to give the youth the necessary skills to successfully manage their personal finances.
- (b) Grants to provide SAT and ACT preparation, including one-on-one support, and fee waivers for the SAT and ACT for youth who are transitioning from foster care into independent living.
- (c) Grants to provide paid apprenticeships or trade careers for youth who are transitioning from foster care into independent living.
- (2) If a youth is reunified with his or her parent, the department shall extend any grants or supports the youth

Page 43 of 51

received under this section for up to 6 months after reunification.

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Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 39.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.302 Protective investigations of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.—

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, or any other entity or person covered by s. 39.01(37) or (55) s. 39.01(36) or (54), 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. 39.101(2) and notify the appropriate state attorney, law enforcement agency, and licensing agency, which shall immediately conduct a joint investigation, unless independent investigations are more feasible. When conducting investigations or having face-to-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

Page 44 of 51

department in the course of the investigation. A protective investigation must include an interview with the child's parent or legal guardian. The department shall make a full written report to the state attorney within 3 business 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 26. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.

Page 45 of 51

(c) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court having jurisdiction of the child has the power by order to:

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Require the parent and, when appropriate, the legal quardian or the child to participate in treatment and services identified as necessary. The court may require the person who has custody or who is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The order may be made only upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedural requirements provided under the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The mental health assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional as defined in s. 39.01, and the substance abuse assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional as defined in s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a mental health court program established under chapter 394 or a treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. Adjudication of a child as dependent based upon evidence of harm as defined in s.  $39.01(35)(g) = \frac{39.01(34)(g)}{g}$  demonstrates good cause, and the court shall require the parent whose actions caused the harm to submit to a substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation and to participate and comply with

Page 46 of 51

treatment and services identified in the assessment or evaluation as being necessary. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including the mental health court program or the treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's best interests. Any order entered under this subparagraph may be made only upon good cause shown. This subparagraph does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody of the child, other than the child's parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

- 2. Require, if the court deems necessary, the parties to participate in dependency mediation.
- 3. Require placement of the child either under the protective supervision of an authorized agent of the department in the home of one or both of the child's parents or in the home of a relative of the child or another adult approved by the court, or in the custody of the department. Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court

Page 47 of 51

determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department must set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and include the powers ordinarily granted to a guardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, further judicial reviews are not required if permanency has been established for the child.

- 4. Determine whether the child has a strong attachment to the prospective permanent guardian and whether such guardian has a strong commitment to permanently caring for the child.
- Section 27. Subsection (4) of section 322.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 322.09 Application of minors; responsibility for negligence or misconduct of minor.—
- (4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), if a caregiver of a minor who is under the age of 18 years and is in out-of-home care as defined in  $\underline{s.\ 39.01}\ \underline{s.\ 39.01(55)}$ , an authorized representative of a residential group home at which such a minor resides, the caseworker at the agency at which the state has placed the minor, or a guardian ad litem specifically

Page 48 of 51

authorized by the minor's caregiver to sign for a learner's driver license signs the minor's application for a learner's driver license, that caregiver, group home representative, caseworker, or guardian ad litem does not assume any obligation or become liable for any damages caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of the minor by reason of having signed the application. Before signing the application, the caseworker, authorized group home representative, or guardian ad litem shall notify the caregiver or other responsible party of his or her intent to sign and verify the application.

Section 28. Paragraph (p) of subsection (4) of section 394.495, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; programs and services.—

- (4) The array of services may include, but is not limited to:
- (p) Trauma-informed services for children who have suffered sexual exploitation as defined in  $\underline{s. 39.01(78)(g)}$  s.  $\underline{39.01(77)(g)}$ .

Section 29. Section 627.746, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.746 Coverage for minors who have a learner's driver license; additional premium prohibited.—An insurer that issues an insurance policy on a private passenger motor vehicle to a named insured who is a caregiver of a minor who is under the age

Page 49 of 51

of 18 years and is in out-of-home care as defined in  $\underline{s. 39.01}$   $\underline{s. 39.01}$  (55) may not charge an additional premium for coverage of the minor while the minor is operating the insured vehicle, for the period of time that the minor has a learner's driver license, until such time as the minor obtains a driver license.

Section 30. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 768.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

768.28 Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions; recovery limits; civil liability for damages caused during a riot; limitation on attorney fees; statute of limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management programs.—

(9)

- (b) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Employee" includes any volunteer firefighter.
- 2. "Officer, employee, or agent" includes, but is not limited to, any health care provider when providing services pursuant to s. 766.1115; any nonprofit independent college or university located and chartered in this state which owns or operates an accredited medical school, and its employees or agents, when providing patient services pursuant to paragraph (10) (f); any public defender or her or his employee or agent, including an assistant public defender or an investigator; and any member of a Child Protection Team, as defined in s. 39.01 s. 39.01(13), when carrying out her or his duties as a team member under the control, direction, and supervision of the state or

Page 50 of 51

HB 875 2023

1251	any of its agencies or subdivisions.
1252	Section 31. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
1253	934.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1254	934.255 Subpoenas in investigations of sexual offenses
1255	(1) As used in this section, the term:
1256	(c) "Sexual abuse of a child" means a criminal offense
1257	based on any conduct described in $\underline{s. 39.01(78)}$ $\underline{s. 39.01(77)}$ .
1258	Section 32. Subsection (5) of section 960.065, Florida
1259	Statutes, is amended to read:
1260	960.065 Eligibility for awards.—
1261	(5) A person is not ineligible for an award pursuant to
1262	paragraph (2)(a), paragraph (2)(b), or paragraph (2)(c) if that
1263	person is a victim of sexual exploitation of a child as defined
1264	in <u>s. 39.01(78)(g)</u> <del>s. 39.01(77)(g)</del> .
1265	Section 33. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

Section 33. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

Page 51 of 51