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By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senator Burton

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to legal proceedings for children; amending s. 39.001, F.S.; revising the purposes of ch. 39, F.S.; revising the entities involved in the state plan for the promotion of adoption, support of adoptive families, and prevention of abuse, abandonment, and neglect of children; amending s. 39.00145, F.S.; clarifying the persons who may have access to records concerning a child; amending s. 39.00146, F.S.; revising the general information included on a child's face sheet; amending s. 39.0016, F.S.; revising requirements for agency agreements between the Department of Children and Families and district school boards; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; defining terms and revising definitions; amending s. 39.013, F.S.; requiring the court to appoint a quardian ad litem at the earliest possible time to represent a child for specified proceedings; authorizing the court to appoint an attorney ad litem under certain circumstances; amending s. 39.01305, F.S.; revising legislative findings; authorizing the court to appoint an attorney ad litem under certain circumstances; deleting the definition of the term "dependent child"; deleting the requirement that an attorney be appointed for a dependent child under certain circumstances; requiring a court order appointing an attorney ad litem to be in writing; requiring the court to discharge an attorney ad litem under certain circumstances; authorizing an attorney

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ad litem to arrange for supplemental or separate counsel under certain circumstances; conforming provisions to changes made in the act; deleting a requirement that the department adopt certain procedures; deleting the department's authorization to adopt certain rules; deleting construction; providing applicability; amending s. 39.0132, F.S.; revising persons who have access to inspect and copy certain records; amending s. 39.0136, F.S.; revising persons who may request a continuance in certain circumstances; amending s. 39.0139, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.202, F.S.; clarifying provisions governing persons who are granted access to certain records; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 39.302, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; deleting provisions relating to a child's consent to certain time limitations; amending s. 39.4022, F.S.; revising participants that must be invited to a multidisciplinary team staffing; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 39.4023 and 39.407, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.4085, F.S.; revising legislative findings; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 39.522, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.6012, F.S.; conforming a cross-

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reference; modifying requirements for the case plans for children in out-of-home placements; creating s. 39.6036, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; requiring the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office to work with certain youth to identify at least one supportive adult to enter into a specified formal agreement; requiring the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office to ensure that such agreement is documented in the youth's court file; requiring the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office to work in coordination with the Office of Continuing Care for a specified purpose; requiring that any agreement with a supportive adult be documented in the youth's court file; amending s. 39.621, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made the act; amending s. 39.6241, F.S.; requiring a quardian ad litem to advise the court regarding certain information and ensure a certain agreement has been filed with the court; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; conforming changes made by the act; requiring the court to give a guardian ad litem the opportunity to address the court during judicial review hearings for children 16 and 17 years of age; revising the determinations that must be made at the final judicial review hearing before a child reaches 18 years of age; requiring the court to determine whether a child has entered into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship with a supportive adult during certain judicial review hearings; requiring the court to inquire of a young adult transitioning from foster

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care to independent living regarding his or her relationship with a supportive adult during certain judicial review hearings; amending s. 39.801, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.807, F.S.; revising a guardian ad litem's responsibilities and authorities; deleting provisions relating to a guardian ad litem's bond and service of pleadings and papers; amending s. 39.808, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.815, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 39.820, F.S., relating to definitions of the terms "guardian ad litem" and "quardian advocate"; amending s. 39.821, F.S.; making technical changes; amending s. 39.822, F.S.; specifying that a guardian ad litem is a fiduciary; requiring a quardian ad litem to provide certain representation; specifying the responsibilities of a quardian ad litem; requiring that quardians ad litem have certain access to the children they represent; specifying that a guardian ad litem is not required to post bond but must file an acceptance of the appointment; specifying that a quardian ad litem is entitled to receive service of certain pleadings and papers; clarifying a provision relating to parental reimbursement of guardian ad litem representation; amending s. 39.827, F.S.; revising persons authorized to inspect and copy certain records; amending s. 39.8296, F.S.; making technical changes; revising the duties and appointment

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of the executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office; revising the office's responsibilities; amending s. 39.8297, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.8298, F.S.; authorizing the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office to create or designate local direct-support organizations; authorizing the executive director to designate such organizations; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring certain moneys to be held in a separate depository account; amending ss. 119.071, 322.09, 394.495, 627.746, 768.28, 934.255, and 960.065, F.S.; conforming cross-references; creating s. 1009.898, F.S.; authorizing the Pathway to Prosperity program to provide certain grants to youth and young adults aging out of foster care; specifying that grants remain available for a certain timeframe for youth aging out of foster care who have reunited with parents; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (j) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.—

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(1) PURPOSES OF CHAPTER.—The purposes of this chapter are:

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(j) To ensure that, when reunification or adoption is not

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possible, the child will be prepared for alternative permanency goals or placements, to include, but not be limited to, longterm foster care, independent living, custody to a relative on a permanent basis with or without legal guardianship, or custody to a foster parent or legal custodian on a permanent basis with or without legal guardianship. Permanency for youth transitioning from foster care to independent living includes naturally occurring, lifelong, kin-like connections between the youth and a supportive adult.

- (10) PLAN FOR COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH.
- (a) The office shall develop a state plan for the promotion of adoption, support of adoptive families, and prevention of abuse, abandonment, and neglect of children. The Department of Children and Families, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Education, the Department of Health, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office, and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities shall participate and fully cooperate in the development of the state plan at both the state and local levels. Furthermore, appropriate local agencies and organizations shall be provided an opportunity to participate in the development of the state plan at the local level. Appropriate local groups and organizations shall include, but not be limited to, community mental health centers; circuit quardian ad litem offices programs for children under the circuit court; the school boards of the local school districts; the Florida local advocacy councils; community-based care lead agencies; private or public organizations or programs with recognized expertise in working with child abuse prevention

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programs for children and families; private or public organizations or programs with recognized expertise in working with children who are sexually abused, physically abused, emotionally abused, abandoned, or neglected and with expertise in working with the families of such children; private or public programs or organizations with expertise in maternal and infant health care; multidisciplinary Child Protection Teams; child day care centers; law enforcement agencies; and the circuit courts, when guardian ad litem programs are not available in the local area. The state plan to be provided to the Legislature and the Governor shall include, as a minimum, the information required of the various groups in paragraph (b).

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 39.00145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.00145 Records concerning children.-
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, all records in a child's case record must be made available for inspection, upon request, to the child who is the subject of the case record and to the child's caregiver, guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem, if appointed.
- (a) A complete and accurate copy of any record in a child's case record must be provided, upon request and at no cost, to the child who is the subject of the case record and to the child's caregiver, guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem, if appointed.
- (b) The department shall release the information in a manner and setting that are appropriate to the age and maturity of the child and the nature of the information being released, which may include the release of information in a therapeutic

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setting, if appropriate. This paragraph does not deny the child access to his or her records.

- (c) If a child or the child's caregiver, guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem, if appointed, requests access to the child's case record, any person or entity that fails to provide any record in the case record under assertion of a claim of exemption from the public records requirements of chapter 119, or fails to provide access within a reasonable time, is subject to sanctions and penalties under s. 119.10.
- (d) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "caregiver" is limited to parents, legal custodians, permanent guardians, or foster parents; employees of a residential home, institution, facility, or agency at which the child resides; and other individuals legally responsible for a child's welfare in a residential setting.
- Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 39.00146, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.00146 Case record face sheet.-
- (2) The case record of every child under the supervision or in the custody of the department or the department's authorized agents, including community-based care lead agencies and their subcontracted providers, must include a face sheet containing relevant information about the child and his or her case, including at least all of the following:
- (a) General case information, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. The child's name and date of birth;
- 2. The current county of residence and the county of residence at the time of the referral;

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3. The reason for the referral and any family safety concerns;

- 4. The personal identifying information of the parents or legal custodians who had custody of the child at the time of the referral, including name, date of birth, and county of residence;
 - 5. The date of removal from the home; and
- 6. The name and contact information of the attorney or attorneys assigned to the case in all capacities, including the attorney or attorneys that represent the department and the parents, and the name and contact information for the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed.
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 39.0016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 39.0016 Education of abused, neglected, and abandoned children; agency agreements; children having or suspected of having a disability.—
 - (2) AGENCY AGREEMENTS.-
- (b) The department shall enter into agreements with district school boards or other local educational entities regarding education and related services for children known to the department who are of school age and children known to the department who are younger than school age but who would otherwise qualify for services from the district school board. Such agreements shall include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. A requirement that the department shall:
- a. Ensure that children known to the department are enrolled in school or in the best educational setting that meets the needs of the child. The agreement shall provide for

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continuing the enrollment of a child known to the department at the school of origin when possible if it is in the best interest of the child, with the goal of minimal disruption of education.

- b. Notify the school and school district in which a child known to the department is enrolled of the name and phone number of the child known to the department caregiver and caseworker for child safety purposes.
- c. Establish a protocol for the department to share information about a child known to the department with the school district, consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, since the sharing of information will assist each agency in obtaining education and related services for the benefit of the child. The protocol must require the district school boards or other local educational entities to access the department's Florida Safe Families Network to obtain information about children known to the department, consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g.
- d. Notify the school district of the department's case planning for a child known to the department, both at the time of plan development and plan review. Within the plan development or review process, the school district may provide information regarding the child known to the department if the school district deems it desirable and appropriate.
- e. Show no prejudice against a caregiver who desires to educate at home a child placed in his or her home through the child welfare system.
 - 2. A requirement that the district school board shall:
 - a. Provide the department with a general listing of the

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services and information available from the district school board to facilitate educational access for a child known to the department.

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

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assurances. Coordination of services for a child known to the department who has or is suspected of having a disability may include:

- a. Referral for screening.
- b. Sharing of evaluations between the school district and the department where appropriate.
- c. Provision of education and related services appropriate for the needs and abilities of the child known to the department.
- d. Coordination of services and plans between the school and the residential setting to avoid duplication or conflicting service plans.
- e. Appointment of a surrogate parent, consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and pursuant to subsection (3), for educational purposes for a child known to the department who qualifies.
- f. For each child known to the department 14 years of age and older, transition planning by the department and all providers, including the department's independent living program staff and the guardian ad litem, to meet the requirements of the local school district for educational purposes.
- Section 5. Present subsections (8) through (30) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (9) through (31), respectively, present subsections (31) through (87) of that section are redesignated as subsections (34) through (90), respectively, new subsections (8), (32) and (33) are added to that section, and present subsections (9), (36), and (58) of that section are amended, to read:
 - 39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the

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context otherwise requires:

- (8) "Attorney ad litem" means an attorney appointed by the court to represent the child in a dependency case who has an attorney-client relationship with the child under the rules regulating The Florida Bar.
- (10) "Caregiver" means the parent, legal custodian, permanent guardian, adult household member, or other person responsible for a child's welfare as defined in subsection (57)
- (32) "Guardian ad litem" means an individual or entity that is a fiduciary appointed by the court to represent a child in any civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding to which the child is a party, including, but not limited to, this chapter, who uses a best interests standard for decisionmaking and advocacy. For purposes of this chapter, a guardian ad litem includes, but is not limited to, the following: the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office, which includes all circuit guardian ad litem offices and the duly certified volunteers, staff, and attorneys assigned by the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office to represent children; a court-appointed attorney; or a responsible adult who is appointed by the court. A guardian ad litem is a party to the judicial proceeding as a representative of the child, and serves until the jurisdiction of the court over the child terminates or until excused by the court.
- (33) "Guardian advocate" means a person appointed by the court to act on behalf of a drug dependent newborn under Part XI.
- (39) (36) "Institutional child abuse or neglect" means situations of known or suspected child abuse or neglect in which

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the person allegedly perpetrating the child abuse or neglect is an employee of a public or private school, public or private day care center, residential home, institution, facility, or agency or any other person at such institution responsible for the child's welfare as defined in subsection (57) (54).

(61) (58) "Party" means the parent or parents of the child, the petitioner, the department, the guardian ad litem or the representative of the guardian ad litem program when the program has been appointed, and the child. The presence of the child may be excused by order of the court when presence would not be in the child's best interest. Notice to the child may be excused by order of the court when the age, capacity, or other condition of the child is such that the notice would be meaningless or detrimental to the child.

Section 6. Section 39.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.013 Procedures and jurisdiction; right to counsel $\underline{\boldsymbol{i}}$ guardian ad litem.—
- (1) All procedures, including petitions, pleadings, subpoenas, summonses, and hearings, in this chapter shall be conducted according to the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure unless otherwise provided by law. Parents must be informed by the court of their right to counsel in dependency proceedings at each stage of the dependency proceedings. Parents who are unable to afford counsel must be appointed counsel.
- (2) The circuit court has exclusive original jurisdiction of all proceedings under this chapter, of a child voluntarily placed with a licensed child-caring agency, a licensed child-placing agency, or the department, and of the adoption of

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children whose parental rights have been terminated under this chapter. Jurisdiction attaches when the initial shelter petition, dependency petition, or termination of parental rights petition, or a petition for an injunction to prevent child abuse issued pursuant to s. 39.504, is filed or when a child is taken into the custody of the department. The circuit court may assume jurisdiction over any such proceeding regardless of whether the child was in the physical custody of both parents, was in the sole legal or physical custody of only one parent, caregiver, or some other person, or was not in the physical or legal custody of any person when the event or condition occurred that brought the child to the attention of the court. When the court obtains jurisdiction of any child who has been found to be dependent, the court shall retain jurisdiction, unless relinquished by its order, until the child reaches 21 years of age, or 22 years of age if the child has a disability, with the following exceptions:

- (a) If a young adult chooses to leave foster care upon reaching 18 years of age.
- (b) If a young adult does not meet the eligibility requirements to remain in foster care under s. 39.6251 or chooses to leave care under that section.
- (c) If a young adult petitions the court at any time before his or her 19th birthday requesting the court's continued jurisdiction, the juvenile court may retain jurisdiction under this chapter for a period not to exceed 1 year following the young adult's 18th birthday for the purpose of determining whether appropriate services that were required to be provided to the young adult before reaching 18 years of age have been

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provided.

- (d) If a petition for special immigrant juvenile status and an application for adjustment of status have been filed on behalf of a foster child and the petition and application have not been granted by the time the child reaches 18 years of age, the court may retain jurisdiction over the dependency case solely for the purpose of allowing the continued consideration of the petition and application by federal authorities. Review hearings for the child shall be set solely for the purpose of determining the status of the petition and application. The court's jurisdiction terminates upon the final decision of the federal authorities. Retention of jurisdiction in this instance does not affect the services available to a young adult under s. 409.1451. The court may not retain jurisdiction of the case after the immigrant child's 22nd birthday.
- (3) When a child is under the jurisdiction of the circuit court pursuant to this chapter, the circuit court assigned to handle dependency matters may exercise the general and equitable jurisdiction over guardianship proceedings under chapter 744 and proceedings for temporary custody of minor children by extended family under chapter 751.
- (4) Orders entered pursuant to this chapter which affect the placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for a minor child shall take precedence over other orders entered in civil actions or proceedings. However, if the court has terminated jurisdiction, the order may be subsequently modified by a court of competent jurisdiction in any other civil action or proceeding affecting placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or

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parental rights and responsibilities for the same minor child.

- (5) The court shall expedite the resolution of the placement issue in cases involving a child who has been removed from the parent and placed in an out-of-home placement.
- (6) The court shall expedite the judicial handling of all cases when the child has been removed from the parent and placed in an out-of-home placement.
- (7) Children removed from their homes shall be provided equal treatment with respect to goals, objectives, services, and case plans, without regard to the location of their placement.
- (8) For any child who remains in the custody of the department, the court shall, within the month which constitutes the beginning of the 6-month period before the child's 18th birthday, hold a hearing to review the progress of the child while in the custody of the department.
- (9) (a) At each stage of the proceedings under this chapter, the court shall advise the parents of the right to counsel. The court shall appoint counsel for indigent parents. The court shall ascertain whether the right to counsel is understood. When right to counsel is waived, the court shall determine whether the waiver is knowing and intelligent. The court shall enter its findings in writing with respect to the appointment or waiver of counsel for indigent parents or the waiver of counsel by nonindigent parents.
- (b) Once counsel has entered an appearance or been appointed by the court to represent the parent of the child, the attorney shall continue to represent the parent throughout the proceedings. If the attorney-client relationship is discontinued, the court shall advise the parent of the right to

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have new counsel retained or appointed for the remainder of the proceedings.

- (c)1. A waiver of counsel may not be accepted if it appears that the parent is unable to make an intelligent and understanding choice because of mental condition, age, education, experience, the nature or complexity of the case, or other factors.
 - 2. A waiver of counsel made in court must be of record.
- 3. If a waiver of counsel is accepted at any hearing or proceeding, the offer of assistance of counsel must be renewed by the court at each subsequent stage of the proceedings at which the parent appears without counsel.
- (d) This subsection does not apply to any parent who has voluntarily executed a written surrender of the child and consents to the entry of a court order terminating parental rights.
- (10) Court-appointed counsel representing indigent parents at shelter hearings shall be paid from state funds appropriated by general law.
- (11) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem at the earliest possible time to represent the child throughout the proceedings, including any appeals The court shall encourage the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office to provide greater representation to those children who are within 1 year of transferring out of foster care.
- (12) The department shall be represented by counsel in each dependency proceeding. Through its attorneys, the department shall make recommendations to the court on issues before the court and may support its recommendations through testimony and

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other evidence by its own employees, employees of sheriff's offices providing child protection services, employees of its contractors, employees of its contractor's subcontractors, or from any other relevant source.

(13) The court may appoint an attorney ad litem for a child if the court believes the child is in need of such representation and determines the child has a rational and factual understanding of the proceedings and sufficient present ability to consult with a lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding.

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

- 39.01305 Appointment of an attorney <u>ad litem</u> for a dependent child with certain special needs.
 - $(1) \frac{(a)}{(a)}$ The Legislature finds that:
- 1. all children in proceedings under this chapter have important interests at stake, such as health, safety, and well-being and the need to obtain permanency. While all children are represented by the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office using a best interest standard of decisionmaking and advocacy in proceedings under this chapter, some children may also need representation by an attorney at litem
- 2. A dependent child who has certain special needs has a particular need for an attorney to represent the dependent child in proceedings under this chapter, as well as in fair hearings and appellate proceedings, so that the attorney may address the child's medical and related needs and the services and supports necessary for the child to live successfully in the community.
 - (b) The Legislature recognizes the existence of

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organizations that provide attorney representation to children in certain jurisdictions throughout the state. Further, the statewide Guardian Ad Litem Program provides best interest representation for dependent children in every jurisdiction in accordance with state and federal law. The Legislature, therefore, does not intend that funding provided for representation under this section supplant proven and existing organizations representing children. Instead, the Legislature intends that funding provided for representation under this section be an additional resource for the representation of more children in these jurisdictions, to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter, with the cooperation of existing local organizations or through the expansion of those organizations. The Legislature encourages the expansion of pro bono representation for children. This section is not intended to limit the ability of a pro bono attorney to appear on behalf of a child.

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

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considered for placement in a skilled nursing home;

- (b) Is prescribed a psychotropic medication but declines assent to the psychotropic medication;
- (c) Has a diagnosis of a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063;
- (d) Is being placed in a residential treatment center or being considered for placement in a residential treatment center; or
- (e) Is a victim of human trafficking as defined in s. 787.06(2)(d).
- (4)(a) Before a court may appoint an attorney ad litem, who may be compensated pursuant to this section, the court must request a recommendation from the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office for an attorney who is willing to represent a child without additional compensation. If such an attorney is available within 15 days after the court's request, the court must appoint that attorney. However, the court may appoint a compensated attorney within the 15-day period if the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office informs the court that it will not be able to recommend an attorney within that time period.
- (b) A court order appointing an attorney ad litem under this section must be in writing After an attorney is appointed, the appointment continues in effect until the attorney is allowed to withdraw or is discharged by the court or until the case is dismissed. The court must discharge an attorney ad litem who is appointed under this section if the need for the representation is resolved to represent the child shall provide the complete range of legal services, from the removal from home or from the initial appointment through all available appellate

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proceedings. With the permission of the court, the attorney ad litem for the dependent child may arrange for supplemental or separate counsel to represent the child in appellate proceedings. A court order appointing an attorney under this section must be in writing.

- (4)(5) Unless the attorney ad litem has agreed to provide pro bono services, an appointed attorney ad litem or organization must be adequately compensated. All appointed attorneys ad litem and organizations, including pro bono attorneys, must be provided with access to funding for expert witnesses, depositions, and other due process costs of litigation. Payment of attorney fees and case-related due process costs are subject to appropriations and review by the Justice Administrative Commission for reasonableness. The Justice Administrative Commission shall contract with attorneys ad litem appointed by the court. Attorney fees may not exceed \$1,000 per child per year.
- (6) The department shall develop procedures to identify a dependent child who has a special need specified under subsection (3) and to request that a court appoint an attorney for the child.
- (7) The department may adopt rules to administer this section.
- (8) This section does not limit the authority of the court to appoint an attorney for a dependent child in a proceeding under this chapter.
- $\underline{(5)}$ (9) Implementation of this section is subject to appropriations expressly made for that purpose.
 - Section 8. The amendments made by this act to s. 39.01305,

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Florida Statutes, apply only to attorney ad litem appointments made on or after July 1, 2023.

Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 39.0132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.0132 Oaths, records, and confidential information.-

(3) The clerk shall keep all court records required by this chapter separate from other records of the circuit court. All court records required by this chapter shall not be open to inspection by the public. All records shall be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that, subject to the provisions of s. 63.162, a child, and the parents of the child and their attorneys, the guardian ad litem, criminal conflict and civil regional counsels, law enforcement agencies, and the department and its designees, and the attorney ad litem, if one has been appointed, shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The Justice Administrative Commission may inspect court dockets required by this chapter as necessary to audit compensation of courtappointed attorneys ad litem. If the docket is insufficient for purposes of the audit, the commission may petition the court for additional documentation as necessary and appropriate. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect and make abstracts from official records, under whatever conditions upon their use and disposition the court may deem proper, and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section

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39.0136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.0136 Time limitations; continuances.
- (3) The time limitations in this chapter do not include:
- (a) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the child's counsel or the child's guardian ad litem or attorney ad litem, if appointed, if the child is of sufficient capacity to express reasonable consent, at the request or with the consent of the child. The court must consider the best interests of the child when determining periods of delay under this section.

Section 11. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 39.0139, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.0139 Visitation or other contact; restrictions.-
- (4) HEARINGS.—A person who meets any of the criteria set forth in paragraph (3)(a) who seeks to begin or resume contact with the child victim shall have the right to an evidentiary hearing to determine whether contact is appropriate.
- (a) Prior to the hearing, the court shall appoint an attorney ad litem or a guardian ad litem for the child if one has not already been appointed. The guardian ad litem and any attorney ad litem, if or guardian ad litem appointed, shall have special training in the dynamics of child sexual abuse.
- (b) At the hearing, the court may receive and rely upon any relevant and material evidence submitted to the extent of its probative value, including written and oral reports or recommendations from the Child Protection Team, the child's therapist, the child's guardian ad litem, or the child's attorney ad litem, if appointed, even if these reports, recommendations, and evidence may not be admissible under the

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rules of evidence.

Section 12. Paragraphs (d) and (t) of subsection (2) of section 39.202, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.202 Confidentiality of reports and records in cases of child abuse or neglect; exception.—

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (4), access to such records, excluding the name of, or other identifying information with respect to, the reporter which shall be released only as provided in subsection (5), shall be granted only to the following persons, officials, and agencies:
- (d) The parent or legal custodian of any child who is alleged to have been abused, abandoned, or neglected, and the child, and the guardian ad litem, any attorney ad litem, if appointed, or and their attorneys, including any attorney representing a child in civil or criminal proceedings. This access shall be made available no later than 60 days after the department receives the initial report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment. However, any information otherwise made confidential or exempt by law shall not be released pursuant to this paragraph.
- (t) Persons with whom the department is seeking to place the child or to whom placement has been granted, including foster parents for whom an approved home study has been conducted, the designee of a licensed child-caring agency as defined in <u>s. 39.01 s. 39.01(41)</u>, an approved relative or nonrelative with whom a child is placed pursuant to s. 39.402, preadoptive parents for whom a favorable preliminary adoptive home study has been conducted, adoptive parents, or an adoption entity acting on behalf of preadoptive or adoptive parents.

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Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 39.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.302 Protective investigations of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.—
- (1) The department shall conduct a child protective investigation of each report of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Upon receipt of a report that alleges that an employee or agent of the department, or any other entity or person covered by s. 39.01(39) or (57) s. 39.01(36) or (54), acting in an official capacity, has committed an act of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, the department shall initiate a child protective investigation within the timeframe established under s. 39.101(2) and notify the appropriate state attorney, law enforcement agency, and licensing agency, which shall immediately conduct a joint investigation, unless independent investigations are more feasible. When conducting investigations or having face-to-face interviews with the child, investigation visits shall be unannounced unless it is determined by the department or its agent that unannounced visits threaten the safety of the child. If a facility is exempt from licensing, the department shall inform the owner or operator of the facility of the report. Each agency conducting a joint investigation is entitled to full access to the information gathered by the department in the course of the investigation. A protective investigation must include an interview with the child's parent or legal quardian. The department shall make a full written report to the state attorney within 3 business days after making the oral report. A criminal investigation shall be coordinated, whenever possible, with the child protective investigation of

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the department. Any interested person who has information regarding the offenses described in this subsection may forward a statement to the state attorney as to whether prosecution is warranted and appropriate. Within 15 days after the completion of the investigation, the state attorney shall report the findings to the department and shall include in the report a determination of whether or not prosecution is justified and appropriate in view of the circumstances of the specific case.

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

39.402 Placement in a shelter.-

(11)

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

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<u>litem</u> for the child, <u>if appointed</u>. If a parent is unavailable or unable to consent or withholds consent and the court determines access to the records and information is necessary to provide services to the child, the court shall issue an order granting access.

- (14) The time limitations in this section do not include:
- (a) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request or with the consent of the child's counsel or the child's guardian ad litem, or attorney ad litem if one has been appointed by the court, or, if the child is of sufficient capacity to express reasonable consent, at the request or with the consent of the child's attorney or the child's guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed by the court, and the child.

Section 15. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 39.4022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.4022 Multidisciplinary teams; staffings; assessments; report.—
 - (4) PARTICIPANTS.-
- (a) Collaboration among diverse individuals who are part of the child's network is necessary to make the most informed decisions possible for the child. A diverse team is preferable to ensure that the necessary combination of technical skills, cultural knowledge, community resources, and personal relationships is developed and maintained for the child and family. The participants necessary to achieve an appropriately diverse team for a child may vary by child and may include extended family, friends, neighbors, coaches, clergy, coworkers, or others the family identifies as potential sources of support.
 - 1. Each multidisciplinary team staffing must invite the

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following members:

a. The child, unless he or she is not of an age or capacity to participate in the team, and the child's guardian ad litem;

- b. The child's family members and other individuals identified by the family as being important to the child, provided that a parent who has a no contact order or injunction, is alleged to have sexually abused the child, or is subject to a termination of parental rights may not participate;
- c. The current caregiver, provided the caregiver is not a parent who meets the criteria of one of the exceptions under sub-subparagraph b.;
- d. A representative from the department other than the Children's Legal Services attorney, when the department is directly involved in the goal identified by the staffing;
- e. A representative from the community-based care lead agency, when the lead agency is directly involved in the goal identified by the staffing;
- f. The case manager for the child, or his or her case manager supervisor; and
- g. A representative from the Department of Juvenile Justice, if the child is dually involved with both the department and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- 2. The multidisciplinary team must make reasonable efforts to have all mandatory invitees attend. However, the multidisciplinary team staffing may not be delayed if the invitees in subparagraph 1. fail to attend after being provided reasonable opportunities.
- (b) Based on the particular goal the multidisciplinary team staffing identifies as the purpose of convening the staffing as

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provided under subsection (5), the department or lead agency may also invite to the meeting other professionals, including, but not limited to:

- 1. A representative from Children's Medical Services;
- 2. A quardian ad litem, if one is appointed;
- 3. A school personnel representative who has direct contact with the child;
- 3.4. A therapist or other behavioral health professional, if applicable;
- $\underline{4.5.}$ A mental health professional with expertise in sibling bonding, if the department or lead agency deems such expert is necessary; or
- 5.6. Other community providers of services to the child or stakeholders, when applicable.
- Section 16. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) and paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 39.4023, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 39.4023 Placement and education transitions; transition plans.— $\,$
 - (3) PLACEMENT TRANSITIONS.—
 - (d) Transition planning.-
- 1. If the supportive services provided pursuant to paragraph (c) have not been successful to make the maintenance of the placement suitable or if there are other circumstances that require the child to be moved, the department or the community-based care lead agency must convene a multidisciplinary team staffing as required under s. 39.4022 before the child's placement is changed, or within 72 hours of moving the child in an emergency situation, for the purpose of

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developing an appropriate transition plan.

- 2. A placement change may occur immediately in an emergency situation without convening a multidisciplinary team staffing. However, a multidisciplinary team staffing must be held within 72 hours after the emergency situation arises.
- 3. The department or the community-based care lead agency must provide written notice of the planned move at least 14 days before the move or within 72 hours after an emergency situation, to the greatest extent possible and consistent with the child's needs and preferences. The notice must include the reason a placement change is necessary. A copy of the notice must be filed with the court and be provided to:
- a. The child, unless he or she, due to age or capacity, is unable to comprehend the written notice, which will necessitate the department or lead agency to provide notice in an age-appropriate and capacity-appropriate alternative manner;
 - b. The child's parents, unless prohibited by court order;
 - c. The child's out-of-home caregiver;
 - d. The guardian ad litem, if one is appointed;
- e. The attorney <u>ad litem</u> for the child, if one is appointed; and
 - f. The attorney for the department.
 - 4. The transition plan must be developed through cooperation among the persons included in subparagraph 3., and such persons must share any relevant information necessary for its development. Subject to the child's needs and preferences, the transition plan must meet the requirements of s. 409.1415(2)(b)8. and exclude any placement changes that occur between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.

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5. The department or the community-based care lead agency shall file the transition plan with the court within 48 hours after the creation of such plan and provide a copy of the plan to the persons included in subparagraph 3.

- (4) EDUCATION TRANSITIONS.-
- (c) Minimizing school changes.-
- 1. Every effort must be made to keep a child in the school of origin if it is in the child's best interest. Any placement decision must include thoughtful consideration of which school a child will attend if a school change is necessary.
- 2. Members of a multidisciplinary team staffing convened for a purpose other than a school change must determine the child's best interest regarding remaining in the school or program of origin if the child's educational options are affected by any other decision being made by the multidisciplinary team.
- 3. The determination of whether it is in the child's best interest to remain in the school of origin, and if not, of which school the child will attend in the future, must be made in consultation with the following individuals, including, but not limited to, the child; the parents; the caregiver; the child welfare professional; the guardian ad litem, if appointed; the educational surrogate, if appointed; child care and educational staff, including teachers and guidance counselors; and the school district representative or foster care liaison. A multidisciplinary team member may contact any of these individuals in advance of a multidisciplinary team staffing to obtain his or her recommendation. An individual may remotely attend the multidisciplinary team staffing if one of the

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identified goals is related to determining an educational placement. The multidisciplinary team may rely on a report from the child's current school or program district and, if applicable, any other school district being considered for the educational placement if the required school personnel are not available to attend the multidisciplinary team staffing in person or remotely.

- 4. The multidisciplinary team and the individuals listed in subparagraph 3. must consider, at a minimum, all of the following factors when determining whether remaining in the school or program of origin is in the child's best interest or, if not, when selecting a new school or program:
- a. The child's desire to remain in the school or program of origin.
- b. The preference of the child's parents or legal quardians.
- c. Whether the child has siblings, close friends, or mentors at the school or program of origin.
- d. The child's cultural and community connections in the school or program of origin.
- e. Whether the child is suspected of having a disability under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or s. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or has begun receiving interventions under this state's multitiered system of supports.
- f. Whether the child has an evaluation pending for special education and related services under IDEA or s. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
- g. Whether the child is a student with a disability under IDEA who is receiving special education and related services or

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a student with a disability under s. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 who is receiving accommodations and services and, if so, whether those required services are available in a school or program other than the school or program of origin.

- h. Whether the child is an English Language Learner student and is receiving language services and, if so, whether those required services are available in a school or program other than the school or program of origin.
- i. The impact a change to the school or program of origin would have on academic credits and progress toward promotion.
- j. The availability of extracurricular activities important to the child.
- k. The child's known individualized educational plan or other medical and behavioral health needs and whether such plan or needs are able to be met at a school or program other than the school or program of origin.
- 1. The child's permanency goal and timeframe for achieving permanency.
- m. The child's history of school transfers and how such transfers have impacted the child academically, emotionally, and behaviorally.
- n. The length of the commute to the school or program from the child's home or placement and how such commute would impact the child.
- o. The length of time the child has attended the school or program of origin.
- 5. The cost of transportation cannot be a factor in making a best interest determination.
 - Section 17. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section

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39.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3)

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

Section 18. Paragraphs (m), (t), and (u) of subsection (1) of section 39.4085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.4085 Goals for dependent children; responsibilities; education.—
- (1) The Legislature finds that the design and delivery of child welfare services should be directed by the principle that the health and safety of children, including the freedom from

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abuse, abandonment, or neglect, is of paramount concern and, therefore, establishes the following goals for children in shelter or foster care:

- (m) To receive meaningful case management and planning that will quickly return the child to his or her family or move the child on to other forms of permanency. For youth transitioning from foster care to independent living, permanency includes establishing naturally occurring, lifelong, kin-like connections between the youth and a supportive adult.
- (t) To have a guardian ad litem appointed to represent, within reason, their best interests and, if appropriate, an attorney ad litem appointed to represent their legal interests; the guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem, if appointed, shall have immediate and unlimited access to the children they represent.
- (u) To have all their records available for review by their guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem, if appointed, if they deem such review necessary.

This subsection establishes goals and not rights. This subsection does not require the delivery of any particular service or level of service in excess of existing appropriations. A person does not have a cause of action against the state or any of its subdivisions, agencies, contractors, subcontractors, or agents, based upon the adoption of or failure to provide adequate funding for the achievement of these goals by the Legislature. This subsection does not require the expenditure of funds to meet the goals established in this subsection except those funds specifically appropriated for such

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1045 purpose.

Section 19. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-

- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (c) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court having jurisdiction of the child has the power by order to:
- 1. Require the parent and, when appropriate, the legal guardian or the child to participate in treatment and services identified as necessary. The court may require the person who has custody or who is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The order may be made only upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedural requirements provided under the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The mental health assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional as defined in s. 39.01, and the substance abuse assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional as defined in s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when

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appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a mental health court program established under chapter 394 or a treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. Adjudication of a child as dependent based upon evidence of harm as defined in s. 39.01 s. 39.01(34)(g) demonstrates good cause, and the court shall require the parent whose actions caused the harm to submit to a substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation and to participate and comply with treatment and services identified in the assessment or evaluation as being necessary. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including the mental health court program or the treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's best interests. Any order entered under this subparagraph may be made only upon good cause shown. This subparagraph does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody of the child, other than the child's parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

- 2. Require, if the court deems necessary, the parties to participate in dependency mediation.
- 3. Require placement of the child either under the protective supervision of an authorized agent of the department in the home of one or both of the child's parents or in the home of a relative of the child or another adult approved by the

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court, or in the custody of the department. Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department must set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and include the powers ordinarily granted to a guardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, further judicial reviews are not required if permanency has been established for the child.

4. Determine whether the child has a strong attachment to the prospective permanent guardian and whether such guardian has a strong commitment to permanently caring for the child.

Section 20. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 39.522, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.522 Postdisposition change of custody.-

(3)

(c)1. The department or community-based care lead agency must notify a current caregiver who has been in the physical custody placement for at least 9 consecutive months and who meets all the established criteria in paragraph (b) of an intent to change the physical custody of the child, and a multidisciplinary team staffing must be held in accordance with

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ss. 39.4022 and 39.4023 at least 21 days before the intended date for the child's change in physical custody, unless there is an emergency situation as defined in s. 39.4022(2)(b). If there is not a unanimous consensus decision reached by the multidisciplinary team, the department's official position must be provided to the parties within the designated time period as provided for in s. 39.4022.

- 2. A caregiver who objects to the department's official position on the change in physical custody must notify the court and the department or community-based care lead agency of his or her objection and the intent to request an evidentiary hearing in writing in accordance with this section within 5 days after receiving notice of the department's official position provided under subparagraph 1. The transition of the child to the new caregiver may not begin before the expiration of the 5-day period within which the current caregiver may object.
- 3. Upon the department or community-based care lead agency receiving written notice of the caregiver's objection, the change to the child's physical custody must be placed in abeyance and the child may not be transitioned to a new physical placement without a court order, unless there is an emergency situation as defined in s. 39.4022(2)(b).
- 4. Within 7 days after receiving written notice from the caregiver, the court must conduct an initial case status hearing, at which time the court must:
- a. Grant party status to the current caregiver who is seeking permanent custody and has maintained physical custody of that child for at least 9 continuous months for the limited purpose of filing a motion for a hearing on the objection and

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presenting evidence pursuant to this subsection;

- b. Appoint an attorney for the child who is the subject of the permanent custody proceeding, in addition to the guardian ad litem, if one is appointed;
- e. Advise the caregiver of his or her right to retain counsel for purposes of the evidentiary hearing; and
- c.d. Appoint a court-selected neutral and independent licensed professional with expertise in the science and research of child-parent bonding.
- Section 21. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 39.6012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 39.6012 Case plan tasks; services.-
- (1) The services to be provided to the parent and the tasks that must be completed are subject to the following:
- (c) If there is evidence of harm as defined in $\underline{s. 39.01}$ $\underline{s. 39.01(34)(g)}$, the case plan must include as a required task for the parent whose actions caused the harm that the parent submit to a substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation and participate and comply with treatment and services identified in the assessment or evaluation as being necessary.
- (3) In addition to any other requirement, if the child is in an out-of-home placement, the case plan must include:
- (c) When appropriate, for a child who is 13 years of age or older, a written description of the programs and services that will help the child prepare for the transition from foster care to independent living. The written description must include age-appropriate activities for the child's development of relationships, coping skills, and emotional well-being.

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Section 22. Section 39.6036, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- $\underline{$ 39.6036 Supportive adults for youth transitioning out of foster care.—
- (1) The Legislature finds that a committed, caring adult provides a lifeline for youth transitioning out of foster care to live independently. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Legislature that the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office help youth connect with supportive adults, with the hope of creating an ongoing relationship that lasts into adulthood.
- (2) The Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office shall work with youth transitioning out of foster care to identify at least one supportive adult with whom the youth can enter into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship, and to document such agreement in the youth's court file. If the youth cannot identify a supportive adult, the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office shall work in coordination with the Office of Continuing Care to identify at least one supportive adult with whom the youth can enter into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship, and to document such agreement in the youth's court file.
- Section 23. Paragraph (c) of subsection (10) of section 39.621, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.621 Permanency determination by the court.-
- (10) The permanency placement is intended to continue until the child reaches the age of majority and may not be disturbed absent a finding by the court that the circumstances of the permanency placement are no longer in the best interest of the child.

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(c) The court shall base its decision concerning any motion by a parent for reunification or increased contact with a child on the effect of the decision on the safety, well-being, and physical and emotional health of the child. Factors that must be considered and addressed in the findings of fact of the order on the motion must include:

- 1. The compliance or noncompliance of the parent with the case plan;
- 2. The circumstances which caused the child's dependency and whether those circumstances have been resolved;
 - 3. The stability and longevity of the child's placement;
- 4. The preferences of the child, if the child is of sufficient age and understanding to express a preference;
 - 5. The recommendation of the current custodian; and
- 6. Any The recommendation of the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed.

Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 39.6241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.6241 Another planned permanent living arrangement.
- (2) The department and the guardian ad litem must provide the court with a recommended list and description of services needed by the child, such as independent living services and medical, dental, educational, or psychological referrals, and a recommended list and description of services needed by his or her caregiver. The guardian ad litem must also advise the court whether the child has been connected with a supportive adult and, if the child has been connected with a supportive adult, whether the child has entered into a formal agreement with the adult. If the child has entered into such agreement, as required

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in s. 39.6036, the guardian ad litem must ensure the agreement is documented in the court file.

Section 25. Paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (2), subsection (3), and paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.701 Judicial review.-
- (1) GENERAL PROVISIONS.-
- (b)1. The court shall retain jurisdiction over a child returned to his or her parents for a minimum period of 6 months following the reunification, but, at that time, based on a report of the social service agency and the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed, and any other relevant factors, the court shall make a determination as to whether supervision by the department and the court's jurisdiction shall continue or be terminated.
- 2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., the court must retain jurisdiction over a child if the child is placed in the home with a parent or caregiver with an in-home safety plan and such safety plan remains necessary for the child to reside safely in the home.
- (f) Notice of a judicial review hearing or a citizen review panel hearing, and a copy of the motion for judicial review, if any, must be served by the clerk of the court upon all of the following persons, if available to be served, regardless of whether the person was present at the previous hearing at which the date, time, and location of the hearing was announced:
- 1. The social service agency charged with the supervision of care, custody, or guardianship of the child, if that agency

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- 2. The foster parent or legal custodian in whose home the child resides.
 - 3. The parents.
- 4. The guardian ad litem for the child, or the representative of the guardian ad litem program if the program has been appointed.
 - 5. The attorney ad litem for the child, if appointed.
 - 6. The child, if the child is 13 years of age or older.
 - 7. Any preadoptive parent.
 - 8. Such other persons as the court may direct.
- (2) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE.—
- (c) Review determinations. The court and any citizen review panel shall take into consideration the information contained in the social services study and investigation and all medical, psychological, and educational records that support the terms of the case plan; testimony by the social services agency, the parent, the foster parent or caregiver, the guardian ad litem or surrogate parent for educational decisionmaking if one has been appointed for the child, and any other person deemed appropriate; and any relevant and material evidence submitted to the court, including written and oral reports to the extent of 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:

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1. If the parent was advised of the right to receive assistance from any person or social service agency in the preparation of the case plan.

- 2. If the parent has been advised of the right to have counsel present at the judicial review or citizen review hearings. If not so advised, the court or citizen review panel shall advise the parent of such right.
- 3. If a guardian ad litem needs to be appointed for the child in a case in which a guardian 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 been appointed.
- 4. Who holds the rights to make educational decisions for the child. If appropriate, the court may refer the child to the district school superintendent for appointment of a surrogate parent or may itself appoint a surrogate parent under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and s. 39.0016.
- 5. The compliance or lack of compliance of all parties with applicable items of the case plan, including the parents' compliance with child support orders.
- 6. The compliance or lack of compliance with a visitation contract between the parent and the social service agency for contact with the child, including the frequency, duration, and results of the parent-child visitation and the reason for any noncompliance.
- 7. The frequency, kind, and duration of contacts among siblings who have been separated during placement, as well as any efforts undertaken to reunite separated siblings if doing so is in the best interests of the child.
 - 8. The compliance or lack of compliance of the parent in

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meeting specified financial obligations pertaining to the care of the child, including the reason for failure to comply, if applicable.

- 9. Whether the child is receiving safe and proper care according to s. 39.6012, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness of the child's current placement, including whether the child is in a setting that is as family-like and as close to the parent's home as possible, consistent with the child's best interests and special needs, and including maintaining stability in the child's educational placement, as documented by assurances from the community-based care lead agency that:
- a. The placement of the child takes into account the appropriateness of the current educational setting and the proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.
- b. The community-based care lead agency has coordinated with appropriate local educational agencies to ensure that the child remains in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.
- 10. A projected date likely for the child's return home or other permanent placement.
- 11. When appropriate, the basis for the unwillingness or inability of the parent to become a party to a case plan. The court and the citizen review panel shall determine if the efforts of the social service agency to secure party participation in a case plan were sufficient.
- 12. For a child who has reached 13 years of age but is not yet 18 years of age, the adequacy of the child's preparation for

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adulthood and independent living. For a child who is 15 years of age or older, the court shall determine if appropriate steps are being taken for the child to obtain a driver license or learner's driver license.

- 13. If amendments to the case plan are required. Amendments to the case plan must be made under s. 39.6013.
- 14. If the parents and caregivers have developed a productive relationship that includes meaningful communication and mutual support.
- (3) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.—At each review hearing held under this subsection, the court shall give the child and the guardian ad litem the opportunity to address the court and provide any information relevant to the child's best interest, particularly in relation to independent living transition services. The foster parent or, legal custodian, or guardian ad litem may also provide any information relevant to the child's best interest to the court. In addition to the review and report required under paragraphs (1) (a), and (2) (a), and s. 39.822(2) (a)2., respectively, the court shall:
- (a) Inquire about the life skills the child has acquired and whether those services are age appropriate, at the first judicial review hearing held subsequent to the child's 16th birthday. At the judicial review hearing, the department shall provide the court with a report that includes specific information related to the life skills that the child has acquired since the child's 13th birthday or since the date the child came into foster care, whichever came later. For any child who may meet the requirements for appointment of a guardian advocate under s. 393.12 or a guardian under chapter 744, the

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updated case plan must be developed in a face-to-face conference with the child, if appropriate; the child's attorney ad litem, if appointed; the any court-appointed guardian ad litem; the temporary custodian of the child; and the parent of the child, if the parent's rights have not been terminated.

- (b) The court shall hold a judicial review hearing within 90 days after a child's 17th birthday. The court shall issue an order, separate from the order on judicial review, that the disability of nonage of the child has been removed under ss. 743.044-743.047 for any disability that the court finds is in the child's best interest to remove. The department shall include in the social study report for the first judicial review that occurs after the child's 17th birthday written verification that the child has:
- 1. A current Medicaid card and all necessary information concerning the Medicaid program sufficient to prepare the child to apply for coverage upon reaching the age of 18, if such application is appropriate.
- 2. A certified copy of the child's birth certificate and, if the child does not have a valid driver license, a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051.
- 3. A social security card and information relating to social security insurance benefits if the child is eligible for those benefits. If the child has received such benefits and they are being held in trust for the child, a full accounting of these funds must be provided and the child must be informed as to how to access those funds.
- 4. All relevant information related to the Road-to-Independence Program under s. 409.1451, including, but not

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limited to, eligibility requirements, information on participation, and assistance in gaining admission to the program. If the child is eligible for the Road-to-Independence Program, he or she must be advised that he or she may continue to reside with the licensed family home or group care provider with whom the child was residing at the time the child attained his or her 18th birthday, in another licensed family home, or with a group care provider arranged by the department.

- 5. An open bank account or the identification necessary to open a bank account and to acquire essential banking and budgeting skills.
- 6. Information on public assistance and how to apply for public assistance.
- 7. A clear understanding of where he or she will be living on his or her 18th birthday, how living expenses will be paid, and the educational program or school in which he or she will be enrolled.
- 8. Information related to the ability of the child to remain in care until he or she reaches 21 years of age under s. 39.013.
- 9. A letter providing the dates that the child is under the jurisdiction of the court.
- 10. A letter stating that the child is in compliance with financial aid documentation requirements.
 - 11. The child's educational records.
- 12. The child's entire health and mental health records.
 - 13. The process for accessing the child's case file.
- 1449 14. A statement encouraging the child to attend all 1450 judicial review hearings.

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15. Information on how to obtain a driver license or learner's driver license.

- (c) At the first judicial review hearing held subsequent to the child's 17th birthday, if the court determines pursuant to chapter 744 that there is a good faith basis to believe that the child qualifies for appointment of a guardian advocate, limited guardian, or plenary guardian for the child and that no less restrictive decisionmaking assistance will meet the child's needs:
- 1. The department shall complete a multidisciplinary report which must include, but is not limited to, a psychosocial evaluation and educational report if such a report has not been completed within the previous 2 years.
- 2. The department shall identify one or more individuals who are willing to serve as the guardian advocate under s. 393.12 or as the plenary or limited guardian under chapter 744. Any other interested parties or participants may make efforts to identify such a guardian advocate, limited guardian, or plenary guardian. The child's biological or adoptive family members, including the child's parents if the parents' rights have not been terminated, may not be considered for service as the plenary or limited guardian unless the court enters a written order finding that such an appointment is in the child's best interests.
- 3. Proceedings may be initiated within 180 days after the child's 17th birthday for the appointment of a guardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child in a separate proceeding in the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters and pursuant to chapter 744. The

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Legislature encourages the use of pro bono representation to initiate proceedings under this section.

- 4. In the event another interested party or participant initiates proceedings for the appointment of a guardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child, the department shall provide all necessary documentation and information to the petitioner to complete a petition under s. 393.12 or chapter 744 within 45 days after the first judicial review hearing after the child's 17th birthday.
- 5. Any proceedings seeking appointment of a guardian advocate or a determination of incapacity and the appointment of a guardian must be conducted in a separate proceeding in the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters and pursuant to chapter 744.
- (d) If the court finds at the judicial review hearing after the child's 17th birthday that the department has not met its obligations to the child as stated in this part, in the written case plan, or in the provision of independent living services, the court may issue an order directing the department to show cause as to why it has not done so. If the department cannot justify its noncompliance, the court may give the department 30 days within which to comply. If the department fails to comply within 30 days, the court may hold the department in contempt.
- (e) If necessary, the court may review the status of the child more frequently during the year before the child's 18th birthday. At the last review hearing before the child reaches 18 years of age, and in addition to the requirements of subsection (2), the court shall:
 - 1. Address whether the child plans to remain in foster

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care, and, if so, ensure that the child's transition plan includes a plan for meeting one or more of the criteria specified in s. 39.6251 and determine whether the child has entered into a formal agreement for an ongoing relationship with a supportive adult.

- 2. Ensure that the transition plan includes a supervised living arrangement under s. 39.6251.
 - 3. Ensure the child has been informed of:
- a. The right to continued support and services from the department and the community-based care lead agency.
- b. The right to request termination of dependency jurisdiction and be discharged from foster care.
 - c. The opportunity to reenter foster care under s. 39.6251.
- 4. Ensure that the child, if he or she requests termination of dependency jurisdiction and discharge from foster care, has been informed of:
- a. Services or benefits for which the child may be eligible based on his or her former placement in foster care, including, but not limited to, the assistance of the Office of Continuing Care under s. 414.56.
- b. Services or benefits that may be lost through termination of dependency jurisdiction.
- c. Other federal, state, local, or community-based services or supports available to him or her.
- (4) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR YOUNG ADULTS IN FOSTER CARE.—During each period of time that a young adult remains in foster care, the court shall review the status of the young adult at least every 6 months and must hold a permanency review hearing at least annually.

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(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, if a young adult has chosen to remain in extended foster care after he or she has reached 18 years of age, the department may not close a case and the court may not terminate jurisdiction until the court finds, following a hearing, that the following criteria have been met:

- 1. Attendance of the young adult at the hearing; or
- 2. Findings by the court that:
- a. The young adult has been informed by the department of his or her right to attend the hearing and has provided written consent to waive this right; and
- b. The young adult has been informed of the potential negative effects of early termination of care, the option to reenter care before reaching 21 years of age, the procedure for, and limitations on, reentering care, and the availability of alternative services, and has signed a document attesting that he or she has been so informed and understands these provisions; or
- c. The young adult has voluntarily left the program, has not signed the document in sub-subparagraph b., and is unwilling to participate in any further court proceeding.
- 3. In all permanency hearings or hearings regarding the transition of the young adult from care to independent living, the court shall consult with the young adult regarding the proposed permanency plan, case plan, and individual education plan for the young adult and ensure that he or she has understood the conversation. The court shall inquire of the young adult regarding his or her relationship with the supportive adult with whom the young adult has entered into a

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1567 formal agreement for an ongoing relationship, if such agreement 1568 exists.

Section 26. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.801 Procedures and jurisdiction; notice; service of process.-
- (3) Before the court may terminate parental rights, in addition to the other requirements set forth in this part, the following requirements must be met:
- (a) Notice of the date, time, and place of the advisory hearing for the petition to terminate parental rights and a copy of the petition must be personally served upon the following persons, specifically notifying them that a petition has been filed:
 - 1. The parents of the child.
 - 2. The legal custodians of the child.
- 3. If the parents who would be entitled to notice are dead or unknown, a living relative of the child, unless upon diligent search and inquiry no such relative can be found.
 - 4. Any person who has physical custody of the child.
- 5. Any grandparent entitled to priority for adoption under s. 63.0425.
- 1589 6. Any prospective parent who has been identified under s. 1590 39.503 or s. 39.803, unless a court order has been entered 1591 pursuant to s. 39.503(4) or (9) or s. 39.803(4) or (9) which 1592 indicates no further notice is required. Except as otherwise 1593 provided in this section, if there is not a legal father, notice 1594 of the petition for termination of parental rights must be provided to any known prospective father who is identified under

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oath before the court or who is identified by a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry. Service of the notice of the petition for termination of parental rights is not required if the prospective father executes an affidavit of nonpaternity or a consent to termination of his parental rights which is accepted by the court after notice and opportunity to be heard by all parties to address the best interests of the child in accepting such affidavit.

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

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

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 to represent the best interest of the child in any termination of parental rights proceedings and shall ascertain at each stage of the proceedings whether a guardian ad litem has been appointed.
 - (b) The guardian ad litem has the following

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responsibilities and authorities listed in s. 39.822.÷

1. To investigate the allegations of the petition and any subsequent matters arising in the case and,

- (c) Unless excused by the court, the guardian ad litem shall 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.
- (d) A guardian ad litem is entitled to receive service of pleadings and papers as provided by the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
- (d) (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 to represent the interests of the child if one has not already been appointed.
 - Section 29. Subsection (2) of section 39.815, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

39.815 Appeal.-

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

Section 30. Section 39.820, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 31. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 39.821,

Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.821 Qualifications of quardians ad litem.-

(1) Because of the special trust or responsibility placed in a guardian ad litem, the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office Program may use any private funds collected by the office program, or any state funds so designated, to conduct a security background investigation before certifying a volunteer to serve. A security background investigation must include, but need not be limited to, employment history checks, checks of references, local criminal history records checks through local law enforcement agencies, and statewide criminal history records checks through the Department of Law Enforcement. Upon request, an employer shall furnish a copy of the personnel record for the employee or former employee who is the subject of a security background investigation conducted under this section. The information contained in the personnel record may include, but need not be limited to, disciplinary matters and the reason why the employee was terminated from employment. An employer who releases a personnel record for purposes of a security

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background investigation is presumed to have acted in good faith and is not liable for information contained in the record without a showing that the employer maliciously falsified the record. A security background investigation conducted under this section must ensure that a person is not certified as a guardian ad litem if the person has an arrest awaiting final disposition for, been convicted of, regardless of adjudication, entered a plea of nolo contendere or quilty to, or been adjudicated delinquent and the record has not been sealed or expunged for, any offense prohibited under the provisions listed in s. 435.04. All applicants must undergo a level 2 background screening pursuant to chapter 435 before being certified to serve as a guardian ad litem. In analyzing and evaluating the information obtained in the security background investigation, the office program must give particular emphasis to past activities involving children, including, but not limited to, child-related criminal offenses or child abuse. The program Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office has sole discretion in determining whether to certify a person based on his or her security background investigation. The information collected pursuant to the security background investigation is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1).

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

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1712 applicant's qualifications for such position.

Section 32. Section 39.822, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.822 Appointment of guardian ad litem for abused, abandoned, or neglected child.—
- (1) A guardian ad litem shall be appointed by the court at the earliest possible time to represent the child in any child abuse, abandonment, or neglect judicial proceeding, whether civil or criminal. A guardian ad litem is a fiduciary and shall provide independent representation of the child using a best interest standard of decisionmaking and advocacy.
- (2) (a) The guardian ad litem has the following responsibilities:
- 1. To be present at all court hearings unless excused by the court.
- 2. To investigate issues related to the best interest of the child who is the subject of the appointment, review all disposition recommendations and changes in placement, and, unless excused by the court, file written reports and recommendations in accordance with law.
- 3. To represent the child until the court's jurisdiction over the child terminates or until excused by the court.
- 4. To advocate for the child's participation in the proceedings and report the child's wishes to the court to the extent the child has the ability and desire to express his or her preferences.
- 5. To perform such other duties as are consistent with the scope of the appointment.
 - (b) Guardians ad litem shall have immediate and unlimited

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access to the children they represent.

- (c) A guardian ad litem is not required to post bond but must file an acceptance of the appointment.
- (d) A guardian ad litem is entitled to receive service of pleadings and papers as provided by the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
- (3) Any person participating in a civil or criminal judicial proceeding resulting from such appointment shall be presumed prima facie to be acting in good faith and in so doing shall be immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might be incurred or imposed.
- (4)(2) In those cases in which the parents are financially able, the parent or parents of the child shall reimburse the court, in part or in whole, for the cost of provision of guardian ad litem representation services. Reimbursement to the individual providing guardian ad litem services shall not be contingent upon successful collection by the court from the parent or parents.
- (5) (3) Upon presentation by a guardian ad litem of a court order appointing the guardian ad litem:
- (a) An agency, as defined in chapter 119, shall allow the guardian ad litem to inspect and copy records related to the best interests of the child who is the subject of the appointment, including, but not limited to, records made confidential or exempt from s. 119.07(1) or s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The guardian ad litem shall maintain the confidential or exempt status of any records shared by an agency under this paragraph.
 - (b) A person or organization, other than an agency under

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paragraph (a), shall allow the guardian ad litem to inspect and copy any records related to the best interests of the child who is the subject of the appointment, including, but not limited to, confidential records.

For the purposes of this subsection, the term "records related to the best interests of the child" includes, but is not limited to, medical, mental health, substance abuse, child care, education, law enforcement, court, social services, and financial records.

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

Section 33. Subsection (4) of section 39.827, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.827 Hearing for appointment of a quardian advocate.

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

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

Section 34. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 39.8296, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.8296 Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office; legislative findings and intent; creation; appointment of executive director; duties of office.—
 - (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that for the past 20 years, the Guardian ad Litem Program has been the only mechanism for best interest representation for children in Florida who are involved in dependency proceedings.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that while the Guardian ad Litem Program has been supervised by court administration within the circuit courts since the program's inception, there is a perceived conflict of interest created by the supervision of

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program staff by the judges before whom they appear.

(d) It is therefore the intent of the Legislature to place the Guardian ad Litem Program in an appropriate place and provide a statewide infrastructure to increase functioning and standardization among the local programs currently operating in the 20 judicial circuits.

- (2) STATEWIDE GUARDIAN AD LITEM OFFICE.—There is created a Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office within the Justice Administrative Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission shall provide administrative support and service to the office to the extent requested by the executive director within the available resources of the commission. The Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Justice Administrative Commission in the performance of its duties, but the employees of the office are governed by the classification plan and salary and benefits plan approved by the Justice Administrative Commission.
- (a) The head of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office is the executive director, who shall be appointed by the Governor from a list of a minimum of three eligible applicants submitted by a Guardian ad Litem Qualifications Committee. The Guardian ad Litem Qualifications Committee shall be composed of five persons, two persons appointed by the Governor, two persons appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and one person appointed by the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office Association. The committee shall provide for statewide advertisement and the receiving of applications for the position of executive director. The Governor shall appoint an executive director from among the recommendations, or the Governor may

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

- (b) The Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office shall, within available resources, have oversight responsibilities for and provide technical assistance to all guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem programs located within the judicial circuits.
- 1. The office shall identify the resources required to implement methods of collecting, reporting, and tracking reliable and consistent case data.
- 2. The office shall review the current guardian ad litem offices programs in Florida and other states.
- 3. The office, in consultation with local guardian ad litem offices, shall develop statewide performance measures and standards.
- 4. The office shall develop <u>and maintain</u> a guardian ad litem training program, which shall include, but is not limited

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to, training on the recognition of and responses to head trauma and brain injury in a child under 6 years of age. The office shall establish a curriculum committee to develop the training program specified in this subparagraph. The curriculum committee shall include, but not be limited to, dependency judges, directors of circuit guardian ad litem programs, active certified guardians ad litem, a mental health professional who specializes in the treatment of children, a member of a child advocacy group, a representative of a domestic violence advocacy group, an individual with a degree in social work, and a social worker experienced in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse. The training program shall be updated regularly.

- 5. The office shall review the various methods of funding guardian ad litem offices programs, maximize the use of those funding sources to the extent possible, and review the kinds of services being provided by circuit guardian ad litem offices programs.
- 6. The office shall determine the feasibility or desirability of new concepts of organization, administration, financing, or service delivery designed to preserve the civil and constitutional rights and fulfill other needs of dependent children.
- 7. The office shall ensure that all children have an attorney assigned to their case and, within available resources, be represented using multidisciplinary teams that may include volunteers, pro bono attorneys, social workers, and mentors.
- 8. The office shall provide oversight and technical assistance to attorneys ad litem, including but not limited to:
 - a. Developing an attorney ad litem training program in

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collaboration with dependency court stakeholders, including, but not limited to, dependency judges, representatives from legal aid providing attorney ad litem representation, and an attorney ad litem appointed from a registry maintained by the chief judge. The program shall be updated regularly with or without convening the stakeholders group;

- b. Offering consultation and technical assistance to chief judges in maintaining attorney registries for attorneys ad litem; and
- c. Assisting with recruitment, training, and mentoring of attorneys ad litem as needed.
- 9. In an effort to promote normalcy and establish trust between a court-appointed volunteer guardian ad litem and a child alleged to be abused, abandoned, or neglected under this chapter, a guardian ad litem may transport a child. However, a guardian ad litem volunteer may not be required by a guardian ad litem circuit office or ordered by or directed by the program or a court to transport a child.
- 10.8. The office shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court an interim report describing the progress of the office in meeting the goals as described in this section. The office shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a proposed plan including alternatives for meeting the state's guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem needs. This plan may include recommendations for less than the entire state, may include a phase-in system, and shall include estimates of the

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cost of each of the alternatives. Each year the office shall provide a status report and provide further recommendations to address the need for guardian ad litem services and related issues.

Section 35. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 39.8297, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.8297 County funding for guardian ad litem employees.-
- (1) A county and the executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office may enter into an agreement by which the county agrees to provide funds to the local guardian ad litem office in order to employ persons who will assist in the operation of the guardian ad litem office program in the county.
- (3) Persons employed under this section may not be counted in a formula or similar process used by the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office to measure personnel needs of a judicial circuit's guardian ad litem office program.
- (4) Agreements created pursuant to this section do not obligate the state to allocate funds to a county to employ persons in the guardian ad litem office program.

Section 36. Section 39.8298, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.8298 Guardian ad Litem <u>state</u> direct-support organization and local direct-support organizations.—
- (1) AUTHORITY.—The Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office created under s. 39.8296 is authorized to create a <u>state</u> direct-support organization <u>and create or designate local direct-support organizations. The executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office is responsible for designating local direct-support organizations under this subsection.</u>

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(a) The <u>state</u> direct-support organization <u>and the local</u> <u>direct-support organizations</u> must be a Florida <u>corporations</u> <u>corporation</u> not for profit, incorporated under the provisions of chapter 617. The <u>state</u> direct-support organization <u>and the local</u> <u>direct-support organization are shall be</u> exempt from paying fees under s. 617.0122.

- (b) The state direct-support organization and each local direct-support organization shall be organized and operated to conduct programs and activities; raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of moneys; acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer, in their its own name, securities, funds, objects of value, or other property, real or personal; and make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office, including the local guardian ad litem offices.
- (c) If the executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office determines the <u>state</u> direct-support organization <u>or a local direct-support organization</u> is operating in a manner that is inconsistent with the goals and purposes of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office or not acting in the best interest of the state, the executive director may terminate the contract and thereafter the organization may not use the name of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office.
- (2) CONTRACT.—The <u>state</u> direct-support organization <u>and the</u> <u>local direct-support organizations</u> shall operate under a written contract with the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office. The written contract must, at a minimum, provide for:
- (a) Approval of the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the direct-support organization by the executive director of the

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Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office.

(b) Submission of an annual budget for the approval by the executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office.

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

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the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office:

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

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(7) LIMITS ON DIRECT-SUPPORT <u>ORGANIZATIONS</u> ORGANIZATION.—
The <u>state</u> direct-support organization <u>and a local direct-support</u>
organization shall not exercise any power under s. 617.0302(12)
or (16). No state employee shall receive compensation from the
<u>state</u> direct-support organization <u>or local direct-support</u>
organization for service on the board of directors or for
services rendered to the direct-support organization.

Section 37. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 119.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

119.071 General exemptions from inspection or copying of public records.—

- (4) AGENCY PERSONNEL INFORMATION. -
- (d) 1. For purposes of this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Home addresses" means the dwelling location at which an individual resides and includes the physical address, mailing address, street address, parcel identification number, plot identification number, legal property description, neighborhood name and lot number, GPS coordinates, and any other descriptive property information that may reveal the home address.
- b. "Telephone numbers" includes home telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone numbers, personal pager telephone numbers, and telephone numbers associated with personal communications devices.
- 2.a. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of active or former sworn law enforcement personnel or of active or former civilian personnel employed by a law enforcement agency, including correctional and correctional probation officers, personnel of the Department of Children and Families whose duties include the investigation of

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abuse, neglect, exploitation, fraud, theft, or other criminal activities, personnel of the Department of Health whose duties are to support the investigation of child abuse or neglect, and personnel of the Department of Revenue or local governments whose responsibilities include revenue collection and enforcement or child support enforcement; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- b. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former nonsworn investigative personnel of the Department of Financial Services whose duties include the investigation of fraud, theft, workers' compensation coverage requirements and compliance, other related criminal activities, or state regulatory requirement violations; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- c. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former nonsworn investigative personnel of the Office of Financial Regulation's Bureau of Financial Investigations whose duties include the investigation of fraud, theft, other related criminal activities, or state

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regulatory requirement violations; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- d. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former firefighters certified in compliance with s. 633.408; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such firefighters; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such firefighters are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- e. The home addresses, dates of birth, and telephone numbers of current or former justices of the Supreme Court, district court of appeal judges, circuit court judges, and county court judges; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of current or former justices and judges; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of current or former justices and judges are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- f. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former state attorneys, assistant state attorneys, statewide prosecutors, or assistant statewide prosecutors; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, dates of birth, and places of employment of the

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spouses and children of current or former state attorneys, assistant state attorneys, statewide prosecutors, or assistant statewide prosecutors; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of current or former state attorneys, assistant state attorneys, statewide prosecutors, or assistant statewide prosecutors are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

g. The home addresses, dates of birth, and telephone numbers of general magistrates, special magistrates, judges of compensation claims, administrative law judges of the Division of Administrative Hearings, and child support enforcement hearing officers; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of general magistrates, special magistrates, judges of compensation claims, administrative law judges of the Division of Administrative Hearings, and child support enforcement hearing officers; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of general magistrates, special magistrates, judges of compensation claims, administrative law judges of the Division of Administrative Hearings, and child support enforcement hearing officers are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

h. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former human resource, labor relations, or employee relations directors, assistant directors, managers, or assistant managers of any local government agency or water management district whose duties include hiring and firing employees, labor contract negotiation, administration, or

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other personnel-related duties; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- i. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former code enforcement officers; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- j. The home addresses, telephone numbers, places of employment, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former guardians ad litem, as defined in $\underline{s.\ 39.01}\ \underline{s.\ 39.820}$; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such persons; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such persons are exempt from $\underline{s.\ 119.07(1)}$ and $\underline{s.\ 24(a)}$, Art. I of the State Constitution.
- k. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former juvenile probation officers, juvenile probation supervisors, detention superintendents, assistant detention superintendents, juvenile justice detention officers I and II, juvenile justice detention officer supervisors, juvenile justice residential officers, juvenile justice residential officer supervisors I and II,

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juvenile justice counselors, juvenile justice counselor supervisors, human services counselor administrators, rehabilitation human services counselor administrators, rehabilitation therapists, and social services counselors of the Department of Juvenile Justice; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

1. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former public defenders, assistant public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of current or former public defenders, assistant public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of current or former public defenders, assistant public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

m. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former investigators or inspectors of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such current

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or former investigators and inspectors; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such current or former investigators and inspectors are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- n. The home addresses, telephone numbers, and dates of birth of county tax collectors; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such tax collectors; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such tax collectors are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- o. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former personnel of the Department of Health whose duties include, or result in, the determination or adjudication of eligibility for social security disability benefits, the investigation or prosecution of complaints filed against health care practitioners, or the inspection of health care practitioners or health care facilities licensed by the Department of Health; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- p. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former impaired practitioner consultants who are retained by an agency or current or former employees of an impaired practitioner consultant whose duties

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result in a determination of a person's skill and safety to practice a licensed profession; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such consultants or their employees; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such consultants or employees are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- q. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former emergency medical technicians or paramedics certified under chapter 401; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such emergency medical technicians or paramedics; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such emergency medical technicians or paramedics are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- r. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former personnel employed in an agency's office of inspector general or internal audit department whose duties include auditing or investigating waste, fraud, abuse, theft, exploitation, or other activities that could lead to criminal prosecution or administrative discipline; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State

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s. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former directors, managers, supervisors, nurses, and clinical employees of an addiction treatment facility; the home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "addiction treatment facility" means a county government, or agency thereof, that is licensed pursuant to s. 397.401 and provides substance abuse prevention, intervention, or clinical treatment, including any licensed service component described in s. 397.311(26).

t. The home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former directors, managers, supervisors, and clinical employees of a child advocacy center that meets the standards of s. 39.3035(2) and fulfills the screening requirement of s. 39.3035(3), and the members of a Child Protection Team as described in s. 39.303 whose duties include supporting the investigation of child abuse or sexual abuse, child abandonment, child neglect, and child exploitation or to provide services as part of a multidisciplinary case review team; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such personnel and members; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel and members are exempt from s.

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119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- u. The home addresses, telephone numbers, places of employment, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former staff and domestic violence advocates, as defined in s. 90.5036(1)(b), of domestic violence centers certified by the Department of Children and Families under chapter 39; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, places of employment, dates of birth, and photographs of the spouses and children of such personnel; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- 3. An agency that is the custodian of the information specified in subparagraph 2. and that is not the employer of the officer, employee, justice, judge, or other person specified in subparagraph 2. must maintain the exempt status of that information only if the officer, employee, justice, judge, other person, or employing agency of the designated employee submits a written and notarized request for maintenance of the exemption to the custodial agency. The request must state under oath the statutory basis for the individual's exemption request and confirm the individual's status as a party eligible for exempt status.
- 4.a. A county property appraiser, as defined in s. 192.001(3), or a county tax collector, as defined in s. 192.001(4), who receives a written and notarized request for maintenance of the exemption pursuant to subparagraph 3. must comply by removing the name of the individual with exempt status and the instrument number or Official Records book and page

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number identifying the property with the exempt status from all publicly available records maintained by the property appraiser or tax collector. For written requests received on or before July 1, 2021, a county property appraiser or county tax collector must comply with this sub-subparagraph by October 1, 2021. A county property appraiser or county tax collector may not remove the street address, legal description, or other information identifying real property within the agency's records so long as a name or personal information otherwise exempt from inspection and copying pursuant to this section are not associated with the property or otherwise displayed in the public records of the agency.

- b. Any information restricted from public display, inspection, or copying under sub-subparagraph a. must be provided to the individual whose information was removed.
- 5. An officer, an employee, a justice, a judge, or other person specified in subparagraph 2. may submit a written request for the release of his or her exempt information to the custodial agency. The written request must be notarized and must specify the information to be released and the party authorized to receive the information. Upon receipt of the written request, the custodial agency must release the specified information to the party authorized to receive such information.
- 6. The exemptions in this paragraph apply to information held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of the exemption.
- 7. Information made exempt under this paragraph may be disclosed pursuant to s. 28.2221 to a title insurer authorized pursuant to s. 624.401 and its affiliates as defined in s.

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624.10; a title insurance agent or title insurance agency as defined in s. 626.841(1) or (2), respectively; or an attorney duly admitted to practice law in this state and in good standing with The Florida Bar.

- 8. The exempt status of a home address contained in the Official Records is maintained only during the period when a protected party resides at the dwelling location. Upon conveyance of real property after October 1, 2021, and when such real property no longer constitutes a protected party's home address as defined in sub-subparagraph 1.a., the protected party must submit a written request to release the removed information to the county recorder. The written request to release the removed information must be notarized, must confirm that a protected party's request for release is pursuant to a conveyance of his or her dwelling location, and must specify the Official Records book and page, instrument number, or clerk's file number for each document containing the information to be released.
- 9. Upon the death of a protected party as verified by a certified copy of a death certificate or court order, any party can request the county recorder to release a protected decedent's removed information unless there is a related request on file with the county recorder for continued removal of the decedent's information or unless such removal is otherwise prohibited by statute or by court order. The written request to release the removed information upon the death of a protected party must attach the certified copy of a death certificate or court order and must be notarized, must confirm the request for release is due to the death of a protected party, and must

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specify the Official Records book and page number, instrument number, or clerk's file number for each document containing the information to be released. A fee may not be charged for the release of any document pursuant to such request.

10. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2024, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 38. Subsection (4) of section 322.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.09 Application of minors; responsibility for negligence or misconduct of minor.—

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), if a caregiver of a minor who is under the age of 18 years and is in out-ofhome care as defined in s. $39.01 ext{ s. } 39.01 ext{(55)}$, an authorized representative of a residential group home at which such a minor resides, the caseworker at the agency at which the state has placed the minor, or a guardian ad litem specifically authorized by the minor's caregiver to sign for a learner's driver license signs the minor's application for a learner's driver license, that caregiver, group home representative, caseworker, or guardian ad litem does not assume any obligation or become liable for any damages caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of the minor by reason of having signed the application. Before signing the application, the caseworker, authorized group home representative, or quardian ad litem shall notify the caregiver or other responsible party of his or her intent to sign and verify the application.

Section 39. Paragraph (p) of subsection (4) of section

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394.495, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

Section 40. Section 627.746, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.746 Coverage for minors who have a learner's driver license; additional premium prohibited.—An insurer that issues an insurance policy on a private passenger motor vehicle to a named insured who is a caregiver of a minor who is under the age of 18 years and is in out-of-home care as defined in s. 39.01 s. 39.01(55) may not charge an additional premium for coverage of the minor while the minor is operating the insured vehicle, for the period of time that the minor has a learner's driver license, until such time as the minor obtains a driver license.

Section 41. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 768.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(9)

- (b) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Employee" includes any volunteer firefighter.
- 2. "Officer, employee, or agent" includes, but is not limited to, any health care provider when providing services

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pursuant to s. 766.1115; any nonprofit independent college or university located and chartered in this state which owns or operates an accredited medical school, and its employees or agents, when providing patient services pursuant to paragraph (10)(f); any public defender or her or his employee or agent, including an assistant public defender or an investigator; and any member of a Child Protection Team, as defined in $\underline{s. 39.01} \ \underline{s. 39.01(13)}$, when carrying out her or his duties as a team member under the control, direction, and supervision of the state or any of its agencies or subdivisions.

Section 42. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 934.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 934.255 Subpoenas in investigations of sexual offenses.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (c) "Sexual abuse of a child" means a criminal offense based on any conduct described in s. $39.01 \cdot \frac{39.01}{(77)}$.
- Section 43. Subsection (5) of section 960.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 960.065 Eligibility for awards.-
- (5) A person is not ineligible for an award pursuant to paragraph (2)(a), paragraph (2)(b), or paragraph (2)(c) if that person is a victim of sexual exploitation of a child as defined in s. $39.01 \frac{\text{s.}}{39.01(77)(\text{g})}$.
- Section 44. Section 1009.898, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 1009.898 Pathway to Prosperity grants.-
- 2492 (1) The Pathway to Prosperity program shall administer the
 2493 following grants for youth and young adults aging out of foster
 2494 care:

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(a) For financial literacy instruction, with curriculum developed by the Department of Financial Services.

- (b) For SAT and ACT preparation, including one-on-one support and fee waivers for the examination.
- (c) For youth and young adults planning to pursue trade careers or paid apprenticeships.
- (2) If a youth who is aging of out of foster care is reunited with his or her parents, the grants remain available for the youth for 6 months after reunification with the parents.

Section 45. The Division of Law Revision is requested to prepare a reviser's bill for the 2024 Regular Session of the Legislature to substitute the term "Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office" for the term "Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office" throughout the Florida Statutes.

Section 46. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.