A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile proceedings; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; redefining "abandoned" with respect to ch. 39, F.S., relating to juvenile proceedings, to include a child in need of services or a family in need of services, under specified circumstances; amending s. 39.442, F.S., relating to court powers of disposition with respect to families or children in need of services, and reenacting s. 39.424(1), F.S., relating to services to families in need of services, to incorporate said amendment in a reference thereto; providing for commitment of child in need of services to the temporary legal custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice for placement in residential facility, according to specified criteria and conditions; providing guidelines and time limits relating to placement of child in need of services in residential facility; providing for judicial review; providing for payment to the Department of Children and Family Services or deposit of certain child support moneys; amending s. 39.446, F.S., relating to departmental consent to medical treatment of child, to conform a cross reference; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

39.01 Definitions. -- When used in this chapter:

(1) "Abandoned" means a situation in which the parent or legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a parent or legal custodian, the person responsible for the child's welfare, while being able, makes no provision for the child's support and makes no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is sufficient to evince a willful rejection of parental obligations. If the efforts of such parent or legal custodian, or person primarily responsible for the child's welfare to support and communicate with the child are, in the opinion of the court, only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. The term "abandoned" does not include a "child in need of services" as defined in subsection (12) or a "family in need of services" as defined in subsection (30), unless all efforts described in s. 39.442(3) and (4) have been exhausted. The incarceration of a parent, legal custodian, or person responsible for a child's welfare does not constitute a bar to a finding of abandonment.

Section 2. Section 39.442, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

39.442 Powers of disposition.--

(1) If the court finds that services and treatment have not been provided or utilized by a child or family, the court having jurisdiction of the child shall have the power to direct the least intrusive and least restrictive disposition, as follows:

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- (a) Order the parent, guardian, or custodian and the child to participate in treatment, services, and any other alternative identified as necessary.
- (b) Order the parent, guardian, or custodian to pay a fine or fee based on the recommendations of the department.
- (2) When any child is adjudicated by the court to be a child in need of services, the court having jurisdiction of the child and parent, guardian, or custodian shall have the power, by order, to:
- (a) Place the child under the supervision of the department's contracted provider of programs and services for children in need of services and families in need of services. "Supervision," for the purposes of this section, means services as defined by the contract between the department and the provider.
- (b) Place the child in the temporary legal custody of an adult willing to care for the child.
- (c) Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency willing to receive the child and to provide services without compensation from the department.
- (d) Order the child, and, if the court finds it appropriate, the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child, to render community service in a public service program.
- (3) The court shall have the power to commit a child adjudicated a child in need of services to the temporary legal custody of the department to be placed in an appropriate residential facility if all of the following criteria are met:
- (a) The parent, guardian, or custodian of the child refuses to provide care or support for the child.

- (b) The refusal is a direct result of an established pattern of significant disruptive behavior of the child in the home of the parent, guardian, or custodian.
- (c) The parent, guardian, or custodian has made a good faith effort to obtain appropriate services for the child and the family.
- (d) The parent, guardian, or custodian has made a good faith effort to identify an alternative living arrangement for the child.
- (e) The child does not have a mental health diagnosis requiring residential mental health treatment, including, but not limited to, a commitment pursuant to chapter 393, relating to developmental disabilities, or chapter 394, relating to mental health. If the child requires residential mental health treatment, the court shall refer the child to the Department of Children and Family Services for the provision of necessary services.
- (4) A commitment pursuant to subsection (3) must meet the following conditions:
- (a) The parents, guardian, or custodian shall be ordered to cooperate with efforts to reunite the child with the family and, where appropriate, to participate in counseling and to pay for all costs associated with the care and counseling provided to the child and family. Commitment of a child pursuant to subsection (3) is designed to provide residential care on a temporary basis. Such commitments do not abrogate the parent's, guardian's, or custodian's legal responsibilities in regard to the child except to the extent that those responsibilities are temporarily altered by court order.

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(b) The term of such commitment shall not exceed 90 days. The department will be deemed to have exhausted the reasonable remedies offered by the child in need of services program pursuant to this part if after 90 days the parent, guardian, or custodian continues to refuse to allow the child home or creates unreasonable conditions for the child's return. Upon expiration of the 90 days, if the child has not been reunited with the child's parent, guardian, or custodian, the child shall be considered to be threatened with harm as a result of the parent's, guardian's, or custodian's acts or omissions, and the order of child-in-need-of-services adjudication shall become an order of dependency adjudication by operation of law. The court then shall transfer jurisdiction to the Department of Children and Family Services, and the court shall direct that the child be handled in every respect as a dependent child, and shall be governed by the provisions of parts III and V of this chapter. (c) Upon commitment of the child, the court shall 19 conduct judicial reviews of the commitment placement at 45-day

- intervals, if necessary, following the commitment.
- (d) If the court conducts a judicial review hearing, the court shall inquire into both the counseling participation and financial participation of the parents, guardian, or custodian in the child's treatment or counseling program, and the court shall determine if that participation is reasonable. The court shall also make a determination as to whether the department's efforts to reunite the family have been reasonable. If the court finds an inadequate level of support or participation by the family prior to the end of the 90-day commitment, the court shall direct that the child be handled

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in every respect as a dependent child, and shall be governed by the provisions of parts III and V of this chapter.

(e) The placement of a child in need of services in a residential facility is contingent upon a specific legislative appropriation to the Department of Juvenile Justice for residential placements of children committed pursuant to subsection (3).

(5) When any child is adjudicated by the court to be a child in need of services and temporary legal custody of the child has been placed with an adult willing to care for the child, a licensed child-caring agency, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services, the court shall order the natural or adoptive parents of such child, including the natural father of such child born out of wedlock who has acknowledged his paternity in writing before the court, or the guardian of such child's estate if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of such child, to pay child support to the adult relative caring for the child, the licensed child-caring agency, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Family Health and Rehabilitative Services. When such order affects the quardianship estate, a certified copy of such order shall be delivered to the judge having jurisdiction of such quardianship estate. If the court determines that the parent is unable to pay support, placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of a support order.

(6)(4) All payments of fees made to the department pursuant to this part, or child support payments made to the department pursuant to this section subsection (5), shall be

deposited in the General Revenue Fund. In cases in which the child is placed in foster care with the Department of <u>Children</u> and <u>Family Health and Rehabilitative</u> Services, such child support payments shall be deposited in the Foster Care, Group Home, Developmental Training, and Supported Employment Programs Trust Fund.

(7)(5) In carrying out the provisions of this part, the court shall order the child, family, parent, guardian, or custodian of a child who is found to be a child in need of services to participate in family counseling and other professional counseling activities or other alternatives deemed necessary for the rehabilitation of the child.

(8)(6) The participation and cooperation of the family, parent, guardian, or custodian, and the child with court-ordered services, treatment, or community service are mandatory, not merely voluntary. The court may use its contempt powers to enforce its order.

Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 39.442, Florida Statutes, 1996
Supplement, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 39.424, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is reenacted to read:

39.424 Services to families in need of services.--

(1) Services and treatment to families in need of services shall be by voluntary agreement of the parent or legal guardian and the child or as directed by a court order pursuant to s. 39.442.

Section 4. Subsection (12) of section 39.446, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

39.446 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination and treatment of child; physical or mental

examination of parent, guardian, or person requesting custody of child.--

(12) Nothing in this section alters the authority of the department to consent to medical treatment for a child who has been committed to the department pursuant to s.

 $39.442\underline{(5)}\underline{(3)}$ and $\underline{(6)}\underline{(4)}$ and of whom the department has become the legal custodian.

Section 5. This act shall take effect October 1, 1997, except that the provisions herein relating to placement of a child in need of services in a residential facility shall take effect on the effective date of, and contingent upon, a specific legislative appropriation to the Department of Juvenile Justice for residential placements of children committed pursuant to s. 39.442(3), Florida Statutes, as created by this act.

Redefines "abandoned" with respect to ch. 39, F.S., relating to juvenile proceedings, to include a child in need of services or a family in need of services, under specified circumstances. Revises court powers of disposition with respect to families or children in need of services. Provides for commitment of child in need of services to the temporary legal custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice for placement in residential facility, according to specified criteria and conditions and contingent upon specific legislative appropriation to the Department of Juvenile Justice. Provides guidelines and time limits relating to placement of child in need of services in residential facility. Provides for judicial review. Provides for payment to the Department of Children and Family Services or deposit of certain child support moneys. Revises specified provisions relating to departmental consent to medical treatment of child, to conform a cross reference.