

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
02/01/2024	•	
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Burton) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 504 - 2056

4 and insert:

> Section 6. Subsection (11) of section 39.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.013 Procedures and jurisdiction; right to counsel; guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem.-
- (11) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem at the earliest possible time to represent a child throughout the



proceedings, including any appeals. The guardian ad litem may represent the child in proceedings outside of the dependency case to secure the services and benefits that provide for the care, safety, and protection of the child encourage the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office to provide greater representation to those children who are within 1 year of transferring out of foster care.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39.01305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.01305 Appointment of an attorney for a dependent child with certain special needs.-

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(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 office Program provides best interest representation for dependent children in every jurisdiction in 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 pro bono representation for children. This section is not intended to limit the ability of a pro bono attorney to



appear on behalf of a child.

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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 courtappointed attorneys ad litem. 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:

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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 quardian 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 (7) of section 39.01375, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.01375 Best interest determination for placement.—The department, community-based care lead agency, or court shall consider all of the following factors when determining whether a proposed placement under this chapter is in the child's best interest:
- (7) The recommendation of the child's guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed.

Section 11. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 39.0139, Florida Statutes, are 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 with the child victim shall have the right to an evidentiary hearing to determine whether contact is appropriate.
- (a) Before Prior to the hearing, the court shall appoint an attorney ad litem or a quardian ad litem for the child if one has not already been appointed. The quardian ad litem and Any attorney ad litem, if one is or guardian ad litem appointed,

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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 quardian 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.

Section 12. 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 may only shall be released only as provided in subsection (5), may only shall be granted only 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; the child; the child's guardian ad litem; the child's attorney ad litem, if one is appointed; or, and the child, and their attorneys, including any attorney representing a child in 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 conducted, the designee of a licensed child-caring agency as defined in s. $39.01 ext{ s. } 39.01(41)$, 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 13. Paragraph (c) of subsection (8), 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.

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- (c) At the shelter hearing, the court shall:
- 1. Appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the best interest of the child, unless the court finds that such representation is unnecessary;
- 2. Inform the parents or legal custodians of their right to counsel to represent them at the shelter hearing and at each subsequent hearing or proceeding, and the right of the parents to appointed counsel, pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 39.013;
- 3. Give the parents or legal custodians an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence; and
- 4. Inquire of those present at the shelter hearing as to the identity and location of the legal father. In determining who the legal father of the child may be, the court shall inquire under oath of those present at the shelter hearing

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whether they have any of the following information:

- a. Whether the mother of the child was married at the probable time of conception of the child or at the time of birth of the child.
- b. Whether the mother was cohabiting with a male at the probable time of conception of the child.
- c. Whether the mother has received payments or promises of support with respect to the child or because of her pregnancy from a man who claims to be the father.
- d. Whether the mother has named any man as the father on the birth certificate of the child or in connection with applying for or receiving public assistance.
- e. Whether any man has acknowledged or claimed paternity of the child in a jurisdiction in which the mother resided at the time of or since conception of the child or in which the child has resided or resides.
- f. Whether a man is named on the birth certificate of the child pursuant to s. 382.013(2).
- q. Whether a man has been determined by a court order to be the father of the child.
- h. Whether a man has been determined to be the father of the child by the Department of Revenue as provided in s. 409.256.

(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 quardian ad litem or attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, for the child. If a parent is unavailable or

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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 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 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 14. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 39.4022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.4022 Multidisciplinary teams; staffings; assessments; report.-
 - (4) PARTICIPANTS.—

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- (a) Collaboration among diverse individuals who are part of the child's network is necessary to make the most informed decisions possible for the child. A diverse team is preferable to ensure that the necessary combination of technical skills, cultural knowledge, community resources, and personal relationships is developed and maintained for the child and family. The participants necessary to achieve an appropriately diverse team for a child may vary by child and may include extended family, friends, neighbors, coaches, clergy, coworkers, or others the family identifies as potential sources of support.
- 1. Each multidisciplinary team staffing must invite the following members:
- a. The child, unless he or she is not of an age or capacity to participate in the team, and the child's guardian ad litem;
- b. The child's family members and other individuals identified by the family as being important to the child, provided that a parent who has a no contact order or injunction, is alleged to have sexually abused the child, or is subject to a termination of parental rights may not participate;
- c. The current caregiver, provided the caregiver is not a parent who meets the criteria of one of the exceptions under sub-subparagraph b.;
- d. A representative from the department other than the Children's Legal Services attorney, when the department is directly involved in the goal identified by the staffing;
- e. A representative from the community-based care lead agency, when the lead agency is directly involved in the goal identified by the staffing;
 - f. The case manager for the child, or his or her case



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- g. A representative from the Department of Juvenile Justice, if the child is dually involved with both the department and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- 2. The multidisciplinary team must make reasonable efforts to have all mandatory invitees attend. However, the multidisciplinary team staffing may not be delayed if the invitees in subparagraph 1. fail to attend after being provided reasonable opportunities.
- (b) Based on the particular goal the multidisciplinary team staffing identifies as the purpose of convening the staffing as provided under subsection (5), the department or lead agency may also invite to the meeting other professionals, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. A representative from Children's Medical Services;
 - 2. A guardian ad litem, if one is appointed;
- 3. A school personnel representative who has direct contact with the child;
- 3.4. A therapist or other behavioral health professional, if applicable;
- 4.5. A mental health professional with expertise in sibling bonding, if the department or lead agency deems such expert is necessary; or
- 5.6. Other community providers of services to the child or stakeholders, when applicable.
- Section 15. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) and paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 39.4023, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 39.4023 Placement and education transitions; transition



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- (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 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 ageappropriate and capacity-appropriate alternative manner. +
 - b. The child's parents, unless prohibited by court order. +
 - c. The child's out-of-home caregiver. +

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- 301 d. The guardian ad litem., if one is appointed;
 - e. The attorney ad litem for the child, if one is 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.
- 310 409.1415(2)(b)8. and exclude any placement changes that occur 311 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.
 - (4) EDUCATION TRANSITIONS.-
 - (c) Minimizing school changes.-
 - 1. Every effort must be made to keep a child in the school of origin if it is in the child's best interest. Any placement decision must include thoughtful consideration of which school a child will attend if a school change is necessary.
 - 2. Members of a multidisciplinary team staffing convened for a purpose other than a school change must determine the child's best interest regarding remaining in the school or program of origin if the child's educational options are affected by any other decision being made by the multidisciplinary team.
 - 3. The determination of whether it is in the child's best interest to remain in the school of origin, and if not, of which

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school the child will attend in the future, must be made in consultation with the following individuals, including, but not limited to, the child; the parents; the caregiver; the child welfare professional; the quardian ad litem, if appointed; the educational surrogate, if appointed; child care and educational staff, including teachers and guidance counselors; and the school district representative or foster care liaison. A multidisciplinary team member may contact any of these individuals in advance of a multidisciplinary team staffing to obtain his or her recommendation. An individual may remotely attend the multidisciplinary team staffing if one of the identified goals is related to determining an educational placement. The multidisciplinary team may rely on a report from the child's current school or program district and, if applicable, any other school district being considered for the educational placement if the required school personnel are not available to attend the multidisciplinary team staffing in person or remotely.

- 4. The multidisciplinary team and the individuals listed in subparagraph 3. must consider, at a minimum, all of the following factors when determining whether remaining in the school or program of origin is in the child's best interest or, if not, when selecting a new school or program:
- a. The child's desire to remain in the school or program of origin.
- b. The preference of the child's parents or legal quardians.
- c. Whether the child has siblings, close friends, or mentors at the school or program of origin.

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- d. The child's cultural and community connections in the school or program of origin.
- e. Whether the child is suspected of having a disability under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or s. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or has begun receiving interventions under this state's multitiered system of supports.
- f. Whether the child has an evaluation pending for special education and related services under IDEA or s. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
- q. Whether the child is a student with a disability under IDEA who is receiving special education and related services or a student with a disability under s. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 who is receiving accommodations and services and, if so, whether those required services are available in a school or program other than the school or program of origin.
- h. Whether the child is an English Language Learner student and is receiving language services and, if so, whether those required services are available in a school or program other than the school or program of origin.
- i. The impact a change to the school or program of origin would have on academic credits and progress toward promotion.
- j. The availability of extracurricular activities important to the child.
- k. The child's known individualized educational plan or other medical and behavioral health needs and whether such plan or needs are able to be met at a school or program other than the school or program of origin.
- 1. The child's permanency goal and timeframe for achieving permanency.



- 388 m. The child's history of school transfers and how such 389 transfers have impacted the child academically, emotionally, and behaviorally. 390
 - n. The length of the commute to the school or program from the child's home or placement and how such commute would impact the child.
 - o. The length of time the child has attended the school or program of origin.
 - 5. The cost of transportation cannot be a factor in making a best interest determination.

Section 16. 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.-

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(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 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.

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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 17. 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; Office of the Children's Ombudsman.-
- (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. For a child who is transitioning from foster care to independent living, permanency includes establishing naturally occurring, lifelong, kin-like connections between the child and 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 or 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 or and attorney ad litem, if one is appointed, if they deem such review necessary.

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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 18. Subsection (8) of section 39.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.502 Notice, process, and service.

(8) It is not necessary to the validity of a proceeding covered by this part that the parents be present if their identity or residence is unknown after a diligent search has been made; however, but in this event the petitioner must shall file an affidavit of diligent search prepared by the person who made the search and inquiry, and the court must may appoint a guardian ad litem for the child if a guardian ad litem has not previously been appointed.

Section 19. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 39.522, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.522 Postdisposition change of custody.-

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(c) 1. The department or community-based care lead agency must notify a current caregiver who has been in the physical

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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 provided for in s. 39.4022.

- 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 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:

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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;

b.c. Advise the caregiver of his or her right to retain counsel for purposes of the evidentiary hearing.; and

c.d. Appoint a court-selected neutral and independent licensed professional with expertise in the science and research of child-parent bonding.

Section 20. 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.-
- (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 s. 39.01(37)(g) s. 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

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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 ageappropriate activities for the child's development of relationships, coping skills, and emotional well-being. Section 21. Section 39.6036, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 39.6036 Supportive adults for children transitioning out of foster care.-(1) The Legislature finds that a committed, caring adult provides a lifeline for a child transitioning out of foster care to live independently. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Legislature that the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office help children connect with supportive adults with the hope of creating an ongoing relationship that lasts into adulthood. (2) The Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office shall work with a child who is transitioning out of foster care to identify at least one supportive adult with whom the child can enter into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship and document such agreement in the child's court file. If the child cannot identify a supportive adult, the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office shall work in coordination with the Office of Continuing Care to identify at least one supportive adult with whom the child can enter into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship and document such agreement in the child's court file. Section 22. Paragraph (c) of subsection (10) of section

39.621 Permanency determination by the court.

39.621, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- (10) The permanency placement is intended to continue until the child reaches the age of majority and may not be disturbed absent a finding by the court that the circumstances of the permanency placement are no longer in the best interest of the child.
- (c) The court shall base its decision concerning any motion by a parent for reunification or increased contact with a child on the effect of the decision on the safety, well-being, and physical and emotional health of the child. Factors that must be considered and addressed in the findings of fact of the order on the motion must include:
- 1. The compliance or noncompliance of the parent with the case plan;
- 2. The circumstances which caused the child's dependency and whether those circumstances have been resolved;
 - 3. The stability and longevity of the child's placement;
- 4. The preferences of the child, if the child is of sufficient age and understanding to express a preference;
 - 5. The recommendation of the current custodian; and
- 6. Any The recommendation of the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed.

Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 39.6241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.6241 Another planned permanent living arrangement.
- (2) The department and the guardian ad litem must provide the court with a recommended list and description of services needed by the child, such as independent living services and medical, dental, educational, or psychological referrals, and a recommended list and description of services needed by his or

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her caregiver. The guardian ad litem must also advise the court whether the child has been connected with a supportive adult and, if the child has been connected with a supportive adult, whether the child has entered into a formal agreement with the adult. If the child has entered into a formal agreement pursuant to s. 39.6036, the guardian ad litem must ensure that the agreement is documented in the child's court file.

Section 24. Paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (2), subsection (3), and paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.701 Judicial review.-
- (1) GENERAL PROVISIONS.-
- (b) 1. The court shall retain jurisdiction over a child returned to his or her parents for a minimum period of 6 months after following the reunification, but, at that time, based on a report of the social service agency and the quardian ad litemif one has been appointed, and any other relevant factors, the court shall make a determination as to whether supervision by the department and the court's jurisdiction shall continue or be terminated.
- 2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., the court must retain jurisdiction over a child if the child is placed in the home with a parent or caregiver with an in-home safety plan and such safety plan remains necessary for the child to reside safely in the home.
- (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

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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 quardian ad litem for the child, or the representative of the quardian ad litem program if the program has been appointed.
- 5. The attorney ad litem for the child, if one is appointed.
 - 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.
- (2) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE.-
- (c) Review determinations.—The court and any citizen review panel shall take into consideration the information contained in the social services study and investigation and all medical, psychological, and educational records that support the terms of the case plan; testimony by the social services agency, the parent, the foster parent or caregiver, the guardian ad litem, the or surrogate parent for educational decisionmaking if one has been appointed for the child, and any other person deemed appropriate; and any relevant and material evidence submitted to the court, including written and oral reports to the extent of

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their probative value. These reports and evidence may be received by the court in its effort to determine the action to be taken with regard to the child and may be relied upon to the extent of their probative value, even though not competent in an adjudicatory hearing. In its deliberations, the court and any citizen review panel shall seek to determine:

- 1. If the parent was advised of the right to receive assistance from any person or social service agency in the preparation of the case plan.
- 2. If the parent has been advised of the right to have counsel present at the judicial review or citizen review hearings. If not so advised, the court or citizen review panel shall advise the parent of such right.
- 3. If a guardian ad litem needs to be appointed for the child in a case in which a quardian ad litem has not previously been appointed or if there is a need to continue a quardian ad litem in a case in which a quardian ad litem has been appointed.
- 4. Who holds the rights to make educational decisions for the child. If appropriate, the court may refer the child to the district school superintendent for appointment of a surrogate parent or may itself appoint a surrogate parent under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and s. 39.0016.
- 5. The compliance or lack of compliance of all parties with applicable items of the case plan, including the parents' compliance with child support orders.
- 6. The compliance or lack of compliance with a visitation contract between the parent and the social service agency for contact with the child, including the frequency, duration, and results of the parent-child visitation and the reason for any



noncompliance.

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- 7. The frequency, kind, and duration of contacts among siblings who have been separated during placement, as well as any efforts undertaken to reunite separated siblings if doing so is in the best interests of the child.
- 8. The compliance or lack of compliance of the parent in meeting specified financial obligations pertaining to the care of the child, including the reason for failure to comply, if applicable.
- 9. Whether the child is receiving safe and proper care according to s. 39.6012, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness of the child's current placement, including whether the child is in a setting that is as family-like and as close to the parent's home as possible, consistent with the child's best interests and special needs, and including maintaining stability in the child's educational placement, as documented by assurances from the community-based care lead agency that:
- a. The placement of the child takes into account the appropriateness of the current educational setting and the proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.
- b. The community-based care lead agency has coordinated with appropriate local educational agencies to ensure that the child remains in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.
- 10. A projected date likely for the child's return home or other permanent placement.
 - 11. When appropriate, the basis for the unwillingness or

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inability of the parent to become a party to a case plan. The court and the citizen review panel shall determine if the efforts of the social service agency to secure party participation in a case plan were sufficient.

- 12. For a child who has reached 13 years of age but is not yet 18 years of age, the adequacy of the child's preparation for adulthood and independent living. For a child who is 15 years of age or older, the court shall determine if appropriate steps are being taken for the child to obtain a driver license or learner's driver license.
- 13. If amendments to the case plan are required. Amendments to the case plan must be made under s. 39.6013.
- 14. If the parents and caregivers have developed a productive relationship that includes meaningful communication and mutual support.
- (3) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.-At each review hearing held under this subsection, the court shall give the child and the guardian ad litem 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 or, legal custodian, or quardian ad litem 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, and the review and report required under s. 39.822(2)(a)2., 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

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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 quardian 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, if one is appointed; the child's; any court-appointed quardian ad litem; the temporary custodian of the child; and the parent of the child, if the parent's rights have not been terminated.

- (b) The court shall hold a judicial review hearing within 90 days after a child's 17th birthday. The court shall issue an order, separate from the order on judicial review, that the disability of nonage of the child has been removed under ss. 743.044-743.047 for any disability that the court finds is in the child's best interest to remove. The department shall include in the social study report for the first judicial review that occurs after the child's 17th birthday written verification that the child has:
- 1. A current Medicaid card and all necessary information concerning the Medicaid program sufficient to prepare the child to apply for coverage upon reaching the age of 18, if such application is appropriate.
- 2. A certified copy of the child's birth certificate and, if the child does not have a valid driver license, a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051.
 - 3. A social security card and information relating to

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social security insurance benefits if the child is eligible for those benefits. If the child has received such benefits and they are being held in trust for the child, a full accounting of these funds must be provided and the child must be informed as to how to access those funds.

- 4. All relevant information related to the Road-to-Independence Program under s. 409.1451, including, but not limited to, eligibility requirements, information on participation, and assistance in gaining admission to the program. If the child is eligible for the Road-to-Independence Program, he or she must be advised that he or she may continue to reside with the licensed family home or group care provider with whom the child was residing at the time the child attained his or her 18th birthday, in another licensed family home, or with a group care provider arranged by the department.
- 5. An open bank account or the identification necessary to open a bank account and to acquire essential banking and budgeting skills.
- 6. Information on public assistance and how to apply for public assistance.
- 7. A clear understanding of where he or she will be living on his or her 18th birthday, how living expenses will be paid, and the educational program or school in which he or she will be enrolled.
- 8. Information related to the ability of the child to remain in care until he or she reaches 21 years of age under s. 39.013.
- 9. A letter providing the dates that the child is under the jurisdiction of the court.

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- 794 10. A letter stating that the child is in compliance with 795 financial aid documentation requirements.
 - 11. The child's educational records.
 - 12. The child's entire health and mental health records.
 - 13. The process for accessing the child's case file.
 - 14. A statement encouraging the child to attend all judicial review hearings.
 - 15. Information on how to obtain a driver license or learner's driver license.
 - (c) At the first judicial review hearing held subsequent to the child's 17th birthday, if the court determines pursuant to chapter 744 that there is a good faith basis to believe that the child qualifies for appointment of a quardian advocate, limited guardian, or plenary guardian for the child and that no less restrictive decisionmaking assistance will meet the child's needs:
 - 1. The department shall complete a multidisciplinary report which must include, but is not limited to, a psychosocial evaluation and educational report if such a report has not been completed within the previous 2 years.
 - 2. The department shall identify one or more individuals who are willing to serve as the guardian advocate under s. 393.12 or as the plenary or limited guardian under chapter 744. Any other interested parties or participants may make efforts to identify such a guardian advocate, limited guardian, or plenary quardian. The child's biological or adoptive family members, including the child's parents if the parents' rights have not been terminated, may not be considered for service as the plenary or limited guardian unless the court enters a written

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order finding that such an appointment is in the child's best interests.

- 3. Proceedings may be initiated within 180 days after the child's 17th birthday for the appointment of a quardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child in a separate proceeding in the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters and pursuant to chapter 744. The Legislature encourages the use of pro bono representation to initiate proceedings under this section.
- 4. In the event another interested party or participant initiates proceedings for the appointment of a guardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child, the department shall provide all necessary documentation and information to the petitioner to complete a petition under s. 393.12 or chapter 744 within 45 days after the first judicial review hearing after the child's 17th birthday.
- 5. Any proceedings seeking appointment of a guardian advocate or a determination of incapacity and the appointment of a quardian must be conducted in a separate proceeding in the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters and pursuant to chapter 744.
- (d) If the court finds at the judicial review hearing after the child's 17th birthday that the department has not met its obligations to the child as stated in this part, in the written case plan, or in the provision of independent living services, the court may issue an order directing the department to show cause as to why it has not done so. If the department cannot justify its noncompliance, the court may give the department 30 days within which to comply. If the department fails to comply

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within 30 days, the court may hold the department in contempt.

- (e) If necessary, the court may review the status of the child more frequently during the year before the child's 18th birthday. At the last review hearing before the child reaches 18 years of age, and in addition to the requirements of subsection (2), the court shall:
- 1. Address whether the child plans to remain in foster care, and, if so, ensure that the child's transition plan includes a plan for meeting one or more of the criteria specified in s. 39.6251 and determine if the child has entered into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship with a supportive adult.
- 2. Ensure that the transition plan includes a supervised living arrangement under s. 39.6251.
 - 3. Ensure the child has been informed of:
- a. The right to continued support and services from the department and the community-based care lead agency.
- b. The right to request termination of dependency jurisdiction and be discharged from foster care.
 - c. The opportunity to reenter foster care under s. 39.6251.
- 4. Ensure that the child, if he or she requests termination of dependency jurisdiction and discharge from foster care, has been informed of:
- a. Services or benefits for which the child may be eliqible based on his or her former placement in foster care, including, but not limited to, the assistance of the Office of Continuing Care under s. 414.56.
- b. Services or benefits that may be lost through termination of dependency jurisdiction.

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- c. Other federal, state, local, or community-based services or supports available to him or her.
- (4) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR YOUNG ADULTS IN FOSTER CARE. During each period of time that a young adult remains in foster care, the court shall review the status of the young adult at least every 6 months and must hold a permanency review hearing at least annually.
- (e) 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, if a young adult has chosen to remain in extended foster care after he or she has reached 18 years of age, the department may not close a case and the court may not terminate jurisdiction until the court finds, following a hearing, that the following criteria have been met:
 - a.1. Attendance of the young adult at the hearing; or b.2. Findings by the court that:
- (I) a. The young adult has been informed by the department of his or her right to attend the hearing and has provided written consent to waive this right; and
- (II) b. The young adult has been informed of the potential negative effects of early termination of care, the option to reenter care before reaching 21 years of age, the procedure for, and limitations on, reentering care, and the availability of alternative services, and has signed a document attesting that he or she has been so informed and understands these provisions; or
- (III) c. The young adult has voluntarily left the program, has not signed the document in sub-subparagraph b., and is unwilling to participate in any further court proceeding.
 - 2.3. In all permanency hearings or hearings regarding the

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transition of the young adult from care to independent living, the court shall consult with the young adult regarding the proposed permanency plan, case plan, and individual education plan for the young adult and ensure that he or she has understood the conversation. The court shall also inquire of the young adult regarding his or her relationship with the supportive adult with whom the young adult has entered into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship, if such agreement exists.

Section 25. 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:
- (a) Notice of the date, time, and place of the advisory hearing for the petition to terminate parental rights; if applicable, instructions for appearance through audio-video communication technology; 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



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6. Any prospective parent who has been identified under s. 39.503 or s. 39.803, unless a court order has been entered pursuant to s. 39.503(4) or (9) or s. 39.803(4) or (9) which indicates no further notice is required. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if there is not a legal father, notice of the petition for termination of parental rights must be provided to any known prospective father who is identified under oath before the court or who is identified by a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry. Service of the notice of the petition for termination of parental rights is not required if the prospective father executes an affidavit of nonpaternity or a consent to termination of his parental rights which is accepted by the court after notice and opportunity to be heard by all parties to address the best interests of the child in accepting such affidavit.

7. The guardian ad litem for the child or the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed.

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A party may consent to service or notice by e-mail by providing a primary e-mail address to the clerk of the court. 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 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



968 THE PETITION ATTACHED TO THIS NOTICE." 969 Section 26. Subsection (2) of section 39.807, Florida 970 Statutes, is amended to read: 971 39.807 Right to counsel; quardian ad litem.-972 (2) (a) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the best interest of the child in any termination of 973 974 parental rights proceedings and shall ascertain at each stage of 975 the proceedings whether a quardian ad litem has been appointed. 976 (b) The guardian ad litem has the following 977 responsibilities and authority specified in s. 39.822.÷ 978 1. To investigate the allegations of the petition and any subsequent matters arising in the case and, 979 980 (c) Unless excused by the court, the guardian ad litem must 981 to file a written report. This report must include a statement 982 of the wishes of the child and the recommendations of the 983 guardian ad litem and must be provided to all parties and the 984 court at least 72 hours before the disposition hearing. 985 2. To be present at all court hearings unless excused by 986 the court. 987 3. To represent the best interests of the child until the jurisdiction of the court over the child terminates or until 988 989 excused by the court. 990 (c) A guardian ad litem is not required to post bond but 991 shall file an acceptance of the office. 992 (d) A guardian ad litem is entitled to receive service of 993 pleadings and papers as provided by the Florida Rules of 994 Juvenile Procedure. (d) (e) This subsection does not apply to any voluntary 995

relinquishment of parental rights proceeding.

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Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 39.808, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.808 Advisory hearing; pretrial status conference.-
- (2) At the hearing the court shall inform the parties of their rights under s. 39.807, shall appoint counsel for the parties in accordance with legal requirements, and shall appoint a quardian ad litem to represent the interests of the child if one has not already been appointed.

Section 28. 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 for the child, if one is appointed.

Section 29. Section 39.820, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 30. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 39.821, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.821 Qualifications of quardians ad litem.-
- (1) Because of the special trust or responsibility placed in a guardian ad litem, the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office Program may use any private funds collected by the office program, or any state funds so designated, to conduct a security background investigation before certifying a volunteer to serve. A security background investigation must include, but need not be limited to, employment history checks, checks of references, local criminal history records checks through local law

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enforcement agencies, and statewide criminal history records checks through the Department of Law Enforcement. Upon request, an employer shall furnish a copy of the personnel record for the employee or former employee who is the subject of a security background investigation conducted under this section. The information contained in the personnel record may include, but need not be limited to, disciplinary matters and the reason why the employee was terminated from employment. An employer who releases a personnel record for purposes of a security background investigation is presumed to have acted in good faith and is not liable for information contained in the record without a showing that the employer maliciously falsified the record. A security background investigation conducted under this section must ensure that a person is not certified as a guardian ad litem if the person has an arrest awaiting final disposition for, been convicted of, regardless of adjudication, entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, or been adjudicated delinquent and the record has not been sealed or expunged for, any offense prohibited under the provisions listed in s. 435.04. All applicants must undergo a level 2 background screening pursuant to chapter 435 before being certified to serve as a quardian ad litem. In analyzing and evaluating the information obtained in the security background investigation, the office program must give particular emphasis to past activities involving children, including, but not limited to, child-related criminal offenses or child abuse. The office program has sole discretion in determining whether to certify a person based on his or her security background investigation. The information collected pursuant to the security background investigation is

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confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1).

(3) It is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for any person to willfully, knowingly, or intentionally fail, by false statement, misrepresentation, impersonation, or other fraudulent means, to disclose in any application for a volunteer position or for paid employment with the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office Program, any material fact used in making a determination as to the applicant's qualifications for such position.

Section 31. Section 39.822, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.822 Appointment of guardian ad litem for abused, abandoned, or neglected child.-
- (1) A guardian ad litem shall be appointed by the court at the earliest possible time to represent the child in any child abuse, abandonment, or neglect judicial proceeding, whether civil or criminal. A guardian ad litem is a fiduciary and must provide independent representation of the child using a best interest standard of decisionmaking and advocacy.
 - (2) (a) A guardian ad litem must:
- 1. Be present at all court hearings unless excused by the court.
- 2. Investigate issues related to the best interest of the child who is the subject of the appointment, review all disposition recommendations and changes in placement, and, unless excused by the court, file written reports and recommendations in accordance with general law.
- 3. Represent the child until the court's jurisdiction over the child terminates or until excused by the court.

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- 1084 4. Advocate for the child's participation in the 1085 proceedings and to report the child's preferences to the court, 1086 to the extent the child has the ability and desire to express 1087 his or her preferences. 1088 5. Perform other duties that are consistent with the scope 1089 of the appointment. 1090 (b) A guardian ad litem shall have immediate and unlimited 1091 access to the children he or she represents. 1092
 - (c) A quardian ad litem is not required to post bond but must file an acceptance of the appointment.
 - (d) A guardian ad litem is entitled to receive service of pleadings and papers as provided by the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
 - (3) Any person participating in a civil or criminal judicial proceeding resulting from such appointment shall be presumed prima facie to be acting in good faith and in so doing shall be immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might be incurred or imposed.
 - (4) In those cases in which the parents are financially able, the parent or parents of the child shall reimburse the court, in part or in whole, for the cost of provision of quardian ad litem representation services. Reimbursement to the individual providing guardian ad litem representation is not services shall not be contingent upon successful collection by the court from the parent or parents.
 - (5) Upon presentation by a quardian ad litem of a court order appointing the guardian ad litem:
 - (a) An agency, as defined in chapter 119, shall allow the guardian ad litem to inspect and copy records related to the

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best interests of the child who is the subject of the appointment, including, but not limited to, records made confidential or exempt from s. 119.07(1) or s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The quardian ad litem shall maintain the confidential or exempt status of any records shared by an agency under this paragraph.

(b) A person or an organization, other than an agency under paragraph (a), shall allow the quardian ad litem to inspect and copy any records related to the best interests of the child who is the subject of the appointment, including, but not limited to, confidential records.

1125 For the purposes of this subsection, the term "records related 1126 to the best interests of the child" includes, but is not limited 1127 to, medical, mental health, substance abuse, child care,

education, law enforcement, court, social services, and financial records.

(4) The guardian ad litem or the program representative shall review all disposition recommendations and changes in placements, and must be present at all critical stages of the dependency proceeding or submit a written report of recommendations to the court. Written reports must be filed with the court and served on all parties whose whereabouts are known at least 72 hours prior to the hearing.

Section 32. Subsection (4) of section 39.827, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.827 Hearing for appointment of a quardian advocate.
- (4) The hearing under this section must shall remain confidential and closed to the public. The clerk shall keep all

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court records required by this part separate from other records of the circuit court. All court records required by this part are shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). All Records may only shall 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, the guardian ad litem, 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 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 33. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 39.8296, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.8296 Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office; legislative findings and intent; creation; appointment of executive director; duties of office.-

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-

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- (a) The Legislature finds that for the past 20 years, the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office Program has been the only mechanism for best interest representation for children in Florida who are involved in dependency proceedings.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that while the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office Program has been supervised by court administration within the circuit courts since the office's program's inception, there is a perceived conflict of interest created by the supervision of program staff by the judges before whom they appear.
- (d) It is therefore the intent of the Legislature to place the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office Program in an appropriate place and provide a statewide infrastructure to increase functioning and standardization among the local offices programs currently operating in the 20 judicial circuits.
- (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 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.
- (a) The head of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office is the executive director, who shall be appointed by the Governor from a list of a minimum of three eligible applicants submitted

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by a Guardian ad Litem Qualifications Committee. The Guardian ad Litem Qualifications Committee shall be composed of five persons, two persons appointed by the Governor, two persons appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and one person appointed by the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office Association. The committee shall provide for statewide advertisement and the receiving of applications for the position of executive director. The Governor shall appoint an executive director from among the recommendations, or the Governor may reject the nominations and request the submission of new nominees. The executive director must have knowledge in dependency law and knowledge of social service delivery systems available to meet the needs of children who are abused, neglected, or abandoned. The executive director shall serve on a full-time basis and shall personally, or through representatives of the office, carry out the purposes and functions of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office in accordance with state and federal law and the state's long-established policy of prioritizing children's best interests. The executive director shall report to the Governor. The executive director shall serve a 3-year term, subject to removal for cause by the Governor. Any person appointed to serve as the executive director may be permitted to serve more than one term without the necessity of convening the Guardian ad Litem Qualifications Committee.

(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 offices programs located within the judicial circuits.

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- 1229 1. The office shall identify the resources required to 1230 implement methods of collecting, reporting, and tracking 1231 reliable and consistent case data.
 - 2. The office shall review the current quardian ad litem offices programs in Florida and other states.
 - 3. The office, in consultation with local quardian ad litem offices, shall develop statewide performance measures and standards.
 - 4. The office shall develop and maintain a guardian ad litem training program, which must be updated regularly, 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 quardian ad litem programs, active certified quardians 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.
 - 5. The office shall review the various methods of funding quardian ad litem offices 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,

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financing, or service delivery designed to preserve the civil and constitutional rights and fulfill other needs of dependent children.

- 7. The office shall ensure that each child has an attorney assigned to his or her case and, within available resources, is represented using multidisciplinary teams that may include volunteers, pro bono attorneys, social workers, and mentors.
- 8. The office shall provide oversight and technical assistance to attorneys ad litem, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
- a. Develop an attorney ad litem training program in collaboration with dependency court stakeholders, including, but not limited to, dependency judges, representatives from legal aid providing attorney ad litem representation, and an attorney ad litem appointed from a registry maintained by the chief judge. The training program must be updated regularly with or without convening the stakeholders group.
- b. Offer consultation and technical assistance to chief judges in maintaining attorney registries for the selection of attorneys ad litem.
- c. Assist with recruitment, training, and mentoring of attorneys ad litem as needed.
- 9.7. In an effort to promote normalcy and establish trust between a court-appointed volunteer quardian ad litem and a child alleged to be abused, abandoned, or neglected under this chapter, a quardian ad litem may transport a child. However, a quardian ad litem volunteer may not be required by a quardian ad litem circuit office or ordered by or directed by the program or a court to transport a child.

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10.8. 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 quardian 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 representation services and related issues.

Section 34. Section 39.8297, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.8297 County funding for guardian ad litem employees.
- (1) A county and the executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office may enter into an agreement by which the county agrees to provide funds to the local guardian ad litem office in order to employ persons who will assist in the operation of the guardian ad litem office program in the county.
 - (2) The agreement, at a minimum, must provide that:
- (a) Funding for the persons who are employed will be provided on at least a fiscal-year basis.
- (b) The persons who are employed will be hired, supervised, managed, and terminated by the executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office. The statewide office is

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responsible for compliance with all requirements of federal and state employment laws, and shall fully indemnify the county from any liability under such laws, as authorized by s. 768.28(19), to the extent such liability is the result of the acts or omissions of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office or its agents or employees.

- (c) The county is the employer for purposes of s. 440.10 and chapter 443.
- (d) Employees funded by the county under this section and other county employees may be aggregated for purposes of a flexible benefits plan pursuant to s. 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
- (e) Persons employed under this section may be terminated after a substantial breach of the agreement or because funding to the guardian ad litem office program has expired.
- (3) Persons employed under this section may not be counted in a formula or similar process used by the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office to measure personnel needs of a judicial circuit's quardian ad litem office program.
- (4) Agreements created pursuant to this section do not obligate the state to allocate funds to a county to employ persons in the guardian ad litem office program.
- Section 35. Section 1009.898, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 1009.898 Pathway to Prosperity grants.-
- (1) The Pathway to Prosperity program shall administer the following grants to youth and young adults aging out of foster care:
 - (a) Grants to provide financial literacy instruction using



1345 a curriculum developed by the Department of Financial Services 1346 in consultation with the Department of Education. (b) Grants to provide CLT, SAT, or ACT preparation, 1347 1348 including one-on-one support and fee waivers for the 1349 examinations. 1350 (c) Grants to youth and young adults planning to pursue 1351 trade careers or paid apprenticeships. 1352 (2) If a youth who is aging out of foster care is reunited 1353 with his or her parents, the grants remain available for the 1354 youth for up to 1 year after reunification. 1355 (3) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to 1356 administer this section. 1357 1358 ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 1359 And the title is amended as follows: 1360 Delete lines 15 - 121 1361 and insert: 1362 amending s. 39.013, F.S.; requiring the court to 1363 appoint a quardian ad litem for a child at the 1364 earliest possible time; authorizing a guardian ad 1365 litem to represent a child in other proceedings to 1366 secure certain services and benefits; amending s. 1367 39.01305, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.0132, F.S.; authorizing a 1368 1369 child's attorney ad litem to inspect certain records; 1370 amending s. 39.0136, F.S.; revising the parties who 1371 may request a continuance in a proceeding; amending s. 39.01375, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made 1372

by the act; amending s. 39.0139, F.S.; conforming

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provisions to changes made by the act; 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 guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.4022, F.S.; revising the participants who must be invited to a multidisciplinary team staffing; amending s. 39.4023, F.S.; requiring that notice of a multidisciplinary team staffing be provided to a child's guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 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 ss. 39.502 and 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; creating s. 39.6036, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; requiring the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office to work with certain children to identify a supportive adult to enter into a specified agreement; requiring such agreement be documented in the child's court file; requiring the office to coordinate with the Office of Continuing Care for a specified purpose;

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amending s. 39.621, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.6241, F.S.; requiring a guardian ad litem to advise the court regarding certain information and to ensure a certain agreement has been documented in the child's court file; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring certain notice be given to an attorney ad litem; requiring a court to give a guardian ad litem an opportunity to address the court in certain proceedings; requiring the court to inquire and determine if a child has a certain agreement documented in his or her court file at a specified hearing; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.801, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.807, F.S.; requiring a court to appoint a quardian ad litem to represent a child in certain proceedings; revising a guardian ad litem's responsibilities and authorities; deleting provisions relating to bonds and service of pleadings or papers; amending s. 39.808, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.815, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 39.820, F.S., relating to definitions of the terms "quardian ad litem" and "quardian advocate"; amending s. 39.821, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.822, F.S.; declaring that a quardian ad litem is a fiduciary and must provide independent representation of a child; revising responsibilities of a guardian ad litem;

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requiring that guardians ad litem have certain access to the children they represent; providing actions that a quardian ad litem does and does not have to fulfill; making technical changes; amending s. 39.827, F.S.; authorizing a child's guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem to inspect certain records; amending s. 39.8296, F.S.; revising the duties and appointment of the executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office; requiring the training program for quardians ad litem to be maintained and updated regularly; deleting provisions regarding the training curriculum and the establishment of a curriculum committee; requiring the office to provide oversight and technical assistance to attorneys ad litem; specifying certain requirements of the office; amending s. 39.8297, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 1009.898, F.S.;