House



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate . Comm: RCS . 03/25/2025 .

The Committee on Criminal Justice (Simon) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause

and insert:

Section 1. <u>Chapter 984</u>, Florida Statutes, entitled "Children and Families in Need of Services," is renamed

"Children and Families in Need of Services; Prevention and

Intervention for School Truancy and Ungovernable and Runaway

9 Children."

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Section 2. Section 984.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to



11 read: 12 984.01 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and 13 screening.-

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(1) The purposes of this chapter are:

(a) To provide judicial, nonjudicial, and other procedures 15 16 to address the status offenses of children who are truant from 17 school, run away from their caregivers, or exhibit ungovernable 18 behavior by refusing to follow the household rules of their caregivers and engage in behavior that places the child at risk 19 20 of harm; and to ensure assure due process through which children 21 and other interested parties are assured fair hearings by a 22 respectful and respected court or other tribunal and the 23 recognition, protection, and enforcement of their constitutional 24 and other legal rights, while ensuring that public safety 25 interests and the authority and dignity of the courts are 26 adequately protected.

(b) To provide for the care, safety, and protection of children in an environment that <u>cultivates</u> fosters healthy social, emotional, intellectual, and physical development; to ensure <u>the safety of children</u> secure and safe custody; and to promote the <u>education</u>, health, and well-being of all children under the state's care.

33 (c) To <u>provide</u> ensure the protection of society, by 34 providing for a <u>needs</u> comprehensive standardized assessment of 35 the child's needs, strengths, and family dynamics so that the 36 most appropriate <u>services</u> control, discipline, punishment, and 37 treatment can be provided in the most appropriate environment 38 administered consistent with the <u>seriousness of the act</u> 39 committed, the community's long-term need for public safety <u>and</u>

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40 <u>the safety of the individual child, with consideration given to</u> 41 <u>the education and overall well-being</u>, the prior record of the 42 child, and the specific rehabilitation needs of the child, while 43 also providing restitution, whenever possible, to the victim of 44 the offense.

45 To preserve and strengthen the child's family ties (d) whenever possible; provide for temporary shelter placement of 46 47 the child only when necessary for the child's education, safety, and welfare and when other less restrictive alternatives have 48 been exhausted; provide, by providing for removal of the child 49 50 from parental custody only when his or her welfare or the safety and protection of the public cannot be adequately safeguarded 51 52 without such removal; and, when the child is removed from his or 53 her own family, to secure custody, care, and education; 54 encourage self-discipline; and increase protective factors when 55 the child is in temporary shelter placement discipline for the 56 child as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given by the parents; and to assure, in all cases in which 57 a child must be permanently removed from parental custody, that 58 59 the child be placed in an approved family home, adoptive home, independent living program, or other placement that provides the 60 61 most stable and permanent living arrangement for the child, as 62 determined by the court.

63 (e)1. To <u>ensure</u> assure that the adjudication and 64 disposition of a child alleged or found to <u>be a child in need of</u> 65 <u>services</u> have committed a violation of Florida law be exercised 66 with appropriate discretion and in keeping with the seriousness 67 of the <u>misconduct</u> offense and the need for treatment services, 68 and that all findings made under this chapter be based upon

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69 facts presented at a hearing that meets the constitutional 70 standards of fundamental fairness and due process.

71 2. To assure that the sentencing and placement of a child 72 tried as an adult be appropriate and in keeping with the 73 seriousness of the offense and the child's need for 74 rehabilitative services, and that the proceedings and procedures 75 applicable to such sentencing and placement be applied within 76 the full framework of constitutional standards of fundamental 77 fairness and due process.

(f) To provide <u>a court process through which school boards</u> <u>are able to access the court for the limited purpose of early</u> <u>truancy intervention for children, subject to compulsory</u> <u>education, who are not engaging in regular school attendance,</u> <u>and encourage school attendance by educating children and their</u> <u>families on the importance of regular school attendance and</u> <u>provide services to families to prevent the child's pattern of</u> <u>truancy from becoming habitual</u> <u>children committed to the</u> <u>Department of Juvenile Justice with training in life skills,</u> <u>including career education</u>.

88 (2) The department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of 89 Children and Families, as appropriate, may contract with the 90 Federal Government, other state departments and agencies, county 91 and municipal governments and agencies, public and private 92 agencies, and private individuals and corporations in carrying 93 out the purposes of, and the responsibilities established in, 94 this chapter.

95 (a) If the department contracts with a provider for any
96 program for children, all personnel, including owners,
97 operators, employees, and volunteers, in the facility must be of

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98 good moral character. The Each contract entered into by either 99 department and any agency providing services for the department 100 must require that each contract entered into for services 101 delivered on an appointment or intermittent basis by a provider 102 that does or does not have regular custodial responsibility for 103 children and each contract with a school for before or aftercare services must ensure that the owners, operators, and all 104 105 personnel who have direct contact with children are of good moral character and must meet level 2 screening requirements as 106 107 described in s. 435.04. A volunteer who assists on an 108 intermittent basis for less than 10 hours per month need not be screened if a person who meets the screening requirement of this 109 110 section is always present and has the volunteer in his or her 111 line of sight. 112

(b) The department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Children and Families shall require employment screening pursuant to chapter 435, using the level 2 standards set forth in that chapter for personnel in programs for children or youths.

117 (b) (c) The department of Juvenile Justice or the Department 118 of Children and Families may grant exemptions from 119 disqualification from working with children as provided in s. 120 435.07.

121 (c) Any shelter used for the placement of children under 122 this chapter must be licensed by the Department of Children and 123 Families.

124 (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that This chapter 125 is to be liberally interpreted and construed in conformity with 126 its declared purposes.

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127	Section 3. Section 984.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to	
128	read:	
129	984.02 Legislative intent for prevention and intervention	
130	under chapter 984 the juvenile justice system	
131	(1) GENERAL PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDRENIt is a purpose of	
132	the Legislature that the children of this state be provided with	
133	the following protections:	
134	(a) Protection from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.	
135	(b) A permanent and stable home.	
136	(c) A safe and nurturing environment which will preserve a	
137	sense of personal dignity and integrity.	
138	(d) Adequate nutrition, shelter, and clothing.	
139	(e) Effective services or treatment to address physical,	
140	social, and emotional needs, regardless of geographical	
141	location.	
142	(f) Equal opportunity and access to quality and effective	
143	education which will meet the individual needs of each child and	
144	prepare the child for future employment, and to recreation and	
145	other community resources to develop individual abilities.	
146	(g) Access to preventive services to provide the child and	
147	family the support of community resources to address the needs	
148	of the child and reduce the risk of harm or engaging in	
149	delinquent behavior.	
150	(h) Court An independent, trained advocate when	
151	intervention <u>only when</u> is necessary <u>to address at-risk behavior</u>	
152	before the behavior escalates into harm to the child or to the	
153	community through delinquent behavior.	
154	(i) Access to representation by a trained advocate when	
155	court proceedings are initiated under this chapter.	

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156 (j) Supervision and services by skilled staff when 157 temporary out of home placement is necessary and a skilled 158 guardian or caretaker in a safe environment when alternative 159 placement is necessary.

160 (2) SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES. - The Legislature finds that 161 children in the care of the state's juvenile justice and 162 intervention dependency and delinquency systems need appropriate 163 health care services and τ that the impact of substance abuse on 164 health requires indicates the need for health care services to 165 include substance abuse services when where appropriate., and 166 that It is in the state's best interest that such children be 167 provided the services they need to enable them to become and 168 remain independent of state care. In order to provide these services, the state's juvenile justice and intervention 169 170 dependency and delinquency systems must have the ability to 171 identify and make referrals to experts capable of providing provide appropriate intervention and treatment for children with 172 173 personal or family-related substance abuse problems. It is 174 therefore the purpose of the Legislature to provide authority 175 for the state to contract with community substance abuse 176 treatment providers for the development and operation of 177 specialized support and overlay services for the juvenile 178 justice and intervention dependency and delinquency systems, 179 subject to legislative appropriation, which will be fully 180 implemented and utilized as resources permit. This section does 181 not prevent agencies from referring children and families to 182 privately operated community service providers to the extent the 183 families have funding or insurance to provide care. 184 (3) JUVENILE JUSTICE AND INTERVENTION DELINQUENCY

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185 PREVENTION.-It is the policy of the state <u>regarding</u> with respect 186 to juvenile justice and <u>intervention</u> delinquency prevention to 187 first protect the public from acts of delinquency. In addition, 188 it is the policy of the state to:

(a) Develop and implement effective methods of preventing
and reducing acts of delinquency, with a focus on maintaining
and strengthening the family as a whole so that children may
remain in their homes or communities.

(b) Develop and implement effective programs to prevent delinquency, to divert children from the traditional juvenile justice system, to intervene at an early stage of delinquency, and to provide critically needed alternatives to institutionalization and deep-end commitment.

(c) Provide well-trained personnel, high-quality services, and cost-effective programs within the juvenile justice system.

(d) Increase the capacity of local governments and public and private agencies to conduct rehabilitative treatment programs and to provide research, evaluation, and training services <u>for</u> in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.

(e) Develop and implement effective early prevention programs to address truancy and ungovernable and runaway behavior of children which places the child at risk of harm, and allow for intervention before the child engages in a delinquent act.

The Legislature intends that <u>temporary shelter</u> detention care, in addition to providing <u>safe care</u> secure and safe custody, will promote the health and well-being of the children <u>placed therein</u> committed thereto and provide an environment that fosters their

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214 social, emotional, intellectual, and physical development. 215 (4) PARENTAL, CUSTODIAL, AND GUARDIAN RESPONSIBILITIES.-Parents, custodians, and guardians are deemed by the state to be 216 217 responsible for providing their children with sufficient 218 support, guidance, and supervision to deter their participation 219 in delinquent acts, and ensure their children attend school and 220 engage in education to prepare their child for their future. The 221 state further recognizes that the ability of parents, 2.2.2 custodians, and guardians to fulfill those responsibilities can 223 be greatly impaired by economic, social, behavioral, emotional, 224 and related problems. It is therefore the policy of the 225 Legislature that it is the state's responsibility to ensure that 226 factors impeding the ability of caretakers to fulfill their 227 responsibilities are identified and appropriate recommendations 228 are provided to address those impediments through the provision of nonjudicial voluntary family services for families in need of 229 230 services and through the child in need of services court 231 processes delinquency intake process and that appropriate 232 recommendations to address those problems are considered in any 233 judicial or nonjudicial proceeding. 234 (5) PROVISION OF SERVICES.-Services to families shall be 235 provided on a continuum of increasing intensity and 236 participation by the parent, legal guardian, or custodian and 237 child. Judicial intervention to resolve the problems and 238 conflicts that exist within a family shall be limited to 239 situations in which a resolution to the problem or conflict has 240 not been achieved through individual and family services after 241 all available less restrictive resources have been exhausted. In creating this chapter, the Legislature recognizes the need to 242

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243 distinguish the problems of truants, runaways, and children 244 beyond the control of their parents, and the services provided 245 to these children, from the problems and services designed to 246 meet the needs of abandoned, abused, neglected, and delinquent 247 children. In achieving this distinction, it is the policy of the 248 state to develop short-term services using the least restrictive method for children and families, early truancy intervention, 249 250 and children in need of services.

251 Section 4. Section 984.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to 252 read:

984.03 Definitions.-When used in this chapter, the term: 253 254 (1) "Abandoned" or "abandonment" have the same meaning as 255 in s. 39.01(1) means a situation in which the parent or legal 256 custodian of a child or, in the absence of a parent or legal 257 custodian, the person responsible for the child's welfare, while being able, makes no provision for the child's support and makes 258 259 no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is 2.60 sufficient to evince a willful rejection of parental 261 obligations. If the efforts of such parent or legal custodian, 262 or person primarily responsible for the child's welfare to 263 support and communicate with the child are, in the opinion of the court, only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled 264 265 purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. The term "abandoned" does not include a 266 "child in need of services" as defined in subsection (9) or a 267 268 "family in need of services" as defined in subsection (25). The 269 incarceration of a parent, legal custodian, or person responsible for a child's welfare does not constitute a bar to a 270 271 finding of abandonment.

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(2) "Abuse" <u>has the same meaning as in s. 39.01(2)</u> means any willful act that results in any physical, mental, or sexual injury that causes or is likely to cause the child's physical, mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired. Corporal discipline of a child by a parent or guardian for disciplinary purposes does not in itself constitute abuse when it does not result in harm to the child as defined in s. 39.01.

(3) "Addictions receiving facility" means a substance abuse service provider as defined in chapter 397.

(3) (4) "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing for the court to determine whether or not the facts support the allegations stated in the petition as is provided for under s. 984.20(2) in <u>child in need of services</u> child-in-need-of-services cases.

(4) (5) "Adult" means any natural person other than a child. (5) (6) "Authorized agent" or "designee" of the department means a person or agency assigned or designated by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Families, as appropriate, to perform duties or exercise powers pursuant to this chapter and includes contract providers and subcontracted providers and their employees for purposes of providing voluntary family services, and providing court-ordered services to and managing cases of children in need of services and families in need of services.

(7) "Caretaker/homemaker" means an authorized agent of the Department of Children and Families who shall remain in the child's home with the child until a parent, legal guardian, or relative of the child enters the home and is capable of assuming and agrees to assume charge of the child.

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(6) (8) "Child" or "juvenile" or "youth" means any unmarried

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301 person under the age of 18 who has not been emancipated by order 302 of the court and who has been found or alleged to be dependent, 303 in need of services, or from a family in need of services; or 304 any married or unmarried person who is charged with a violation 305 of law occurring prior to the time that person reached the age 306 of 18 years.

(7) (9) "Child in need of services" means a child for whom 307 308 there is no pending petition filed with the court investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or 309 310 abandonment; no pending referral alleging the child is 311 delinquent; or no current court ordered supervision by the 312 department for delinquency under chapter 985 of Juvenile Justice 313 or the Department of Children and Families for an adjudication 314 of dependency under chapter 39 or delinquency. The child must 315 also, pursuant to this chapter, be found by the court:

316 (a) To have persistently run away from the child's parents, or legal guardians, or custodians despite reasonable efforts of 317 the child, the parents, or legal guardians, or custodians, and 318 appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to 319 320 the behavior. Reasonable efforts shall include voluntary 321 participation by the child's parents or legal guardian, or 322 custodians and the child in family mediation, voluntary 323 services, and treatment offered by the department or through its 324 authorized agent of Juvenile Justice or the Department of 325 Children and Families;

(b) To be <u>a habitual habitually</u> truant from school, while subject to compulsory school attendance, despite reasonable efforts to remedy the situation pursuant to ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27 and through voluntary participation by the child's

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330 parents or legal custodians and by the child in family 331 mediation, services, and treatment offered by the department or 332 its authorized agent of Juvenile Justice or the Department of 333 Children and Families; or

334 (c) To be ungovernable by having have persistently 335 disobeyed the reasonable and lawful rules and demands of the child's parents, or legal guardians, or custodians, and to be 336 beyond their control despite the child having the mental and 337 physical capacity to understand and obey lawful rules and 338 339 demands, and despite efforts by the child's parents, or legal 340 guardians, or custodians and appropriate agencies to remedy the 341 conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts may 342 include such things as good faith participation in voluntary 343 family services or individual services counseling.

(10) "Child support" means a court-ordered obligation, enforced under chapter 61 and ss. 409.2551-409.2597, for monetary support for the care, maintenance, training, and education of a child.

348 (11) "Child who has been found to have committed a 349 delinquent act" means a child who, pursuant to the provisions of 350 chapter 985, is found by a court to have committed a violation 351 of law or to be in direct or indirect contempt of court, except 352 that this definition shall not include an act constituting 353 contempt of court arising out of a dependency proceeding or a 354 proceeding pursuant to this chapter.

355 (12) "Child who is found to be dependent" or "dependent 356 child" means a child who, pursuant to this chapter, is found by 357 the court:

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(a) To have been abandoned, abused, or neglected by the

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359	child's parents or other custodians.
360	- (b) To have been surrendered to the former Department of
361	Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Children
362	and Families, or a licensed child-placing agency for purpose of
363	adoption.
364	(c) To have been voluntarily placed with a licensed child-
365	caring agency, a licensed child-placing agency, an adult
366	relative, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative
367	Services, or the Department of Children and Families, after
368	which placement, under the requirements of this chapter, a case
369	plan has expired and the parent or parents have failed to
370	substantially comply with the requirements of the plan.
371	(d) To have been voluntarily placed with a licensed child-
372	placing agency for the purposes of subsequent adoption and a
373	natural parent or parents signed a consent pursuant to the
374	Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
375	(e) To have no parent, legal custodian, or responsible
376	adult relative to provide supervision and care.
377	(f) To be at substantial risk of imminent abuse or neglect
378	by the parent or parents or the custodian.
379	<u>(8)</u> "Circuit" means any of the 20 judicial circuits as
380	set forth in s. 26.021.
381	(14) "Comprehensive assessment" or "assessment" means the
382	gathering of information for the evaluation of a juvenile
383	offender's or a child's physical, psychological, educational,
384	vocational, and social condition and family environment as they
385	relate to the child's need for rehabilitative and treatment
386	services, including substance abuse treatment services, mental
387	health services, developmental services, literacy services,

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388	medical services, family services, and other specialized
389	services, as appropriate.
390	(9) (15) "Court," unless otherwise expressly stated, means
391	the circuit court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this
392	chapter.
393	(10) "Custodian" means any adult person who is exercising
394	actual physical custody of the child and is providing food,
395	clothing, and care for the child in the absence of a parent or
396	legal guardian.
397	(16) "Delinquency program" means any intake, community
398	control, or similar program; regional detention center or
399	facility; or community-based program, whether owned and operated
400	by or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice, or
401	institution owned and operated by or contracted by the
402	Department of Juvenile Justice, which provides intake,
403	supervision, or custody and care of children who are alleged to
404	be or who have been found to be delinquent pursuant to chapter
405	<u>985.</u>
406	(11) (17) "Department" means the Department of Juvenile
407	Justice.
408	(18) "Detention care" means the temporary care of a child
409	in secure, nonsecure, or home detention, pending a court
410	adjudication or disposition or execution of a court order. There
411	are three types of detention care, as follows:
412	(a)—"Secure detention" means temporary custody of the child
413	while the child is under the physical restriction of a detention
414	center or facility pending adjudication, disposition, or
415	placement.
416	(b) "Nonsecure detention" means temporary custody of the
ΤΤΟ	(b) Nonsecure detention means comporary custody of the

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

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417	child while the child is in a residential home in the community
418	in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision
419	of the Department of Juvenile Justice pending adjudication,
420	disposition, or placement.
421	(c) "Home detention" means temporary custody of the child
422	while the child is released to the custody of the parent,
423	guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive
424	environment under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile
425	Justice staff pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.
426	(19) "Detention center or facility" means a facility used
427	pending court adjudication or disposition or execution of court
428	order for the temporary care of a child alleged or found to have
429	committed a violation of law. A detention center or facility may
430	provide secure or nonsecure custody. A facility used for the
431	commitment of adjudicated delinquents shall not be considered a
432	detention center or facility.
433	(20) "Detention hearing" means a hearing for the court to
434	determine if a child should be placed in temporary custody, as
435	provided for under s. 39.402, in dependency cases.
436	(21) "Diligent efforts of social service agency" means
437	reasonable efforts to provide social services or reunification
438	services made by any social service agency as defined in this
439	section that is a party to a case plan.
440	(22) "Diligent search" means the efforts of a social
441	service agency to locate a parent or prospective parent whose
442	identity or location is unknown, or a relative made known to the
443	social services agency by the parent or custodian of a child.
444	When the search is for a parent, prospective parent, or relative
445	of a child in the custody of the department, this search must be

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446 initiated as soon as the agency is made aware of the existence 447 of such parent, prospective parent, or relative. A diligent search shall include interviews with persons who are likely to 448 449 have information about the identity or location of the person 450 being sought, comprehensive database searches, and records 451 searches, including searches of employment, residence, 452 utilities, Armed Forces, vehicle registration, child support 453 enforcement, law enforcement, and corrections records, and any 454 other records likely to result in identifying and locating the 455 person being sought. The initial diligent search must be 456 completed within 90 days after a child is taken into custody. 457 After the completion of the initial diligent search, the 458 department, unless excused by the court, shall have a continuing 459 duty to search for relatives with whom it may be appropriate to 460 place the child, until such relatives are found or until the 461 child is placed for adoption.

(12)(23) "Disposition hearing" means a hearing in which the court determines the most appropriate dispositional services in the least restrictive available setting provided for under s. 984.20(3), in child in need of services child-in-need-ofservices cases.

467 (13) "Early truancy intervention" means action taken by a 468 school or school district pursuant to s. 1003.26 to identify a 469 pattern of nonattendance by a student subject to compulsory 470 school attendance at the earliest opportunity to address the 471 reasons for the student's nonattendance, and includes services 472 provided by the school or school district, or the department or its authorized agent pursuant to s. 984.11, and may include 473 judicial action pursuant to s. 984.151 or s. 1003.27. 474

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475 <u>(14) (24)</u> "Family" means a collective body of persons, 476 consisting of a child and a parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, adult 477 custodian, or adult relative, in which:

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(a) The persons reside in the same house or living unit; or

(b) The parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, adult custodian, or adult
relative has a legal responsibility by blood, marriage, or court
order to support or care for the child.

482 (15) (25) "Family in need of services" means a family that 483 has a child who is running away; who is ungovernable and 484 persistently disobeying reasonable and lawful demands of the 485 parent or legal custodian and is beyond the control of the 486 parent or legal custodian; or who is a habitual habitually 487 truant from school or engaging in other serious behaviors that 488 place the child at risk of future abuse, neglect, or abandonment 489 or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. The child 490 must be referred to a law enforcement agency, the department of 491 Juvenile Justice, or an agency contracted to provide services to children in need of services. A family is not eligible to 492 493 receive voluntary family services if, at the time of the 494 referral, there is an open investigation into an allegation of 495 abuse, neglect, or abandonment or if the child is currently under court-ordered supervision by the department for 496 497 delinquency under chapter 985 of Juvenile Justice or the 498 Department of Children and Families due to a finding of 499 dependency under chapter 39 an adjudication of dependency or 500 delinquency.

501 (26) "Foster care" means care provided a child in a foster 502 family or boarding home, group home, agency boarding home, child 503 care institution, or any combination thereof.

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504 (16) (27) "Habitual Habitually truant" has the same meaning 505 as in s. 1003.01(12). means that: 506 (a) The child has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar 507 days with or without the knowledge or justifiable consent of the 508 child's parent or legal guardian, is subject to compulsory 509 school attendance under s. 1003.21(1) and (2)(a), and is not 510 exempt under s. 1003.21(3), s. 1003.24, or any other exemptions 511 specified by law or the rules of the State Board of Education. 512 (b) Activities to determine the cause, and to attempt the 513 remediation, of the child's truant behavior under ss. 1003.26 514 and 1003.27(3), have been completed. 515 516 If a child who is subject to compulsory school attendance is 517 responsive to the interventions described in ss. 1003.26 and 518 1003.27(3) and has completed the necessary requirements to pass the current grade as indicated in the district pupil progression 519 520 plan, the child shall not be determined to be habitually truant and shall be passed. If a child within the compulsory school 521 522 attendance age has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days 523 or fails to enroll in school, the State Attorney may, or the 524 appropriate jurisdictional agency shall, file a child-in-need-525 of-services petition if recommended by the case staffing 526 committee, unless it is determined that another alternative 527 action is preferable. The failure or refusal of the parent or 528 legal guardian or the child to participate, or make a good faith 529 effort to participate, in the activities prescribed to remedy the truant behavior, or the failure or refusal of the child to 530 531 return to school after participation in activities required by 532 this subsection, or the failure of the child to stop the truant

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533 behavior after the school administration and the Department of 534 Juvenile Justice have worked with the child as described in ss. 535 1003.26 and 1003.27(3) shall be handled as prescribed in s. 536 1003.27.

537 (17) (28) "Intake" means the initial acceptance and 538 screening by the department or its authorized agent of a 539 referral from an early truancy intervention court, a school board, or a school requesting services; a request for assistance 540 from a parent or child; or a complaint, of Juvenile Justice of a 541 542 complaint or a law enforcement report, or probable cause 543 affidavit of a child's truancy, ungovernable behavior, or 544 running away, on behalf of a family delinquency, family in need 545 of services, or child in need of services to determine the most 546 appropriate course of action recommendation to be taken in the 547 best interests of the child, the family, and the community. The 548 emphasis of intake is on diversion and the least restrictive available services. Consequently, intake includes such 549 550 alternatives as:

 (a) The disposition of the <u>request for services</u>, complaint, report, or probable cause affidavit without court or public agency action or judicial handling when appropriate.

(b) The referral of the child to another public or private agency when appropriate.

(c) The recommendation by the <u>assigned intake case manager</u> juvenile probation officer of judicial handling when appropriate and warranted.

(18)(29) "Judge" means the circuit judge exercising jurisdiction pursuant to this chapter.

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(30) "Juvenile justice continuum" includes, but is not

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562 limited to, delinquency prevention programs and services 563 designed for the purpose of preventing or reducing delinguent 564 acts, including criminal activity by criminal gangs and juvenile 565 arrests, as well as programs and services targeted at children 566 who have committed delinquent acts, and children who have 567 previously been committed to residential treatment programs for 568 delinquents. The term includes children-in-need-of-services and 569 families-in-need-of-services programs; conditional release; 570 substance abuse and mental health programs; educational and 571 vocational programs; recreational programs; community services 572 programs; community service work programs; and alternative 573 dispute resolution programs serving children at risk of delinguency and their families, whether offered or delivered by 574 state or local governmental entities, public or private for-575 576 profit or not-for-profit organizations, or religious or 577 charitable organizations.

(31) "Juvenile probation officer" means the authorized agent of the department who performs and directs intake, assessment, probation, or conditional release, and other related services.

582 <u>(19)(32)</u> "Legal custody" means a legal status created by 583 court order or letter of guardianship which vests in a custodian 584 of the person or guardian, whether an agency or an individual, 585 the right to have physical custody of the child and the right 586 and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to 587 provide him or her with food, shelter, education, and ordinary 588 medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care.

589 <u>(20)</u> (33) "Licensed child-caring agency" means a person, 590 society, association, or agency licensed by the Department of

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591 Children and Families to care for, receive, and board children, 592 and includes shelters under this chapter.

(21) (34) "Licensed health care professional" means a physician licensed under chapter 458, an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 459, a nurse licensed under part I of chapter 464, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466.

598 (35) "Mediation" means a process whereby a neutral third person called a mediator acts to encourage and facilitate the 599 600 resolution of a dispute between two or more parties. It is an 601 informal and nonadversarial process with the objective of 602 helping the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable and 603 voluntary agreement. In mediation, decisionmaking authority 604 rests with the parties. The role of the mediator includes, but 605 is not limited to, assisting the parties in identifying issues, 606 fostering joint problem solving, and exploring settlement 607 alternatives.

608 <u>(22)(36)</u> "Necessary medical treatment" means care that is 609 necessary within a reasonable degree of medical certainty to 610 prevent the deterioration of a child's condition or to alleviate 611 immediate pain of a child.

612 (23) "Needs assessment" means the gathering of information 613 for the evaluation of a child's physical, psychological, 614 educational, vocational, and social condition and family environment related to the child's need for services, including 615 616 substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, 617 developmental services, literacy services, medical services, 618 family services, individual and family counseling, education 619 services, and other specialized services, as appropriate.

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620 (24) (37) "Neglect" has the same meaning as in s. 39.01(53). 621 occurs when the parent or legal custodian of a child or, in the 62.2 absence of a parent or legal custodian, the person primarily 623 responsible for the child's welfare deprives a child of, or 624 allows a child to be deprived of, necessary food, clothing, 625 shelter, or medical treatment or permits a child to live in an 626 environment when such deprivation or environment causes the 627 child's physical, mental, or emotional health to be 62.8 significantly impaired or to be in danger of being significantly 629 impaired. The foregoing circumstances shall not be considered 630 neglect if caused primarily by financial inability unless actual 631 services for relief have been offered to and rejected by such 632 person. A parent or quardian legitimately practicing religious 633 beliefs in accordance with a recognized church or religious 634 organization who thereby does not provide specific medical treatment for a child shall not, for that reason alone, be 635 636 considered a negligent parent or guardian; however, such an exception does not preclude a court from ordering the following 637 638 services to be provided, when the health of the child so 639 requires: 640 (a) Medical services from a licensed physician, dentist, 641 optometrist, podiatric physician, or other qualified health care 642 provider; or 643 (b) Treatment by a duly accredited practitioner who relies 644

644 solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the 645 tenets and practices of a well-recognized church or religious 646 organization.

647 (38) "Next of kin" means an adult relative of a child who
648 is the child's brother, sister, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or



649 first cousin.

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650 (25) (39) "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child 651 and a man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be 652 required under s. 63.062(1). If a child has been legally 653 adopted, the term "parent" means the adoptive mother or father 654 of the child. The term does not include an individual whose 655 parental relationship to the child has been legally terminated, 656 or an alleged or prospective parent, unless the parental status 657 falls within the terms of either s. 39.503(1) or s. 63.062(1).

(26) (40) "Participant," for purposes of a shelter proceeding <u>under this chapter</u>, means any person who is not a party but who should receive notice of hearings involving the child, including foster parents, identified prospective parents, grandparents entitled to priority for adoption consideration under s. 63.0425, actual custodians of the child, and any other person whose participation may be in the best interest of the child. Participants may be granted leave by the court to be heard without the necessity of filing a motion to intervene.

667 (27) (41) "Party," for purposes of a shelter proceeding 668 under this chapter, means the parent, legal guardian, or actual 669 custodian of the child, the petitioner, the department, the 670 quardian ad litem when one has been appointed, and the child. 671 The presence of the child may be excused by order of the court 672 when presence would not be in the child's best interest or the 673 child has failed to appear for a proceeding after having been 674 noticed. Notice to the child may be excused by order of the 675 court when the age, capacity, or other condition of the child is 676 such that the notice would be meaningless or detrimental to the 677 child.

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678 (28) "Physically secure shelter" means a department679 approved locked facility or locked unit within a facility for
680 the care of a child adjudicated a child in need of services who
681 is court ordered to be held pursuant to s. 984.226. A physically
682 secure shelter unit shall provide 24-hour, continuous

683 supervision.

684 (42) "Preliminary screening" means the gathering of 685 preliminary information to be used in determining a child's need 686 for further evaluation or assessment or for referral for other 687 substance abuse services through means such as psychosocial 688 interviews; urine and breathalyzer screenings; and reviews of 689 available educational, delinquency, and dependency records of 690 the child.

691 (29) (43) "Preventive services" means social services and 692 other supportive and evaluation and intervention rehabilitative 693 services provided to the child or the parent, of the child, the 694 legal guardian of the child, or the custodian of the child and 695 to the child for the purpose of averting the removal of the 696 child from the home or disruption of a family which will or 697 could result in an adjudication that orders the placement of a 698 child under dependency supervision into foster care or into the 699 delinguency system or that will or could result in the child 700 living on the street. Social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services may include the provision of assessment 701 702 and screening services; individual, group, or family counseling; specialized educational and vocational services; temporary 703 704 voluntary shelter for the child; outreach services for children 705 living on the street; independent living services to assist 706 adolescents in achieving a successful transition to adulthood;

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707 and other specialized services. 708 (44) "Protective supervision" means a legal status in 709 child-in-need-of-services cases or family-in-need-of-services 710 cases which permits the child to remain in his or her own home 711 or other placement under the supervision of an agent of the 712 Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and 713 Families, subject to being returned to the court during the 714 period of supervision. (30) (45) "Relative" means a grandparent, great-grandparent, 715 716 sibling, first cousin, aunt, uncle, great-aunt, great-uncle, 717 niece, or nephew, whether related by the whole or half blood, by 718 affinity, or by adoption. The term does not include a 719 stepparent. 720 (31) (46) "Reunification services" means social services and 721 other supportive and rehabilitative services provided to the 722 child and the parent of the child, the legal quardian of the 723 child, or the custodian of the child, whichever is applicable, + 724 the child; and, where appropriate, the foster parents of the 725 child for the purpose of assisting enabling a child who has been 726 placed in temporary shelter care to return to his or her family 727 at the most appropriate and effective earliest possible time 728 based on the presenting concerns at intake. Social services and 729 other supportive and rehabilitative services shall be consistent 730 with the child's need for a safe, continuous, and stable living 731 environment and shall promote the strengthening of family life 732 whenever possible.

733 <u>(32)</u> (47) "Secure detention center or facility" means a 734 physically restricting facility for the temporary care of 735 children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement <u>under</u>



736 <u>chapter 985</u>.

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737 (33) (48) "Shelter" means a department-approved shelter 738 facility for the temporary care of runaway children; children placed for voluntary shelter respite upon request of the child 739 or the child's parent, legal guardian, or custodian; or for 740 741 placement of a child who has been adjudicated a child in need of 742 services or who has been found in contempt of court under s. 743 984.09. Shelters must provide 24-hour continual supervision a 744 place for the temporary care of a child who is alleged to be or 745 who has been found to be dependent, a child from a family in 746 need of services, or a child in need of services, pending court 747 disposition before or after adjudication or after execution of a 748 court order. "Shelter" may include a facility which provides 24-749 hour continual supervision for the temporary care of a child who 750 is placed pursuant to s. 984.14.

(49) "Shelter hearing" means a hearing provided for under s. 984.14 in family-in-need-of-services cases or child-in-needof-services cases.

(50) "Staff-secure shelter" means a facility in which a child is supervised 24 hours a day by staff members who are awake while on duty. The facility is for the temporary care and assessment of a child who has been found to be dependent, who has violated a court order and been found in contempt of court, or whom the Department of Children and Families is unable to properly assess or place for assistance within the continuum of services provided for dependent children.

762 <u>(34) (51)</u> "Substance abuse" means using, without medical 763 reason, any psychoactive or mood-altering drug, including 764 alcohol, in such a manner as to induce impairment resulting in

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765 dysfunctional social behavior.

(35)(52) "Taken into custody" means the status of a child immediately when temporary physical control over the child is attained by a person authorized by law, pending the child's release, <u>shelter</u> detention, placement, or other disposition as authorized by law.

<u>(36)</u>(53) "Temporary legal custody" means the relationship that a juvenile court creates between a child and an adult relative of the child, adult nonrelative approved by the court, or other person until a more permanent arrangement is ordered. Temporary legal custody confers upon the custodian the right to have temporary physical custody of the child and the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide the child with food, shelter, and education, and ordinary medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care, unless these rights and duties are otherwise enlarged or limited by the court order establishing the temporary legal custody relationship.

(37)(54) "Truancy petition" means a petition filed by the superintendent of schools <u>under s. 984.151 for the purpose of</u> <u>early truancy intervention</u> alleging that a student subject to compulsory school attendance has had at least five unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a calendar month or 10 unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period, or has had more than 15 unexcused absences in a 90-calendar-day period. A truancy petition is filed and processed under s. 984.151.

2 <u>(38) "Truant status offender" means a child subject to the</u> 3 jurisdiction of the court under s. 984.151 who has been found by

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794 the court to be truant while subject to compulsory education. 795 The court's jurisdiction is limited to entering orders to require the child to attend school and participate in services 796 797 to encourage regular school attendance. A truant status offender 798 is not a delinquent child and may not be deemed to have 799 committed a criminal or delinquent act solely due to failure to 800 attend school. (39) (55) "Violation of law" or "delinquent act" means a 801 802 violation of any law of this state, the United States, or any 803 other state which is a misdemeanor or a felony or a violation of 804 a county or municipal ordinance which would be punishable by 805 incarceration if the violation were committed by an adult. 806 (40) "Voluntary family services" means voluntary services provided by the department or an agency designated by the 807 808 department to a family that has a child who is running away; who 809 is ungovernable by persistently disobeying reasonable and lawful demands of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian and is 810 811 beyond the control of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian; 812 or who is a habitual truant or engaging in other serious 813 behaviors that place the child at risk of future abuse, neglect, 814 abandonment, or entering the juvenile justice system. The child 815 must be referred to the Department of Juvenile Justice or an 816 agency designated by the department to provide voluntary 817 services to families and children. 818 Section 5. Section 984.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to 819 read: 820 984.04 Early truancy intervention; families in need of 821 services and children in need of services; procedures and 822 jurisdiction.-

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823 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to address the 824 problems of families in need of services by providing them with 825 an array of services designed to preserve the unity and 826 integrity of the family and to emphasize parental responsibility 827 for the behavior of their children. Services to families in need 828 of services and children in need of services shall be provided 829 on a continuum of increasing intensity and participation by the 830 parent and child. Judicial intervention to resolve the problems 8.31 and conflicts that exist within a family shall be limited to 832 situations in which a resolution to the problem or conflict has 833 not been achieved through service, treatment, and family 834 intervention after all available less restrictive resources have 835 been exhausted. In creating this chapter, the Legislature 836 recognizes the need to distinguish the problems of truants, 837 runaways, and children beyond the control of their parents, and 838 the services provided to these children, from the problems and 839 services designed to meet the needs of abandoned, abused, 840 neglected, and delinquent children. In achieving this recognition, it shall be the policy of the state to develop 841 842 short-term, temporary services and programs utilizing the least restrictive method for families in need of services and children 843 844 in need of services. 845 (1) (2) The department of Juvenile Justice shall be

845 <u>(1)-(2)</u> The department of Juvenile Justice shall be 846 responsible for all nonjudicial proceedings involving <u>voluntary</u> 847 a family <u>in need of</u> services <u>for a family identified as a family</u> 848 <u>in need of services</u>.

849 (3) All nonjudicial procedures in family-in-need-of-850 services cases shall be according to rules established by the 851 department of Juvenile Justice under chapter 120.

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852 (2) (4) The circuit court shall have exclusive original 853 jurisdiction of judicial proceedings involving early truancy 854 intervention. When the jurisdiction of any child found to be 855 truant under s. 984.151 is obtained, the court may retain 856 jurisdiction for up to 180 days. The court must terminate 857 supervision and relinquish jurisdiction if the child has 858 substantially complied with the requirements of early truancy 859 intervention, is no longer subject to compulsory education, or 860 is adjudicated a child in need of services under s. 984.21 861 continued placement of a child from a family in need of services 862 in shelter.

863 (3) (5) The circuit court shall have exclusive original 864 jurisdiction of proceedings in which a child is alleged to be a 865 child in need of services. When the jurisdiction of any child 866 who has been found to be a child in need of services or the 867 parent, custodian, or legal quardian of such a child is 868 obtained, the court shall retain jurisdiction, unless 869 relinquished by its order or unless the department withdraws its 870 petition because the child no longer meets the definition of a 871 child in need of services as defined in s. 984.03, until the 872 child reaches 18 years of age. This subsection does shall not be 873 construed to prevent the exercise of jurisdiction by any other 874 court having jurisdiction of the child if the child commits a 875 violation of law, is the subject of the dependency provisions 876 under this chapter, or is the subject of a pending investigation 877 into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or 878 abandonment.

879 (4) Jurisdiction of the circuit court shall attach to the
 880 case and parties to proceedings filed under s. 984.15 or under

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881 <u>s. 984.151 when the summons is served upon the child and a</u> 882 <u>parent, legal guardian, or custodian, or when the parties</u> 883 <u>personally appear before the court.</u>

(5)(6) All procedures, including petitions, pleadings, subpoenas, summonses, and hearings, in proceedings under this <u>chapter family-in-need-of-services cases and child-in-need-of-</u> services cases shall be according to the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure unless otherwise provided by law.

(7) The department may contract with a provider to provide services and programs for families in need of services and children in need of services.

Section 6. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 984.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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984.06 Oaths, records, and confidential information.-

895 (2) The court shall make and keep records of all cases 896 brought before it pursuant to this chapter and shall preserve 897 the records pertaining to a child in need of services until 10 898 years after the last entry was made or until the child is 18 899 years of age, whichever date is first reached, and may then 900 destroy them. The court shall make official records, consisting 901 of all petitions and orders filed in a case arising pursuant to 902 this chapter and any other pleadings, certificates, proofs of 903 publication, summonses, warrants, and other writs which are filed in the case. 904

905 (4) Except as provided in subsection (3), all information 906 obtained pursuant to this chapter in the discharge of official 907 duty by any judge, employee of the court, authorized agent of 908 the department, <u>school employee</u>, <u>district superintendent</u>, <u>school</u> 909 <u>board employee</u>, or law enforcement agent is confidential and may

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910	not be disclosed to anyone other than the authorized personnel
911	of the court, the department and its designees, school or school
912	board personnel, law enforcement agencies, and others entitled
913	under this chapter to receive that information, except upon
914	order of the court.
915	Section 7. Section 984.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to
916	read:
917	984.07 <u>Right to counsel; waiver;</u> appointed counsel;
918	compensation
919	(1) When a petition is filed alleging that a child is a
920	child in need of services or if the child is subject to contempt
921	proceedings under s. 984.09, the child must be represented by
922	counsel at each court appearance. The court must appoint counsel
923	unless the child is not indigent and has counsel present to
924	represent the child or the record in that proceeding
925	affirmatively demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that
926	the child knowingly and intelligently waived the right to
927	counsel after being fully advised by the court of the nature of
928	the proceedings and the dispositional alternatives available to
929	the court. If the child waives counsel at any proceeding, the
930	court shall advise the child with respect to the right to
931	counsel at every subsequent hearing.
932	(2) A child in proceedings under s. 984.151 may have
933	counsel appointed by the court if the court determines it is in
934	the best interest of the child.
935	(3) If the court appoints counsel for a child, and if the
936	child and his or her parents or legal guardians are indigent and
937	unable to employ counsel, the court must appoint an attorney to
938	represent the child under s. 27.511. Determination of indigence
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939	and costs of representation shall be as provided by s. 57.082.
940	Legal counsel representing a child who exercises the right to
941	counsel may provide advice and counsel to the child at any time
942	after appointment.
943	(4) If the parents or legal guardians of an indigent child
944	are not indigent but refuse to employ counsel, the court shall
945	appoint counsel pursuant to s. 27.511 to represent the child
946	until counsel is provided. Costs of representation must be
947	imposed as provided by s. 57.082. Thereafter, the court may not
948	appoint counsel for an indigent child with nonindigent parents
949	or legal guardian but shall order the parents or legal guardian
950	to obtain private counsel.
951	(a) A parent or legal guardian of an indigent child who has
952	been ordered to obtain private counsel for the child and who
953	willfully fails to follow the court order shall be punished by
954	the court in civil contempt proceedings.
955	(b) An indigent child may have counsel appointed pursuant
956	to ss. 27.511 and 57.082 if the parents or legal guardian have
957	willfully refused to obey the court order to obtain counsel for
958	the child and have been punished by civil contempt. Costs of
959	representation must be imposed as provided by s. 57.082.
960	(5) If the court makes a finding that nonindigent parents
961	have made a good faith effort to participate in services and
962	remediate the child's behavior, but despite their good faith
963	efforts, the child's truancy, ungovernable behavior, or runaway
964	behavior has persisted, the court may appoint counsel to
965	represent the child as provided in s. 27.511.
966	(6) If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for
967	representation pursuant to court appointment in a child in need

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968 of services proceeding, such compensation may not exceed \$1,000 969 at the trial level and \$2,500 at the appellate level. 970 (7) This section does not preclude the court from 971 requesting reimbursement of attorney fees and costs from the 972 nonindigent parent or legal guardian. 973 (8) The court may appoint an attorney to represent a parent 974 or legal guardian under this chapter only upon a finding that 975 the parent or legal guardian is indigent pursuant to s. 57.082. 976 If an attorney is appointed, the parent or legal guardian shall 977 be enrolled in a payment plan pursuant to s. 28.246 If counsel 978 is entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant 979 to court appointment in a child-in-need-of-services proceeding, 980 such compensation shall not exceed \$1,000 at the trial level and 981 \$2,500 at the appellate level. 982 Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 984.071, Florida 983 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to that 984 section, to read: 985 984.071 Resources and information.-986 (1) The department of Juvenile Justice, in collaboration 987 with the Department of Children and Families and the Department 988 of Education, shall develop and publish an information guide 989 packet that explains the current process under this chapter for 990 obtaining assistance for a child in need of services or a family 991 in need of services and the community services and resources 992 available to parents of troubled or runaway children. The 993 information guide shall be published in a written format for 994 distribution and shall also be published on the department's 995 website. In preparing the information packet, the Department of 996 Juvenile Justice shall work with school district

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997	superintendents, juvenile court judges, county sheriffs, and
998	other local law enforcement officials in order to ensure that
999	the information packet lists services and resources that are
1000	currently available within the county in which the packet is
1001	distributed. Each information guide packet shall be reviewed
1002	annually and updated as appropriate. The school district shall
1003	distribute this information guide packet to parents of truant
1004	children, and to other parents upon request or as deemed
1005	appropriate by the school district. In addition, the department
1006	of Juvenile Justice shall distribute the information guide
1007	packet to state and local law enforcement agencies. Any law
1008	enforcement officer who has contact with the parent of a child
1009	who is locked out of the home, who is ungovernable, or who runs
1010	away from home shall make the information guide available to the
1011	parent.
1012	(3) The Department of Education and the Department of
1013	Children and Families must each post the department's
1014	information guide on their respective websites.
1015	Section 9. <u>Sections 984.08 and 984.085, Florida Statutes,</u>
1016	are repealed.
1017	Section 10. Section 984.0861, Florida Statutes, is created
1018	to read:
1019	984.0861 Prohibited use of detentionA child under the
1020	jurisdiction of the court solely pursuant to this chapter may
1021	not be placed in:
1022	(1) Any form of detention care intended for the use of
1023	alleged juvenile delinquents as authorized under chapter 985 for
1024	any purpose.
1025	(2) A secure detention facility authorized for use under

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1026 chapter 985 for any purpose. 1027 (3) Any jail or other similar facility used for the purpose 1028 of detention or confinement of adults for any purpose. 1029 Section 11. Section 984.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1030 read: 1031 984.09 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative 1032 sanctions.-1033 (1) CONTEMPT OF COURT; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.-The court may 1034 punish any child for contempt for interfering with the court or 1035 with court administration, or for violating any provision of 1036 this chapter or order of the court relative thereto. It is the 1037 intent of the Legislature that the court restrict and limit the 1038 use of contempt powers and prohibit the use of detention care 1039 and secure detention facilities as provided in s. 984.0861 with 1040 respect to commitment of a child to a secure facility. A child 1041 who commits direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a 1042 valid court order may be taken into custody and ordered to serve 1043 an alternative sanction or placed in a shelter secure facility, 1044 as authorized in this section, by order of the court. 1045 (2) PLACEMENT IN A SHELTER SECURE FACILITY.-A child 1046 adjudicated as a child in need of services may only be placed in 1047 a shelter secure facility for purposes of punishment for 1048 contempt of court if alternative sanctions are unavailable or inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to serve 1049 1050 an alternative sanction but failed to comply with the sanction.

1051 (a) A delinquent child who has been held in direct or 1052 indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility 1053 for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or 1054 subsequent offense, or in a secure residential commitment

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facility.



(a) (b) A child in need of services who has been held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed, for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense, in a staff-secure shelter operated by or contracted with the department to provide such services or a staff-secure residential facility solely for children in need of services if such placement is available, or, if such placement is not available, the child may be placed in an appropriate mental health facility or substance abuse facility for assessment. In addition to disposition under this paragraph, a child in need of services who is held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed in a physically secure shelter setting as provided under s. 984.226 if conditions of eligibility are met. (b) A child subject to proceedings under s. 984.151 who has been held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may only be placed, for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense, in a shelter operated by or contracted with the department for such services if a shelter bed is available. Upon a second or subsequent finding of contempt under this section, the court must refer the child to the case staffing committee with a recommendation to file a child in need of services petition. (c) Any shelter placement ordered under this section must be given as a cumulative sanction. Separate sanctions for the

(3) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS. <u>Each judicial circuit shall have</u> an alternative sanctions coordinator who shall serve under the

same act or series of acts within the same episode may not be

imposed.



1084 chief administrative judge of the juvenile division of the 1085 circuit court, and who shall coordinate and maintain a spectrum 1086 of contempt sanction alternatives in conjunction with the 1087 circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c). 1088 Upon determining that a child has committed direct contempt of 1089 court or indirect contempt of a valid court order, the court may 1090 immediately request the circuit alternative sanctions 1091 coordinator to recommend the most appropriate available 1092 alternative sanction and shall order the child to perform up to 1093 50 hours of community-service manual labor or a similar 1094 alternative sanction, unless an alternative sanction is 1095 unavailable or inappropriate, or unless the child has failed to 1096 comply with a prior alternative sanction. Alternative contempt 1097 sanctions may be provided by local industry or by any nonprofit 1098 organization or any public or private business or service entity 1099 that has entered into a contract with the department of Juvenile 1100 Justice to act as an agent of the state to provide voluntary 1101 supervision of children on behalf of the state in exchange for 1102 the manual labor of children and limited immunity in accordance 1103 with s. 768.28(11).

1104 (4) CONTEMPT OF COURT SANCTIONS; PROCEDURE AND DUE
1105 PROCESS.-

(a) If a child <u>subject to proceedings under this chapter</u> is
charged with direct contempt of court, <u>including traffic court</u>,
the court may impose an authorized sanction immediately.

(b) If a child <u>subject to proceedings under this chapter</u> is charged with indirect contempt of court, the court must <u>issue an</u> <u>order to show cause and schedule</u> hold a hearing within 24 hours to determine whether the child committed indirect contempt of a

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1113	valid court order. The child must be served with the order to
1114	show cause and notice of hearing. At the hearing, the following
1115	due process rights must be provided to the child:
1116	1. Right to a copy of the order to show cause alleging
1117	facts supporting the contempt charge.
1118	2. Right to an explanation of the nature and the
1119	consequences of the proceedings.
1120	3. Right to legal counsel and the right to have legal
1121	counsel appointed by the court if the juvenile is indigent,
1122	pursuant to <u>s. 984.07</u> s. 985.033 .
1123	4. Right to confront witnesses.
1124	5. Right to present witnesses.
1125	6. Right to have a transcript or record of the proceeding.
1126	7. Right to appeal to an appropriate court.
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1128	The child's parent, legal or guardian, or custodian may address
1129	the court regarding the due process rights of the child. If
1130	after the hearing, the court determines the child has committed
1131	indirect contempt of a valid court order, the court may impose
1132	an alternative sanction or may proceed under subsection (2). If
1133	the court orders shelter placement of a child found in contempt
1134	of court, the court shall review the matter placement of the
1135	child every 72 hours to determine whether it is appropriate for
1136	the child to remain in the facility.
1137	(c) The court may not order that a child be placed in a
1138	shelter secure facility for punishment for contempt unless the
1139	court determines that an alternative sanction is inappropriate

1140 or unavailable or that the child was initially ordered to an 1141 alternative sanction and did not comply with the alternative



1142 sanction. The court is encouraged to order a child to perform 1143 community service, up to the maximum number of hours, where 1144 appropriate before ordering that the child be placed in a 1145 <u>shelter secure</u> facility as punishment for contempt of court.

1146 (d) In addition to any other sanction imposed under this 1147 section, the court may direct the Department of Highway Safety 1148 and Motor Vehicles to withhold issuance of, or suspend, a 1149 child's driver license or driving privilege. The court may order that a child's driver license or driving privilege be withheld 1150 1151 or suspended for up to 1 year for a first offense of contempt 1152 and up to 2 years for a second or subsequent offense. If the 1153 child's driver license or driving privilege is suspended or 1154 revoked for any reason at the time the sanction for contempt is 1155 imposed, the court shall extend the period of suspension or 1156 revocation by the additional period ordered under this paragraph. If the child's driver license is being withheld at 1157 1158 the time the sanction for contempt is imposed, the period of 1159 suspension or revocation ordered under this paragraph shall 1160 begin on the date on which the child is otherwise eligible to 1161 drive. For a child in need of services whose driver license or 1162 driving privilege is suspended under this paragraph, the court 1163 may direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles 1164 to issue the child a license for driving privileges restricted 1165 to business or employment purposes only, as defined in s. 1166 322.271, or for the purpose of completing court-ordered 1167 community service, if the child is otherwise qualified for a 1168 license. However, the department may not issue a restricted 1169 license unless specifically ordered to do so by the court. 1170 (5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR.-There is created the

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1171 position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each 1172 judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each alternative 1173 sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the 1174 chief administrative judge of the juvenile division as directed 1175 by the chief judge of the circuit. The alternative sanctions 1176 coordinator shall act as the liaison between the judiciary, local department officials, district school board employees, and 1177 1178 local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions 1179 coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based 1180 alternative sanctions, including nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, in 1181 conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with 1182 1183 s. 790.22(4)(c).

Section 12. Section 984.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.10 Intake.-

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(1) Intake shall be performed by the department <u>or the</u> <u>department's authorized agent</u>. A report or complaint alleging that a child is from a family in need of services shall be made to the intake office operating in the county in which the child is found or in which the case arose. Any person or agency, including, but not limited to, the parent, or legal <u>guardian</u>, <u>or</u> custodian, the local school district, a law enforcement agency, or the Department of Children and Families, having knowledge of the facts may make a report or complaint.

(2) A representative of the department shall make a preliminary determination as to whether the report or complaint is complete. The criteria for the completeness of a report or <u>complaint</u> with respect to a child alleged to be from a family in

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1200 need of services while subject to compulsory school attendance 1201 shall be governed by s. 984.03 s. 984.03(27). In any case in 1202 which the representative of the department finds that the report 1203 or complaint is incomplete, the representative of the department 1204 shall return the report or complaint without delay to the person 1205 or agency originating the report or complaint or having 1206 knowledge of the facts or to the appropriate law enforcement 1207 agency having investigative jurisdiction and request additional 1208 information in order to complete the report or complaint.

1209 (3) If the representative of the department determines that 1210 in his or her judgment the interests of the family, the child, 1211 and the public will be best served by providing the family and 1212 child services and treatment voluntarily accepted by the child 1213 and the parents, or legal guardians, or custodians, the 1214 department's departmental representative may refer the family or child to an appropriate service and treatment provider. As part 1215 1216 of the intake procedure, the department's departmental 1217 representative shall inform the parent, or legal custodian 1218 quardian, or custodian, in writing, of the services currently 1219 and treatment available to the child and family by department 1220 providers and other or community agencies in the county in which 1221 the family is located, and the rights and responsibilities of 1222 the parent, or legal guardian, or custodian under this chapter. 1223 Upon admission, and depending on services, a staff member may be 1224 assigned to the family as deemed appropriate.

(4) If the department <u>reasonably believes</u> has reasonable
grounds to believe that the child has been abandoned, abused, or
neglected, it shall proceed pursuant to the provisions of
chapter 39 and report immediately to the central abuse hotline.

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1229 Section 13. Section 984.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1230 read: 984.11 Services to families in need of services.-1231 1232 The department or its authorized agent shall provide an (1)1233 array of voluntary family services aimed at remediating school 1234 truancy, homelessness, and runaway and ungovernable behavior by 1235 children. Services and treatment to families in need of services 1236 shall be by voluntary agreement of the parent, or legal guardian, or custodian and the child or as directed by a court 1237 1238 order pursuant to s. 984.22. 1239 (2) A family is not eligible to receive voluntary family 1240 services, if, at the time of the referral, the child is under 1241 court-ordered supervision by the department for delinquency 1242 under chapter 985 or by the Department of Children and Families 1243 due to a finding of dependency under chapter 39. A child who has 1244 received a prearrest delinquency citation, or is receiving 1245 delinquency diversion services, may receive voluntary family 1246 services. 1247 (3) If there is a pending investigation into an allegation 1248 of abuse, neglect or abandonment, the child may be eligible for 1249 voluntary family services if the Department of Children and 1250 Families agrees to the provision of services and makes a 1251 referral. An interagency agreement between the department and 1252 the Department of Children and Families shall govern this 1253 referral process, which is contingent on available funding. The 1254 department must notify the Department of Children and Families 1255 if a referral is declined. 1256 (4) (2) These services may include, but need not be limited 1257 to:

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1258	(a) Homemaker or Parent aide services.
1259	(b) Intensive crisis counseling.
1260	(c) Parent training.
1261	(d) Individual, group, or family counseling.
1262	(e) <u>Referral to</u> community mental health services.
1263	(f) Prevention and diversion services.
1264	(g) Services provided by voluntary or community agencies.
1265	(h) Runaway center services.
1266	(i) <u>Runaway shelter</u> Housekeeper services.
1267	(j) <u>Referral for</u> special educational, tutorial, or remedial
1268	services.
1269	(k) <u>Referral to</u> vocational, <u>career development</u> job
1270	training, or employment services.
1271	(1) Recreational services.
1272	(m) Assessment.
1273	(n) Case management.
1274	(o) Referral for or provision of substance abuse assessment
1275	or treatment.
1276	(5) (3) The department shall advise the parents, or legal
1277	guardian, or custodian that they are responsible for
1278	contributing to the cost of the child or family services and
1279	treatment to the extent of their ability to pay. The parent is
1280	responsible for using health care insurance to the extent it is
1281	available for the provision of health services The department
1282	shall set and charge fees for services and treatment provided to
1283	clients. The department may employ a collection agency for the
1284	purpose of receiving, collecting, and managing the payment of
1285	unpaid and delinquent fees. The collection agency must be
1286	registered and in good standing under chapter 559. The
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1287 department may pay to the collection agency a fee from the 1288 amount collected under the claim or may authorize the agency to 1289 deduct the fee from the amount collected. 1290 (4) The department may file a petition with the circuit 1291 court to enforce the collection of fees for services and 1292 treatment rendered to the child or the parent and other legal 1293 custodians. 1294 Section 14. Section 984.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1295 read: 1296 984.12 Case staffing; services and treatment related to a 1297 family in need of services.-1298 (1) The appropriate representative of the department shall 1299 request a meeting of the family and child with a case staffing 1300 committee to review the case of any family or child who the 1301 department determines is in need of services or treatment if: 1302 (a) The family or child is not in agreement with the 1303 services or treatment offered; 1304 (b) The family or child will not participate in the 1305 services or treatment selected; or 1306 (c) The representative of the department needs assistance 1307 in developing an appropriate plan for services. The time and 1308 place selected for the meeting shall be convenient for the child 1309 and family. (2) The composition of the case staffing committee shall be 1310 based on the needs of the family and child. It shall include a 1311 1312 representative from the child's school district and a 1313 representative of the department of Juvenile Justice, and may include the department's authorized agent and a supervisor of 1314 1315 the department's contracted provider; a representative from the

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1316	area of health, mental health, substance abuse, <u>or</u> social , or
1317	educational services; a representative of the state attorney; <u>a</u>
1318	representative of law enforcement the alternative sanctions
1319	coordinator; and any person recommended by the child, family, or
1320	department. The child and the child's parent, legal guardian, or
1321	custodian must be invited to attend the committee meeting.
1322	(3) The case staffing committee shall:
1323	(a) Identify the family's concerns and contributing
1324	factors.
1325	(b) Request the family and child to identify their needs
1326	and concerns.
1327	(c) Seek input from the school district and any other
1328	persons in attendance with knowledge of the family or child's
1329	situation and concerns.
1330	(d) Consider the voluntary family services or other
1331	community services that have been offered and the results of
1332	those services.
1333	(e) Identify whether truancy is a concern and evaluate
1334	compliance with the remedial strategies provided pursuant to s.
1335	1003.26.
1336	(f) Reach a timely decision to provide the child or family
1337	with needed services and recommend any appropriate and treatment
1338	through the development of a plan for services.
1339	(4) The plan for services shall contain the following:
1340	(a) Statement of the <u>concerns</u> problems .
1341	(b) Needs of the child.
1342	(c) Needs of the parents, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal
1343	custodian.
1344	(d) Measurable objectives that address the identified

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1345	problems and needs.
1346	(e) Services and treatment to be provided, to include:
1347	1. Type of services or treatment.
1348	2. Frequency of services or treatment.
1349	3. Location.
1350	4. Accountable service providers or staff.
1351	(f) Timeframes for achieving objectives.
1352	(5) Upon receipt of the plan, the child and family shall
1353	acknowledge their position by accepting or rejecting the
1354	services and provisions in writing. If the plan is accepted, it
1355	shall be implemented as soon as is practicable.
1356	(6) The assigned case manager shall have responsibility A
1357	case manager shall be designated by the case staffing committee
1358	to be responsible for implementing the plan. The department's
1359	authorized agent case manager shall periodically review the
1360	progress towards achieving the objectives of the plan in order
1361	to:
1362	(a) Advise the case staffing committee of the need to make
1363	adjustments to the plan; or
1364	(b) Recommend a child in need of services petition be filed
1365	by the department; or
1366	(c) (b) Terminate the case as indicated by successful or
1367	substantial achievement of the objectives of the plan.
1368	(7) The parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian may
1369	convene a meeting of the case staffing committee, and any other
1370	member of the committee may convene a meeting if the member
1371	finds that doing so is in the best interest of the family or
1372	child. A case staffing committee meeting requested by a parent,
1373	guardian, or legal custodian must be convened within 7 days,
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1374 excluding weekends and legal holidays, after the date the 1375 department's representative receives the request in writing. 1376 (8) Any other member of the committee may convene a meeting 1377 if voluntary family services have been offered and the services 1378 have been rejected by the child or family, or the child has not 1379 made measurable progress toward achieving the service plan goals, and the member finds that doing so is in the best 1380 1381 interest of the family or child. 1382 (9) A case staffing committee meeting must be convened 1383 within 30 days after the date the case is referred by the court 1384 pursuant to s. 984.151. 1385 (10) (8) Within 7 days after meeting, the case staffing 1386 committee shall provide the parent, legal guardian, or legal 1387 custodian with a written report that details the reasons for the 1388 committee's decision to recommend, or decline to recommend, that 1389 the department file a petition alleging that the child is a 1390 child in need of services. 1391 (11) The case staffing committee may reconvene from time to 1392 time as may be necessary to make adjustments to the plan. 1393 Section 15. Section 984.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1394 read: 1395 984.13 Taking a child into custody a child alleged to be from a family in need of services or to be a child in need of 1396 1397 services.-1398 (1) A child may be taken into custody: 1399 (a) By a law enforcement officer when the officer 1400 reasonably believes has reasonable grounds to believe that the child has run away from his or her parents, legal guardian, or 1401 other legal custodian. 1402

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1403 (b) By a designated school representative pursuant to s. 1003.26(3) or a law enforcement officer when the officer 1404 1405 reasonably believes has reasonable grounds to believe that the 1406 child is absent from school without authorization or is 1407 suspended or expelled and is not in the presence of his or her 1408 parent, or legal guardian, or custodian, for the purpose of delivering the child without unreasonable delay to the 1409 1410 appropriate school system site. For the purpose of this 1411 paragraph, "school system site" includes, but is not limited to, 1412 a center approved by the superintendent of schools for the 1413 purpose of counseling students and referring them back to the 1414 school system or an approved alternative to a suspension or 1415 expulsion program. If a student is suspended or expelled from 1416 school without assignment to an alternative school placement, 1417 the law enforcement officer or designated school representative pursuant to s. 1003.26(3) shall deliver the child to the parent, 1418 1419 or legal guardian, or custodian, to a location determined by the 1420 parent, legal or guardian, or custodian, or to a designated 1421 truancy interdiction site until the parent or quardian can be 1422 located.

1423 (c) Pursuant to an order of the circuit court based upon
1424 sworn testimony before or after a <u>child in need of services</u>
1425 petition is filed under s. 984.15.

(d) Pursuant to an order of the circuit court based upon a finding of contempt under this chapter for the purpose of delivering the child to a designated shelter facility.

<u>(e)</u> (d) By a law enforcement officer when the child voluntarily agrees to or requests services pursuant to this chapter or placement in a shelter.

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1432 (2) The person taking the child into custody shall: 1433 (a) Release the child to a parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative and make a full written 1434 report to the department's authorized agent for families in need 1435 1436 of services within 3 days after release or to a department-1437 approved family-in-need-of-services and child-in-need-of-1438 services provider if the person taking the child into custody 1439 reasonably believes has reasonable grounds to believe the child has run away from a parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian; 1440 1441 is truant; or is ungovernable and beyond the control of the 1442 parent, guardian, or legal custodian; following such release, 1443 the person taking the child into custody shall make a full 1444 written report to the intake office of the department within 3 1445 days; or 1446 (b) Deliver the child to a shelter when: the department, 1447 stating the facts by reason of which the child was taken into custody and sufficient information to establish probable cause 1448 that the child is from a family in need of services. 1449 1. The parent, legal guardian, or custodian is unavailable 1450 1451 to take immediate custody of the child; 1452 2. The child requested voluntary family services and shelter placement; 1453 1454 3. A court order under this chapter for shelter placement 1455 has been issued; or 1456 4. The child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian 1457 voluntarily agree the child is in need of temporary shelter 1458 placement and such placement is necessary to provide a safe 1459 place for the child to remain until the parents and child can agree on conditions for the child's safe return home. 1460

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1461	(c) Deliver the child to a hospital for necessary
1462	evaluation and treatment if the child is reasonably believed to
1463	be suffering from a serious physical condition which requires
1464	either prompt diagnosis or treatment.
1465	(d) Deliver the child to a designated public receiving
1466	facility as defined in s. 394.455 for examination under s.
1467	394.463 if the child is reasonably believed to be mentally ill,
1468	including immediate threat of suicide as provided in s.
1469	394.463(1).
1470	(e) Deliver the child to a hospital, addictions receiving
1471	facility, or treatment resource if the child is reasonably
1472	believed to be intoxicated and has threatened, attempted, or
1473	inflicted physical harm on himself or herself or another, or is
1474	incapacitated by substance abuse.
1475	(3) If the child is taken into custody <u>and</u> by, or is
1476	delivered to <u>a shelter, the department</u> , the <u>department's</u>
1477	authorized agent appropriate representative of the department
1478	shall review the facts and make such further inquiry as
1479	necessary to determine whether the child shall remain in
1480	shelter, receive voluntary family services that would allow the
1481	child alleged to be from a family in need of services to remain
1482	at home, custody or be released. Unless shelter is required as
1483	provided in s. 984.14(1), the department shall:
1484	(a) Release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or
1485	legal custodian, to a responsible adult relative, to a
1486	responsible adult approved by the department, or to a
1487	department-approved family-in-need-of-services and child-in-
1488	need-of-services provider; or
1489	(b) Authorize temporary services and treatment that would

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allow the child alleged to be from a family in need of services 1490 1491 to remain at home. Section 16. Section 984.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1492 1493 read: 1494 984.14 Voluntary shelter services placement; hearing.-1495 (1) Temporary voluntary shelter services provided by the 1496 department shall provide a safe environment with 24-hour care 1497 and supervision, referrals for services as needed, and education at the center or offsite and counseling services for children. 1498 1499 Unless ordered by the court pursuant to the provisions of this 1500 chapter, or upon voluntary consent to placement by the child and the child's parent, legal quardian, or custodian, a child taken 1501 1502 into custody shall not be placed in a shelter prior to a court 1503 hearing unless a determination has been made that the provision 1504 of appropriate and available services will not eliminate the 1505 need for placement and that such placement is required: 1506 (a) To provide an opportunity for the child and family to 1507 agree upon conditions for the child's return home, when 1508 immediate placement in the home would result in a substantial 1509 likelihood that the child and family would not reach an 1510 agreement; or 1511 (b) Because a parent, custodian, or quardian is unavailable 1512 to take immediate custody of the child. 1513 (2) If a child is sheltered due to being a runaway, or a 1514 parent, legal guardian, or custodian is unavailable, the shelter 1515 shall immediately attempt to make contact with the parent, legal 1516 guardian, or custodian to advise the family of the child's 1517 whereabouts, determine whether the child can safely return home,

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or determine whether the family is seeking temporary voluntary

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1519 shelter services until they can arrange to take the child home. 1520 If the parent, legal guardian, or custodian cannot be located 1521 within 24 hours, the Department of Children and Families shall 1522 be contacted to assume custody of the child If the department 1523 determines that placement in a shelter is necessary according to 1524 the provisions of subsection (1), the departmental representative shall authorize placement of the child in a 1525 1526 shelter provided by the community specifically for runaways and 1527 troubled youth who are children in need of services or members 1528 of families in need of services and shall immediately notify the 1529 parents or legal custodians that the child was taken into 1530 custody. 1531 (3) A child who is involuntarily placed in a shelter shall 1532 be given a shelter hearing within 24 hours after being taken 1533 into custody to determine whether shelter placement is required. 1534 The shelter petition filed with the court shall address each 1535 condition required to be determined in subsection (1). (4) A child may not be held involuntarily in a shelter 1536 1537 longer than 24 hours unless an order so directing is made by the

court after a shelter hearing finding that placement in a shelter is necessary based on the criteria in subsection (1) and that the department has made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the home.

(5) Except as provided under s. 984.225, a child in need of services or a child from a family in need of services may not be placed in a shelter for longer than 35 days.

(6) When any child is placed in a shelter pursuant to court order following a shelter hearing, the court shall order the 1547 natural or adoptive parents of such child, the natural father of

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1548	such child born out of wedlock who has acknowledged his
1549	paternity in writing before the court, or the guardian of such
1550	child's estate, if possessed of assets which under law may be
1551	disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child,
1552	to pay, to the department, fees as established by the
1553	department. When the order affects the guardianship estate, a
1554	certified copy of the order shall be delivered to the judge
1555	having jurisdiction of the guardianship estate.
1556	(7) A child who is adjudicated a child in need of services
1557	or alleged to be from a family in need of services or a child in
1558	need of services may not be placed in a secure detention
1559	facility or jail or any other commitment program for delinquent
1560	children under any circumstances.
1561	(8) The court may order the placement of a child in need of
1562	services into a staff-secure facility for no longer than 5 days
1563	for the purpose of evaluation and assessment.
1564	Section 17. Section 984.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to
1565	read:
1566	984.15 Petition for a child in need of services
1567	(1) All proceedings seeking an adjudication that a child is
1568	a child in need of services shall be initiated by the filing of
1569	a petition by an attorney representing the department or by the
1570	child's parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian. If a child
1571	in need of services has been placed in a shelter pursuant to s.
1572	984.14, the department shall file the petition immediately,
1573	including in the petition notice of arraignment pursuant to s.
1574	984.20.
1 5 7 5	(2) (a) The dependence chall file a patition for a child in

1575 (2)(a) The department shall file a petition for a child in 1576 need of services if <u>the child meets the definition of a child in</u>

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1577 need of services, and the case manager or staffing committee recommends requests that a petition be filed and: 1578

1. The family and child have in good faith, but unsuccessfully, used the services and process described in ss. 984.11 and 984.12; or

1582 2. The family or child have refused all services described in ss. 984.11 and 984.12 after reasonable efforts by the 1583 department to involve the family and child in voluntary family 1585 services and treatment.

(b) Once the requirements in paragraph (a) have been met, the department shall file a petition for a child in need of services as soon as practicable within 45 days.

1589 (c) The petition shall be in writing, shall state the specific grounds under s. 984.03(9) by which the child is designated a child in need of services, and shall certify that the conditions prescribed in paragraph (a) have been met. The petition shall be signed by the petitioner under oath stating good faith in filing the petition and shall be signed by an 1595 attorney for the department.

(3)(a) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian may file a petition alleging that a child is a child in need of services if:

1. The department waives the requirement for a case staffing committee.

2. The department fails to convene a meeting of the case staffing committee within 7 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, after receiving a written request for such a meeting from the child's parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.

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3. The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian does not

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1606 agree with the plan for services offered by the case staffing 1607 committee.

4. The department fails to provide a written report within 7 days after the case staffing committee meets, as required under s. $984.12(10) = \frac{984.12(8)}{100}$.

1611 (b) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian must 1612 give the department prior written notice of intent to file the 1613 petition. If, at the arraignment hearing, the court finds that 1614 such written notice of intent to file the petition was not 1615 provided to the department, the court shall dismiss the 1616 petition, postpone the hearing until such written notice is 1617 given, or, if the department agrees, proceed with the 1618 arraignment hearing. The petition must be served on the 1619 department's office of general counsel.

(c) The petition must be in writing and must set forth specific facts alleging that the child is a child in need of services as defined in s. 984.03(9). The petition must also demonstrate that the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian has in good faith, but unsuccessfully, participated in the services and processes described in ss. 984.11 and 984.12.

1626 <u>(4)</u> The petition must be signed by the petitioner under 1627 oath.

1628 <u>(5) (e)</u> The court, on its own motion or the motion of any 1629 party or the department, shall determine the legal sufficiency 1630 of a petition filed under this subsection and may dismiss any 1631 petition that lacks sufficient grounds. In addition, the court 1632 shall verify that the child is not:

1633 <u>(a)</u>^{1.} The subject of a pending investigation into an 1634 allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or abandonment;

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1635 (b)2. The subject of a pending petition referral alleging
1636 that the child is delinquent; or

(c) 3. Under the current supervision of the department or the Department of Children and Families for an adjudication <u>or</u> withholding of adjudication of delinquency or dependency.

(6)(4) The form of the petition and any additional contents shall be determined by rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court.

(7)(5) The <u>petitioner</u> department or the parent, guardian, or legal custodian may withdraw a petition at any time <u>before</u> prior to the child <u>is</u> being adjudicated a child in need of services.

Section 18. Section 984.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.151 <u>Early truancy intervention;</u> truancy petition; judgment prosecution; disposition.-

1651 (1) If the school determines that a student subject to 1652 compulsory school attendance has had at least five unexcused 1653 absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within 1654 a calendar month or 10 unexcused absences, or absences for which 1655 the reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period 1656 pursuant to s. 1003.26(1)(b), or has had more than 15 unexcused 1657 absences in a 90-calendar-day period, the superintendent of 1658 schools or his or her designee may file a truancy petition 1659 seeking early truancy intervention.

1660 (2) The petition shall be filed in the circuit in which the 1661 student is enrolled in school.

1662 (3) Original jurisdiction to hear a truancy petition shall1663 be in the circuit court; however, the circuit court may use a



1664 general or special <u>magistrate</u> master pursuant to Supreme Court 1665 rules. Upon the filing of the petition, the clerk shall issue a 1666 summons to the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian of the 1667 student, directing that person and the student to appear for a 1668 hearing at a time and place specified.

1669 (4) The petition must contain the following: the name, age, and address of the student; the name and address of the 1670 1671 student's parent or quardian; the school where the student is 1672 enrolled; the efforts the school has made to get the student to 1673 attend school in compliance with s. 1003.26; the number of out-1674 of-school contacts between the school system and student's 1675 parent or guardian; and the number of days and dates of days the 1676 student has missed school. The petition shall be sworn to by the 1677 superintendent or his or her designee.

(5) Once the petition is filed, the court shall hear the petition within 30 days.

(6) The student and the student's parent or guardian shall attend the hearing.

(7) If the court determines that the student did miss any of the alleged days, <u>the court shall enter an order finding the</u> <u>child to be a truant status offender and</u> the court shall order the student to attend school and <u>order</u> the parent, <u>legal</u> <u>guardian</u>, <u>or custodian</u> to ensure that the student attends school. The court's power under this subsection is limited to <u>entering orders to require the student to attend school and</u> <u>require the student and family to participate in services to</u> <u>encourage regular school attendance. The court</u>, <u>and</u> may order any of the following <u>services</u>:

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(a) The student to participate in alternative sanctions to

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1693 include mandatory attendance at alternative classes; to be 1694 followed by mandatory community services hours for a period up 1695 to 6 months; the student and

(b) The student's parent, legal or guardian, or custodian to participate in parenting classes homemaker or parent aide services;

(c) The student or the student's parent, legal or guardian or custodian to participate in individual, group, or family intensive crisis counseling;

(d) The student or the student's parent, legal or guardian or custodian to participate in community mental health services or substance abuse treatment services if available and applicable;

(e) The student and the student's parent, legal or guardian, or custodian to participate in services service provided by state or community voluntary or community agencies, if appropriate as available, including services for families in need of services as provided in s. 984.11;

(f) The student and the student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian to attend meetings with school officials to address the child's educational needs, classroom assignment, class schedule, and other barriers to school attendance identified by the child's school, the child or his or her family;

(g) The student and the student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian to engage in learning activities provided by the school board as to why education is important and the potential impact on the child's future employment and education options if the attendance problem persists; or

(h) and The student or the student's parent, legal or

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1722 guardian, or custodian to participate in vocational or $_{\overline{\tau}}$ job 1723 training, or employment services. 1724 (8) If the student does not substantially comply with 1725 compulsory school attendance and court-ordered services required 1726 under successfully complete the sanctions ordered in subsection 1727 (7), and the child meets the definition of a child in need of services, the case shall be referred by the court to the 1728 1729 department's authorized agent for review by the case staffing committee under s. 984.12 with a recommendation to file a 1730 1731 petition for child in need of services child-in-need-of-services 1732 petition under s. 984.15. The court shall review the case not less than every 45 days to determine whether the child is in 1733 1734 substantial compliance with compulsory education or if the case 1735 should be referred to the case staffing committee in accord with 1736 this subsection. 1737 (9) If the student substantially complies with compulsory 1738 school attendance the court shall close the truancy case. 1739 (10) If the child is adjudicated a child in need of 1740 services pursuant to s. 984.21, the truancy case shall be closed 1741 and jurisdiction relinquished in accordance with s. 984.04. 1742 (11) The court may retain jurisdiction of any case in which 1743 the child is noncompliant with compulsory education and the 1744 child does not meet the definition of a child in need of 1745 services under this chapter until jurisdiction lapses pursuant 1746 to s. 984.04. 1747 (12) The court may not order a child placed in shelter 1748 pursuant to this section unless the court has found the child to 1749 be in contempt for violation of a court order under s. 984.09. 1750 (13) (9) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian and

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1751 the student shall participate, as required by court order, in 1752 any sanctions or services required by the court under this 1753 section, and the court shall enforce such participation through 1754 its contempt power. 1755 (14) Any truant student that meets the definition of a 1756 child in need of services and who has been found in contempt for violation of a court order under s. 984.09 two or more times 1757 1758 shall be referred to the case staffing committee under s. 984.12 1759 with a recommendation to file a petition for a child in need of 1760 services. 1761 (15) The clerk of court must serve any court order 1762 referring the case to voluntary family services or the case 1763 staffing committee to the department's office of general counsel 1764 and to the department's authorized agent. 1765 Section 19. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 984.16, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (11) is added to 1766 1767 that section, to read: 984.16 Process and service for child in need of services 1768 1769 petitions.-1770 (3) The summons shall require the person on whom it is 1771 served to appear for a hearing at a time, and place, and manner 1772 specified. Except in cases of medical emergency, the time shall 1773 not be less than 24 hours after service of the summons. The 1774 summons must may require the custodian to bring the child to 1775 court if the court determines that the child's presence is 1776 necessary. A copy of the petition shall be attached to the 1777 summons. (5) The jurisdiction of the court shall attach to the child 1778

and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian, or legal guardian

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1780 of the child and the case when the summons is served upon the child or a parent, or legal guardian, or actual custodian of the 1781 child; or when the child is taken into custody with or without 1782 1783 service of summons and after filing of a petition for a child in 1784 need of services; or when a party personally appears before the 1785 court whichever occurs first, and thereafter the court may control the child and case in accordance with this chapter. 1786 1787 (11) If a court takes action that directly involves a student's school, including, but not limited to, an order that a 1788 1789 student attend school, attend school with his or her parent, 1790 requiring the parent to participate in meetings, including 1791 parent-teacher conferences, Section 504 plan meetings or 1792 individualized education plan meetings to address the student's 1793 disability, the office of the clerk of the court shall provide 1794 notice to the school of the court's order. 1795 Section 20. Section 984.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1796 read: 1797 984.17 Response to petition and representation of parties.-1798 (1) At the time a child in need of services petition is 1799 filed, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the child. 1800 (2) No answer to the petition or any other pleading need be filed by any child, parent, or legal guardian, or custodian, but 1801 1802 any matters which might be set forth in an answer or other 1803 pleading may be pleaded orally before the court or filed in 1804 writing as any such person may choose. Notwithstanding the 1805 filing of an answer or any pleading, the child and or parent, 1806 legal guardian, or custodian shall, before prior to an adjudicatory hearing, be advised by the court of the right to 1807 1808 counsel.

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(3) When a petition for a child in need of services has

1810 been filed and the parents, legal guardian, or legal custodian 1811 of the child and the child have advised the department that the 1812 truth of the allegations is acknowledged and that no contest is 1813 to be made of the adjudication, the attorney representing the 1814 department may set the case before the court for a disposition 1815 hearing. If there is a change in the plea at this hearing, the 1816 court shall continue the hearing to permit the attorney 1817 representing the department to prepare and present the case. 1818 (4) An attorney representing the department shall represent the state in any proceeding in which the petition alleges that a 1819 1820 child is a child in need of services and in which a party denies 1821 the allegations of the petition and contests the adjudication. 1822 Section 21. Section 984.18, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 1823 Section 22. Section 984.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1824 read: 1825 984.19 Medical screening and treatment of child; 1826 examination of parent, legal guardian, or person requesting 1827 custody.-1828 (1) When any child is to be placed in shelter care, the 1829 department or its authorized agent may is authorized to have a 1830 medical screening provided for performed on the child without 1831 authorization from the court and without consent from a parent, legal or guardian, or custodian. Such medical screening shall be 1832 1833 provided performed by a licensed health care professional and 1834 shall be to screen examine the child for injury, illness, and 1835 communicable diseases. In no case does this subsection authorize the department to consent to medical treatment for such 1836 1837 children.

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1838 (2) When the department has performed the medical screening 1839 authorized by subsection (1) or when it is otherwise determined 1840 by a licensed health care professional that a child is in need 1841 of medical treatment, consent for medical treatment shall be 1842 obtained in the following manner:

(a)1. Consent to medical treatment shall be obtained from a parent, legal or guardian, or custodian of the child; or

2. A court order for such treatment shall be obtained.

(b) If a parent, legal or guardian, or custodian of the child is unavailable and his or her whereabouts cannot be reasonably ascertained, and it is after normal working hours so that a court order cannot reasonably be obtained, an authorized agent of the department or its provider has the authority to consent to necessary medical treatment for the child. The authority of the department to consent to medical treatment in this circumstance is limited to the time reasonably necessary to obtain court authorization.

1855 (c) If a parent, legal or guardian, or custodian of the 1856 child is available but refuses to consent to the necessary 1857 treatment, a court order is required, unless the situation meets the definition of an emergency in s. 743.064 or the treatment 1858 1859 needed is related to suspected abuse or neglect of the child by 1860 the parent or guardian. In such case, the department's 1861 authorized agent may department has the authority to consent to 1862 necessary medical treatment. This authority is limited to the 1863 time reasonably necessary to obtain court authorization.

1865 In no case may the department consent to sterilization, 1866 abortion, or termination of life support.



(3) A judge may order that a child alleged to be or adjudicated a child in need of services be examined by a licensed health care professional. The judge may also order such child to be evaluated by a psychiatrist or a psychologist, by a district school board educational needs assessment team, or, if a developmental disability is suspected or alleged, by the developmental disability diagnostic and evaluation team of the Department of Children and Families or Agency for Persons with Disabilities. The judge may order a family assessment if that assessment was not completed at an earlier time. If it is necessary to place a child in a residential facility for such evaluation, then the criteria and procedure established in s. 394.463(2) or chapter 393 shall be used, whichever is applicable. The educational needs assessment provided by the district school board educational needs assessment team shall include, but not be limited to, reports of intelligence and achievement tests, screening for learning disabilities and other handicaps, and screening for the need for alternative education pursuant to s. 1003.53.

(4) A judge may order that a child alleged to be or
adjudicated a child in need of services be treated by a licensed
health care professional. The judge may also order such child to
receive mental health or intellectual disability services from a
psychiatrist, psychologist, or other appropriate service
provider. If it is necessary to place the child in a residential
facility for such services, the procedures and criteria
established in s. 394.467 or chapter 393 shall be used, as
applicable. A child may be provided services in emergency
situations pursuant to the procedures and criteria contained in

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1896 s. 394.463(1) or chapter 393, as applicable.

(5) When there are indications of physical injury or illness, a licensed health care professional shall be immediately <u>contacted</u> called or the child shall be taken to the nearest available hospital for emergency care.

(6) Except as otherwise provided herein, nothing in this section does not shall be deemed to eliminate the right of a parent, <u>legal</u> a guardian, or custodian, or the child to consent to examination or treatment for the child.

(7) Except as otherwise provided herein, nothing in this section does not shall be deemed to alter the provisions of s.
 743.064.

(8) A court <u>may order</u> shall not be precluded from ordering services or treatment to be provided to the child by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a church or religious organization, when required by the child's health and when requested by the child.

(9) Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to authorize the permanent sterilization of the child, unless such sterilization is the result of or incidental to medically necessary treatment to protect or preserve the life of the child.

(10) For the purpose of obtaining an evaluation or examination or receiving treatment as authorized pursuant to this section, no child alleged to be or found to be a child from a family in need of services or a child in need of services shall be placed in a detention facility or other program used primarily for the care and custody of children alleged or found



1925 to have committed delinquent acts.

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1940 1941 (11) The parents, legal guardian, or <u>custodian</u> guardian of a child alleged to be or adjudicated a child in need of services remain financially responsible for the cost of medical treatment provided to the child even if one or both of the parents or if the <u>legal</u> guardian, or <u>custodian</u> did not consent to the medical treatment. After a hearing, the court may order the parents, <u>legal</u> or guardian, or <u>custodian</u>, if found able to do so, to reimburse the department or other provider of medical services for treatment provided.

(12) <u>A judge may order a child under its jurisdiction to</u> <u>submit to substance abuse evaluation, testing, and treatment in</u> <u>accordance with s. 397.706</u> Nothing in this section alters the <u>authority of the department to consent to medical treatment for</u> <u>a child who has been committed to the department pursuant to s.</u> <u>984.22(3) and of whom the department has become the legal</u> <u>custodian</u>.

1942 (13) At any time after the filing of a petition for a child 1943 in need of services, when the mental or physical condition, 1944 including the blood group, of a parent, guardian, or other 1945 person requesting custody of a child is in controversy, the 1946 court may order the person to submit to a physical or mental 1947 examination by a qualified professional. The order may be made 1948 only upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedures 1949 as set forth by the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.

1950 Section 23. Section 984.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1951 read:

1952 984.20 Hearings for child in need of services child-in-1953 need-of-services cases.-

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(1) ARRAIGNMENT HEARING.-

The clerk shall set a date for an arraignment hearing (a) within a reasonable time after the date of the filing of the child in need of services petition. The court shall advise the child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the right to counsel as provided in s. 984.07. When a child has been taken into custody by order of the court, an arraignment hearing shall be held within 7 days after the date the child is taken into custody. The hearing shall be held for the child and the parent, legal quardian, or custodian to admit, deny, or consent to findings that a child is in need of services as alleged in the petition. If the child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian admit or consent to the findings in the petition, the court shall adjudicate the child a child in need of services and proceed as set forth in the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. However, if either the child or the parent, legal guardian, or custodian denies any of the allegations of the petition, the court shall hold an adjudicatory hearing within a reasonable time after the date of the arraignment hearing 7 days after the date of the arraignment hearing.

(b) <u>The court may grant a continuance of the arraignment</u>
<u>hearing</u> When a child is in the custody of the parent, guardian,
or custodian, upon the filing of a petition, the clerk shall set
a date for an arraignment hearing within a reasonable time from
the date of the filing of the petition. if the child <u>or</u> and the
parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian <u>request a continuance to</u>
obtain an attorney. The case shall be rescheduled for an
arraignment hearing within a reasonable period of time to allow
for consultation admit or consent to an adjudication, the court



1983 shall proceed as set forth in the Florida Rules of Juvenile 1984 Procedure. However, if either the child or the parent, guardian, 1985 or custodian denies any of the allegations of child in need of 1986 services, the court shall hold an adjudicatory hearing within a 1987 reasonable time from the date of the arraignment hearing. 1988 (c) If at the arraignment hearing the child and the parent, 1989 legal quardian, or custodian consents or admits to the 1990 allegations in the petition and the court determines that the petition meets the requirements of s. 984.15(5) s. 984.15(3)(e), 1991 1992 the court shall proceed to hold a disposition hearing at the 1993 earliest practicable time that will allow for the completion of 1994 a predisposition study. 1995 (d) Failure of a person served with notice to appear at the 1996 arraignment hearing constitutes the person's consent to the 1997 adjudication of the child as a child in need of services. The 1998 document containing the notice to respond or appear must 1999 contain, in type as large as the balance of the document, the 2000 following or substantially similar language: 2001 2002 FAILURE TO APPEAR AT THE ARRAIGNMENT HEARING 2003 CONSTITUTES CONSENT TO THE ADJUDICATION OF THIS CHILD 2004 AS A CHILD IN NEED OF SERVICES AND MAY RESULT IN THE 2005 COURT ENTERING AN ORDER OF DISPOSITION AND PLACING THE 2006 CHILD INTO SHELTER. 2007 2008 If a person appears for the arraignment hearing and the court 2009 orders that person to appear, either physically or through 2010 audio-video communication technology, at the adjudicatory hearing for the child in need of services case, stating the 2011

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date, time, place, and, if applicable, the instructions for appearance through audio-video communication technology, of the adjudicatory hearing, that person's failure to appear for the scheduled adjudicatory hearing constitutes consent to adjudication of the child as a child in need of services.

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(2) ADJUDICATORY HEARING.-

(a) The adjudicatory hearing shall be held as soon as practicable after the petition for a child in need of services is filed and in accordance with the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure, but reasonable delay for the purpose of investigation, discovery, or procuring counsel or witnesses shall, whenever practicable, be granted. If the child is in custody, the adjudicatory hearing shall be held within 14 days after the date the child was taken into custody.

(b) Adjudicatory hearings shall be conducted by the judge without a jury, applying the rules of evidence in use in civil cases and adjourning the hearings from time to time as necessary. In <u>an adjudicatory</u> a hearing on a petition in which it is alleged that the child is a child in need of services, a preponderance of evidence shall be required to establish that the child is in need of services. <u>If the court finds the</u> <u>allegations are proven by a preponderance of evidence and the</u> <u>child is a child in need of services, the court shall enter an</u> <u>order of adjudication.</u>

(c) All hearings, except as hereinafter provided, shall be open to the public, and no person shall be excluded therefrom except on special order of the judge who, in his or her discretion, may close any hearing to the public when the public interest or the welfare of the child, in his or her opinion, is

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2041 best served by so doing. Hearings involving more than one child 2042 may be held simultaneously when the several children involved 2043 are related to each other or were involved in the same case. The 2044 child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child 2045 may be examined separately and apart from each other. 2046 (3) DISPOSITION HEARING.-(a) At the disposition hearing, if the court finds that the 2047 2048 facts alleged in the petition of a child in need of services 2049 were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, the court shall receive 2050 and consider a predisposition study, which shall be in writing and be presented by an authorized agent of the department or its 2051 2052 provider. 2053 (a) The predisposition study shall cover: 2054 1. All treatment and services that the parent, legal 2055 quardian, or custodian and child received. 2056 2. The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing 2057 between the family parents and the child. 2058 3. The capacity and disposition of the parents, legal 2059 quardian, or custodian to provide the child with food, clothing, 2060 medical care or other remedial care recognized and permitted 2061 under the laws of this state in lieu of medical care, and other material needs. 2062 4. The length of time that the child has lived in a stable, 2063 satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining 2064 2065 continuity. 2066 5. The permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or 2067 proposed custodial home.

2068 6. The moral fitness of the parents, legal guardian, or 2069 <u>custodian</u>.

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2070 The mental and physical health of the family. 7. 2071 8. The home, school, and community record of the child. 2072 9. The reasonable preference of the child, if the court 2073 deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding, 2074 and experience to express a preference. 2075 10. Any other factor considered by the court to be 2076 relevant. 2077 (b) The predisposition study also shall provide the court 2078 with documentation regarding: 2079 1. The availability of appropriate prevention, services, 2080 and treatment for the parent, legal guardian, custodian, and 2081 child to prevent the removal of the child from the home or to 2082 reunify the child with the parent, legal guardian, or custodian 2083 after removal or to reconcile the problems between the family 2084 parent, guardian, or custodian and the child.; 2085 2. The inappropriateness of other prevention, treatment, 2086 and services that were available.+ 3. The efforts by the department to prevent shelter out-of-2087 home placement of the child or, when applicable, to reunify the 2088 2089 parent, legal guardian, or custodian if appropriate services 2090 were available.+ 2091 4. Whether voluntary family the services were provided.; 2092 5. If the voluntary family services and treatment were 2093 provided, whether they were sufficient to meet the needs of the 2094 child and the family and to enable the child to remain at home 2095 or to be returned home.+ 2096 6. If the voluntary family services and treatment were not 2097 provided, the reasons for such lack of provision.; and 7. The need for, or appropriateness of, continuing such 2098



2099 treatment and services if the child remains in the custody of 2100 the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian or if the child is 2101 placed outside the home.

(c) If placement of the child with anyone other than the child's parent, guardian, or custodian is being considered, the study shall include the designation of a specific length of time as to when custody by the parent, guardian, or custodian shall be reconsidered.

(d) A copy of this predisposition study shall be furnished to the person having custody of the child at the time such person is notified of the disposition hearing.

(e) After review of the predisposition study and other relevant materials, the court shall hear from the parties and consider all recommendations for court-ordered services, evaluations, treatment and required actions designed to remedy the child's truancy, ungovernable behavior, or running away. The court shall enter an order of disposition.

2117 Any other relevant and material evidence, including other 2118 written or oral reports, may be received by the court in its 2119 effort to determine the action to be taken with regard to the 2120 child and may be relied upon to the extent of its probative 2121 value, even though not competent in an adjudicatory hearing. 2122 Except as provided in paragraph (2)(c), nothing in this section 2123 does not shall prohibit the publication of proceedings in a 2124 hearing.

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(4) REVIEW HEARINGS.-

(a) The court shall hold a review hearing within 45 days
 after the disposition hearing. Additional review hearings may be

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2128 held as necessary, allowing sufficient time for the child and 2129 family to work toward compliance with the court orders and 2130 monitoring by the case manager. No longer than 90 days may 2131 elapse between judicial review hearings but no less than 45 days 2132 after the date of the last review hearing. 2133 The parent, legal guardian, or custodian and the child (b) 2134 shall be noticed to appear for the review hearing. The 2135 department must appear at the review hearing. If the parent, 2136 legal guardian, or custodian does not appear at a review 2137 hearing, or if the court finds good cause to waive the child's 2138 presence, the court may proceed with the hearing and enter 2139 orders that affect the child and family accordingly. 2140 (c) (b) At the review hearings, the court shall consider the 2141 department's judicial review summary. The court shall close the 2142 case if the child has substantially complied with the case plans 2143 and court orders and no longer requires continued court 2144 supervision, subject to the case being reopened. Upon request of 2145 the petitioner, the court may close the case and relinquish 2146 jurisdiction. If the child has significantly failed to comply 2147 with the case plan or court orders, the child shall continue to 2148 be a child in need of services and reviewed by the court as 2149 needed. At review hearings, the court may enter further orders 2150 to adjust the services case plan to address the family needs and 2151 compliance with court orders, including, but not limited to, 2152 ordering the child placed in shelter, but no less than 45 days 2153 after the date of the last review hearing. 2154 Section 24. Section 984.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to 2155 read:

984.21 Orders of adjudication.-

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(2) (1) If the court finds that the child named in a petition is not a child in need of services, it shall enter an order so finding and <u>dismiss</u> dismissing the case.

(2) If the court finds that the child named in the petition is a child in need of services, but finds that no action other than supervision in the home is required, it may enter an order briefly stating the facts upon which its finding is based, but withholding an order of adjudication and placing the child and family under the supervision of the department. If the court later finds that the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child have not complied with the conditions of supervision imposed, the court may, after a hearing to establish the noncompliance, but without further evidence of the state of the child in need of services, enter an order of adjudication and shall thereafter have full authority under this chapter to provide for the child as adjudicated.

(3) If the court finds by a preponderance of evidence that the child named in a petition is a child in need of services, but elects not to proceed under subsection (2), it shall incorporate that finding in an order of adjudication entered in the case, briefly stating the facts upon which the finding is made, and the court shall thereafter have full authority under this chapter to provide for the child as adjudicated.

(1)(4) An order of adjudication by a court that a child is a child in need of <u>services is a civil adjudication, and is</u> services shall not be deemed a conviction, nor shall the child be deemed to have been found guilty or to be a <u>delinquent or</u> criminal by reason of that adjudication, nor shall that adjudication operate to impose upon the child any of the civil

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2186 disabilities ordinarily imposed by or resulting from conviction 2187 or disqualify or prejudice the child in any civil service 2188 application or appointment.

Section 25. Section 984.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.22 Powers of disposition.-

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

(a) Order the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian and the child to participate in treatment, services, and any other alternative identified as necessary.

(b) Order the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian to pay a fine or fee based on the recommendations of the department.

(2) When any child is adjudicated by the court to be a child in need of services, the court having jurisdiction of the child and parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian shall have the power, by order, to:

(a) Place the child under the supervision of the
department's <u>authorized agent</u> contracted provider of programs
and services for children in need of services and families in
need of services. <u>The term</u> "supervision," for the purposes of
this section, means services as defined by the contract between
the department and the provider.

(b) Place the child in the temporary legal custody of an adult willing to care for the child.

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(c) Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency

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2215 willing to receive the child and to provide services without 2216 compensation from the department. 2217 (d) Order the child, and, if the court finds it 2218 appropriate, the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the 2219 child, to render community service in a public service program. 2220 (e) Order the child placed in shelter pursuant to s. 2221 984.225 or s. 984.226. 2222 (3) When any child is adjudicated by the court to be a 2223 child in need of services and temporary legal custody of the 2224 child has been placed with an adult willing to care for the 2225 child, or a licensed child-caring agency, the Department of 2226 Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Families, 2227 the court shall order the natural or adoptive parents of such 2228 child, including the natural father of such child born out of 2229 wedlock who has acknowledged his paternity in writing before the 2230 court, or the quardian of such child's estate if possessed of 2231 assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, 2232 and maintenance of such child, to pay child support to the adult

2233 relative caring for the child, the licensed child-caring agency, 2234 the department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of 2235 Children and Families. When such order affects the guardianship 2236 estate, a certified copy of such order shall be delivered to the 2237 judge having jurisdiction of such guardianship estate. If the 2238 court determines that the parent is unable to pay support, 2239 placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of 2240 a support order. The department may employ a collection agency 2241 to receive, collect, and manage for the purpose of receiving, 2242 collecting, and managing the payment of unpaid and delinquent fees. The collection agency must be registered and in good 2243

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2244 standing under chapter 559. The department may pay to the 2245 collection agency a fee from the amount collected under the 2246 claim or may authorize the agency to deduct the fee from the 2247 amount collected.

2248 (4) All payments of fees made to the department under this 2249 chapter, or child support payments made to the department pursuant to subsection (3), shall be deposited in the General 2250 2251 Revenue Fund.

(4) (5) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the 2253 court shall order the child, family, parent, legal guardian, or 2254 custodian of a child who is found to be a child in need of 2255 services to participate in family counseling and other 2256 professional counseling activities or other alternatives deemed 2257 necessary to address the needs for the rehabilitation of the 2258 child and family.

2259 (5) (6) The participation and cooperation of the family, 2260 parent, legal guardian, or custodian, and the child with court-2261 ordered services, treatment, or community service are mandatory, not merely voluntary. The court may use its contempt powers to 2263 enforce its orders order.

2264 Section 26. Section 984.225, Florida Statutes, is amended 2265 to read:

2266 984.225 Powers of disposition; placement in a staff-secure 22.67 shelter.-

2268 (1) Subject to specific legislative appropriation, The 2269 court may order that a child adjudicated as a child in need of 2270 services be placed in shelter to enforce the court's orders, to 2271 ensure the child attends school, to ensure the child receives 2272 needed counseling, and to ensure the child adheres to a service

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2273 plan. While a child is in a shelter, the child shall receive 2274 education commensurate with his or her grade level and 2275 educational ability. The department, or the department's 2276 authorized agent, must verify to the court that a shelter bed is 2277 available for the child. If the department or the department's 2278 authorized agent verifies that a bed is not available, the 2279 department shall place the child's name on a waiting list. The 2280 child who has been on the waiting list the longest shall get the 2281 next available bed. for up to 90 days in a staff-secure shelter 2282 if: 2283 (2) The court shall order the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to cooperate with reunification efforts and 2284 2285 participate in counseling. If a parent, legal guardian, or 2286 custodian prefers to arrange counseling or other services with a

private provider in lieu of using services provided by the department, the family shall pay all costs associated with those services.

(3) Placement of a child under this section is designed to provide residential care on a temporary basis. Such placement does not abrogate the legal responsibilities of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian with respect to the child, except to the extent that those responsibilities are temporarily altered by court order.

(a) The court may order any child adjudicated a child in need of services to be placed in shelter for up to 35 days.

(b) After other alternative, less restrictive, remedies have been exhausted, the child may be placed in shelter for up to 90 days if:

<u>1.(a)</u> The child's parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal

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2302 custodian refuses to provide food, clothing, shelter, and 2303 necessary parental support for the child and the refusal is a 2304 direct result of an established pattern of significant 2305 disruptive behavior of the child in the home of the parent, 2306 legal guardian, or legal custodian;

<u>2.(b)</u> The child refuses to remain under the reasonable care and custody of <u>the</u> his or her parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian, as evidenced by repeatedly running away and failing to comply with a court order; or

<u>3.(c)</u> The child has failed to successfully complete an alternative treatment program or to comply with a court-ordered <u>services sanction</u> and the child has been placed in a <u>shelter</u> residential program on at least one prior occasion pursuant to a court order <u>after the child has been adjudicated a child in need</u> of services under this chapter.

2317 (4) The court shall review the child's 90-day shelter 2318 placement within 45 days after the child's placement and 2319 determine whether continued shelter is deemed necessary. The 2320 court shall also determine whether the parent, legal quardian, 2321 or custodian has reasonably participated in the child's 2322 counseling and treatment program, and is following the 2323 recommendations of the program to work toward reunification. The 2324 court shall also determine whether the department's 2325 reunification efforts have been reasonable. If the court finds 2326 an inadequate level of support or participation by the parent, 2327 legal guardian, or custodian before the end of the shelter 2328 commitment period, the court shall direct that the child be 2329 handled in every respect as a dependent child. Jurisdiction 2330 shall be transferred to the Department of Children and Families,

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2331 and the child's care shall be governed under the relevant 2332 provisions of chapter 39. The department shall notify and 2333 coordinate with the Department of Children and Families for the 2334 transfer of jurisdiction. The clerk of court shall serve the 2335 Department of Children and Families with any court order of 2336 referral. 2337 (2) This section applies after other alternative, less-2338 restrictive remedies have been exhausted. The court may order 2339 that a child be placed in a staff-secure shelter. The

department, or an authorized representative of the department, must verify to the court that a bed is available for the child. If the department or an authorized representative of the department verifies that a bed is not available, the department will place the child's name on a waiting list. The child who has been on the waiting list the longest will get the next available bed.

2347 (3) The court shall order the parent, guardian, or legal 2348 custodian to cooperate with efforts to reunite the child with 2349 the family, participate in counseling, and pay all costs 2350 associated with the care and counseling provided to the child and family, in accordance with the family's ability to pay as 2351 2352 determined by the court. Commitment of a child under this 2353 section is designed to provide residential care on a temporary 2354 basis. Such commitment does not abrogate the legal 2355 responsibilities of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian 2356 with respect to the child, except to the extent that those 2357 responsibilities are temporarily altered by court order. 2358 (4) While a child is in a staff-secure shelter, the child

2359 shall receive education commensurate with his or her grade level

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2360 and educational ability.

(5) If a child has not been reunited with his or her parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian at the expiration of the 90-day commitment period, the court may order that the child remain in the staff-secure shelter for an additional 30 days if the court finds that reunification could be achieved within that period.

2367 (6) The department is deemed to have exhausted the 2368 reasonable remedies offered under this chapter if, at the end of 2369 the 90-day shelter commitment period, the parent, legal 2370 quardian, or legal custodian continues to refuse to allow the 2371 child to remain at home or creates unreasonable conditions for 2372 the child's return. If, at the end of the 90-day shelter 2373 commitment period, the child is not reunited with his or her 2374 parent, legal guardian, or custodian due solely to the continued 2375 refusal of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to provide 2376 food, clothing, shelter, and parental support, the child is 2377 considered to be threatened with harm as a result of such acts 2378 or omissions, and the court shall direct that the child be 2379 handled in every respect as a dependent child. Jurisdiction 2380 shall be transferred to the custody of the Department of 2381 Children and Families, and the child's care shall be governed 2382 under the relevant provisions of chapter 39. The department 2383 shall coordinate with the Department of Children and Families as 2384 provided in s. 984.086. The clerk of court shall serve the 2385 Department of Children and Families with any court order of 2386 referral.

2387 (7)—The court shall review the child's commitment once
2388 every 45 days as provided in s. 984.20. The court shall

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2389 determine whether the parent, guardian, or custodian has 2390 reasonably participated in and financially contributed to the 2391 child's counseling and treatment program. The court shall also 2392 determine whether the department's efforts to reunite the family 2393 have been reasonable. If the court finds an inadequate level of 2394 support or participation by the parent, quardian, or custodian 2395 prior to the end of the commitment period, the court shall 2396 direct that the child be handled in every respect as a dependent 2397 child. Jurisdiction shall be transferred to the Department of 2398 Children and Families, and the child's care shall be governed 2399 under the relevant provisions of chapter 39. 2400 (6) (8) If the child requires residential mental health 2401 treatment or residential care for a developmental disability, 2402 the court shall order refer the child transferred to the custody 2403 of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities or to the Department 2404 of Children and Families for the provision of necessary 2405 services. The clerk of court shall serve the Agency for Persons with Disabilities or the Department of Children and Families 2406 2407 with any court order of referral. 2408 Section 27. Section 984.226, Florida Statutes, is amended 2409 to read: 2410

984.226 Physically secure shelter setting.-

2411 Subject to specific legislative appropriation, the (1) department of Juvenile Justice shall establish or contract for 2412 2413 physically secure shelters settings designated exclusively for 2414 the placement of children in need of services who meet the 2415 criteria provided in this section.

2416 (2) When a petition is filed alleging that a child child in need of services, the child must be represented by 2417

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2418 counsel at each court appearance unless the record in that 2419 proceeding affirmatively demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the child knowingly and intelligently waived the 2420 2421 right to counsel after being fully advised by the court of the 2422 nature of the proceedings and the dispositional alternatives 2423 available to the court under this section. If the court decides to appoint counsel for the child and if the child is indigent, 2424 2425 the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the child as provided under s. 985.033. Nothing precludes the court from 2426 2427 requesting reimbursement of attorney's fees and costs from the 2428 nonindigent parent or legal guardian.

(2) (3) When a child is adjudicated as a child in need of services by a court and all other less restrictive placements have been exhausted, the court may order the child to be placed in a physically secure shelter setting authorized in this section if the child has:

(a) Failed to appear for placement in a staff-secure shelter for up to 90 days as ordered under s. 984.225, or failed to comply with any other provision of a valid court order relating to such placement and, as a result of such failure, has been found to be in direct or indirect contempt of court; or

(b) Run away from a <u>90-day</u> staff-secure shelter following placement under s. 984.225 or s. <u>984.09</u>.

The department or an authorized <u>agent</u> representative of the department must verify to the court that a bed is available for the child <u>in a physically secure shelter</u>. If a bed is not available <u>in a physically secure shelter</u>, the court must stay the placement until <u>such</u> a bed is available, and the department

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2447 must place the child's name on a waiting list. The child who has 2448 been on the waiting list the longest has first priority for 2449 placement in the physically secure shelter. Physically secure 2450 shelter placement may only be used when the child cannot receive 2451 appropriate and available services due to the child running away 2452 or refusing to cooperate with attempts to provide services in 2453 other less restrictive placements setting.

(3) (4) A child may be placed in a physically secure shelter setting for up to 90 days by order of the court. If a child has not been reunited with his or her parent, quardian, or legal custodian at the expiration of the placement in a physically secure shelter setting, the court may order that the child 2459 remain in the physically secure shelter setting for an additional 30 days if the court finds that reunification could 2461 be achieved within that period.

(4) (5) (a) The court shall review the child's placement once within every 45 days to determine whether the child can be returned home with the provision of ongoing services as provided in s. 984.20.

(b) At any time during the placement of a child in need of services in a physically secure shelter setting, the department or an authorized agent representative of the department may submit to the court a report that recommends:

1. That the child has received all of the services available from the physically secure shelter setting and is ready for reunification with a parent or quardian; or

2473 2. That the child is unlikely to benefit from continued placement in the physically secure shelter setting and is more 2474 likely to have his or her needs met in a different type of 2475

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2476 placement. <u>The court may order that the child be transitioned</u> 2477 <u>from a physically secure shelter to a shelter placement as</u> 2478 provided in s. 984.225 upon a finding that the physically secure 2479 <u>shelter is no longer necessary for the child's safety and to</u> 2480 provide needed services.

(c) The court shall determine if the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian has reasonably participated in and has financially contributed to <u>or participated in</u> the child's counseling and treatment program.

(d) If the court finds an inadequate level of support or participation by the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian before the end of the placement, the court shall direct that the child be handled as a dependent child, jurisdiction shall be transferred to the Department of Children and Families, and the child's care shall be governed by chapter 39. <u>The department</u> <u>shall notify and coordinate with the Department of Children and Families for provision of services to the child. The clerk of</u> <u>court shall serve the Department of Children and Families with</u> any court order of referral.

(e) If the child requires <u>long-term</u> residential mental health treatment or residential care for a developmental disability, the court shall <u>transfer custody of</u> refer the child to the Department of Children and Families <u>or the Agency for</u> <u>Persons with Disabilities</u> for the provision of necessary services. <u>The clerk of court shall serve the Agency for Persons</u> <u>with Disabilities or the Department of Children and Families</u> with any court order of referral.

2503 <u>(5)</u> Prior to being ordered to a physically secure 2504 shelter setting, the child must be afforded all rights of due



2505 process required under s. 984.07 985.037.

(6) While in the physically secure shelter setting, the child shall receive appropriate assessment, intervention, treatment, and educational services that are designed to eliminate or reduce the child's truant, ungovernable, or runaway behavior. The child and family shall be provided with individual 2511 and family counseling and other support services necessary for reunification.

(7) The court shall order the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian to cooperate with efforts to reunite the child with the family, participate in counseling, and pay all costs associated with the care and counseling provided to the child and family, in accordance with the child's insurance and the family's ability to pay as determined by the court. Placement of a child under this section is designed to provide residential care on a temporary basis. Such placement does not abrogate the legal responsibilities of the parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian with respect to the child, except to the extent that 2523 those responsibilities are temporarily altered by court order.

Section 28. Section 985.731, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 787.035, Florida Statutes.

Section 29. Subsection (9) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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985.03 Definitions.-As used in this chapter, the term:

(9) "Child who has been found to have committed a 2530 delinquent act" means a child who, under this chapter, is found 2531 by a court to have committed a violation of law or to be in 2532 direct or indirect contempt of court, except that this definition does not include an act constituting contempt of 2533

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

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2534 court arising out of a dependency proceeding under chapter 39 or 2535 chapter 984 or a proceeding concerning a child or family in need 2536 of services. 2537 Section 30. Subsection (4) of section 985.24, Florida 2538 Statutes, is amended to read: 2539 985.24 Use of detention; prohibitions.-2540 (4) A child who is alleged to be dependent under chapter 2541 39, or any child subject to proceedings under chapter 984, but 2542 who is not alleged to have committed a delinquent act or 2543 violation of law, may not, under any circumstances, be placed 2544 into secure detention care. 2545 Section 31. Section 1003.26, Florida Statutes, is amended 2546 to read: 2547 1003.26 Enforcement of school attendance.-The Legislature 2548 finds that poor academic performance is associated with 2549 nonattendance and that school districts must take an active role 2550 in promoting and enforcing attendance as a means of improving 2551 student performance. It is the policy of the state that each 2552 district school superintendent be responsible for enforcing 2553 school attendance of all students subject to the compulsory 2554 school age in the school district and supporting enforcement of 2555 school attendance by local law enforcement agencies. The 2556 responsibility includes recommending policies and procedures to 2557 the district school board that require public schools to respond 2558 in a timely manner to every unexcused absence, and every absence 2559 for which the reason is unknown, of students enrolled in the 2560 schools. District school board policies shall require the parent 2561 of a student to justify each absence of the student, and that justification will be evaluated based on adopted district school 2562

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2563 board policies that define excused and unexcused absences. The 2564 policies must provide that public schools track excused and 2565 unexcused absences and contact the home in the case of an 2566 unexcused absence from school, or an absence from school for 2567 which the reason is unknown, to prevent the development of 2568 patterns of nonattendance. The Legislature finds that early 2569 intervention in school attendance is the most effective way of 2570 producing good attendance habits that will lead to improved 2571 student learning and achievement. Each public school is required 2572 to shall implement the following steps to promote and enforce 2573 regular school attendance:

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(1) CONTACT, REFER, AND ENFORCE.-

(a) Upon each unexcused absence, or absence for which the reason is unknown, the school principal or his or her designee <u>must shall</u> contact the student's parent to determine the reason for the absence. If the absence is an excused absence, as defined by district school board policy, the school shall provide opportunities for the student to make up assigned work and not receive an academic penalty unless the work is not made up within a reasonable time.

2583 (b) If a student has had at least five unexcused absences, 2584 or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a calendar 2585 month or 10 unexcused absences, or absences for which the 2586 reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period, the 2587 student's primary teacher must shall report to the school 2588 principal or his or her designee that the student may be 2589 exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance. The principal shall, 2590 Unless there is clear evidence that the absences are not a 2591 pattern of nonattendance, the principal must refer the case to

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2592 the school's child study team to determine if early patterns of 2593 truancy are developing. If the child study team finds that a 2594 pattern of nonattendance is developing, whether the absences are 2595 excused or not, a meeting with the parent must be scheduled to 2596 identify potential remedies, and the principal must shall notify 2597 the district school superintendent and the school district 2598 contact for home education programs that the referred student is 2599 exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance. The child study team may 2600 allow the parent to attend the meeting virtually or by telephone 2601 if the parent is unable to attend the meeting in person.

(c) If <u>the parent or child fails to attend the child study</u> <u>team meeting, the meeting shall be held in his or her absence,</u> <u>and the child study team shall make written recommendations to</u> <u>remediate the truancy based upon the information available to</u> <u>the school. The recommendations shall be provided to the parent</u> <u>within 7 days after the child study team meeting. If the</u> an initial meeting does not resolve the problem, the child study team shall implement the following:

1. Frequent attempts at communication between the teacher and the family.

2. Attempt to determine the reasons the child is truant from school and provide remedies if available or refer the family to services, including referring the family for available scholarship options if the learning environment is an issue of concern.

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3.2. Evaluation for alternative education programs. 4.3. Attendance contracts.

2620 The child study team may, but is not required to, implement

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other interventions, including referral to <u>the Department of</u> Juvenile Justice's designated provider for voluntary family services, or to other agencies for family services or <u>recommend</u> recommendation for filing a truancy petition pursuant to s. 984.151.

(d) The child study team <u>must</u> shall be diligent in facilitating intervention services and shall report the case to the district school superintendent only when all reasonable efforts to resolve the nonattendance behavior are exhausted.

2630 (e) If the parent refuses to participate in the remedial 2631 strategies because he or she believes that those strategies are 2632 unnecessary or inappropriate, the parent may appeal to the 2633 district school board. The district school board may provide a 2634 hearing officer, and the hearing officer shall make a 2635 recommendation for final action to the district school board. If 2636 the district school board's final determination is that the strategies of the child study team are appropriate, and the 2637 2638 parent still refuses to participate or cooperate, the district 2639 school superintendent may seek criminal prosecution for 2640 noncompliance with compulsory school attendance.

2641 (f)1. If the parent of a child who has been identified as 2642 exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance enrolls the child in a 2643 home education program pursuant to chapter 1002, the district 2644 school superintendent shall provide the parent a copy of s. 2645 1002.41 and the accountability requirements of this paragraph. 2646 The district school superintendent shall also refer the parent 2647 to a home education review committee composed of the district 2648 contact for home education programs and at least two home 2649 educators selected by the parent from a district list of all

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2650 home educators who have conducted a home education program for 2651 at least 3 years and who have indicated a willingness to serve 2652 on the committee. The home education review committee shall 2653 review the portfolio of the student, as defined by s. 1002.41, 2654 every 30 days during the district's regular school terms until 2655 the committee is satisfied that the home education program is in 2656 compliance with s. 1002.41(1)(d). The first portfolio review 2657 must occur within the first 30 calendar days after of the 2658 establishment of the program. The provisions of subparagraph 2. 2659 do not apply once the committee determines the home education 2660 program is in compliance with s. 1002.41(1)(d).

2661 2. If the parent fails to provide a portfolio to the 2662 committee, the committee shall notify the district school 2663 superintendent. The district school superintendent shall then 2664 terminate the home education program and require the parent to 2665 enroll the child in an attendance option that meets the 2666 definition of the term "regular school attendance" under s. 2667 1003.01(16)(a), (b), (c), or (e), within 3 days. Upon 2668 termination of a home education program pursuant to this 2669 subparagraph, the parent shall not be eligible to reenroll the 2670 child in a home education program for 180 calendar days. Failure 2671 of a parent to enroll the child in an attendance option as 2672 required by this subparagraph after termination of the home 2.673 education program pursuant to this subparagraph shall constitute 2674 noncompliance with the compulsory attendance requirements of s. 2675 1003.21 and may result in criminal prosecution under s. 2676 1003.27(2). Nothing contained herein shall restrict the ability 2677 of the district school superintendent, or the ability of his or her designee, to review the portfolio pursuant to s. 2678

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(g) If a student subject to compulsory school attendance will not comply with attempts to enforce school attendance, the parent or the district school superintendent or his or her designee <u>must shall</u> refer the case to <u>the Department of Juvenile</u> <u>Justice's authorized agent, which shall then offer voluntary</u> <u>family services, and schedule a meeting of</u> the case staffing committee pursuant to s. 984.12 <u>if the services do not remediate</u> <u>the child's truancy</u>, and the district school superintendent or his or her designee may file a truancy petition pursuant to the procedures in s. 984.151.

(h) If a student subject to compulsory school attendance is responsive to the interventions described in this section and has completed the necessary requirements to pass the current grade as indicated in the district pupil progression plan, the student may not be determined to be a habitual truant and shall be promoted.

(2) GIVE WRITTEN NOTICE.-

2697 Under the direction of the district school (a) 2698 superintendent, a designated school representative must provide shall give written notice in person or by return-receipt mail to 2699 2700 the parent, requiring the child's that requires enrollment or 2701 attendance within 3 days after the date of notice, in person or 2702 by return-receipt mail, to the parent when no valid reason is 2703 found for a student's nonenrollment in school if the child is 2704 under compulsory education requirements, and is not exempt. If the child is not enrolled or in attendance in school within 3 2705 2706 days after the notice being provided and requirement are 2707 ignored, the designated school representative must shall report

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2708 the case to the district school superintendent, who must may 2709 refer the case to the child study team in paragraph (1)(b) at 2710 the school the student would be assigned according to district 2711 school board attendance area policies. In addition, the 2712 designated school representative may refer the case to the 2713 Department of Juvenile Justice's authorized agent for families 2714 in need of services or to the case staffing committee, 2715 established pursuant to s. 984.12. The child study team must 2716 shall diligently facilitate intervention services and shall 2717 report the case back to the district school superintendent 2718 within 15 days after referral of the case if only when all 2719 reasonable efforts to resolve the nonenrollment behavior have 2720 been made and the child is still not attending school are 2721 exhausted. If the parent still refuses to cooperate or enroll 2722 the child in school within 15 days after referral of the case to 2723 the child study team, the district school superintendent must 2724 make a report to law enforcement and refer the case to the 2725 Office of the State Attorney shall take such steps as are 2726 necessary to bring criminal prosecution against the parent.

(b) Subsequent to <u>referring the case to the Office of the</u> <u>State Attorney the activities required under subsection (1)</u>, the district school superintendent or his or her designee <u>must shall</u> give written notice in person or by return-receipt mail to the parent that criminal prosecution is being sought for nonattendance. The district school superintendent may file a truancy petition, as defined in s. 984.03, following the procedures outlined in s. 984.151.

2735 (3) RETURN STUDENT TO PARENT. – A designated school2736 representative may visit the home or place of residence of a

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2737 student and any other place in which he or she is likely to find 2738 any student who is required to attend school when the student is 2739 not enrolled or is absent from school during school hours 2740 without an excuse, and, when the student is found, shall return 2741 the student to his or her parent or to the principal or teacher 2742 in charge of the school, or to the private tutor from whom 2743 absent. If the parent cannot be located or is unavailable to 2744 take custody of the child, and the child is not to be presented 2745 to the child's school or tutor, the youth shall be referred to 2746 the Department of Juvenile Justice's shelter, to another 2747 facility, or to the juvenile assessment center or other location 2748 established by the district school board to receive students who 2749 are absent from school. Upon receipt of the student, the parent 2750 shall be immediately notified.

(4) REPORT TO APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY.—A designated school representative shall report to the appropriate authority designated by law to receive such notices, all violations of the Child Labor Law that may come to his or her knowledge.

2755 (5) RIGHT TO INSPECT.-A designated school representative 2756 shall have the right of access to, and inspection of, 2757 establishments where minors may be employed or detained only for 2758 the purpose of ascertaining whether students of compulsory 2759 school age are actually employed there and are actually working 2760 there regularly. The designated school representative shall, if 2761 he or she finds unsatisfactory working conditions or violations 2762 of the Child Labor Law, report his or her findings to the 2763 appropriate authority.

2764 Section 32. Subsections (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) of 2765 section 1003.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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2766 1003.27 Court procedure and penalties.—The court procedure 2767 and penalties for the enforcement of the provisions of this 2768 part, relating to compulsory school attendance, shall be as 2769 follows:

(2) NONENROLLMENT AND NONATTENDANCE CASES.-

(a) In each case of nonenrollment or of nonattendance upon the part of a student who is required to attend some school, when no valid reason for such nonenrollment or nonattendance is found, The district school superintendent shall institute a criminal prosecution against the student's parent, in each case of nonenrollment or of nonattendance of a student who is required to attend school, when no valid reason for the nonenrollment or nonattendance is found. However, Criminal prosecution may not be instituted against the student's parent until the school and school district have complied with s. 1003.26.

2782 (b) Each public school principal or the principal's 2783 designee must shall notify the district school board of each 2784 minor student under its jurisdiction who accumulates 15 2785 unexcused absences in a period of 90 calendar days. Reports 2786 shall be made to the district school board at the end of each 2787 school quarter. The calculation of 15 absences within 90 days 2788 are determined based on calendar days and are not limited to the 2789 span of one school quarter during which the nonattendance begins 2790 or ends. The district school board shall verify the schools 2791 reporting 15 or more unexcused absences within a 90-day period 2792 have complied with the requirements of remediating truancy at 2793 the school level or pursuing appropriate court intervention as provided in this section. Any school not meeting the 2794

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2795 requirements in this paragraph shall provide a remedial action 2796 plan to the school board within 30 days, and follow up within 90 2797 days to confirm all truancy cases have been addressed either 2798 through the child's enrollment and regular attendance or 2799 referral of the case to the appropriate court or agency to 2800 pursue court intervention.

2801 (c) The district school superintendent must provide the 2802 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles the legal name, 2803 sex, date of birth, and social security number of each minor 2804 student who has been reported under this paragraph and who fails 2805 to otherwise satisfy the requirements of s. 322.091. The 2806 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may not issue a 2807 driver license or learner's driver license to, and shall suspend 2808 any previously issued driver license or learner's driver license 2809 of, any such minor student, pursuant to the provisions of s. 2810 322.091.

2811 (d) (c) Each designee of the governing body of each private 2812 school and each parent whose child is enrolled in a home 2813 education program or personalized education program may provide 2814 the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles with the 2815 legal name, sex, date of birth, and social security number of 2816 each minor student under his or her jurisdiction who fails to 2817 satisfy relevant attendance requirements and who fails to 2818 otherwise satisfy the requirements of s. 322.091. The Department 2819 of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may not issue a driver 2820 license or learner's driver license to, and shall suspend any 2821 previously issued driver license or learner's driver license of, 2822 any such minor student pursuant to s. 322.091.

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(3) HABITUAL TRUANCY CASES. - The district school



2824 superintendent may is authorized to file a truancy petition 2825 seeking early truancy intervention, as defined in s. 984.03, 2826 following the procedures outlined in s. 984.151. If the district 2827 school superintendent chooses not to file a truancy petition, 2828 the case must be referred to the Department of Juvenile 2829 Justice's authorized agent for families in need of services. The 2830 procedures for filing a child in need of services child-in-need-2831 of-services petition must shall be commenced pursuant to this subsection and chapter 984 if voluntary family services do not 2832 2833 remediate the child's truancy. The. In accordance with 2834 procedures established by the district school board, the 2835 designated school representative must shall refer a student who 2836 is a habitual habitually truant and the student's family to the 2837 Department of Juvenile Justice's designated children in need of 2838 services provider for provision of voluntary services, and may 2839 refer the case to children-in-need-of-services and families-in-2840 need-of-services provider or the case staffing committee, established pursuant to s. 984.12, following the referral 2841 2842 process established by the cooperative interagency agreement as 2843 determined by the cooperative agreement required in this 2844 section. The case staffing committee may request the Department 2845 of Juvenile Justice or its designee to file a petition for child 2846 in need of services child-in-need-of-services petition based upon the report and efforts of the district school board or 2847 2848 other community agency, and early truancy intervention by the 2849 circuit court, after review and an initial meeting, or may seek 2850 to resolve the truant behavior through the school or community-2851 based organizations or other state or local agencies. Prior to 2852 and subsequent to the filing of a child-in-need-of-services

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petition for a child in need of services due to habitual truancy, the appropriate governmental agencies must allow a reasonable time to complete actions required by this section and ss. 984.11 and s. 1003.26 to remedy the conditions leading to the truant behavior. Prior to the filing of a petition, the district school board must have complied with the requirements of s. 1003.26, and those efforts must have been unsuccessful.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. - The circuit manager of the Department of Juvenile Justice's authorized agent Justice or his or her designee, the circuit manager's designee, the district administrator of the Department of Children and Families or the district administrator's designee, and the district school superintendent or his or her the superintendent's designee must develop a cooperative interagency agreement that:

 (a) Clearly defines each department's role, responsibility, and function in working with habitual truants and their families.

(b) Identifies and implements measures to <u>quickly</u> resolve and reduce truant behavior.

(c) Addresses issues of streamlining service delivery, the appropriateness of legal intervention, case management, the role and responsibility of the case staffing committee, student and parental intervention and involvement, and community action plans.

(d) Delineates timeframes for implementation and identifies a mechanism for reporting results by the <u>Department of Juvenile</u> <u>Justice or its authorized agent</u> circuit juvenile justice manager or the circuit manager's designee and the district school superintendent or the superintendent's designee to the

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2882 Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education 2883 and other governmental entities as needed.

(e) Designates which agency is responsible for each of the intervention steps in this section, to yield more effective and efficient intervention services.

2887 (6) PROCEEDINGS AND PROSECUTIONS; WHO MAY BEGIN.-2888 Proceedings or prosecutions under this chapter may be commenced 2889 by the district school superintendent or his or her designee, by a designated school representative, by the probation officer of 2890 2891 the county, by the executive officer of any court of competent 2892 jurisdiction, by an officer of any court of competent 2893 jurisdiction, or by a duly authorized agent of the Department of 2894 Education or the Department of Juvenile Justice, by a parent, or 2895 in the case of a criminal prosecution, by the Office of the 2896 State Attorney. If a proceeding has been commenced against both 2897 a parent and a child pursuant to this chapter, the presiding 2898 courts shall make every effort to coordinate services or 2899 sanctions against the child and parent, including ordering the 2900 child and parent to perform community service hours or attend 2901 counseling together.

(7) PENALTIES.—The penalties for refusing or failing to comply with this chapter shall be as follows:

(a) The parent.-

 A parent who refuses or fails to have a minor student who is under his or her control attend school regularly, or who refuses or fails to comply with the requirements in subsection (3), commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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2. The continued or habitual absence of a minor student



2911 without the consent of the principal or teacher in charge of the 2912 school he or she attends or should attend, or of the tutor who 2913 instructs or should instruct him or her, is prima facie evidence 2914 of a violation of this chapter; however, a showing that the 2915 parent has made a bona fide and diligent effort to control and 2916 keep the student in school shall be an affirmative defense to any criminal or other liability under this subsection and the 2917 2918 court shall refer the parent and child for counseling, guidance, 2919 or other needed services.

2920 3. In addition to any other sanctions authorized under s. 2921 984.151 punishment, the court shall order a parent who has 2922 violated this section to send the minor student to school, and 2923 may also order the parent to participate in an approved parent 2924 training class, attend school with the student unless this would 2925 cause undue hardship or is prohibited by rules or policy of the 2926 school board, perform community service hours at the school, or 2927 participate in counseling or other services, as appropriate. If 2928 a parent is ordered to attend school with a student, the school 2929 shall provide for programming to educate the parent and student 2930 on the importance of school attendance. It shall be unlawful to 2931 terminate any employee solely because he or she is attending 2932 school with his or her child pursuant to a court order.

2933 (b) The principal or teacher.-A principal or teacher in any 2934 public, parochial, religious, denominational, or private school, 2935 or a private tutor who willfully violates any provision of this 2936 chapter may, upon satisfactory proof of such violation, have his 2937 or her certificate revoked by the Department of Education.

(c) The employer.-

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1. An employer who fails to notify the district school

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2940 superintendent when he or she ceases to employ a student commits 2941 a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 2942 775.082 or s. 775.083.

2943 2. An employer who terminates any employee solely because 2944 he or she is attending school with a student pursuant to court 2945 order commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as 2946 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(d) The student.-

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1. In addition to any other <u>sanctions</u> authorized <u>under s.</u> <u>984.151</u> sanctions, the court shall order a student found to be a <u>habitual</u> truant to make up all school work missed <u>and attend</u> <u>school daily with no unexcused absences or tardiness, and may</u> <u>order the child to and may order the student to pay a civil</u> <u>penalty of up to \$2, based on the student's ability to pay, for</u> <u>each day of school missed, perform up to 25 community service</u> <u>hours at the school, or</u> participate in counseling or other services, as appropriate.

2. Upon a second or subsequent finding that a student is a habitual truant, the court, in addition to any other authorized sanctions, shall order the student to make up all school work missed and may order the student to pay a civil penalty of up to \$5, based on the student's ability to pay, for each day of school missed, perform up to 50 community service hours at the school, or participate in counseling or other services, as appropriate.

2965 Section 33. Paragraph (g) is added to subsection (7) of 2966 section 381.02035, Florida Statutes, to read:

381.02035 Canadian Prescription Drug Importation Program.-(7) ELIGIBLE IMPORTERS.-The following entities may import

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program:

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prescription drugs from an eligible Canadian supplier under the

2971 (g) A pharmacist or wholesaler employed by or under 2972 contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice, for dispensing 2973 to juveniles in the custody of the Department of Juvenile 2974 Justice. 2975 Section 34. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 2976 790.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2977 790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or 2978 electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; 2979 possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties.-2980 (5) (a) A minor who violates subsection (3): 2981 1. For a first offense, commits a misdemeanor of the first 2982 degree; shall serve a period of detention of up to 5 days in a 2983 secure detention facility, with credit for time served in secure 2984 detention prior to disposition; and shall be required to perform 2985 100 hours of community service or paid work as determined by the 2986 department. 2987 2. For a second or subsequent offense, commits a felony of 2988 the third degree. For a second offense, the minor shall serve a 2989 period of detention of up to 21 days in a secure detention 2990 facility, with credit for time served in secure detention prior 2991 to disposition, and shall be required to perform not less than 2992 100 nor more than 250 hours of community service or paid work as 2993 determined by the department. For a third or subsequent offense, 2994 the minor shall be adjudicated delinquent and committed to a 2995 residential program. A finding by a court that a minor committed 2996 a violation of this section, regardless of whether the court adjudicates the minor delinquent or withholds adjudication of 2997

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2998delinquency, withhold of adjudication of delinquency shall be2999considered a prior offense for the purpose of determining a3000second, third, or subsequent offense.

For the purposes of this subsection, community service shall be performed, if possible, in a manner involving a hospital emergency room or other medical environment that deals on a regular basis with trauma patients and gunshot wounds.

Section 35. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 985.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.12 Prearrest delinquency citation programs.-

(2) JUDICIAL CIRCUIT DELINQUENCY CITATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND OPERATION.-

3011 (a) A prearrest delinquency citation program for 3012 misdemeanor offenses shall be established in each judicial 3013 circuit in the state. The state attorney and public defender of 3014 each circuit, the clerk of the court for each county in the 3015 circuit, and representatives of participating law enforcement 3016 agencies in the circuit shall create a prearrest delinguency 3017 citation program and develop its policies and procedures. In 3018 developing the program's policies and procedures, input from 3019 other interested stakeholders may be solicited. The department 3020 shall annually develop and provide guidelines on best practice 3021 models for prearrest delinquency citation programs to the 3022 judicial circuits as a resource.

3023 Section 36. Subsection (5) of section 985.126, Florida
3024 Statutes, is amended to read:

3025 985.126 Prearrest and postarrest diversion programs; data 3026 collection; denial of participation or expunged record.-

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3027	(5) The department shall provide a quarterly report to be
3028	published on its website and distributed to the Governor,
3029	President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of
3030	Representatives listing the entities that use prearrest
3031	delinquency citations for less than <u>80</u> 70 percent of first-time
3032	misdemeanor offenses.
3033	Section 37. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
3034	985.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3035	985.25 Detention intake
3036	(1) The department shall receive custody of a child who has
3037	been taken into custody from the law enforcement agency or court
3038	and shall review the facts in the law enforcement report or
3039	probable cause affidavit and make such further inquiry as may be
3040	necessary to determine whether detention care is appropriate.
3041	(c) If the final score on the child's risk assessment
3042	instrument indicates detention care is appropriate, but the
3043	department otherwise determines the child should be released,
3044	the department shall contact the state attorney, who may
3045	authorize release. If the final score on the child's risk
3046	assessment instrument indicates release or supervised release is
3047	appropriate, but the department otherwise determines that there
3048	should be supervised release or detention, the department shall
3049	contact the state attorney, who may authorize an upward
3050	departure. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
3051	paragraph, a child may only be moved one category in either
3052	direction within the risk assessment instrument and release is
3053	not authorized if it would cause the child to be moved more than
3054	one category.
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3056 Under no circumstances shall the department or the state 3057 attorney or law enforcement officer authorize the detention of 3058 any child in a jail or other facility intended or used for the 3059 detention of adults, without an order of the court.

3060 Section 38. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 3061 985.433, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.433 Disposition hearings in delinguency cases.-When a child has been found to have committed a delinquent act, the following procedures shall be applicable to the disposition of the case:

(7) If the court determines that the child should be adjudicated as having committed a delinquent act and should be committed to the department, such determination shall be in writing or on the record of the hearing. The determination shall include a specific finding of the reasons for the decision to adjudicate and to commit the child to the department, including any determination that the child was a member of a criminal gang.

(c) The court may also require that the child be placed on 3075 conditional release in a probation program following the child's 3076 discharge from commitment. Community-based sanctions under 3077 subsection (8) may be imposed by the court at the disposition hearing or at any time prior to the child's release from 3079 commitment.

3080 Section 39. Section 985.625, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 3081 Section 40. Subsection (4) of section 985.632, Florida 3082 Statutes, is amended to read:

3083 985.632 Quality improvement and cost-effectiveness; 3084 Comprehensive Accountability Report.-

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3085 (4) COST-EFFECTIVENESS MODEL.-The department, 3086 consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic 3087 Research and contract service providers, shall develop a cost-3088 effectiveness model and apply the model to each commitment 3089 program. 3090 (a) The cost-effectiveness model shall compare program 3091 costs to expected and actual child recidivism rates. It is the 3092 intent of the Legislature that continual development efforts 3093 take place to improve the validity and reliability of the cost-3094 effectiveness model. 3095 (b) The department shall rank commitment programs based on 3096 the cost-effectiveness model, performance measures, and 3097 adherence to quality improvement standards and shall report this 3098 data in the annual Comprehensive Accountability Report. 3099 (c) Based on reports of the department on child outcomes 3100 and program outputs and on the department's most recent cost-3101 effectiveness rankings, the department may terminate a program 3102 operated by the department or a provider if the program has 3103 failed to achieve a minimum standard of program effectiveness. 3104 This paragraph does not preclude the department from terminating 3105 a contract as provided under this section or as otherwise 3106 provided by law or contract, and does not limit the department's 3107 authority to enter into or terminate a contract. (d) In collaboration with the Office of Economic and 3108 3109 Demographic Research, and contract service providers, the

3110 department shall develop a work plan to refine the cost-3111 effectiveness model so that the model is consistent with the 3112 performance-based program budgeting measures approved by the 3113 Legislature to the extent the department deems appropriate. The

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3114 department shall notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability of any meetings to refine the 3115 model. 3116 3117 (e) Contingent upon specific appropriation, the department, 3118 in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic 3119 Research, and contract service providers, shall: 3120 1. Construct a profile of each commitment program that uses 3121 the results of the quality improvement data portion of the 3122 Comprehensive Accountability Report required by this section, 3123 the cost-effectiveness data portion of the Comprehensive 3124 Accountability Report required in this subsection, and other 3125 reports available to the department. 3126 2. Target, for a more comprehensive evaluation, any 3127 commitment program that has achieved consistently high, low, or 3128 disparate ratings in the reports required under subparagraph 1. and target, for technical assistance, any commitment program 3129 3130 that has achieved low or disparate ratings in the reports 3131 required under subparagraph 1. 3132 3. Identify the essential factors that contribute to the 3133 high, low, or disparate program ratings. 4. Use the results of these evaluations in developing or 3134 3135 refining juvenile justice programs or program models, child 3136 outcomes and program outputs, provider contracts, quality 3137 improvement standards, and the cost-effectiveness model.

3138 Section 41. Subsection (8) of section 95.11, Florida 3139 Statutes, is amended to read:

3140 95.11 Limitations other than for the recovery of real 3141 property.—Actions other than for recovery of real property shall 3142 be commenced as follows:

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3143 (8) FOR INTENTIONAL TORTS BASED ON ABUSE. - An action founded on alleged abuse, as defined in s. 39.01 or τ s. 415.102, or s. 3144 3145 984.03; incest, as defined in s. 826.04; or an action brought 3146 pursuant to s. 787.061 may be commenced at any time within 7 years after the age of majority, or within 4 years after the 3147 injured person leaves the dependency of the abuser, or within 4 3148 years from the time of discovery by the injured party of both 3149 3150 the injury and the causal relationship between the injury and 3151 the abuse, whichever occurs later.

Section 42. Subsection (1) of section 409.2564, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.2564 Actions for support.-

3155 (1) In each case in which regular support payments are not 3156 being made as provided herein, the department shall institute, 3157 within 30 days after determination of the obligor's reasonable 3158 ability to pay, action as is necessary to secure the obligor's 3159 payment of current support, any arrearage that may have accrued 3160 under an existing order of support, and, if a parenting time 3161 plan was not incorporated into the existing order of support, 3162 include either a signed, agreed-upon parenting time plan or a 3163 signed Title IV-D Standard Parenting Time Plan, if appropriate. 3164 The department shall notify the program attorney in the judicial 3165 circuit in which the recipient resides setting forth the facts 3166 in the case, including the obligor's address, if known, and the 3167 public assistance case number. Whenever applicable, the 3168 procedures established under chapter 88, Uniform Interstate 3169 Family Support Act, chapter 61, Dissolution of Marriage; Support; Time-sharing, chapter 39, Proceedings Relating to 3170 Children, chapter 984, Children and Families in Need of 3171

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3172 Services; Prevention and Intervention for School Truancy and 3173 Ungovernable and Runaway Children, and chapter 985, Delinquency; 3174 Interstate Compact on Juveniles, may govern actions instituted 3175 under this act, except that actions for support under chapter 3176 39, chapter 984, or chapter 985 brought pursuant to this act 3177 shall not require any additional investigation or supervision by 3178 the department.

Section 43. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 419.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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419.001 Site selection of community residential homes.-

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term:

(e) "Resident" means any of the following: a frail elder as defined in s. 429.65; a person who has a disability as defined in s. 760.22(3)(a); a person who has a developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063; a nondangerous person who has a mental illness as defined in s. 394.455; or a child who is found to be dependent as defined in s. 39.01 or s. 984.03, or a child in need of services as defined in s. 984.03 or s. 985.03.

Section 44. Subsection (3) of section 744.309, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

3192 744.309 Who may be appointed guardian of a resident ward.-3193 (3) DISQUALIFIED PERSONS.-No person who has been convicted 3194 of a felony or who, from any incapacity or illness, is incapable 3195 of discharging the duties of a guardian, or who is otherwise 3196 unsuitable to perform the duties of a guardian, shall be 3197 appointed to act as quardian. Further, no person who has been 3198 judicially determined to have committed abuse, abandonment, or neglect against a child as defined in s. 39.01 or s. 984.03(1), 3199 (2), and (24) (37), or who has been found guilty of, regardless 3200

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3201 of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty 3202 to, any offense prohibited under s. 435.04 or similar statute of 3203 another jurisdiction, shall be appointed to act as a guardian. 3204 Except as provided in subsection (5) or subsection (6), a person 3205 who provides substantial services to the proposed ward in a 3206 professional or business capacity, or a creditor of the proposed 3207 ward, may not be appointed guardian and retain that previous 3208 professional or business relationship. A person may not be 3209 appointed a guardian if he or she is in the employ of any 3210 person, agency, government, or corporation that provides service to the proposed ward in a professional or business capacity, 3211 3212 except that a person so employed may be appointed if he or she 3213 is the spouse, adult child, parent, or sibling of the proposed 3214 ward or the court determines that the potential conflict of 3215 interest is insubstantial and that the appointment would clearly 3216 be in the proposed ward's best interest. The court may not 3217 appoint a guardian in any other circumstance in which a conflict 3218 of interest may occur.

Section 45. Section 784.075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

3221 784.075 Battery on detention or commitment facility staff 3222 or a juvenile probation officer.-A person who commits a battery 3223 on a juvenile probation officer, as defined in s. 984.03 or s. 3224 985.03, on other staff of a detention center or facility as 3225 defined in s. 984.03 s. 984.03(19) or s. 985.03, or on a staff 3226 member of a commitment facility as defined in s. 985.03, commits 3227 a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. For purposes of this 3228 section, a staff member of the facilities listed includes 3229

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3230 persons employed by the Department of Juvenile Justice, persons employed at facilities licensed by the Department of Juvenile 3231 3232 Justice, and persons employed at facilities operated under a 3233 contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice. 3234 Section 46. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 3235 985.618, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3236 985.618 Educational and career-related programs.-3237 (4)3238 (b) Evaluations of juvenile educational and career-related 3239 programs shall be conducted according to the following 3240 quidelines: 3241 1. Systematic evaluations and quality assurance monitoring 3242 shall be implemented, in accordance with s. 985.632(1), (2), and 3243 (4) (5), to determine whether the programs are related to 3244 successful postrelease adjustments. 3245 2. Operations and policies of the programs shall be reevaluated to determine if they are consistent with their 3246 3247 primary objectives. 3248 Section 47. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025. 3249 3250 3251 And the title is amended as follows: 3252 Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert: 3253 3254 A bill to be entitled 3255 An act relating to juvenile justice; renaming ch. 984, F.S.; amending s. 984.01, F.S.; revising the purposes 3256 3257 and intent of ch. 984, F.S.; amending s. 984.02, F.S.; 3258 revising the legislative intent for prevention and

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3259 intervention; amending s. 984.03, F.S.; providing and 3260 revising definitions; amending s. 984.04, F.S.; 3261 deleting legislative intent; revising requirements for 3262 early truancy intervention; amending s. 984.06, F.S.; 3263 revising provisions concerning preservation of records 3264 and confidential information; amending s. 984.07, 3265 F.S.; providing for appointment of counsel in certain 3266 circumstances; providing for payment of counsel; 32.67 providing for imposition of costs of appointed counsel 3268 on nonindigent parents in certain circumstances; 3269 providing for appointment of counsel to represent a 3270 parent or guardian in certain circumstances; amending 3271 s. 984.071, F.S.; revising provisions concerning 3272 production of an information guide concerning juvenile 3273 procedures; requiring specified departments to post 3274 the information guide on their websites; repealing s. 3275 984.08, F.S., relating to attorney fees; repealing s. 3276 984.085, F.S., relating to sheltering and aiding 3277 unmarried minors; creating s. 984.0861, F.S.; 3278 prohibiting the use of detention for specified 3279 purposes; amending s. 984.09, F.S.; revising 3280 provisions for a child's punishment for contempt of 3281 court; limiting periods for placement for direct 3282 contempt or indirect contempt; revising procedures for 3283 procedure and due process; amending s. 984.10, F.S.; 3284 authorizing an authorized agent of the Department of 3285 Juvenile Justice to perform intake; revising 3286 provisions concerning referrals for service; requiring the abuse hotline to be contacted in certain 3287



3288 circumstances; authorizing a child to remain in 3289 custody in certain circumstances; amending s. 984.11, F.S.; requiring that an array of voluntary family 3290 3291 services be available to remediate specified problems; 3292 providing that certain families are not eligible for 3293 voluntary family services; providing eligibility for 3294 children in certain circumstances if the Department of 3295 Children and Families agrees; providing for an 3296 interagency agreement to govern such referrals; 3297 amending s. 984.12, F.S.; requiring parents to use 3298 health care insurance to the extent that it is 3299 available; deleting provisions concerning collection 3300 of fees; amending s. 984.13, F.S.; authorizing that a 3301 child be taken into custody pursuant to a finding of 3302 contempt; specifying placement a child taken into 3303 custody in specified circumstances; revising the 3304 duties of a person taking a child into custody; 3305 amending s. 984.14, F.S.; revising provisions 3306 concerning voluntary shelter services and placement of 3307 children in such services; deleting provisions 3308 concerning involuntary placement in a shelter; 3309 amending s. 984.15, F.S.; revising requirements for 3310 petitions for a child in need of services; amending s. 3311 984.151, F.S.; providing for early truancy 3312 intervention; providing for additional services to be 3313 ordered if a student is found to be a truant status 3314 offender; revising provisions concerning compliance; providing for applicability in cases in which a 3315 student is found to be a child in need of services; 3316

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3317 providing for retention of jurisdiction by courts; 3318 providing an exception; providing for service of court 3319 orders on specified entities; amending s. 984.16, 3320 F.S.; requiring that a student's school receive notice 3321 of certain actions by courts; amending s. 984.17, 3322 F.S.; specifying when a guardian ad litem may be 3323 appointed; revising provisions concerning 3324 representation of the Department of Juvenile Justice 3325 in cases in which a child is alleged to be in need of 3326 services; repealing s. 984.18, F.S., relating to 3327 referral of child-in-need-of-services cases to 3328 mediation; amending s. 984.19, F.S.; providing that an 3329 authorized agent of the department may have a medical 3330 screening performed on a child placed in shelter care; 3331 revising provisions concerning consent for medical 3332 care for a child in the care of the department; 3333 amending s. 984.20, F.S.; revising provisions for 3334 hearings in child in need of services cases; providing 3335 that the failure of a person served with notice to 3336 appear at the arraignment hearing constitutes the 3337 person's consent to the child in need of services 3338 petition; requiring a specified notice in such 3339 petitions; amending s. 984.21, F.S.; specifying that 3340 an order of adjudication by a court that a child is a 3341 child in need of services is a civil adjudication and 3342 not a conviction; deleting provisions allowing a court 3343 to withhold an adjudication that a is child in need of 3344 services in certain cases; amending s. 984.22, F.S.; 3345 conforming provisions to changes made by the act;



3346 deleting provisions on the deposit of fees received; 3347 amending s. 984.225, F.S.; revising when a child in 3348 need of services may be placed in a shelter; revising 3349 placement procedures; providing for counseling orders; 3350 specifying the effect of a placement the legal 3351 responsibilities of a parent, quardian, or custodian; 3352 providing limits for shelter stays; deleting 3353 provisions concerning exhaustion of less restrictive 3354 alternatives; providing for periodic review of 3355 placements; providing for transfer of a child to the 3356 Department of Children and Families in certain 3357 circumstances; authorizing transfer to the custody of 3358 the Agency for Persons with Disabilities in certain 3359 circumstances; amending s. 984.226, F.S.; authorizing 3360 contracting for physically secure shelters; deleting 3361 provisions on representation in certain proceedings; 3362 requiring exhaustion of less restrictive placements 3363 before a child may be placed in a physically secure 3364 shelter; providing a time limit on secure shelter 3365 orders; proving legislative intent; revising 3366 provisions concerning review of secure shelter 3367 placements; providing for transfer to shelter 3368 placements in certain circumstances; requiring a child 3369 to be transferred to the Department of Children and 3370 Families in certain circumstances; providing for the 3371 transfer of a child to the Agency for Persons with 3372 Disabilities in certain circumstances; transferring 3373 and renumbering s. 985.731, F.S. as s. 787.035, F.S., relating to offenses concerning providing sheltering 3374



3375 unmarried minors and aiding unmarried minor runaways; 3376 providing criminal penalties; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "child who 3377 3378 has been found to have committed a delinquent act"; 3379 amending s. 985.24, F.S.; prohibiting placement of a 3380 child subject to certain proceedings into secure detention care; amending s. 1003.26, F.S.; authorizing 3381 3382 that certain meetings with parents may be conducted 3383 virtually or by telephone; providing for child study 3384 team meetings in the absence of a parent, legal 3385 quardian, or custodian or child; revising 3386 interventions by such team; providing for promotion of 3387 a child who is responsive to intervention and meets 3388 specified requirements; revising provisions concerning 3389 required notice of a child's enrollment or attendance 3390 issues; revising provisions concerning returning a 3391 student to a parent or other party in certain 3392 circumstances; amending s. 1003.27, F.S.; revising 3393 reporting requirements for reports by school principals to school boards concerning minor students 3394 3395 who accumulate more than a specified number of 3396 absences; requiring actions by schools boards; 3397 providing for remedial actions for failure to comply; 3398 revising provisions concerning habitual truancy cases; 3399 revising provisions concerning cooperative agreements; 3400 revising who may begin certain proceedings and 3401 prosecutions; deleting a provision concerning a civil 3402 penalty for students; revising provisions concerning truant students; amending s. 381.02035, F.S.; 3403

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3404 authorizing pharmacists employed by the Department of 3405 Juvenile Justice to import drugs from Canada under a 3406 specified program; amending s. 790.22, F.S.; revising 3407 provisions concerning the treatment of a finding that 3408 a minor violated specified provisions, regardless of 3409 whether adjudication was withheld, for the purposes of 3410 determining whether a prior offense was committed; 3411 amending s. 985.12, F.S.; deleting a requirement that 3412 the Department of Juvenile Justice annually develop 3413 and produce best practice models for prearrest 3414 delinquency citation programs; amending s. 985.126, 3415 F.S.; revising the requirements for a quarterly report 3416 on prearrest citation programs; amending s. 985.25, 3417 F.S.; providing for supervised release or detention of 3418 a child despite the child's risk assessment score in certain circumstances; limiting the number of 3419 3420 categories that a child may be moved; amending s. 3421 985.433, F.S.; requiring that a child be placed on 3422 conditional release rather than probation following 3423 discharge from commitment; repealing s. 985.625, F.S., 3424 relating to literacy programs for juvenile offenders; 3425 amending s. 985.632, F.S.; deleting a provision 3426 regarding development of a cost-effectiveness model and application of the model to each commitment 3427 3428 program; amending ss. 95.11, 409.2564, 419.001, 3429 744.309, 784.075, and 985.618, F.S.; conforming 3430 provisions to changes made by the act; providing an 3431 effective date.