By the Committees on Children and Families; Judiciary; and Senator Burt

A bill to be entitled

300-1948-02

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An act relating to legal proceedings involving minor children; providing for the transfer of the guardian ad litem program to the Statewide Public Guardianship Office; renaming each guardian ad litem office as a Circuit Office of Children's Representation; providing for a study to determine the organizational placement of the Statewide Public Guardianship Office and Children's Representation offices with recommendations to the Legislature by February 1, 2003; amending s. 25.388, F.S.; including the Statewide Public Guardianship Office representation of children as recipients of moneys from the Family Courts Trust Funds; amending s. 744.7021, F.S.; requiring the Statewide Public Guardianship Office to establish standards for the representation of children; requiring an annual report to the Legislature; requiring the office to establish a Circuit Office of Children's Representation in each judicial circuit; authorizing the circuit offices to provide and coordinate the provision of legal services for children when private representation is unavailable; requiring the circuit offices to provide representation for children in dependency proceedings; providing for appointing a lay representative and an attorney to represent the best interest of the child; authorizing the Statewide Public Guardianship Office or the

1 Circuit Offices of Children's Representation to 2 establish a nonprofit organization to assist in 3 funding the services provided to children; amending s. 27.51, F.S.; authorizing a public 4 5 defender to enter into an agreement for 6 representation of a child in a dependency 7 proceeding; amending s. 39.001, F.S.; requiring the Statewide Public Guardianship Office to 8 9 participate in revising the statewide plan to 10 prevent abuse, abandonment, and neglect of 11 children; requiring that the Circuit Offices of Children's Representation participate in 12 revising local plans; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; 13 redefining the term "party" to include, under 14 certain circumstances, a guardian ad litem; 15 limiting a child's right to file documents; 16 17 providing for notice to a party; providing for excusing a child from appearing in court; 18 19 amending s. 39.013, F.S.; providing for 20 representation of children in proceedings under ch. 39, F.S.; amending s. 39.202, F.S.; 21 authorizing access to records by the guardian 22 ad litem and the child; amending s. 39.302, 23 24 F.S.; requiring notification of the guardian ad 25 litem or legal counsel of reports of institutional child abuse, neglect, or 26 27 abandonment; amending s. 39.305, F.S.; 28 providing for the Statewide Public Guardianship 29 Office to participate in developing the model plan for intervention and treatment in certain 30 31 sexual-abuse cases; amending s. 39.402, F.S.;

1 providing for notice of and representation for 2 a child at a shelter hearing; providing for 3 continuance of the hearing in order for the child to obtain representation; amending s. 4 5 39.407, F.S.; authorizing legal counsel to 6 represent a child placed in residential 7 treatment; requiring that notice and information regarding the child's treatment be 8 provided to the child's quardian ad litem and 9 legal counsel; amending s. 39.4085, F.S.; 10 11 requiring that the child, the guardian ad litem, or legal counsel participate in 12 developing a case plan; providing for the right 13 of a child to be heard at all review hearings; 14 providing for appointment of a guardian ad 15 litem or legal counsel; repealing s. 39.4086, 16 17 F.S., relating to a pilot program for appointing attorneys ad litem for dependent 18 19 children; amending s. 39.502, F.S.; providing 20 for notice and service of process on legal counsel or guardian ad litem; amending s. 21 39.504, F.S.; authorizing the child's guardian 22 ad litem or attorney to file for an injunction 23 24 to prevent child abuse or an unlawful sexual offense; amending s. 39.505, F.S.; specifying 25 that the guardian ad litem need not file an 26 27 answer to a petition or pleading; amending s. 28 39.510, F.S.; authorizing the representative of 29 a party to appeal a court order; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; requiring that a case plan and 30 31 certain reports be provided to specified

1 parties; limiting discharge of a guardian ad 2 litem or legal counsel unless other 3 representation is provided to a child; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; authorizing the court to 4 5 dismiss a child from a judicial review hearing; 6 requiring that notice be provided to the child 7 and legal counsel; requiring service of reports on specified parties; requiring the court to 8 9 determine whether a child needs a quardian ad 10 litem or attorney; authorizing the court to 11 determine whether a child's placement is appropriate; amending s. 39.801, F.S.; 12 requiring that notice of a petition be served 13 on a child; exempting a child's legal counsel 14 from payment of fees for service of process or 15 other papers; amending s. 39.802, F.S.; 16 17 providing for a child through legal counsel to file a petition for termination of parental 18 19 rights; amending s. 39.805, F.S.; providing 20 that a guardian ad litem need not file an answer; amending s. 39.806, F.S.; providing 21 requirements for a child in filing a petition 22 for termination of parental rights; amending s. 23 24 39.807, F.S.; providing requirements for the representation provided to a child by the 25 guardian ad litem or legal counsel; eliminating 26 27 provisions related to posting of a bond and 28 service on a quardian ad litem; amending s. 29 39.808, F.S.; providing for appointment of 30 legal counsel following a petition to terminate 31 parental rights; amending s. 39.810, F.S.;

1 providing for the court to consider the 2 expressed interest of the child in a hearing on 3 a petition to terminate parental rights; providing that the court must consider 4 information related to best-interest 5 6 requirements provided by a quardian ad litem; 7 amending s. 39.811, F.S.; requiring that the 8 court consider information provided by the child or the quardian ad litem in determining 9 10 whether to retain jurisdiction over a dependent 11 child; amending s. 39.820, F.S.; amending the definition of the term "guardian ad litem" to 12 eliminate references to the quardian ad litem 13 program; amending s. 39.821, F.S.; providing 14 qualifications for quardians ad litem and staff 15 members of the Circuit Office of Children's 16 17 Representation providing representation to children; amending s. 39.822, F.S.; designating 18 19 who may be a guardian ad litem; providing for appointment of the Circuit Office of Children's 20 21 Representation when the child and parents are indigent; requiring background checks of 22 specified guardians ad litem; creating s. 23 24 39.8225, F.S.; providing powers and duties of a guardian ad litem; requiring that a guardian ad 25 litem represent the child's best interest; 26 27 requiring that a quardian ad litem investigate 28 allegations in a pleading filed; providing 29 requirements for conducting an investigation; 30 requiring that the guardian ad litem and 31 attorney consult with the child; requiring a

1 report; providing for attorney review of the 2 report and presentation to the court; requiring 3 that the court be informed of the expressed interest of the child; authorizing the court to 4 5 issue a blanket order for the guardian ad litem 6 to obtain information; authorizing the guardian 7 ad litem to petition the court to issue orders; providing for notice of written reports to all 8 9 parties; requiring that the guardian ad litem 10 file certain pleadings through counsel; 11 creating s. 39.84, F.S.; providing for confidentiality; creating s. 39.86, F.S.; 12 providing immunity for a quardian ad litem, 13 staff or volunteer in a Circuit Office of 14 Children's Representation, and a 15 court-appointed psychologist; creating s. 16 17 39.8226, F.S.; providing for appointment of legal counsel for a child; requiring that the 18 19 court determine capacity of a child before 20 appointing legal counsel; providing for appointment of legal counsel when the Circuit 21 Office of Children's Representation is 22 providing representation; authorizing the 23 24 Circuit Office of Children's Representation to 25 petition for appointment of counsel; amending s. 40.24, F.S.; providing for payment for 26 27 jurors to be used to fund the representation of 28 children in a proceeding under ch. 39, F.S., 29 and related proceedings; amending s. 215.5601, F.S.; providing for the Director of the 30 31 Statewide Public Guardianship Office rather

than the director of the guardian ad litem program to be a member of the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund Advisory Council; amending s. 985.308, F.S.; substituting the Statewide Public Guardianship Office for the guardian ad litem program on the membership of a sexual abuse intervention network; providing an effective date.

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

 Section 1. The guardian ad litem program is transferred to the Statewide Public Guardianship Office, and each circuit guardian ad litem office is renamed as the Circuit Office of Children's Representation. The Director of the Statewide Public Guardianship Office shall employ a deputy director for children's representation who is an attorney and who is knowledgeable about dependency law and has management experience. The deputy director for children's representation shall supervise each Circuit Office of Children's Representation.

Section 2. The Statewide Public Guardianship Office, in consultation with appropriate parties, including the judicial branch, Office of the Governor, Attorney General, and a representative of the Justice Administrative Commission, shall study the organizational placement of the Statewide Public Guardianship Office, including the Deputy Director and related staff and the Circuit Offices of Children's Representation, and shall make recommendations regarding the placement to the Legislature by February 1, 2003.

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Section 3. Effective October 1, 2002, the guardian ad litem program in the Office of the State Court Administrator and in each judicial circuit and all of its statutory powers, duties, and functions, and its records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds, are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in section 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Statewide Public Guardianship Office.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 25.388, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

25.388 Family Courts Trust Fund.--

- (1)(a) The trust fund moneys in the Family Courts
 Trust Fund, administered by the Supreme Court, shall be used
 to implement family court plans in all judicial circuits of
 this state.
- (b) The Supreme Court, through the Office of the State Courts Administrator, shall adopt a comprehensive plan for the operation of the trust fund and the expenditure of any moneys deposited into the trust fund. The plan shall provide for a comprehensive integrated response to families in litigation, including domestic violence matters, Statewide Public Guardianship Office's representation of children in dependency proceedings guardian ad litem programs, mediation programs, legal support, training, automation, and other related costs incurred to benefit the citizens of the state and the courts in relation to family law cases. The trust fund shall be used to fund the publication of the handbook created pursuant to s. 741.0306.

Section 5. Present subsections (3) and (4) of section 744.7021, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections

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(4) and (5), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section to read:

744.7021 Statewide Public Guardianship Office.--There is hereby created the Statewide Public Guardianship Office within the Department of Elderly Affairs. The Department of Elderly Affairs shall provide administrative support and service to the office to the extent requested by the executive director within the available resources of the department. The Statewide Public Guardianship Office may request the assistance of the Inspector General of the Department of Elderly Affairs in providing auditing services, and the Office of General Counsel of the department may provide assistance in rulemaking and other matters as needed to assist the Statewide Public Guardianship Office. The Statewide Public Guardianship Office shall not be subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Elderly Affairs in the performance of its duties.

- (3)(a) The office shall establish standards for representation of children by the Circuit Offices of Children's Representation, including recommended case loads for attorneys and for volunteers and staff lay representatives of a child.
- (b) The office shall document the need for child representation throughout the state and report annually on October 1 to the Legislature concerning the need and the cost to adequately provide representation for children in dependency proceedings. The report must include information concerning the type and level of advocacy provided in prior years by both public entities and private entities providing contract or pro bono services.

- (c) The office shall develop performance measures and standards for its services throughout the state and shall annually report on the performance of the Circuit Offices of Children's Representation.
- (d) The office shall establish a Circuit Office of Children's Representation in each judicial circuit in the state. Each circuit office shall consist of an administrator, staff or pro bono attorneys, social workers, volunteer coordinators, volunteer or staff lay representatives for children, and support staff. The administrator in each office must be knowledgeable and proficient in the legal process and the legal representation of children in court proceedings, as well as discovery and mediation processes.
- (e) Each Circuit Office of Children's Representation may provide and coordinate the provision of legal representation of children in each aspect of dependency proceedings when the child and the child's parents are indigent pursuant to s. 27.52 or the child's rights are not otherwise protected. The office must provide representation for each child not otherwise represented who is a party to a dependency proceeding.
- (f) If a Circuit Office of Children's Representation is appointed to represent a child, a staff or volunteer representative and a staff or pro bono attorney shall be assigned to provide the office's representation of the best interests of the child.
- (g) To the extent possible, the Statewide Public

 Guardianship Office or the Circuit Offices of Children's

 Representation may augment staff through agreements or

 contracts with the public defenders, private entities, or

 public or private colleges or universities for contract or pro

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bono legal representation to children as court-appointed counsel for the child, to provide pro bono representation to the office, or to provide non-legal volunteer representation.

(h) The Office of Statewide Public Guardianship and each Circuit Office of Children's Representatives may establish a not-for-profit support organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in funding the needs of children receiving services through the Circuit Offices of Children's Representation.

Section 6. Present subsection (7) of section 27.51, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (8) and a new subsection (7) is added to that section to read:

27.51 Duties of public defender.--

(7) A public defender may enter into an agreement with the Circuit Office of Children's Representation to provide representation to a child in a dependency proceeding when the court has determined that the child qualifies for independent counsel under s. 39.8226(2)(b) or (3).

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening. --
 - (7) PLAN FOR COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH. --
- (a) The department shall develop a state plan for the prevention of abuse, abandonment, and neglect of children and shall submit the plan to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Governor no later than January 1, 1983. The Department of Education, and the Division of Children's Medical Services Prevention and Intervention of the Department of Health, and the Statewide 31 | Public Guardianship Office shall participate and fully

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cooperate in the development of the state plan at both the 2 state and local levels. Furthermore, appropriate local 3 agencies and organizations shall be provided an opportunity to participate in the development of the state plan at the local 4 5 level. Appropriate local groups and organizations shall include, but not be limited to, community mental health centers; Circuit Offices of Children's Representation quardian ad litem programs for children under the circuit court; the school boards of the local school districts; the Florida local 9 10 advocacy councils; private or public organizations or programs 11 with recognized expertise in working with children who are sexually abused, physically abused, emotionally abused, 12 13 abandoned, or neglected and with expertise in working with the families of such children; private or public programs or 14 organizations with expertise in maternal and infant health 15 care; multidisciplinary child protection teams; child day care 16 17 centers; and law enforcement agencies, and the circuit courts, when guardian ad litem programs are not available in the local 18 19 The state plan to be provided to the Legislature and 20 the Governor shall include, as a minimum, the information required of the various groups in paragraph (b). 21 Section 8. Subsection (51) of section 39.01, Florida 22 Statutes, is amended to read: 23 39.01 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless 24 25 the context otherwise requires: 26 (51) "Party" means the parent or parents of the child, 27 the petitioner, the department, the guardian ad litem as 28 defined in s. 39.820 or the representative of the guardian ad

documents in a proceeding under this chapter only through a

litem program when the program has been appointed, and the

child. While the child is a party, he or she may file

court-appointed attorney or guardian ad litem. If information or notice must be provided to a party, service shall be made 2 3 as provided in s. 39.502. The presence of the child may be 4 excused by order of the court when the child requests to be 5 excused presence would not be in the child's best interest. 6 Notice to the child and the presence of the child may be 7 excused by order of the court when the age, capacity, or other 8 condition of the child is such that the notice or the presence of the child would be meaningless, physically dangerous, or 9 10 emotionally detrimental to the child. 11 Section 9. Present subsections (9), (10), and (11) of section 39.013, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as 12 subsections (10), (11) and (12), respectively, and a new 13 subsection (9) is added to that section to read: 14 15 39.013 Procedures and jurisdiction; right to counsel.--16 17 (9) A child is entitled to representation at each 18 stage of the proceedings under this chapter, and, for each 19 child, the court shall appoint either a guardian ad litem 20 under s. 39.822 to provide representation in accordance with s. 39.8225 or appoint any attorney under s. 39.8226. 21 Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and 22 subsection (5) of section 39.202, Florida Statutes, are 23 24 amended to read: 39.202 Confidentiality of reports and records in cases 25 of child abuse or neglect. --26 27 (2) Access to such records, excluding the name of the 28 reporter which shall be released only as provided in 29 subsection (4), shall be granted only to the following

persons, officials, and agencies:

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- (d) The parent or legal custodian of any child who is alleged to have been abused, abandoned, or neglected, and the child, the guardian ad litem, and their attorneys. This access shall be made available no later than 30 days after the department receives the initial report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment. However, any information otherwise made confidential or exempt by law shall not be released pursuant to this paragraph.
- (5) All records and reports of the child protection team of the Department of Health are confidential and exempt from the provisions of ss. 119.07(1) and 456.057, and shall not be disclosed, except, upon request, to the state attorney: Tlaw enforcement agencies; the department: and necessary professionals, in furtherance of the treatment or additional evaluative needs of the child; to the child, the guardian ad litem, and their attorneys; by order of the court; or to health plan payors, limited to that information used for insurance reimbursement purposes.

Section 11. Present subsections (4), (5), and (6) of section 39.302, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5), (6), and (7), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section to read:

- 39.302 Protective investigations of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.--
- (4) Upon receipt of a report of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect as provided in subsection (1) the department shall, within 24 hours, notify the guardian ad litem or legal counsel for any child alleged to be abused, abandoned, or neglected. Copies of the child-protective investigation shall be provided to the guardian ad litem or attorney immediately upon completion.

 Section 12. Section 39.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.305 Intervention and treatment in sexual abuse cases; model plan.—The department shall develop a model plan for community intervention and treatment of intrafamily sexual abuse in conjunction with the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, the Attorney General, the Statewide Public Guardianship Office the state Guardian Ad Litem Program, the Department of Corrections, representatives of the judiciary, and professionals and advocates from the mental health and child welfare community.

Section 13. Subsection (5) and paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of subsection (8) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.402 Placement in a shelter.--

the child, and either the child's guardian ad litem, if known, or the Circuit Office of Children's Representation shall be given such notice as best ensures their actual knowledge of the date, time, and location of the shelter hearing. If the parents or legal custodians are outside the jurisdiction of the court, are not known, or cannot be located or refuse or evade service, they shall be given such notice as best ensures their actual knowledge of the date, time, and location of the shelter hearing. The person providing or attempting to provide notice under this paragraph to the parents or legal custodians shall, if the persons or entities to be provided notice parents or legal custodians are not present at the hearing, advise the court either in person or by sworn

affidavit, of the attempts made to provide notice and the results of those attempts.

- (b) The parents or legal custodians, the child, and either the child's guardian ad litem, if known, or the Circuit Office of Children's Representation shall be given written notice that:
- 1. They will be given an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence at the shelter hearing; and
- 2. The parents They have the right to be represented by counsel and the child has the right to counsel as provided in s. 39.013., and,
- \underline{a} . If indigent, the parents have the right to be represented by appointed counsel, at the shelter hearing and at each subsequent hearing or proceeding, pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 39.013.
- <u>b.</u> If the parents or legal custodians appear for the shelter hearing without legal counsel, then, at their request, the shelter hearing may be continued up to 72 hours to enable the parents or legal custodians to consult legal counsel.
- c. If the child appears for the shelter hearing without a guardian ad litem, legal counsel, or representation by the Circuit Office of Children's Representation, the shelter hearing may be continued up to 72 hours to enable representation to be retained on behalf of the child.
- \underline{d} . If a continuance is requested by the parents or legal custodians, or on behalf of the child, the child shall be continued in shelter care for the length of the continuance, if granted by the court.
 - (8)
- (b) The parents or legal custodians of the child, the child, and either the child's guardian ad litem, if known, or

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the Circuit Office of Children's Representation shall be given such notice as best ensures their actual knowledge of the time and place of the shelter hearing. The failure to provide notice to a party or participant does not invalidate an order placing a child in a shelter if the court finds that the petitioner has made a good faith effort to provide such notice. The court shall require the parents or legal custodians present at the hearing to provide to the court on the record the names, addresses, and relationships of all parents, prospective parents, and next of kin of the child, so far as are known.

- (c) At the shelter hearing, the court shall:
- 1. Appoint representation for the child in accordance with s. 39.013 a guardian ad litem to represent the best interest of the child, unless the court finds that such representation of the child is otherwise provided is unnecessary;
- Inform the parents or legal custodians of their 2. 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; and
- 3. Give the parents or legal custodians an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence.
- (e) At the shelter hearing, the department shall provide the court and the child and either the child's guardian ad litem, if known, or the Circuit Office of Children's Representation copies of any available law enforcement, medical, or other professional reports, and shall also provide copies of abuse hotline reports pursuant to state 31 and federal confidentiality requirements.

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Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 39.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.407 Medical, psychiatric, and psychological examination and treatment of child; physical or mental examination of parent or person requesting custody of child .--
- (5) Children who are in the legal custody of the department may be placed by the department in a residential treatment center licensed under s. 394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395 for residential mental health treatment only pursuant to this section or may be placed by the court in accordance with an order of involuntary examination or involuntary placement entered pursuant to s. 394.463 or s. 394.467. All children placed in a residential treatment program under this subsection must have a quardian ad litem or legal counsel appointed.
 - (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- "Residential treatment" means placement for observation, diagnosis, or treatment of an emotional disturbance in a residential treatment center licensed under s. 394.875 or a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- "Least restrictive alternative" means the treatment and conditions of treatment that, separately and in combination, are no more intrusive or restrictive of freedom than reasonably necessary to achieve a substantial therapeutic benefit or to protect the child or adolescent or others from physical injury.
- "Suitable for residential treatment" or "suitability" means a determination concerning a child or adolescent with an emotional disturbance as defined in s. 394.492(5) or a serious emotional disturbance as defined in s. 31 394.492(6) that each of the following criteria is met:

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- The child requires residential treatment.
- The child is in need of a residential treatment program and is expected to benefit from mental health treatment.
- An appropriate, less restrictive alternative to residential treatment is unavailable.
- (b) Whenever the department believes that a child in its legal custody is emotionally disturbed and may need residential treatment, an examination and suitability assessment must be conducted by a qualified evaluator who is appointed by the Agency for Health Care Administration. This suitability assessment must be completed before the placement of the child in a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents or a hospital. The qualified evaluator must be a psychiatrist or a psychologist licensed in Florida who has at least 3 years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of serious emotional disturbances in children and adolescents and who has no actual or perceived conflict of interest with any inpatient facility or residential treatment center or program.
- (c) Before a child is admitted under this subsection, the child shall be assessed for suitability for residential treatment by a qualified evaluator who has conducted a personal examination and assessment of the child and has made written findings that:
- The child appears to have an emotional disturbance serious enough to require residential treatment and is reasonably likely to benefit from the treatment.
- The child has been provided with a clinically appropriate explanation of the nature and purpose of the 31 treatment.

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

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A copy of the written findings of the evaluation and suitability assessment must be provided to the department and to the guardian ad litem <u>or legal counsel</u>, who shall have the opportunity to discuss the findings with the evaluator.

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(d) Immediately upon placing a child in a residential treatment program under this section, the department must notify the guardian ad litem <u>or legal counsel</u> and the court having jurisdiction over the child and must provide the guardian ad litem <u>or legal counsel</u> and the court with a copy of the assessment by the qualified evaluator.

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(e) Within 10 days after the admission of a child to a residential treatment program, the director of the residential treatment program or the director's designee must ensure that an individualized plan of treatment has been prepared by the program and has been explained to the child, to the department, and to the guardian ad litem or legal counsel, and submitted to the department. The child must be involved in the preparation of the plan to the maximum feasible extent consistent with his or her ability to understand and participate, and the guardian ad litem or legal counsel and the child's foster parents must be involved to the maximum extent consistent with the child's treatment needs. The plan must include a preliminary plan for residential treatment and aftercare upon completion of residential treatment. The plan must include specific behavioral and emotional goals against which the success of the residential treatment may be

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30 31 measured. A copy of the plan must be provided to the child, to the guardian ad litem or legal counsel, and to the department.

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

submitted to the court <u>and to the guardian ad litem or legal</u> counsel before the court's its 3-month review.

- 3. For any child in residential treatment at the time a judicial review is held pursuant to s. 39.701, the child's continued placement in residential treatment must be a subject of the judicial review.
- 4. If at any time the court determines that the child is not suitable for continued residential treatment, the court shall order the department to place the child in the least restrictive setting that is best suited to meet his or her needs.
- (h) After the initial 3-month review, the court must conduct a review of the child's residential treatment plan every 90 days.
- (i) The department must adopt rules for implementing timeframes for the completion of suitability assessments by qualified evaluators and a procedure that includes timeframes for completing the 3-month independent review by the qualified evaluators of the child's progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the treatment plan which review must be submitted to the court. The Agency for Health Care Administration must adopt rules for the registration of qualified evaluators, the procedure for selecting the evaluators to conduct the reviews required under this section, and a reasonable, cost-efficient fee schedule for qualified evaluators.
- Section 15. Subsections (11), (12), (19), (20), and (21) of section 39.4085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 39.4085 Legislative findings and declaration of intent 31 for goals for dependent children.--The Legislature finds and

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 declares that the design and delivery of child welfare services should be directed by the principle that the health and safety of children should be of paramount concern and, therefore, establishes the following goals for children in shelter or foster care:

- (11) To be the subject of a plan developed by the counselor and the shelter or foster caregiver with the child, when the child is of an age or capacity to participate, and the child's guardian ad litem and with their legal counsel to deal with identified behaviors that may present a risk to the child or others.
- appropriate, and to have the child's guardian ad litem and the legal counsel of the child and of the guardian ad litem involved in the development of the case plan, to have a case plan which will address their specific needs, and to object to any of the provisions of the case plan.
- (19) To be heard by the court, if appropriate, at all review hearings, unless the child chooses not to be heard or because of age, capacity, or other condition of the child, the court determines it would be meaningless, physically dangerous, or emotionally detrimental to the child.
- (20) To have a guardian ad litem appointed to represent, within reason, their best interests and, as provided in s. 39.8226 where appropriate, legal counsel an attorney ad litem appointed to represent their expressed legal interests; the guardian ad litem and legal counsel attorney ad litem shall have immediate and unlimited access to the children they represent.

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(21) To have all their records available for review by their guardian ad litem and legal counsel attorney ad litem if they deem such review necessary.

Section 16. Section 39.4086, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 17. Section 39.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.502 Notice, process, and service.--

- (1) Unless parental rights have been terminated, all parents must be notified of all proceedings or hearings involving the child. Notice in cases involving shelter hearings and hearings resulting from medical emergencies must be that most likely to result in actual notice to the parents. In all other dependency proceedings, notice must be provided in accordance with subsections (4)-(9).
- (2) Notice of all proceedings or hearings involving the child and all documents and reports related to those proceedings or required to be given to the child shall be served on or delivered to the child through the court appointed representative for the child, either the guardian ad litem or the child's or the guardian ad litem's legal counsel. If the court has not appointed a representative for the child, service or delivery shall be made to the child unless the court determines that, because of age, capacity, or other condition of the child, it would be meaningless or emotionally detrimental to the child.
- (3) Personal appearance of any person in a hearing before the court obviates the necessity of serving process on that person.
- (4) (4) (3) Upon the filing of a petition containing 31 allegations of facts which, if true, would establish that the

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child is a dependent child, and upon the request of the petitioner, the clerk or deputy clerk shall issue a summons.

(5) (4) The summons shall require the person on whom it is served to appear for a hearing at a time and place specified, not less than 72 hours after service of the summons. A copy of the petition shall be attached to the summons.

(6) The summons shall be directed to, and shall be served upon, all parties other than the petitioner.

(7) (6) It is the duty of the petitioner or moving party to notify all participants and parties known to the petitioner or moving party of all hearings subsequent to the initial hearing unless notice is contained in prior court orders and these orders were provided to the participant or party. Proof of notice or provision of orders may be provided by certified mail with a signed return receipt.

(8) (8) (7) Service of the summons and service of pleadings, papers, and notices subsequent to the summons on persons outside this state must be made pursuant to s. 61.1312.

(9) 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, but in this event the petitioner shall file an affidavit of diligent search prepared by the person who made the search and inquiry, and the court shall may appoint a guardian ad litem or legal counsel for the child.

(10)(9) When an affidavit of diligent search has been filed under subsection (8), the petitioner shall continue to search for and attempt to serve the person sought until 31 excused from further search by the court. The petitioner shall

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report on the results of the search at each court hearing until the person is identified or located or further search is excused by the court.

(11) (10) Service by publication shall not be required for dependency hearings and the failure to serve a party or give notice to a participant shall not affect the validity of an order of adjudication or disposition if the court finds that the petitioner has completed a diligent search for that party.

(12)(11) Upon the application of a party or the petitioner, the clerk or deputy clerk shall issue, and the court on its own motion may issue, subpoenas requiring attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of records, documents, and other tangible objects at any hearing.

(13)(12) All process and orders issued by the court shall be served or executed as other process and orders of the circuit court and, in addition, may be served or executed by authorized agents of the department, or the guardian ad litem, or legal counsel for the child.

(14)(13) Subpoenas may be served within the state by any person over 18 years of age who is not a party to the proceeding and, in addition, may be served by authorized agents of the department, or the guardian ad litem, or legal counsel for the child.

(15)(14) No fee shall be paid for service of any process or other papers by an agent of the department, or the guardian ad litem, or legal counsel for the child. If any process, orders, or any other papers are served or executed by any sheriff, the sheriff's fees shall be paid by the county.

(16)(15) A party who is identified as a person with 31 | mental illness or with a developmental disability must be

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informed by the court of the availability of advocacy services through the department, the Association for Retarded Citizens, or other appropriate mental health or developmental disability advocacy groups and encouraged to seek such services.

(17)(16) If the party to whom an order is directed is present or represented at the final hearing, service of the order is not required.

(18)(17) The parent or legal custodian of the child, the attorney for the department, the guardian ad litem, the child, and all other parties and participants shall be given reasonable notice of all hearings provided for under this part.

(19)(18) In all proceedings under this part, the court shall provide to the parent or legal custodian of the child, the child, and the child's guardian ad litem, at the conclusion of any hearing, a written notice containing the date of the next scheduled hearing. The court shall also include the date of the next hearing in any order issued by the court.

Section 18. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 39.504, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.504 Injunction pending disposition of petition; penalty.--

(1)(a) When a petition for shelter placement or a petition for dependency has been filed or when a child has been taken into custody and reasonable cause, as defined in paragraph (b), exists, the court, upon the request of the department, a law enforcement officer, the state attorney, the child through the guardian ad litem or legal counsel, or other responsible person, or upon its own motion, may shall have the

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authority to issue an injunction to prevent any act of child abuse or any unlawful sexual offense involving a child.

- (b) Reasonable cause for the issuance of an injunction exists if there is evidence of child abuse or an unlawful sexual offense involving a child or if there is a reasonable likelihood of such abuse or offense occurring based upon a recent overt act or failure to act.
- (4) A copy of any injunction issued pursuant to this section shall be delivered to the protected party, or a parent or caregiver or individual acting in the place of a parent who is not the respondent, the guardian ad litem, and to any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction to enforce such injunction. Upon delivery of the injunction to the appropriate law enforcement agency, the agency shall have the duty and responsibility to enforce the injunction.

Section 19. Section 39.505, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.505 No answer required.—No answer to the petition or any other pleading need be filed by any child, guardian ad litem, parent, or legal custodian, but any matters that which might be set forth in an answer or other pleading may be pleaded orally before the court or filed in writing as any such person may choose. Notwithstanding the filing of an answer or any pleading, the respondent shall, prior to an adjudicatory hearing, be advised by the court of the right to counsel and shall be given an opportunity to deny the allegations in the petition for dependency or to enter a plea to allegations in the petition before the court.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 39.510, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.510 Appeal.--

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(1) Any party to the proceeding who is affected by an order of the court, who represents a party affected by an order of the court, or the department may appeal to the appropriate district court of appeal within the time and in the manner prescribed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. Appointed counsel shall be compensated as provided in this chapter.

Section 21. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1), paragraph (b) of subsection (5), and subsection (8) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.--
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (a) A written case plan and a predisposition study prepared by an authorized agent of the department must be filed with the court and served upon the parents of the child, provided to the child, representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed, and provided to all other parties, not less than 72 hours before the disposition hearing. All such case plans must be approved by the court. If the court does not approve the case plan at the disposition hearing, the court must set a hearing within 30 days after the disposition hearing to review and approve the case plan.

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- (d) The court shall, in its written order of disposition, include all of the following:
 - The placement or custody of the child.
 - Special conditions of placement and visitation.
- Evaluation, counseling, treatment activities, and other actions to be taken by the parties, if ordered.
- The persons or entities responsible for supervising or monitoring services to the child and parent.
- 5. Continuation or discharge of the guardian ad litem or legal counsel for the child, as appropriate. The guardian ad litem or legal counsel for the child may not be discharged pursuant to this section before termination of supervision by the department unless other legal representation is provided for the child.
- The date, time, and location of the next scheduled review hearing, which must occur within the earlier of:
 - Ninety days after the disposition hearing;
 - Ninety days after the court accepts the case plan; b.
- c. Six months after the date of the last review hearing; or
- d. Six months after the date of the child's removal from his or her home, if no review hearing has been held since the child's removal from the home.
- 7. If the child is in an out-of-home placement, child support to be paid by the parents, or the guardian of the child's estate if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child. The court may exercise jurisdiction over all child support matters, shall adjudicate the financial obligation, including health insurance, of the child's parents or guardian, and 31 | shall enforce the financial obligation as provided in chapter

- 61. The state's child support enforcement agency shall enforce child support orders under this section in the same manner as child support orders under chapter 61. Placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of a support order.
- 8.a. If the court does not commit the child to the temporary legal custody of an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult approved by the court, the disposition order shall include the reasons for such a decision and shall include a determination as to whether diligent efforts were made by the department to locate an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult willing to care for the child in order to present that placement option to the court instead of placement with the department.
- If diligent efforts are made to locate an adult relative willing and able to care for the child but, because no suitable relative is found, the child is placed with the department or a legal custodian or other adult approved by the court, both the department and the court shall consider transferring temporary legal custody to an adult relative approved by the court at a later date, but neither the department nor the court is obligated to so place the child if it is in the child's best interest to remain in the current placement.

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For the purposes of this subparagraph, "diligent efforts to locate an adult relative" means a search similar to the diligent search for a parent, but without the continuing obligation to search after an initial adequate search is completed.

9. Other requirements necessary to protect the health, 31 safety, and well-being of the child, to preserve the stability of the child's educational placement, and to promote family preservation or reunification whenever possible.

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- (b) The results of the assessment described in paragraph (a) and the actions taken as a result of the assessment must be included in the next judicial review of the child. At each subsequent judicial review, the court must be advised in writing of the status of the child's placement, with special reference regarding the stability of the placement and the permanency planning for the child. A copy of this report must be provided to the child and the child's guardian ad litem prior to the judicial review.
- (8) The court may enter an order ending its jurisdiction over a child when a child has been returned to the parents, except that provided the court may shall not terminate its jurisdiction or the department's supervision over the child until 6 months after the child's return. The court shall determine whether its jurisdiction should be continued or terminated in such a case after consideration of based on a report of the department or agency, report of or the child's guardian ad litem, or any testimony of the child, and any other relevant factors; if its jurisdiction is to be terminated, the court shall enter an order to that effect.

(d) of subsection (5), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (6), subsection (7), and paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection

(8) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph

39.701 Judicial review.--

(2)(a) The court shall review the status of the child and shall hold a hearing as provided in this part at least 31 every 6 months until the child reaches permanency status. The

court may dispense with the attendance of the child at the hearing upon the child's request or when, based on the child's age, capacity, or other condition, the court determines that the child's attendance would be meaningless, physically dangerous, or emotionally detrimental to the child. The courtbut may not dispense with the hearing or the presence of other parties to the review unless before the review a hearing is held before a citizen review panel.

- (5) 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:
- The child and guardian ad litem for the child, or the representative of the quardian ad litem program if the program has been appointed.

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> Service of notice is not required on any of the persons listed in paragraphs (a)-(f) if the person was present at the previous hearing during which the date, time, and location of the hearing was announced.

(6)

(b) A copy of the social service agency's written report and any the written report of the guardian ad litem must be served on all parties whose whereabouts are known; to the foster parents or legal custodians; to the child and the guardian ad litem, unless the guardian ad litem prepared the report; and to the citizen review panel, at least 72 hours before the judicial review hearing or citizen review panel hearing. The requirement for providing parents with a copy of the written report does not apply to those parents who have voluntarily surrendered their child for adoption or who have 31 | had their parental rights to the child terminated.

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- In a case in which the child has been permanently placed with the social service agency, the agency shall furnish to the court a written report concerning the progress being made to place the child for adoption. If the child cannot be placed for adoption, a report on the progress made by the child towards alternative permanency goals or placements, including, but not limited to, quardianship, long-term custody, long-term licensed custody, or independent living, must be submitted to the court. The report must be submitted to the court and all parties as provided in paragraph (b)at least 72 hours before each scheduled judicial review.
- (7) 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 legal custodian, the child, the guardian ad litem 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 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:
- (a) If the parent was advised of the right to receive assistance from any person or social service agency in the 31 preparation of the case plan.

been appointed.

shall advise the parent of such right.

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(c) 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 guardian ad litem in a case in which a guardian ad litem has

have counsel present at the judicial review or citizen review

hearings. If not so advised, the court or citizen review panel

(b) If the parent has been advised of the right to

- (c) (d) The compliance or lack of compliance of all parties with applicable items of the case plan, including the parents' compliance with child support orders.
- (d) (e) 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.
- (e) (f) 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 such is the case.
- $(f)\frac{(g)}{(g)}$ The appropriateness of the child's current placement, including whether the child is in a setting which 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.
- (g)(h) A projected date likely for the child's return home or other permanent placement.
- (h)(i) When appropriate, the basis for the 31 unwillingness or inability of the parent to become a party to

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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.

(8)(a) Based upon the criteria set forth in subsection (7) and the recommended order of the citizen review panel, if any, the court shall determine whether or not the social service agency shall initiate proceedings to have a child declared a dependent child, return the child to the parent, continue the child in out-of-home care for a specified period of time, or initiate termination of parental rights proceedings for subsequent placement in an adoptive home. The court must determine whether a guardian ad litem or legal counsel needs to be appointed for the child in a case in which a guardian ad litem or legal counsel has not previously been appointed or when there is a need to continue a guardian ad litem or legal counsel in a case in which a guardian ad litem or legal counsel has been appointed. The court may also determine whether the current placement of the child is appropriate to protect the child's safety; well-being; and physical, mental, and emotional health. Modifications to the plan must be handled as prescribed in s. 39.601. If the court finds that the prevention or reunification efforts of the department will allow the child to remain safely at home or be safely returned to the home, the court shall allow the child to remain in or return to the home after making a specific finding of fact that the reasons for the creation of the case plan have been remedied to the extent that the child's safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and emotional health will not be endangered.

(d) The court may extend the time limitation of the 31 case plan, or may modify the terms of the plan, based upon

 information provided by the social service agency, the child, and the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed, the parent or parents, and the foster parents or legal custodian, and any other competent information on record demonstrating the need for the amendment. If the court extends the time limitation of the case plan, the court must make specific findings concerning the frequency of past parent-child visitation, if any, and the court may authorize the expansion or restriction of future visitation. Modifications to the plan must be handled as prescribed in s. 39.601. Any extension of a case plan must comply with the time requirements and other requirements specified by this chapter.

Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsections (5) and (7) of section 39.801, Florida Statutes, are 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 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.

- 1 5. Any grandparent entitled to priority for adoption 2 under s. 63.0425. 3
 - 6. Any prospective parent who has been identified under s. 39.503 or s. 39.803.
 - The child and the guardian ad litem for the child or the representative of the quardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed.

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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 "FAILURE TO PERSONALLY APPEAR AT THIS ADVISORY language: HEARING CONSTITUTES CONSENT TO THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OF THIS CHILD (OR CHILDREN). IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR ON

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THE DATE AND TIME SPECIFIED, YOU MAY LOSE ALL LEGAL RIGHTS AS A PARENT TO THE CHILD OR CHILDREN NAMED IN THE PETITION ATTACHED TO THIS NOTICE." (5) All process and orders issued by the court must be

- served or executed as other process and orders of the circuit court and, in addition, may be served or executed by authorized agents of the department, or the guardian ad litem, or the child.
- (7) A fee may not be paid for service of any process or other papers by an agent of the department, or the guardian ad litem, or the child's legal counsel. If any process, orders, or other papers are served or executed by any sheriff, the sheriff's fees must be paid by the county.

Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 39.802, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.802 Petition for termination of parental rights; 31 filing; elements.--

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(1) All proceedings seeking an adjudication to terminate parental rights pursuant to this chapter must be initiated by the filing of an original petition by the department, the child through legal counsel appointed pursuant to s. 39.8226, the guardian ad litem, or any other person who has knowledge of the facts alleged or is informed of them and believes that they are true.

Section 25. Section 39.805, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.805 No answer required. -- No answer to the petition or any other pleading need be filed by any child, guardian ad litem, or parent, but any matters that which might be set forth in an answer or other pleading may be pleaded orally before the court or filed in writing as any such person may choose. Notwithstanding the filing of any answer or any pleading, the child or parent shall, prior to the adjudicatory hearing, be advised by the court of the right to counsel and shall be given an opportunity to deny the allegations in the petition for termination of parental rights or to enter a plea to allegations in the petition before the court.

Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 39.806, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.806 Grounds for termination of parental rights.--
- (1) The department, the child through legal counsel appointed pursuant to s. 39.8226, the guardian ad litem, or any person who has knowledge of the facts alleged or who is informed of those facts and believes that they are true may petition for the termination of parental rights under any of the following circumstances:
- (a) When the parent or parents have voluntarily 31 executed a written surrender of the child and consented to the

 entry of an order giving custody of the child to the department for subsequent adoption and the department is willing to accept custody of the child.

- 1. The surrender document must be executed before two witnesses and a notary public or other person authorized to take acknowledgments.
- 2. The surrender and consent may be withdrawn after acceptance by the department only after a finding by the court that the surrender and consent were obtained by fraud or under duress.
- (b) Abandonment as defined in s. 39.01(1) or when the identity or location of the parent or parents is unknown and cannot be ascertained by diligent search within 60 days.
- (c) When the parent or parents engaged in conduct toward the child or toward other children that demonstrates that the continuing involvement of the parent or parents in the parent-child relationship threatens the life, safety, well-being, or physical, mental, or emotional health of the child irrespective of the provision of services. Provision of services may be evidenced by proof that services were provided through a previous plan or offered as a case plan from a child welfare agency.
- (d) When the parent of a child is incarcerated in a state or federal correctional institution and either:
- 1. The period of time for which the parent is expected to be incarcerated will constitute a substantial portion of the period of time before the child will attain the age of 18 years;
- 2. The incarcerated parent has been determined by the court to be a violent career criminal as defined in s.
 775.084, a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s.

 775.084, or a sexual predator as defined in s. 775.21; has been convicted of first degree or second degree murder in violation of s. 782.04 or a sexual battery that constitutes a capital, life, or first degree felony violation of s. 794.011; or has been convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction which is substantially similar to one of the offenses listed in this paragraph. As used in this section, the term "substantially similar offense" means any offense that is substantially similar in elements and penalties to one of those listed in this subparagraph, and that is in violation of a law of any other jurisdiction, whether that of another state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any possession or territory thereof, or any foreign jurisdiction; or

- 3. The court determines by clear and convincing evidence that continuing the parental relationship with the incarcerated parent would be harmful to the child and, for this reason, that termination of the parental rights of the incarcerated parent is in the best interest of the child.
- (e) A petition for termination of parental rights may also be filed when a child has been adjudicated dependent, a case plan has been filed with the court, and the child continues to be abused, neglected, or abandoned by the parents. In this case, the failure of the parents to substantially comply for a period of 12 months after an adjudication of the child as a dependent child or the child's placement into shelter care, whichever came first, constitutes evidence of continuing abuse, neglect, or abandonment unless the failure to substantially comply with the case plan was due either to the lack of financial resources of the parents or to the failure of the department to make reasonable efforts to

 reunify the parent and child. Such 12-month period may begin to run only after the child's placement into shelter care or the entry of a disposition order placing the custody of the child with the department or a person other than the parent and the approval by the court of a case plan with a goal of reunification with the parent, whichever came first.

- (f) When the parent or parents engaged in egregious conduct or had the opportunity and capability to prevent and knowingly failed to prevent egregious conduct that threatens the life, safety, or physical, mental, or emotional health of the child or the child's sibling.
- 1. As used in this subsection, the term "sibling" means another child who resides with or is cared for by the parent or parents regardless of whether the child is related legally or by consanguinity.
- 2. As used in this subsection, the term "egregious conduct" means abuse, abandonment, neglect, or any other conduct of the parent or parents that is deplorable, flagrant, or outrageous by a normal standard of conduct. Egregious conduct may include an act or omission that occurred only once but was of such intensity, magnitude, or severity as to endanger the life of the child.
- (g) When the parent or parents have subjected the child to aggravated child abuse as defined in s. 827.03, sexual battery or sexual abuse as defined in s. 39.01, or chronic abuse.
- (h) When the parent or parents have committed murder or voluntary manslaughter of another child, or a felony assault that results in serious bodily injury to the child or another child, or aided or abetted, attempted, conspired, or

solicited to commit such a murder or voluntary manslaughter or felony assault.

(i) When the parental rights of the parent to a

sibling have been terminated involuntarily.

Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 39.807, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.807 Right to counsel; guardian ad litem.--

(2)(a) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem <u>or</u> <u>legal counsel</u>, <u>or both</u>, to represent the <u>best interest of</u> the child in any <u>proceedings for</u> termination of parental rights <u>as provided in s. 39.013 proceedings</u> and shall ascertain at each stage of the proceedings whether a guardian ad litem <u>or legal</u> counsel has been appointed.

- (b) The guardian ad litem has the following responsibilities:
- 1. To investigate the allegations of the petition and any subsequent matters arising in the case and, unless excused by the court, to file a written report. This report must include a statement of the wishes of the child and the recommendations of the guardian ad litem and must be provided to all parties and the court at least 72 hours before the disposition hearing.
- 2. To be present at all court hearings unless excused by the court.
- 3. To represent the best interests of the child until the jurisdiction of the court over the child terminates or until excused by the court.
- (c) A guardian ad litem is not required to post bond but shall file an acceptance of the office.

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(d) A guardian ad litem is entitled to receive service of pleadings and papers as provided by the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.

(b) (e) This subsection does not apply to any voluntary relinquishment of parental rights proceeding.

Section 28. 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 guardian ad litem or legal counsel to represent the interests of the child if one has not already been appointed.

Section 29. Subsections (10) and (11) of section 39.810, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.810 Manifest best interests of the child. -- In a hearing on a petition for termination of parental rights, the court shall consider the manifest best interests of the child. This consideration shall not include a comparison between the attributes of the parents and those of any persons providing a present or potential placement for the child. For the purpose of determining the manifest best interests of the child, the court shall consider and evaluate all relevant factors, including, but not limited to:
- (10) The expressed interests reasonable preferences and wishes of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding, and experience to express a preference.
- Any information related to subsections (1) (11)through (10) which is provided by the guardian ad litem and, when requested by the court, any $\frac{1}{2}$ recommendations for the

 child provided by the child's guardian ad litem or legal representative.

Section 30. Subsections (1) and (9) of section 39.811, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.811 Powers of disposition; order of disposition.--
- (1) If the court finds that the grounds for termination of parental rights have not been established by clear and convincing evidence, the court shall:
- (a) If grounds for dependency have been established, adjudicate or readjudicate the child dependent and:
- 1. Enter an order placing or continuing the child in out-of-home care under a case plan; or
- 2. Enter an order returning the child to the parent or parents. The court shall retain jurisdiction over a child returned to the parent or parents for a period of 6 months, but, at that time, based on a report of the social service agency, information provided by the child and the guardian ad litem, if appointed, and any other relevant factors, the court shall make a determination as to whether its jurisdiction shall continue or be terminated.
- (b) If grounds for dependency have not been established, dismiss the petition.
- (9) After termination of parental rights, the court shall retain jurisdiction over any child for whom custody is given to a social service agency until the child is adopted. The court shall review the status <u>and</u>, <u>pursuant to s.</u>

 39.701(8)(a), the <u>appropriateness</u> of the child's placement and the progress being made toward permanent adoptive placement. As part of this continuing jurisdiction, for good cause shown by the guardian ad litem for the child <u>or by the child</u>, the

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court may review the appropriateness of the adoptive placement of the child.

Section 31. Section 39.820, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.820 Definitions.--As used in the Florida Statutes this part, the term:
- "Guardian ad litem" as referred to in any civil or (1)criminal proceeding includes the following: a Circuit Office of Children's Representation as represented by the staff or volunteers appointed by the Circuit Office of Children's Representation to provide the best-interest representation to the child, certified guardian ad litem program, a duly certified volunteer, a staff attorney, contract attorney, or certified pro bono attorney working on behalf of a guardian ad litem or the program; staff members of a program office; a court-appointed attorney; or a responsible adult who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child in a proceeding as provided for by law, including, but not limited to, this chapter, who is a party to any judicial proceeding as a representative of the child, and who serves until discharged by the court.
- (2) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by the court to act on behalf of a drug dependent newborn pursuant to the provisions of this part.

Section 32. Section 39.821, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.821 Qualifications of guardians ad litem.--
- (1) Because of the special trust or responsibility placed in a guardian ad litem and the staff of the Circuit

 Office of Children's Representation representing children in proceedings under chapter 39, the Circuit Office of Children's

Representation Guardian Ad Litem Program may use any private 2 funds collected by the program, or any state funds so 3 designated, to conduct a security background investigation 4 before certifying a volunteer or staff member to serve. A 5 security background investigation must include, but need not 6 be limited to, employment history checks, checks of 7 references, local criminal records checks through local law 8 enforcement agencies, and statewide criminal records checks through the Department of Law Enforcement. Upon request, an 9 10 employer shall furnish a copy of the personnel record for the 11 employee or former employee who is the subject of a security background investigation conducted under this section. The 12 information contained in the personnel record may include, but 13 need not be limited to, disciplinary matters and the reason 14 why the employee was terminated from employment. An employer 15 who releases a personnel record for purposes of a security 16 17 background investigation is presumed to have acted in good faith and is not liable for information contained in the 18 19 record without a showing that the employer maliciously 20 falsified the record. A security background investigation 21 conducted under this section must ensure that a person is not certified as a guardian ad litem or hired as a staff member of 22 a Circuit Office of Children's Representation to represent 23 24 children in proceedings under chapter 39 if the person has 25 been convicted of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense prohibited 26 27 under the provisions of the Florida Statutes specified in s. 28 435.04(2) or under any similar law in another jurisdiction. 29 Before certifying an applicant to serve as a guardian ad litem or as a staff member of a Circuit Office of Children's 30 31 Representation to represent children in proceedings under

 chapter 39, the Circuit Office of Children's Representation chief judge of the circuit court may request a federal criminal records check of the applicant through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 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 the 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 confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1).

- (2) This section does not apply to a certified guardian ad litem who was certified before October 1, 1995, an attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar, or a licensed professional who has undergone a comparable security background investigation as a condition of licensure within 5 years <u>before</u> of applying for certification as a guardian ad litem or as a staff member of a Circuit Office of Children's Representation representing children in proceedings under chapter 39.
- (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 a Circuit Office of Children's Representation to represent children in proceedings under chapter 39 the Guardian Ad Litem Program,

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any material fact used in making a determination as to the applicant's qualifications for such position.

Section 33. Section 39.822, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.822 Appointment of guardian ad litem for abused, abandoned, or neglected child. --
- (1) A quardian ad litem for a child must be a representative of a Circuit Office of Children's Representation, must be an individual investigated by the Circuit Office of Children's Representation and appointed by the court for one specific case, or must be an attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. Before appointing an individual under this chapter, the court shall request the Circuit Office of Children's Representation to conduct a security background investigation as provided in s. 39.821. A guardian ad litem who is not an attorney and who is investigated for the limited representation in a case must be represented by legal counsel in all proceedings related to the child. 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. 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.
- (2) In those cases in which the parents are financially able, the parent or parents of the child shall pay reimburse the court, in part or in whole, for the cost of provision of guardian ad litem services and legal services. 31 Reimbursement for services contracted through a Circuit Office

of Children's Representation to the individual providing guardian ad litem services shall not be contingent upon successful collection by the court from the parent or parents.

(3) When a child and the child's parents are indigent under s. 27.52, the Circuit Office of Children's Representation shall be appointed to represent the child.

(4)(3) In proceedings under this chapter, the guardian ad litem or the program representative of the Circuit Office of Children's Representation shall review all disposition recommendations and changes in placements, and must be present at all critical stages of the dependency proceeding and shall or submit a written report of findings in proceedings to determine dependency and to terminate parental rights and may submit a report of findings in other proceedings and when requested by the court, the guardian ad litem may submit 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 34. Section 39.8225, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.8225 Guardians ad litem; powers, duties, and authority.--

- (1) A guardian ad litem shall act in the child's best interest, advocate for the child, and take appropriate action to protect the best interest of the child.
- of Juvenile Procedure for dependency proceedings, the guardian ad litem shall represent the best interest of the child after investigating the allegations in the pleadings and the needs of the child, after discussing the allegations with the child and legal counsel, and after giving significant weight to the

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expressed interests of the child. The guardian ad litem, other than a representative of a Circuit Office of Children's Representation, must be represented by an attorney.

- (3) The guardian ad litem shall investigate the allegations in the pleadings and the needs of the child for the case and the quardian ad litem, in his or her investigation, shall:
- (a) Visit and when possible discuss the case with the child.
- (b) When appropriate for the representation, observe the child's interactions with parents, siblings, or foster parents; observe the child's family placement or proposed permanent placement when there is one; and, when appropriate, observe his or her socialization skills at school or other care facilities.
- (c) Conduct interviews with persons involved with the child or related to the case, including, but not limited to, when appropriate for the representation, an interview with the child's parent, guardian, custodian, teacher, or foster family; medical professionals treating or evaluating the child; other caretakers or proposed adoptive parents; staff members of the Department of Children and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice; law enforcement personnel who are involved in the case; and any other person whom the guardian ad litem and the attorney determines appropriate.
- Obtain the legal, social, medical, or psychological reports relevant to understanding the facts of the case and the status and conditions of the child and other participants in the proceeding. However, the attorney client privilege and the work-product privilege may be claimed by legal counsel on behalf of their clients.

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(4) The guardian ad litem and the attorney shall consult with the child before any hearing, court appearance, or other proceeding unless the court has excused the child's presence in court pursuant to court order under 39.01(51). If the child is of an age and capacity to understand, the proceeding must be explained to the child in language appropriate to the child's age, education, and comprehension ability, and the child shall be offered the opportunity to attend the proceeding.

(5) Before each hearing, the guardian ad litem shall discuss with legal counsel information on all observations, documentation obtained, and factual information the guardian ad litem believes that the court should have in order to make a best-interest determination for the child regarding the issues before the court. If a Circuit Office of Children's Representation is providing representation, the information may be discussed with representatives of the office, as required by office procedures. After reviewing the information and consulting with the child and, when appropriate, with staff members of the Circuit Office of Children's Representation, the attorney and the guardian ad litem shall determine the best manner in which to provide the court with all information necessary for the court to know the child, know the expressed interests of the child, and determine what is in the best interest of the child. In every case the court must be informed of the expressed interest of the child related to the proceeding. When the law requires a written report, the guardian ad litem and counsel shall provide the information to the court as required by law.

(6) If a written report is not required to include recommendations, the guardian ad litem must be prepared to

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present the court with a recommendation as to the best interest of the child based on what the child would want if he or she could, using adult judgment and knowledge, evaluate the available information and make a request to the court.

- When a guardian ad litem is appointed, the court may issue an order directing persons and entities contacted by the guardian ad litem to allow the guardian ad litem to inspect and copy any documents related to the child, the child's parents, or other custodial persons or any household member with whom the child resided, currently resides, or is proposed to reside or any person who is otherwise related to the allegation in the pleadings. The guardian ad litem, through counsel, may also petition the court for an order directed to a specified person, agency, or organization, including, but not limited to, a hospital, medical doctor, dentist, psychologist, or psychiatrist, which order directs that the guardian ad litem be allowed to inspect and copy any records or documents that relate to the minor child, the child's parent or other custodial person, or any household member with whom the child resides. An order based on a petition shall be obtained only after notice to all parties and a hearing thereon.
- report to the court, if a report is to be submitted, regarding any stipulation or agreement, whether incidental, temporary, or permanent, which affects the interest or welfare of the minor child, within 10 days after the date the stipulation or agreement is served upon the guardian ad litem or as directed by the court.
- (9) The guardian ad litem, through counsel, may request the court to order an expert examination of the child,

the child's parent, or any other interested party by a medical doctor, dentist, or other health care provider, including a psychiatrist, psychologist, or other mental health professional.

- (10) The guardian ad litem may, unless a report is otherwise required by law, file a written report that may include recommendations and shall include any expressed interests of the child. When a report is filed, it must be filed and served on all parties at least 20 days before the hearing at which it will be presented, unless the court waives the time limit or the law requiring the report specifies a different time.
- (11) The guardian ad litem must be provided with copies of all pleadings, notices, and other documents filed in the action and is entitled to reasonable notice before any action affecting the child is taken by any of the parties, their counsel, or the court.
- (12) A guardian ad litem, acting through counsel, shall actively file any pleadings, motions, or petitions for relief which the guardian ad litem considers appropriate or necessary in furtherance of the guardian's representation of the child. The guardian ad litem, through counsel, is entitled to be present and to participate in all depositions, hearings, and other proceedings in the action, and, through counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses.
- (13) The duties and rights of a nonattorney guardian ad litem does not include the right to practice law.
- (14) A guardian ad litem is not required to post bond but shall file an acceptance of the office.

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1 (15) A guardian ad litem is entitled to receive service of pleadings and papers as provided by the Florida 2 3 Rules of Procedure applicable to the case. Section 35. Section 39.8226, Florida Statutes, is 4 5 created to read: 6 39.8226 Legal counsel for a child.--7 The court may appoint counsel to represent the 8 expressed interest of a child, in lieu of or in addition to a guardian ad litem, in any dependency case related to the 9 child, if the court determines that the child is of an age and 10 11 capacity to participate in his or her representation and the child or the child's parents or guardian can pay for the 12 13 representation. (2)(a) If a Circuit Office of Children's 14 Representation has been appointed to represent the child, the 15 court may appoint counsel to represent the expressed interest 16 17 of a child, in lieu of or in addition to a guardian ad litem, only if the court finds that the child is of an age and 18 19 capacity to participate in his or her representation and 20 either the expressed interests of the child and the best-interest representation by the guardian ad litem do not 21 coincide or the complexity of the pending case or other legal 22 actions suggest that representation for the child is 23 24 appropriate. 25 (b) If the guardian ad litem's best-interest representation and the expressed interests of the child do not 26 27 coincide, the Circuit Office of Children's Representation must petition the court for a review to determine whether the 28

wants independent counsel and whether the child wants or it is

provisions of paragraph (a) have been met, whether the child

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2 some or all issues. 3 (3) Upon petition of the Circuit Office of Children's 4 Representation, the court may appoint independent counsel to 5 represent the child in collateral issues if the office does 6 not have the expertise to provide appropriate representation. 7 The petition must address whether the guardian ad litem will 8 continue to represent the best interest of the child in any or all proceedings. 9 10 Section 36. Section 39.84, Florida Statutes, is 11 created to read: 39.84 Guardians ad litem; confidentiality.--The 12 quardian ad litem shall maintain as confidential all 13 information and documents received from any source and may not 14 disclose such information or documents except, as provided by 15 law or Florida rules of evidence and procedure, in testimony 16 17 or a report to the court. When a report is filed with the court, it must be served upon the parties to the action and 18 19 their counsel or as directed by the court. Section 37. Section 39.86, Florida Statutes, is 20 created to read: 21 39.86 Guardians ad litem and psychologists; 22 immunity .-- Any person participating in a judicial proceeding 23

to continue to represent the best interest of the child in

as a guardian ad litem, as staff or a volunteer representing

psychologist shall be presumed prima facie to be acting in

the Circuit Office of Children's Representation in a

proceeding under this chapter, or a court-appointed

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Section 38. Subsection (8) of section 40.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 40.24 Compensation and reimbursement policy.--
- (8) In circuits that elect to allow jurors to donate their jury service fee upon conclusion of juror service, each juror may irrevocably donate all of the juror's compensation to the Statewide Public Guardianship Office for expenditure to represent children in dependency proceeding the 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) organization specified by the guardian ad litem program or to a domestic violence shelter as specified annually on a rotating basis by the clerk of court in the circuit for the juror's county of residence. The funds collected may not reduce or offset the amount of compensation that the quardian ad litem program or domestic violence shelter would otherwise receive from the state. The clerk of court shall ensure that all jurors are given written notice at the conclusion of their service that they have the option to so donate their compensation, and that the applicable program specified by the guardian ad litem program or a domestic violence shelter receives all funds donated by the jurors. Any guardian ad litem program receiving donations of juror compensation must expend such moneys on services for children for whom guardians ad litem have been appointed.

Section 39. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 215.5601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.5601 Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund.--

(6) ADVISORY COUNCIL.--The Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund Advisory Council is established for the purpose of reviewing the funding priorities of the state agencies, evaluating their requests against the mission and goals of the

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agencies and legislative intent for the use of endowment funds, and allowing for public input and advocacy.

- 1. The director of the United Way of Florida, Inc., or his or her designee;
- 2. The director of the Foster Parents Association, or his or her designee;
- 3. The chair of the Department of Elderly Affairs Advisory Council, or his or her designee;
- 4. The president of the Florida Association of Area Agencies on Aging, or his or her designee;
- 5. The State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, or his or her designee;
 - 6. The state director of the Florida AARP, or his or her designee;
 - 7. The director of the Florida Pediatric Society, or his or her designee;
 - 8. The Director of the Statewide Public Guardianship

 Office A representative of the Guardian Ad Litem Program,
 appointed by the Governor;
 - 9. A representative of a child welfare lead agency for community-based care, appointed by the Governor;
 - 10. A representative of an elder care lead agency for community-based care, appointed by the Governor;
 - 11. A representative of a statewide child advocacy organization, appointed by the Governor;
 - 12. One consumer caregiver for children, appointed by the Governor;
- 13. One person over the age of 60 years to represent the interests of elders, appointed by the Governor;

1 One person under the age of 18 years to represent the interests of children, appointed by the Governor; and 2 3 One consumer caregiver for a functionally impaired elderly person, appointed by the Governor. 4 5 Section 40. Subsection (12) of section 985.308, 6 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 7 985.308 Juvenile sexual offender commitment programs; 8 sexual abuse intervention networks. --(12) Membership of a sexual abuse intervention network 9 10 shall include, but is not limited to, representatives from: 11 (a) Local law enforcement agencies; (b) Local school boards; 12 13 Child protective investigators; (C) The office of the state attorney; 14 (d) The office of the public defender; 15 (e) The juvenile division of the circuit court; 16 (f) 17 Professionals licensed under chapter 458, chapter (q) 18 459, s. 490.0145, or s. 491.0144 providing treatment for 19 juvenile sexual offenders or their victims; 20 (h) The Statewide Public Guardianship Office guardian 21 ad litem program; 22 The Department of Juvenile Justice; and The Department of Children and Family Services. 23 24 Section 41. This act shall take effect October, 1, 25 2002. 26 27 28 29 30 31

1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
2	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR CS for SB 686
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4	Transfers the guardian ad litem program to the Statewide
5	Public Guardianship Office and renames each circuit guardian ad litem office as the Circuit Office of Children's
6	Representation.
7	Establishes the Deputy Director for Children's Representation (must be an attorney, knowledgeable about dependency law, and
8	have management experience) who will be hired by the Director of the Statewide Public Guardianship Office.
9	Directs the Statewide Public Guardianship Office to study the organizational placement of that Office and make
10	recommendations to the Legislature by February 1, 2003.
11	Authorizes the public defender to represent a child's express interests when that child is determined to need independent counsel.
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