	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
04/11/2025		
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The Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice (Simon) recommended the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 490 - 2674

4 and insert:

> or court-ordered supervision by the Department of Children and Families under chapter 39 for an adjudication of dependency or delinquency. The child must also, pursuant to this chapter, be found by the court:

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(a) To have persistently run away from the child's parents, or legal guardians, or custodians despite reasonable efforts of

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the child, the parents, or legal guardians, or custodians, and appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts shall include voluntary participation by the child's parents or legal guardian, or custodians and the child in family mediation, voluntary services, and treatment offered by the department or through its authorized agent of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Families;

- (b) To be a habitual habitually 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 parents or legal custodians and by the child in family mediation, services, and treatment offered by the department or its authorized agent of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Families; or
- (c) To be ungovernable by having have persistently disobeyed the reasonable and lawful rules and demands of the child's parents, or legal guardians, or custodians, and to be beyond their control despite the child having the mental and physical capacity to understand and obey lawful rules and demands, and despite efforts by the child's parents, or legal guardians, or custodians and appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts may include such things as good faith participation in voluntary 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.

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

- (12) "Child who is found to be dependent" or "dependent child" means a child who, pursuant to this chapter, is found by the court:
- (a) To have been abandoned, abused, or neglected by the child's parents or other custodians.
- (b) To have been surrendered to the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Children and Families, or a licensed child-placing agency for purpose of adoption.
- (c) To have been voluntarily placed with a licensed childcaring agency, a licensed child-placing agency, an adult relative, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, or the Department of Children and Families, after which placement, under the requirements of this chapter, a case plan has expired and the parent or parents have failed to substantially comply with the requirements of the plan.
- (d) To have been voluntarily placed with a licensed childplacing agency for the purposes of subsequent adoption and a natural parent or parents signed a consent pursuant to the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
  - (e) To have no parent, legal custodian, or responsible

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adult relative to provide supervision and care.

- (f) To be at substantial risk of imminent abuse or neglect by the parent or parents or the custodian.
- (8) (13) "Circuit" means any of the 20 judicial circuits as set forth in s. 26.021.
- (14) "Comprehensive assessment" or "assessment" means the gathering of information for the evaluation of a juvenile offender's or a child's physical, psychological, educational, vocational, and social condition and family environment as they relate to the child's need for rehabilitative and treatment services, including substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, developmental services, literacy services, medical services, family services, and other specialized services, as appropriate.
- (9) (15) "Court," unless otherwise expressly stated, means the circuit court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter.
- (10) "Custodian" means any adult person who is exercising actual physical custody of the child and is providing food, clothing, and care for the child in the absence of a parent or legal guardian.
- (16) "Delinquency program" means any intake, community control, or similar program; regional detention center or facility; or community-based program, whether owned and operated by or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice, or institution owned and operated by or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice, which provides intake, supervision, or custody and care of children who are alleged to be or who have been found to be delinquent pursuant to chapter



98 985. 99 (11) (17) "Department" means the Department of Juvenile 100 Justice. 101 (18) "Detention care" means the temporary care of a child 102 in secure, nonsecure, or home detention, pending a court 103 adjudication or disposition or execution of a court order. There are three types of detention care, as follows: 104 105 (a) "Secure detention" means temporary custody of the child 106 while the child is under the physical restriction of a detention 107 center or facility pending adjudication, disposition, or 108 placement. (b) "Nonsecure detention" means temporary custody of the 109 child while the child is in a residential home in the community 110 111 in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision 112 of the Department of Juvenile Justice pending adjudication, 113 disposition, or placement. 114 (c) "Home detention" means temporary custody of the child 115 while the child is released to the custody of the parent, 116 quardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive 117 environment under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice staff pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. 118 119 (19) "Detention center or facility" means a facility used 120 pending court adjudication or disposition or execution of court order for the temporary care of a child alleged or found to have 121 committed a violation of law. A detention center or facility may 122 123 provide secure or nonsecure custody. A facility used for the 124 commitment of adjudicated delinquents shall not be considered a 125 detention center or facility.

(20) "Detention hearing" means a hearing for the court to

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determine if a child should be placed in temporary custody, as provided for under s. 39.402, in dependency cases.

(21)—"Diligent efforts of social service agency" means reasonable efforts to provide social services or reunification services made by any social service agency as defined in this section that is a party to a case plan.

(22) "Diligent search" means the efforts of a social service agency to locate a parent or prospective parent whose identity or location is unknown, or a relative made known to the social services agency by the parent or custodian of a child. When the search is for a parent, prospective parent, or relative of a child in the custody of the department, this search must be initiated as soon as the agency is made aware of the existence of such parent, prospective parent, or relative. A diligent search shall include interviews with persons who are likely to have information about the identity or location of the person being sought, comprehensive database searches, and records searches, including searches of employment, residence, utilities, Armed Forces, vehicle registration, child support enforcement, law enforcement, and corrections records, and any other records likely to result in identifying and locating the person being sought. The initial diligent search must be completed within 90 days after a child is taken into custody. After the completion of the initial diligent search, the department, unless excused by the court, shall have a continuing duty to search for relatives with whom it may be appropriate to place the child, until such relatives are found or until the child is placed for adoption.

(12) <del>(23)</del> "Disposition hearing" means a hearing in which the

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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.

- (13) "Early truancy intervention" means action taken by a school or school district pursuant to s. 1003.26 to identify a pattern of nonattendance by a student subject to compulsory school attendance at the earliest opportunity to address the reasons for the student's nonattendance, and includes services provided by the school or school district, or the department or its authorized agent pursuant to s. 984.11, and may include judicial action pursuant to s. 984.151 or s. 1003.27.
- $(14)\frac{(24)}{(24)}$  "Family" means a collective body of persons, consisting of a child and a parent, legal guardian, adult custodian, or adult relative, in which:
  - (a) The persons reside in the same house or living unit; or
- (b) The parent, legal guardian, adult custodian, or adult relative has a legal responsibility by blood, marriage, or court order to support or care for the child.
- $(15) \frac{(25)}{(25)}$  "Family in need of services" means a family that has a child who is running away; who is ungovernable and persistently disobeying reasonable and lawful demands of the parent or legal custodian and is beyond the control of the parent or legal custodian; or who is a habitual habitually truant from school or engaging in other serious behaviors that place the child at risk of future abuse, neglect, or abandonment or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. The child must be referred to a law enforcement agency, the department of Juvenile Justice, or an agency contracted to provide services to

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children in need of services. A family is not eligible to receive voluntary family services if, at the time of the referral, there is an open investigation into an allegation of abuse, neglect, or abandonment or if the child is currently under court-ordered supervision by the department for delinquency under chapter 985 or under court-ordered supervision by <del>of Juvenile Justice or</del> the Department of Children and Families under chapter 39 due to an adjudication of dependency or delinquency. (26) "Foster care" means care provided a child in a foster family or boarding home, group home, agency boarding home, child care institution, or any combination thereof. (16) (27) "Habitual Habitually truant" has the same meaning

as in s. 1003.01(12). means that:

(a) The child has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days with or without the knowledge or justifiable consent of the child's parent or legal quardian, is subject to compulsory school attendance under s. 1003.21(1) and (2)(a), and is not exempt under s. 1003.21(3), s. 1003.24, or any other exemptions specified by law or the rules of the State Board of Education.

(b) Activities to determine the cause, and to attempt the remediation, of the child's truant behavior under ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27(3), have been completed.

If a child who is subject to compulsory school attendance is responsive to the interventions described in ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27(3) and has completed the necessary requirements to pass the current grade as indicated in the district pupil progression plan, the child shall not be determined to be habitually truant

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and shall be passed. If a child within the compulsory school attendance age has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days or fails to enroll in school, the State Attorney may, or the appropriate jurisdictional agency shall, file a child-in-needof-services petition if recommended by the case staffing committee, unless it is determined that another alternative action is preferable. The failure or refusal of the parent or legal quardian or the child to participate, or make a good faith effort to participate, in the activities prescribed to remedy the truant behavior, or the failure or refusal of the child to return to school after participation in activities required by this subsection, or the failure of the child to stop the truant behavior after the school administration and the Department of Juvenile Justice have worked with the child as described in ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27(3) shall be handled as prescribed in s. 1003.27. (17) (28) "Intake" means the initial acceptance and screening by the department or its authorized agent of a referral from an early truancy intervention court, a school board, or a school requesting services; a request for assistance from a parent or child; or a complaint, of Juvenile Justice of a complaint or a law enforcement report, or probable cause affidavit of a child's truancy, ungovernable behavior, or running away, on behalf of a family delinquency, family in need of services, or child in need of services to determine the most appropriate course of action recommendation to be taken in the best interests of the child, the family, and the community. The emphasis of intake is on diversion and the least restrictive

available services. Consequently, intake includes such



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- (a) The disposition of the request for services, 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 assigned intake case manager juvenile probation officer of judicial handling when appropriate and warranted.
- (18) (29) "Judge" means the circuit judge exercising jurisdiction pursuant to this chapter.
- (30) "Juvenile justice continuum" includes, but is not limited to, delinquency prevention programs and services designed for the purpose of preventing or reducing delinquent acts, including criminal activity by criminal gangs and juvenile arrests, as well as programs and services targeted at children who have committed delinquent acts, and children who have previously been committed to residential treatment programs for delinquents. The term includes children-in-need-of-services and families-in-need-of-services programs; conditional release; substance abuse and mental health programs; educational and vocational programs; recreational programs; community services programs; community service work programs; and alternative dispute resolution programs serving children at risk of delinquency and their families, whether offered or delivered by state or local governmental entities, public or private forprofit or not-for-profit organizations, or religious or charitable organizations.
  - (31) "Juvenile probation officer" means the authorized

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agent of the department who performs and directs intake, assessment, probation, or conditional release, and other related services.

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

(20) (33) "Licensed child-caring agency" means an agency licensed by the Department of Children and Families pursuant to s. 409.175 a person, society, association, or agency licensed by the Department of Children and Families to care for, receive, and board children.

(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.

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



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

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

(24) "Neglect" has the same meaning as in s. 39.01(53). occurs when the parent or legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a parent or legal custodian, the person primarily responsible for the child's welfare deprives a child of, or allows a child to be deprived of, necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment or permits a child to live in an environment when such deprivation or environment causes the child's physical, mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired or to be in danger of being significantly impaired. The foregoing circumstances shall not be considered neglect if caused primarily by financial inability unless actual services for relief have been offered to and rejected by such person. A parent or quardian legitimately practicing religious beliefs in accordance with a recognized church or religious organization who thereby does not provide specific medical treatment for a child shall not, for that reason alone, be

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considered a negligent parent or guardian; however, such an exception does not preclude a court from ordering the following services to be provided, when the health of the child so requires:

- (a) Medical services from a licensed physician, dentist, optometrist, podiatric physician, or other qualified health care provider; or
- (b) Treatment by a duly accredited practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of a well-recognized church or religious organization.
- (38) "Next of kin" means an adult relative of a child who is the child's brother, sister, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin.
- (25) (39) "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child and a man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be required under s. 63.062(1). If a child has been legally adopted, the term "parent" means the adoptive mother or father of the child. The term does not include an individual whose parental relationship to the child has been legally terminated, or an alleged or prospective parent, unless the parental status falls within the terms of either s. 39.503(1) or s. 63.062(1).
- (26) (40) "Participant," for purposes of a shelter proceeding under this chapter, 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

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child. Participants may be granted leave by the court to be heard without the necessity of filing a motion to intervene.

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

(28) "Physically secure shelter" means a departmentapproved locked facility or locked unit within a facility for the care of a child adjudicated a child in need of services who is court ordered to be held pursuant to s. 984.226. A physically secure shelter unit shall provide 24-hour, continuous supervision. A physically secure shelter must be licensed by the Department of Children and Families as a licensed child-caring agency.

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

(29) (43) "Preventive services" means social services and

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other supportive and evaluation and intervention rehabilitative services provided to the child or the parent, of the child, the legal guardian of the child, or the custodian of the child and to the child for the purpose of averting the removal of the child from the home or disruption of a family which will or could result in an adjudication that orders the placement of a child under dependency supervision into foster care or into the delinquency system or that will or could result in the child living on the street. Social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services may include the provision of assessment and screening services; individual, group, or family counseling; specialized educational and vocational services; temporary voluntary shelter for the child; outreach services for children living on the street; independent living services to assist adolescents in achieving a successful transition to adulthood; and other specialized services.

(44) "Protective supervision" means a legal status in child-in-need-of-services cases or family-in-need-of-services cases which permits the child to remain in his or her own home or other placement under the supervision of an agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Families, subject to being returned to the court during the period of supervision.

(30) (45) "Relative" means a grandparent, great-grandparent, sibling, first cousin, aunt, uncle, great-aunt, great-uncle, niece, or nephew, whether related by the whole or half blood, by affinity, or by adoption. The term does not include a stepparent.

(31) (46) "Reunification services" means social services and

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other supportive and rehabilitative services provided to the child and the parent of the child, the legal guardian of the child, or the custodian of the child, whichever is applicable, + the child; and, where appropriate, the foster parents of the child for the purpose of assisting enabling a child who has been placed in temporary shelter care to return to his or her family at the most appropriate and effective earliest possible time based on the presenting concerns at intake. Social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services shall be consistent with the child's need for a safe, continuous, and stable living environment and shall promote the strengthening of family life whenever possible.

(32) (47) "Secure detention center or facility" means a physically restricting facility for the temporary care of children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement under chapter 985.

(33) (48) "Shelter" means a department-approved shelter facility for the temporary care of runaway children; children placed for voluntary shelter respite upon request of the child or the child's parent, legal guardian, or custodian; or for placement of a child who has been adjudicated a child in need of services or who has been found in contempt of court under s. 984.09. Shelters must provide 24-hour continual supervision. A shelter must be licensed by the Department of Children and Families as a licensed child-caring agency a place for the temporary care of a child who is alleged to be or who has been found to be dependent, a child from a family in need of services, or a child in need of services, pending court disposition before or after adjudication or after execution of a

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court order. "Shelter" may include a facility which provides 24hour continual supervision for the temporary care of a child who 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.

(34) (51) "Substance abuse" means using, without medical reason, any psychoactive or mood-altering drug, including alcohol, in such a manner as to induce impairment resulting in dysfunctional social behavior.

 $(35) \frac{(52)}{(52)}$  "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, shelter detention, placement, or other disposition as authorized by law.

(36) (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

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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.

 $(37) \frac{(54)}{(54)}$  "Truancy petition" means a petition filed by the superintendent of schools under s. 984.151 for the purpose of early truancy intervention 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.

(38) "Truant status offender" means a child subject to the jurisdiction of the court under s. 984.151 who has been found by the court to be truant while subject to compulsory education. The court's jurisdiction is limited to entering orders to require the child to attend school and participate in services to encourage regular school attendance. A truant status offender is not a delinquent child and may not be deemed to have committed a criminal or delinquent act solely due to failure to attend school.

(39) (55) "Violation of law" or "delinquent act" means a violation of any law of this state, the United States, or any other state which is a misdemeanor or a felony or a violation of a county or municipal ordinance which would be punishable by incarceration if the violation were committed by an adult.

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(40) "Voluntary family services" means voluntary services provided by the department or an agency designated by the department to a family that has a child who is running away; who is ungovernable by persistently disobeying reasonable and lawful demands of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian and is beyond the control of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian; or who is a habitual truant or engaging in other serious behaviors that place the child at risk of future abuse, neglect, abandonment, or entering the juvenile justice system. The child must be referred to the Department of Juvenile Justice or an agency designated by the department to provide voluntary services to families and children.

Section 5. Section 984.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.04 Early truancy intervention; families in need of services and children in need of services; procedures and jurisdiction.-

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to address the problems of families in need of services by providing them with an array of services designed to preserve the unity and integrity of the family and to emphasize parental responsibility for the behavior of their children. Services to families in need of services and children in need of services shall be provided on a continuum of increasing intensity and participation by the parent and child. Judicial intervention to resolve the problems and conflicts that exist within a family shall be limited to situations in which a resolution to the problem or conflict has not been achieved through service, treatment, and family intervention after all available less restrictive resources have

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been exhausted. In creating this chapter, the Legislature recognizes the need to distinguish the problems of truants, runaways, and children beyond the control of their parents, and the services provided to these children, from the problems and services designed to meet the needs of abandoned, abused, neglected, and delinguent children. In achieving this recognition, it shall be the policy of the state to develop short-term, temporary services and programs utilizing the least restrictive method for families in need of services and children in need of services.

- (1) (2) The department of Juvenile Justice shall be responsible for all nonjudicial proceedings involving voluntary a family in need of services for a family identified as a family in need of services.
- (3) All nonjudicial procedures in family-in-need-ofservices cases shall be according to rules established by the department of Juvenile Justice under chapter 120.
- (2) (4) The circuit court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of judicial proceedings involving early truancy intervention. When the jurisdiction of any child found to be truant under s. 984.151 is obtained, the court may retain jurisdiction for up to 180 days. The court must terminate supervision and relinquish jurisdiction if the child has substantially complied with the requirements of early truancy intervention, is no longer subject to compulsory education, or is adjudicated a child in need of services under s. 984.21 continued placement of a child from a family in need of services in shelter.
  - (3) (3) (5) The circuit court shall have exclusive original

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jurisdiction of proceedings in which a child is alleged to be a child in need of services. When the jurisdiction of any child who has been found to be a child in need of services or the parent, custodian, or legal guardian of such a child is obtained, the court shall retain jurisdiction, unless relinquished by its order or unless the department withdraws its petition because the child no longer meets the definition of a child in need of services as defined in s. 984.03, until the child reaches 18 years of age. This subsection does shall not be construed to prevent the exercise of jurisdiction by any other court having jurisdiction of the child if the child commits a violation of law, is the subject of the dependency provisions under this chapter, or is the subject of a pending investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

- (4) Jurisdiction of the circuit court shall attach to the case and parties to proceedings filed under s. 984.15 or under s. 984.151 when the summons is served upon the child and a parent, legal quardian, or custodian, or when the parties personally appear before the court.
- (5) (6) All procedures, including petitions, pleadings, subpoenas, summonses, and hearings, in proceedings under this chapter family-in-need-of-services cases and child-in-need-ofservices 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,

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Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

984.06 Oaths, records, and confidential information.

- (2) The court shall make and keep records of all cases brought before it pursuant to this chapter and shall preserve the records <del>pertaining to a child in need of services</del> until 10 years after the last entry was made or until the child is 18 years of age, whichever date is first reached, and may then destroy them. The court shall make official records, consisting of all petitions and orders filed in a case arising pursuant to this chapter and any other pleadings, certificates, proofs of publication, summonses, warrants, and other writs which are filed in the case.
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (3), all information obtained pursuant to this chapter in the discharge of official duty by any judge, employee of the court, authorized agent of the department, school employee, district superintendent, school board employee, or law enforcement agent is confidential and may not be disclosed to anyone other than the authorized personnel of the court, the department and its designees, school or school board personnel, law enforcement agencies, and others entitled under this chapter to receive that information, except upon order of the court.

Section 7. Section 984.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 984.07 Right to counsel; waiver; appointed counsel; compensation. -
- (1) When a petition is filed alleging that a child is a child in need of services or if the child is subject to contempt proceedings under s. 984.09, the child must be represented by

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counsel at each court appearance. The court must appoint counsel unless the child is not indigent and has counsel present to represent the child or the record in that proceeding affirmatively demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the child knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel after being fully advised by the court of the nature of the proceedings and the dispositional alternatives available to the court. If the child waives counsel at any proceeding, the court shall advise the child with respect to the right to counsel at every subsequent hearing.

- (2) A child in proceedings under s. 984.151 may have counsel appointed by the court if the court determines it is in the best interest of the child.
- (3) If the court appoints counsel for a child, and if the child and his or her parents or legal guardians are indigent and unable to employ counsel, the court must appoint an attorney to represent the child under s. 27.511. Determination of indigence and costs of representation shall be as provided by s. 57.082. Legal counsel representing a child who exercises the right to counsel may provide advice and counsel to the child at any time after appointment.
- (4) If the parents or legal guardians of an indigent child are not indigent but refuse to employ counsel, the court shall appoint counsel pursuant to s. 27.511 to represent the child until counsel is provided. Costs of representation must be imposed as provided by s. 57.082. Thereafter, the court may not appoint counsel for an indigent child with nonindigent parents or legal quardian but shall order the parents or legal quardian to obtain private counsel.

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- (a) A parent or legal guardian of an indigent child who has been ordered to obtain private counsel for the child and who willfully fails to follow the court order shall be punished by the court in civil contempt proceedings.
- (b) An indigent child may have counsel appointed pursuant to ss. 27.511 and 57.082 if the parents or legal guardian have willfully refused to obey the court order to obtain counsel for the child and have been punished by civil contempt. Costs of representation must be imposed as provided by s. 57.082.
- (5) If the court makes a finding that nonindigent parents have made a good faith effort to participate in services and remediate the child's behavior, but despite their good faith efforts, the child's truancy, ungovernable behavior, or runaway behavior has persisted, the court may appoint counsel to represent the child as provided in s. 27.511.
- (6) If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant to court appointment in a child in need of services proceeding, such compensation may not exceed \$1,000 at the trial level and \$2,500 at the appellate level.
- (7) This section does not preclude the court from requesting reimbursement of attorney fees and costs from the nonindigent parent or legal guardian.
- (8) The court may appoint an attorney to represent a parent or legal guardian under this chapter only upon a finding that the parent or legal guardian is indigent pursuant to s. 57.082. If an attorney is appointed, the parent or legal guardian shall be enrolled in a payment plan pursuant to s. 28.246 If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant to court appointment in a child-in-need-of-services proceeding,

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such compensation shall not exceed \$1,000 at the trial level \$2,500 at the appellate level.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 984.071, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

984.071 Resources and information.

(1) The department of Juvenile Justice, in collaboration with the Department of Children and Families and the Department of Education, shall develop and publish an information guide packet that explains the current process under this chapter for obtaining assistance for a child in need of services or a family in need of services and the community services and resources available to parents of troubled or runaway children. The information guide shall be published in a written format for distribution and shall also be published on the department's website. In preparing the information packet, the Department of Juvenile Justice shall work with school district superintendents, juvenile court judges, county sheriffs, and other local law enforcement officials in order to ensure that the information packet lists services and resources that are currently available within the county in which the packet is distributed. Each information guide packet shall be reviewed annually <u>and</u> updated <u>as appropriate</u>. The school district shall distribute this information guide packet to parents of truant children, and to other parents upon request or as deemed appropriate by the school district. In addition, the department of Juvenile Justice shall distribute the information guide packet to state and local law enforcement agencies. Any law enforcement officer who has contact with the parent of a child

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who is locked out of the home, who is ungovernable, or who runs away from home shall make the information guide available to the parent.

- (3) The Department of Education and the Department of Children and Families must each post the department's information guide on their respective websites.
- Section 9. Sections 984.08 and 984.085, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
- Section 10. Section 984.0861, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 984.0861 Prohibited use of detention.—A child under the jurisdiction of the court solely pursuant to this chapter may not be placed in:
- (1) Any form of detention care intended for the use of alleged juvenile delinquents as authorized under chapter 985 for any purpose.
- (2) A secure detention facility authorized for use under chapter 985 for any purpose.
- (3) Any jail or other similar facility used for the purpose of detention or confinement of adults for any purpose.
- Section 11. Section 984.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 984.09 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative sanctions.
- (1) CONTEMPT OF COURT; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—The court may punish any child for contempt for interfering with the court or with court administration, or for violating any provision of this chapter or order of the court relative thereto. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court restrict and limit the

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use of contempt powers and prohibit the use of detention care and secure detention facilities as provided in s. 984.0861 with respect to commitment of a child to a secure facility. A child who commits direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order may be taken into custody and ordered to serve an alternative sanction or placed in a shelter secure facility, as authorized in this section, by order of the court.

- (2) PLACEMENT IN A SHELTER SECURE FACILITY. A child adjudicated as a child in need of services may only be placed in a shelter secure facility for purposes of punishment for contempt of court if alternative sanctions are unavailable or inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply with the sanction.
- (a) A delinquent child who has been held in direct or indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense, or in a secure residential commitment 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

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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 same act or series of acts within the same episode may not be imposed.
- (3) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS. Each judicial circuit shall have an alternative sanctions coordinator who shall serve under the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division of the circuit court, and who shall coordinate and maintain a spectrum of contempt sanction alternatives in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c). Upon determining that a child has committed direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order, the court may immediately request the circuit alternative sanctions coordinator to recommend the most appropriate available alternative sanction and shall order the child to perform up to 50 hours of community-service manual labor or a similar alternative sanction, unless an alternative sanction is unavailable or inappropriate, or unless the child has failed to

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comply with a prior alternative sanction. Alternative contempt sanctions may be provided by local industry or by any nonprofit organization or any public or private business or service entity that has entered into a contract with the department of Juvenile Justice to act as an agent of the state to provide voluntary supervision of children on behalf of the state in exchange for the manual labor of children and limited immunity in accordance with s. 768.28(11).

- (4) CONTEMPT OF COURT SANCTIONS; PROCEDURE AND DUE PROCESS.-
- (a) If a child subject to proceedings under this chapter is charged with direct contempt of court, including traffic court, the court may impose an authorized sanction immediately.
- (b) If a child subject to proceedings under this chapter is charged with indirect contempt of court, the court must issue an order to show cause and schedule hold a hearing within 24 hours to determine whether the child committed indirect contempt of a valid court order. The child must be served with the order to show cause and notice of hearing. At the hearing, the following due process rights must be provided to the child:
- 1. Right to a copy of the order to show cause alleging facts supporting the contempt charge.
- 2. Right to an explanation of the nature and the consequences of the proceedings.
- 3. Right to legal counsel and the right to have legal counsel appointed by the court if the juvenile is indigent, pursuant to s. 984.07 s. 985.033.
  - 4. Right to confront witnesses.
  - 5. Right to present witnesses.



- 6. Right to have a transcript or record of the proceeding.
  - 7. Right to appeal to an appropriate court.

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The child's parent, legal or quardian, or custodian may address the court regarding the due process rights of the child. If after the hearing, the court determines the child has committed indirect contempt of a valid court order, the court may impose an alternative sanction or may proceed under subsection (2). If the court orders shelter placement of a child found in contempt of court, the court shall review the matter placement of the child every 72 hours to determine whether it is appropriate for the child to remain in the facility.

- (c) The court may not order that a child be placed in a shelter secure facility for punishment for contempt unless the court determines that an alternative sanction is inappropriate or unavailable or that the child was initially ordered to an alternative sanction and did not comply with the alternative sanction. The court is encouraged to order a child to perform community service, up to the maximum number of hours, where appropriate before ordering that the child be placed in a shelter secure facility as punishment for contempt of court.
- (d) In addition to any other sanction imposed under this section, the court may direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold issuance of, or suspend, a child's driver license or driving privilege. The court may order that a child's driver license or driving privilege be withheld or suspended for up to 1 year for a first offense of contempt and up to 2 years for a second or subsequent offense. If the child's driver license or driving privilege is suspended or

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revoked for any reason at the time the sanction for contempt imposed, the court shall extend the period of suspension or revocation by the additional period ordered under this paragraph. If the child's driver license is being withheld at the time the sanction for contempt is imposed, the period of suspension or revocation ordered under this paragraph shall begin on the date on which the child is otherwise eligible to drive. For a child in need of services whose driver license or driving privilege is suspended under this paragraph, the court may direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to issue the child a license for driving privileges restricted to business or employment purposes only, as defined in s. 322.271, or for the purpose of completing court-ordered community service, if the child is otherwise qualified for a license. However, the department may not issue a restricted license unless specifically ordered to do so by the court.

(5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR.—There is created the position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison between the judiciary, local department officials, district school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with



s. 790.22(4)(c).

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

984.10 Intake.-

- (1) Intake shall be performed by the department or the department's authorized agent. 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 guardian, or 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 complaint with respect to a child alleged to be from a family in need of services while subject to compulsory school attendance shall be governed by s.  $984.03 \cdot \frac{984.03(27)}{}$ . In any case in which the representative of the department finds that the report or complaint is incomplete, the representative of the department shall return the report or complaint without delay to the person or agency originating the report or complaint or having knowledge of the facts or to the appropriate law enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction and request additional information in order to complete the report or complaint.
- (3) If the representative of the department determines that in his or her judgment the interests of the family, the child, and the public will be best served by providing the family and

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child services and treatment voluntarily accepted by the child and the parents, or legal guardians, or custodians, the department's departmental representative may refer the family or child to an appropriate service and treatment provider. As part of the intake procedure, the department's departmental representative shall inform the parent, or legal custodian guardian, or custodian, in writing, of the services currently and treatment available to the child and family by department providers and other or community agencies in the county in which the family is located, and the rights and responsibilities of the parent, or legal guardian, or custodian under this chapter. Upon admission, and depending on services, a staff member may be assigned to the family as deemed appropriate.

(4) If the department reasonably believes 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.

Section 13. Section 984.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.11 Services to families in need of services.

- (1) The department or its authorized agent shall provide an array of voluntary family services aimed at remediating school truancy, homelessness, and runaway and ungovernable behavior by children. Services and treatment to families in need of services shall be by voluntary agreement of the parent, or legal guardian, or custodian and the child or as directed by a court order pursuant to s. 984.22.
- (2) A family is not eligible to receive voluntary family services, if, at the time of the referral, the child is under



939 court-ordered supervision by the department for delinquency under chapter 985 or court-ordered supervision by the Department 940 of Children and Families under chapter 39. A child who has 941 942 received a prearrest delinquency citation, or is receiving 943 delinquency diversion services, may receive voluntary family 944 services. 945 (3) If there is a pending investigation into an allegation 946 of abuse, neglect or abandonment, the child may be eligible for 947 voluntary family services if the Department of Children and 948 Families agrees to the provision of services and makes a referral. An interagency agreement between the department and 949 950 the Department of Children and Families shall govern this 951 referral process, which is contingent on available funding. The 952 department must notify the Department of Children and Families 953 if a referral is declined. 954 (4) These services may include, but need not be limited 955 to: 956 (a) Homemaker or Parent aide services. 957 (b) Intensive crisis counseling. 958 (c) Parent training. 959 Individual, group, or family counseling. (d) 960 Referral to community mental health services. (e) 961 (f) Prevention and diversion services. 962 Services provided by voluntary or community agencies. (g) 963 (h) Runaway center services. 964 (i) Runaway shelter Housekeeper services. 965 (j) Referral for special educational, tutorial, or remedial 966 services. 967 Referral to vocational, career development job (k)



968 training, or employment services.

- (1) Recreational services.
- (m) Assessment.

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- (n) Case management.
- (o) Referral for or provision of substance abuse assessment or treatment.
- (5) The department shall advise the parents, or legal quardian, or custodian that they are responsible for contributing to the cost of the child or family services and treatment to the extent of their ability to pay. The parent is responsible for using health care insurance to the extent it is available for the provision of health services The department shall set and charge fees for services and treatment provided to clients. The department may employ a collection agency for the purpose of receiving, collecting, and managing the payment of unpaid and delinquent fees. The collection agency must be registered and in good standing under chapter 559. The department may pay to the collection agency a fee from the amount collected under the claim or may authorize the agency to deduct the fee from the amount collected.
- (4) The department may file a petition with the circuit court to enforce the collection of fees for services and treatment rendered to the child or the parent and other legal custodians.
- Section 14. Section 984.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 984.12 Case staffing; services and treatment related to a family in need of services.-
  - (1) The appropriate representative of the department shall

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request a meeting of the family and child with a case staffing committee to review the case of any family or child who the department determines is in need of services or treatment if:

- The family or child is not in agreement with the services or treatment offered;
- (b) The family or child will not participate in the services or treatment selected; or
- (c) The representative of the department needs assistance in developing an appropriate plan for services. The time and place selected for the meeting shall be convenient for the child and family.
- (2) The composition of the case staffing committee shall be based on the needs of the family and child. It shall include a representative from the child's school district and a representative of the department of Juvenile Justice, and may include the department's authorized agent and a supervisor of the department's contracted provider; a representative from the area of health, mental health, substance abuse, or social, or educational services; a representative of the state attorney; a representative of law enforcement the alternative sanctions coordinator; and any person recommended by the child, family, or department. The child and the child's parent, legal guardian, or custodian must be invited to attend the committee meeting.
  - (3) The case staffing committee shall:
- (a) Identify the family's concerns and contributing factors.
- (b) Request the family and child to identify their needs and concerns.
  - (c) Seek input from the school district and any other



1026 persons in attendance with knowledge of the family or child's 1027 situation and concerns. (d) Consider the voluntary family services or other 1028 1029 community services that have been offered and the results of 1030 those services. 1031 (e) Identify whether truancy is a concern and evaluate 1032 compliance with the remedial strategies provided pursuant to s. 1033 1003.26. 1034 (f) Reach a timely decision to provide the child or family 1035 with needed services and recommend any appropriate and treatment through the development of a plan for services. 1036 1037 (4) The plan for services shall contain the following: 1038 (a) Statement of the concerns problems. 1039 (b) Needs of the child. 1040 (c) Needs of the parents, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> 1041 custodian. 1042 (d) Measurable objectives that address the identified 1043 problems and needs. 1044 (e) Services and treatment to be provided, to include: 1. Type of services or treatment. 1045 1046 2. Frequency of services or treatment. 1047 3. Location. 1048 4. Accountable service providers or staff. 1049 (f) Timeframes for achieving objectives. 1050 (5) Upon receipt of the plan, the child and family shall 1051 acknowledge their position by accepting or rejecting the 1052 services and provisions in writing. If the plan is accepted, it 1053 shall be implemented as soon as is practicable.

(6) The assigned case manager shall have responsibility A

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case manager shall be designated by the case staffing committee to be responsible for implementing the plan. The department's authorized agent case manager shall periodically review the progress towards achieving the objectives of the plan in order to:

- (a) Advise the case staffing committee of the need to make adjustments to the plan; or
- (b) Recommend a child in need of services petition be filed by the department; or
- (c) (b) Terminate the case as indicated by successful or substantial achievement of the objectives of the plan.
- (7) The parent, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian may convene a meeting of the case staffing committee, and any other member of the committee may convene a meeting if the member finds that doing so is in the best interest of the family or child. A case staffing committee meeting requested by a parent, quardian, or legal custodian must be convened within 7 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, after the date the department's representative receives the request in writing.
- (8) Any other member of the committee may convene a meeting if voluntary family services have been offered and the services have been rejected by the child or family, or the child has not made measurable progress toward achieving the service plan goals, and the member finds that doing so is in the best interest of the family or child.
- (9) A case staffing committee meeting must be convened within 30 days after the date the case is referred by the court pursuant to s. 984.151.
  - (10) (8) Within 7 days after meeting, the case staffing

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committee shall provide the parent, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian with a written report that details the reasons for the committee's decision to recommend, or decline to recommend, that the department file a petition alleging that the child is a child in need of services.

- (11) The case staffing committee may reconvene from time to time as may be necessary to make adjustments to the plan.
- Section 15. Section 984.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 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 services.-
  - (1) A child may be taken into custody:
- (a) By a law enforcement officer when the officer reasonably believes has reasonable grounds to believe that the child has run away from his or her parents, legal guardian, or other legal custodian.
- (b) By a designated school representative pursuant to s. 1003.26(3) or a law enforcement officer when the officer reasonably believes has reasonable grounds to believe that the child is absent from school without authorization or is suspended or expelled and is not in the presence of his or her parent, or legal guardian, or custodian, for the purpose of delivering the child without unreasonable delay to the appropriate school system site. For the purpose of this paragraph, "school system site" includes, but is not limited to, a center approved by the superintendent of schools for the purpose of counseling students and referring them back to the school system or an approved alternative to a suspension or

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expulsion program. If a student is suspended or expelled from school without assignment to an alternative school placement, the law enforcement officer or designated school representative pursuant to s. 1003.26(3) shall deliver the child to the parent, or legal guardian, or custodian, to a location determined by the parent, legal or guardian, or custodian, or to a designated truancy interdiction site until the parent or guardian can be located.

- (c) Pursuant to an order of the circuit court based upon sworn testimony before or after a child in need of services 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.
- (e) (d) By a law enforcement officer when the child voluntarily agrees to or requests services pursuant to this chapter or placement in a shelter.
  - (2) The person taking the child into custody shall:
- (a) Release the child to a parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative and make a full written report to the department's authorized agent for families in need of services within 3 days after release or to a departmentapproved family-in-need-of-services and child-in-need-ofservices provider if the person taking the child into custody reasonably believes has reasonable grounds to believe the child has run away from a parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian; is truant; or is ungovernable and beyond the control of the parent, quardian, or legal custodian; following such release, the person taking the child into custody shall make a full

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written report to the intake office of the department within 3 days; or

- (b) Deliver the child to a shelter when: the department, stating the facts by reason of which the child was taken into custody and sufficient information to establish probable cause that the child is from a family in need of services.
- 1. The parent, legal guardian, or custodian is unavailable to take immediate custody of the child;
- 2. The child requested voluntary family services and shelter placement;
- 3. A court order under this chapter for shelter placement has been issued; or
- 4. The child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian voluntarily agree the child is in need of temporary shelter placement and such placement is necessary to provide a safe place for the child to remain until the parents and child can agree on conditions for the child's safe return home.
- (c) Deliver the child to a hospital for necessary evaluation and treatment if the child is reasonably believed to be suffering from a serious physical condition which requires either prompt diagnosis or treatment.
- (d) Deliver the child to a designated public receiving facility as defined in s. 394.455 for examination under s. 394.463 if the child is reasonably believed to be mentally ill, including immediate threat of suicide as provided in s. 394.463(1).
- (e) Deliver the child to a hospital, addictions receiving facility, or treatment resource if the child is reasonably believed to be intoxicated and has threatened, attempted, or

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inflicted physical harm on himself or herself or another, or is incapacitated by substance abuse.

- (3) If the child is taken into custody and by, or is delivered to a shelter, the department, the department's authorized agent appropriate representative of the department shall review the facts and make such further inquiry as necessary to determine whether the child shall remain in shelter, receive voluntary family services that would allow the child alleged to be from a family in need of services to remain at home, custody or be released. Unless shelter is required as provided in s. 984.14(1), the department shall:
- (a) Release the child to his or her parent, quardian, or legal custodian, to a responsible adult relative, to a responsible adult approved by the department, or to a department-approved family-in-need-of-services and child-inneed-of-services provider; or
- (b) Authorize temporary services and treatment that would allow the child alleged to be from a family in need of services to remain at home.

Section 16. Section 984.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.14 Voluntary shelter services placement; hearing.-

(1) Temporary voluntary shelter services provided by the department shall provide a safe environment with 24-hour care and supervision, referrals for services as needed, and education at the center or offsite and counseling services for children. Unless ordered by the court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or upon voluntary consent to placement by the child and the child's parent, legal guardian, or custodian, a child taken

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into custody shall not be placed in a shelter prior to a court hearing unless a determination has been made that the provision of appropriate and available services will not eliminate the need for placement and that such placement is required:

- (a) To provide an opportunity for the child and family to agree upon conditions for the child's return home, when immediate placement in the home would result in a substantial likelihood that the child and family would not reach an agreement; or
- (b) Because a parent, custodian, or quardian is unavailable to take immediate custody of the child.
- (2) If a child is sheltered due to being a runaway, or a parent, legal guardian, or custodian is unavailable, the shelter shall immediately attempt to make contact with the parent, legal quardian, or custodian to advise the family of the child's whereabouts, determine whether the child can safely return home, or determine whether the family is seeking temporary voluntary shelter services until they can arrange to take the child home. If the parent, legal guardian, or custodian cannot be located within 24 hours, the Department of Children and Families shall be contacted to assume custody of the child If the department determines that placement in a shelter is necessary according to the provisions of subsection (1), the departmental representative shall authorize placement of the child in a shelter provided by the community specifically for runaways and troubled youth who are children in need of services or members of families in need of services and shall immediately notify the parents or legal custodians that the child was taken into custody.

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(3) A child who is involuntarily placed in a shelter shall be given a shelter hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody to determine whether shelter placement is required. The shelter petition filed with the court shall address each condition required to be determined in subsection (1). (4) A child may not be held involuntarily in a shelter 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 natural or adoptive parents of such child, the natural father of such child born out of wedlock who has acknowledged his paternity in writing before the court, or the quardian of such child's estate, if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child, to pay, to the department, fees as established by the department. When the order affects the guardianship estate, a certified copy of the order shall be delivered to the judge having jurisdiction of the guardianship estate. (7) A child who is adjudicated a child in need of services or alleged to be from a family in need of services or a child in need of services may not be placed in a secure detention

facility or jail or any other commitment program for delinquent

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children under any circumstances.

(8) The court may order the placement of a child in need of services into a staff-secure facility for no longer than 5 days for the purpose of evaluation and assessment.

Section 17. Section 984.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 984.15 Petition for a child in need of services.-
- (1) All proceedings seeking an adjudication that a child is a child in need of services shall be initiated by the filing of a petition by an attorney representing the department or by the child's parent, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian. <del>If a child</del> in need of services has been placed in a shelter pursuant to s. 984.14, the department shall file the petition immediately, including in the petition notice of arraignment pursuant to s. 984.20.
- (2)(a) The department shall file a petition for a child in need of services if the child meets the definition of a child in need of services, and the case manager or staffing committee recommends requests that a petition be filed and:
- 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
- 2. The family or child have refused all services described in ss. 984.11 and 984.12 after reasonable efforts by the department to involve the family and child in voluntary family 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.

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- 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 attorney for the department.
- (3)(a) The parent, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> 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.
- 3. The parent, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian does not agree with the plan for services offered by the case staffing 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) s. 984.12(8).
- The parent, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian must give the department prior written notice of intent to file the petition. If, at the arraignment hearing, the court finds that such written notice of intent to file the petition was not provided to the department, the court shall dismiss the petition, postpone the hearing until such written notice is given, or, if the department agrees, proceed with the

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arraignment hearing. The petition must be served on the 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, legal quardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian has in good faith, but unsuccessfully, participated in the services and processes described in ss. 984.11 and 984.12.
- (4) The petition must be signed by the petitioner under oath.
- (5) (e) The court, on its own motion or the motion of any party or the department, shall determine the legal sufficiency of a petition filed under this subsection and may dismiss any petition that lacks sufficient grounds. In addition, the court shall verify that the child is not:
- (a)  $\frac{1}{1}$ . The subject of a pending investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or abandonment;
- (b)  $2 \cdot$  The subject of a pending petition referral alleging 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 or withholding of adjudication of delinquency or dependency.
- (6) $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$  The form of the petition and any additional contents shall be determined by rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court.
- (7) (5) The petitioner department or the parent, guardian, or legal custodian may withdraw a petition at any time before prior to the child is being adjudicated a child in need of services.

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

984.151 Early truancy intervention; truancy petition; judgment prosecution; disposition.-

- (1) If the school determines 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 pursuant to s. 1003.26(1)(b), or has had more than 15 unexcused absences in a 90-calendar-day period, the superintendent of schools or his or her designee may file a truancy petition seeking early truancy intervention.
- (2) The petition shall be filed in the circuit in which the student is enrolled in school.
- (3) Original jurisdiction to hear a truancy petition shall be in the circuit court; however, the circuit court may use a general or special magistrate master pursuant to Supreme Court rules. Upon the filing of the petition, the clerk shall issue a summons to the parent, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian of the student, directing that person and the student to appear for a hearing at a time and place specified.
- (4) The petition must contain the following: the name, age, and address of the student; the name and address of the student's parent or guardian; the school where the student is enrolled; the efforts the school has made to get the student to attend school in compliance with s. 1003.26; the number of outof-school contacts between the school system and student's parent or guardian; and the number of days and dates of days the

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student has missed school. The petition shall be sworn to by the 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, the court shall enter an order finding the child to be a truant status offender and the court shall order the student to attend school and order the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to ensure that the student attends school. The court's power under this subsection is limited to entering orders to require the student to attend school and require the student and family to participate in services to encourage regular school attendance. The court, and may order any of the following services:
- (a) The student to participate in alternative sanctions to include mandatory attendance at alternative classes; to be followed by mandatory community services hours for a period up 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 quardian or custodian to participate in individual, group, or family intensive crisis counseling;
- (d) The student or the student's parent, legal or quardian or custodian to participate in community mental health services or substance abuse treatment services if available and



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- (e) The student and the student's parent, legal or quardian, 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 guardian, or custodian to participate in vocational or  $\tau$  job training, or employment services.
- (8) If the student does not substantially comply with compulsory school attendance and court-ordered services required under successfully complete the sanctions ordered in subsection (7), and the child meets the definition of a child in need of services, the case shall be referred by the court to the department's authorized agent for review by the case staffing committee under s. 984.12 with a recommendation to file a petition for child in need of services child-in-need-of-services petition under s. 984.15. The court shall review the case not less than every 45 days to determine whether the child is in



1432 substantial compliance with compulsory education or if the case 1433 should be referred to the case staffing committee in accord with 1434 this subsection. 1435 (9) If the student substantially complies with compulsory 1436 school attendance the court shall close the truancy case. 1437 (10) If the child is adjudicated a child in need of 1438 services pursuant to s. 984.21, the truancy case shall be closed 1439 and jurisdiction relinquished in accordance with s. 984.04. 1440 (11) The court may retain jurisdiction of any case in which 1441 the child is noncompliant with compulsory education and the 1442 child does not meet the definition of a child in need of 1443 services under this chapter until jurisdiction lapses pursuant 1444 to s. 984.04. 1445 (12) The court may not order a child placed in shelter 1446 pursuant to this section unless the court has found the child to 1447 be in contempt for violation of a court order under s. 984.09. 1448  $(13) \frac{(9)}{(13)}$  The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian and 1449 the student shall participate, as required by court order, in 1450 any sanctions or services required by the court under this 1451 section, and the court shall enforce such participation through 1452 its contempt power. 1453 (14) Any truant student that meets the definition of a 1454 child in need of services and who has been found in contempt for 1455 violation of a court order under s. 984.09 two or more times 1456 shall be referred to the case staffing committee under s. 984.12 1457 with a recommendation to file a petition for a child in need of 1458 services.

(15) The clerk of court must serve any court order

referring the case to voluntary family services or the case

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staffing committee to the department's office of general counsel and to the department's authorized agent.

Section 19. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 984.16, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:

984.16 Process and service for child in need of services petitions.-

- (3) The summons shall require the person on whom it is served to appear for a hearing at a time, and place, and manner specified. Except in cases of medical emergency, the time shall not be less than 24 hours after service of the summons. The summons must may require the custodian to bring the child to court if the court determines that the child's presence is necessary. A copy of the petition shall be attached to the summons.
- (5) The jurisdiction of the court shall attach to the child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian, or legal guardian 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 child; or when the child is taken into custody with or without service of summons and after filing of a petition for a child in need of services; or when a party personally appears before the court whichever occurs first, and thereafter the court may control the child and case in accordance with this chapter.
- (11) If a court takes action that directly involves a student's school, including, but not limited to, an order that a student attend school, attend school with his or her parent, requiring the parent to participate in meetings, including parent-teacher conferences, Section 504 plan meetings or

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individualized education plan meetings to address the student's disability, the office of the clerk of the court shall provide notice to the school of the court's order.

Section 20. Section 984.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.17 Response to petition and representation of parties.-

- (1) At the time a child in need of services petition is filed, the court may appoint a quardian ad litem for the child.
- (2) No answer to the petition or any other pleading need be filed by any child, parent, or legal guardian, or custodian, but any matters which might be set forth in an answer or other pleading may be pleaded orally before the court or filed in writing as any such person may choose. Notwithstanding the filing of an answer or any pleading, the child and or parent, legal quardian, or custodian shall, before prior to an adjudicatory hearing, be advised by the court of the right to counsel.
- (3) When a petition for a child in need of services has been filed and the parents, legal guardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian of the child and the child have advised the department that the truth of the allegations is acknowledged and that no contest is to be made of the adjudication, the attorney representing the department may set the case before the court for a disposition hearing. If there is a change in the plea at this hearing, the court shall continue the hearing to permit the attorney representing the department to prepare and present the case.
- (4) An attorney representing the department shall represent the state in any proceeding in which the petition alleges that a child is a child in need of services and in which a party denies

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the allegations of the petition and contests the adjudication.

Section 21. Section 984.18, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 22. Section 984.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.19 Medical screening and treatment of child; examination of parent, legal guardian, or person requesting custody.-

- (1) When any child is to be placed in shelter care, the department or its authorized agent may is authorized to have a medical screening provided for performed on the child without authorization from the court and without consent from a parent, legal <del>or</del> guardian, or custodian. Such medical screening shall be provided performed by a licensed health care professional and shall be to screen examine the child for injury, illness, and communicable diseases. In no case does this subsection authorize the department to consent to medical treatment for such children.
- (2) When the department has performed the medical screening authorized by subsection (1) or when it is otherwise determined by a licensed health care professional that a child is in need of medical treatment, consent for medical treatment shall be 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 quardian, 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.

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

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In no case may the department consent to sterilization, 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.

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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 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 contacted <del>called</del> 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, legal 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.

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- (8) A court may order 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 to have committed delinquent acts.
- (11) The parents, legal guardian, or custodian <del>guardian</del> 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 legal guardian, or custodian did not consent to the medical treatment. After a hearing, the court may order the parents, legal or guardian, or custodian, if found able to do so, to reimburse the department or other provider of medical services for treatment provided.
- (12) A judge may order a child under its jurisdiction to submit to substance abuse evaluation, testing, and treatment in

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accordance with s. 397.706 Nothing in this section alters the authority of the department to consent to medical treatment for a child who has been committed to the department pursuant to s. 984.22(3) and of whom the department has become the legal custodian.

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

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

984.20 Hearings for child in need of services child-inneed-of-services cases.-

- (1) ARRAIGNMENT HEARING.-
- The clerk shall set a date for an arraignment hearing 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 guardian, 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

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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.

- The court may grant a continuance of the arraignment hearing 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 or and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian request a continuance to 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 shall proceed as set forth in the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. However, if either the child or the parent, quardian, or custodian denies any of the allegations of child in need of services, the court shall hold an adjudicatory hearing within a reasonable time from the date of the arraignment hearing.
- (c) If at the arraignment hearing the child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian consents or admits to the allegations in the petition and the court determines that the petition meets the requirements of s. 984.15(5) s. 984.15(3) (e), the court shall proceed to hold a disposition hearing at the earliest practicable time that will allow for the completion of a predisposition study.



(d) Failure of a person served with notice to appear at the arraignment hearing constitutes the person's consent to the adjudication of the child as a child in need of services. The document containing the notice to respond or appear must contain, in type as large as the balance of the document, the following or substantially similar language:

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FAILURE TO APPEAR AT THE ARRAIGNMENT HEARING CONSTITUTES CONSENT TO THE ADJUDICATION OF THIS CHILD AS A CHILD IN NEED OF SERVICES AND MAY RESULT IN THE COURT ENTERING AN ORDER OF DISPOSITION AND PLACING THE CHILD INTO SHELTER.

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If a person appears for the arraignment hearing and the court orders that person to appear, either physically or through audio-video communication technology, at the adjudicatory hearing for the child in need of services case, stating the 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.

- 1715 (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

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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 an adjudicatory 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. If the court finds the allegations are proven by a preponderance of evidence and the child is a child in need of services, the court shall enter an order of adjudication.
- (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 best served by so doing. Hearings involving more than one child may be held simultaneously when the several children involved are related to each other or were involved in the same case. The child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child may be examined separately and apart from each other.
  - (3) DISPOSITION HEARING.-
- (a) At the disposition hearing, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition of a child in need of services were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, the court shall receive and consider a predisposition study, which shall be in writing and be presented by an authorized agent of the department or its provider.

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1751 (a) The predisposition study shall cover:

- 1. All treatment and services that the parent, legal guardian, or custodian and child received.
- 2. The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing between the family parents and the child.
- 3. The capacity and disposition of the parents, legal guardian, or custodian to provide the child with food, clothing, medical care or other remedial care recognized and permitted under the laws of this state in lieu of medical care, and other material needs.
- 4. The length of time that the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining continuity.
- 5. The permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or proposed custodial home.
- 6. The moral fitness of the parents, legal guardian, or custodian.
  - 7. The mental and physical health of the family.
  - The home, school, and community record of the child.
- 9. The reasonable preference of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding, and experience to express a preference.
- 10. Any other factor considered by the court to be relevant.
- (b) The predisposition study also shall provide the court with documentation regarding:
- 1. The availability of appropriate prevention, services, and treatment for the parent, legal guardian, custodian, and child to prevent the removal of the child from the home or to

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reunify the child with the parent, legal guardian, or custodian after removal or to reconcile the problems between the family parent, quardian, or custodian and the child.;

- 2. The inappropriateness of other prevention, treatment, and services that were available. +
- The efforts by the department to prevent shelter out-ofhome placement of the child or, when applicable, to reunify the parent, legal quardian, or custodian if appropriate services were available. +
  - 4. Whether voluntary family the services were provided. +
- 5. If the voluntary family services and treatment were provided, whether they were sufficient to meet the needs of the child and the family and to enable the child to remain at home or to be returned home. +
- 6. If the voluntary family services and treatment were not provided, the reasons for such lack of provision.; and
- 7. The need for, or appropriateness of, continuing such treatment and services if the child remains in the custody of the parent, legal quardian, or custodian or if the child is 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.

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

- (4) REVIEW HEARINGS.-
- (a) The court shall hold a review hearing within 45 days after the disposition hearing. Additional review hearings may be held as necessary, allowing sufficient time for the child and family to work toward compliance with the court orders and monitoring by the case manager. No longer than 90 days may elapse between judicial review hearings but no less than 45 days after the date of the last review hearing.
- (b) The parent, legal guardian, or custodian and the child shall be noticed to appear for the review hearing. The department must appear at the review hearing. If the parent, legal guardian, or custodian does not appear at a review hearing, or if the court finds good cause to waive the child's presence, the court may proceed with the hearing and enter orders that affect the child and family accordingly.

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(c) (b) At the review hearings, the court shall consider the department's judicial review summary. The court shall close the case if the child has substantially complied with the case plans and court orders and no longer requires continued court supervision, subject to the case being reopened. Upon request of the petitioner, the court may close the case and relinquish jurisdiction. If the child has significantly failed to comply with the case plan or court orders, the child shall continue to be a child in need of services and reviewed by the court as needed. At review hearings, the court may enter further orders to adjust the services case plan to address the family needs and compliance with court orders, including, but not limited to, ordering the child placed in shelter, but no less than 45 days after the date of the last review hearing.

Section 24. Section 984.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.21 Orders of adjudication.-

(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 dismiss 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, quardian, or custodian of the child have not complied with the conditions of supervision imposed, the court may, after a hearing to establish the noncompliance,

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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) An order of adjudication by a court that a child is a child in need of services is a civil adjudication, and is services shall not be deemed a conviction, nor shall the child be deemed to have been found quilty or to be a delinquent or criminal by reason of that adjudication, nor shall that adjudication operate to impose upon the child any of the civil disabilities ordinarily imposed by or resulting from conviction or disqualify or prejudice the child in any civil service 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 used utilized by a child or family, the court having jurisdiction of the child in need of services shall have the power to direct the least intrusive and least restrictive disposition, as follows:
  - (a) Order the parent, legal guardian, or custodian and the

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child to participate in treatment, services, and any other alternative identified as necessary.

- (b) Order the parent, legal 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, legal guardian, or custodian shall have the power, by order, to:
- (a) Place the child under the supervision of the department's authorized agent contracted provider of programs and services for children in need of services and families in need of services. The term  $\underline{\ \ }$ supervision, $\underline{\ \ ''}$  for the purposes of this section, means services as defined by the contract between the department and the provider.
- (b) Place the child in the temporary legal custody of an adult willing to care for the child.
- (c) Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency willing to receive the child and to provide services without compensation from the department.
- (d) Order the child, and, if the court finds it appropriate, the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child, to render community service in a public service program.
- (e) Order the child placed in shelter pursuant to s. 984.225 or s. 984.226.
- (3) When any child is adjudicated by the court to be a child in need of services and temporary legal custody of the child has been placed with an adult willing to care for the child, or a licensed child-caring agency, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Families,

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the court shall order the natural or adoptive parents of such child, including the natural father of such child born out of wedlock who has acknowledged his paternity in writing before the court, or the quardian of such child's estate if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of such child, to pay child support to the adult relative caring for the child, the licensed child-caring agency, the department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Families. When such order affects the guardianship estate, a certified copy of such order shall be delivered to the judge having jurisdiction of such guardianship estate. If the court determines that the parent is unable to pay support, placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of a support order. The department may employ a collection agency to receive, collect, and manage for the purpose of receiving, collecting, and managing the payment of unpaid and delinquent fees. The collection agency must be registered and in good standing under chapter 559. The department may pay to the collection agency a fee from the amount collected under the claim or may authorize the agency to deduct the fee from the amount collected.

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

 $(4) \frac{(5)}{(5)}$  In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the court shall order the child, family, parent, legal guardian, or custodian of a child who is found to be a child in need of services to participate in family counseling and other

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professional counseling activities or other alternatives deemed necessary to address the needs for the rehabilitation of the child and family.

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

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

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

- (1) Subject to specific legislative appropriation, The court may order that a child adjudicated as a child in need of services be placed in shelter to enforce the court's orders, to ensure the child attends school, to ensure the child receives needed counseling, and to ensure the child adheres to a service plan. While a child is in a shelter, the child shall receive education commensurate with his or her grade level and educational ability. The department, or the department's authorized agent, must verify to the court that a shelter bed is available for the child. If the department or the department's authorized agent verifies that a bed is not available, the department shall place the child's name on a waiting list. The child who has been on the waiting list the longest shall get the next available bed. for up to 90 days in a staff-secure shelter if:
- (2) The court shall order the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to cooperate with reunification efforts and

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participate in counseling. If a parent, legal guardian, or 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:
- 1.(a) The child's parent, legal guardian, or  $\frac{1}{1}$ custodian refuses to provide food, clothing, shelter, and necessary parental support for the child and the refusal is a direct result of an established pattern of significant disruptive behavior of the child in the home of the parent, legal quardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian;
- 2.(b) The child refuses to remain under the reasonable care and custody of the his or her parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian, as evidenced by repeatedly running away and failing to comply with a court order; or
- 3.<del>(c)</del> The child has failed to successfully complete an alternative treatment program or to comply with a court-ordered services sanction and the child has been placed in a shelter

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residential program on at least one prior occasion pursuant to a court order after the child has been adjudicated a child in need of services under this chapter.

- (4) The court shall review the child's 90-day shelter placement within 45 days after the child's placement and determine whether continued shelter is deemed necessary. The court shall also determine whether the parent, legal guardian, or custodian has reasonably participated in the child's counseling and treatment program, and is following the recommendations of the program to work toward reunification. The court shall also determine whether the department's reunification efforts have been reasonable. If the court finds an inadequate level of support or participation by the parent, legal guardian, or custodian before the end of the shelter commitment period, the court shall direct a staffing to take place with the Department of Children and Families.
- (2) This section applies after other alternative, lessrestrictive remedies have been exhausted. The court may order 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.
- (3) The court shall order the parent, quardian, or legal custodian to cooperate with efforts to reunite the child with the family, participate in counseling, and pay all costs

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associated with the care and counseling provided to the child and family, in accordance with the family's ability to pay as determined by the court. Commitment of a child under this section is designed to provide residential care on a temporary basis. Such commitment does not abrogate the legal responsibilities of the parent, quardian, or legal custodian with respect to the child, except to the extent that those responsibilities are temporarily altered by court order.

- (4) While a child is in a staff-secure shelter, the child shall receive education commensurate with his or her grade level and educational ability.
- (5) If a child has not been reunited with his or her parent, legal quardian, or <del>legal</del> 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.
- (6) The department is deemed to have exhausted the reasonable remedies offered under this chapter if, at the end of the 90-day shelter commitment period, the parent, legal quardian, or <del>legal</del> custodian continues to refuse to allow the child to remain at home or creates unreasonable conditions for the child's return. If, at the end of the 90-day shelter commitment period, the child is not reunited with his or her parent, legal guardian, or custodian due solely to the continued refusal of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to provide food, clothing, shelter, and parental support, the child is considered to be threatened with harm as a result of such acts or omissions, and the court shall direct that the child be

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handled in every respect as a dependent child. Jurisdiction shall be transferred to the custody of the Department of Children and Families, and the child's care shall be governed under the relevant provisions of chapter 39. The department shall coordinate with the Department of Children and Families as provided in s. 984.086. The clerk of court shall serve the Department of Children and Families with any court order of referral.

(7) The court shall review the child's commitment once every 45 days as provided in s. 984.20. The court shall determine whether the parent, quardian, or custodian has reasonably participated in and financially contributed to the child's counseling and treatment program. The court shall also determine whether the department's efforts to reunite the family have been reasonable. If the court finds an inadequate level of support or participation by the parent, quardian, or custodian prior to the end of the commitment period, the court shall direct that the child be handled in every respect as a dependent child. Jurisdiction shall be transferred to the Department of Children and Families, and the child's care shall be governed under the relevant provisions of chapter 39.

(6) <del>(8)</del> If the child requires residential mental health treatment or residential care for a developmental disability, the court shall refer the child transferred to the custody of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities or to the Department of Children and Families for the provision of necessary services. The clerk of court shall serve the Agency for Persons with Disabilities or the Department of Children and Families with any court order of referral.

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Section 27. Section 984.226, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.226 Physically secure shelter setting.-

- Subject to specific legislative appropriation, the department of Juvenile Justice shall establish or contract for physically secure shelters settings designated exclusively for the placement of children in need of services who meet the criteria provided in this section.
- (2) When a petition is filed alleging that a child is a child in need of services, the child must be represented by counsel at each court appearance unless the record in that proceeding affirmatively demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the child knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel after being fully advised by the court of the nature of the proceedings and the dispositional alternatives available to the court under this section. If the court decides to appoint counsel for the child and if the child is indigent, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the child as provided under s. 985.033. Nothing precludes the court from requesting reimbursement of attorney's fees and costs from the nonindigent parent or legal quardian.
- (2) 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 90-day staff-secure shelter following placement under s. 984.225 or s. 984.09.

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The department or an authorized agent representative of the department must verify to the court that a bed is available for the child in a physically secure shelter. If a bed is not available in a physically secure shelter, the court must stay the placement until such a bed is available, and the department must place the child's name on a waiting list. The child who has been on the waiting list the longest has first priority for placement in the physically secure shelter. Physically secure shelter placement may only be used when the child cannot receive appropriate and available services due to the child running away or refusing to cooperate with attempts to provide services in

(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, guardian, or legal custodian at the expiration of the placement in a physically secure shelter setting, the court may order that the child remain in the physically secure shelter setting for an additional 30 days if the court finds that reunification could be achieved within that period.

other less restrictive placements setting.

 $(4) \frac{(5)}{(5)}$  (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 <del>in s. 984.20</del>.

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- (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
- 2. That the child is unlikely to benefit from continued placement in the physically secure shelter setting and is more likely to have his or her needs met in a different type of placement. The court may order that the child be transitioned from a physically secure shelter to a shelter placement as provided in s. 984.225 upon a finding that the physically secure shelter is no longer necessary for the child's safety and to provide needed services.
- (c) The court shall determine if the parent, legal guardian, or custodian has reasonably participated in and has financially contributed to or participated in the child's counseling and treatment program.
- (d) If the court finds an inadequate level of support or participation by the parent, legal guardian, or custodian before the end of the placement, the court shall direct a staffing to take place with the Department of Children and Families 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.
- (e) If the child requires long-term residential mental health treatment or residential care for a developmental disability, the court shall refer the child



2187 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows: 2188

Delete lines 102 - 117

## 2190 and insert:

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placements; requiring a court to direct a staffing to take place with the Department of Children and Families under certain circumstances; authorizing transfer to the custody of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities in certain circumstances; amending s. 984.226, F.S.; authorizing contracting for physically secure shelters; deleting provisions on representation in certain proceedings; requiring exhaustion of less restrictive placements before a child may be placed in a physically secure shelter; providing a time limit on secure shelter orders; providing legislative intent; revising provisions concerning review of secure shelter placements; providing for transfer to shelter placements in certain circumstances; requiring a court to direct a staffing to take place with the department under certain circumstances; providing for the