

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate Comm: RS 04/17/2025 House

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Simon) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 1705 - 2583

and insert:

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5 <u>be contacted</u> If the department determines that placement in a 6 shelter is necessary according to the provisions of subsection 7 (1), the departmental representative shall authorize placement 8 of the child in a shelter provided by the community specifically 9 for runaways and troubled youth who are children in need of 10 services or members of families in need of services and shall

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



11	immediately notify the parents or legal custodians that the
12	child was taken into custody.
13	(3)—A child who is involuntarily placed in a shelter shall
14	be given a shelter hearing within 24 hours after being taken
15	into custody to determine whether shelter placement is required.
16	The shelter petition filed with the court shall address each
17	condition required to be determined in subsection (1).
18	(4) A child may not be held involuntarily in a shelter
19	longer than 24 hours unless an order so directing is made by the
20	court after a shelter hearing finding that placement in a
21	shelter is necessary based on the criteria in subsection (1) and
22	that the department has made reasonable efforts to prevent or
23	eliminate the need for removal of the child from the home.
24	(5) Except as provided under s. 984.225, a child in need of
25	services or a child from a family in need of services may not be
26	placed in a shelter for longer than 35 days.
27	(6) When any child is placed in a shelter pursuant to court
28	order following a shelter hearing, the court shall order the
29	natural or adoptive parents of such child, the natural father of
30	such child born out of wedlock who has acknowledged his
31	paternity in writing before the court, or the guardian of such
32	child's estate, if possessed of assets which under law may be
33	disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child,
34	to pay, to the department, fees as established by the
35	department. When the order affects the guardianship estate, a
36	certified copy of the order shall be delivered to the judge
37	having jurisdiction of the guardianship estate.
38	(7) A child who is adjudicated a child in need of services
39	or alleged to be from a family in need of services or a child in

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

934982

40	need of services may not be placed in a secure detention
41	facility or jail or any other commitment program for delinquent
42	children under any circumstances.
43	(8) The court may order the placement of a child in need of
44	services into a staff-secure facility for no longer than 5 days
45	for the purpose of evaluation and assessment.
46	Section 26. Section 984.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to
47	read:
48	984.15 Petition for a child in need of services
49	(1) All proceedings seeking an adjudication that a child is
50	a child in need of services shall be initiated by the filing of
51	a petition by an attorney representing the department or by the
52	child's parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian. If a child
53	in need of services has been placed in a shelter pursuant to s.
54	984.14, the department shall file the petition immediately,
55	including in the petition notice of arraignment pursuant to s.
56	984.20.
57	(2)(a) The department shall file a petition for a child in
58	need of services if the child meets the definition of a child in
59	need of services, and the case manager or staffing committee
60	recommends requests that a petition be filed and:
61	1. The family and child have in good faith, but
62	unsuccessfully, used the services and process described in ss.
63	984.11 and 984.12; or
64	2. The family or child have refused all services described
65	in ss. 984.11 and 984.12 after reasonable efforts by the
66	department to involve the family and child in voluntary family
67	services and treatment.
68	(b) Once the requirements in paragraph (a) have been met,

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



69 the department shall file a petition for a child in need of 70 services as soon as practicable within 45 days.

71 (c) The petition shall be in writing, shall state the 72 specific grounds under s. 984.03(9) by which the child is 73 designated a child in need of services, and shall certify that 74 the conditions prescribed in paragraph (a) have been met. The 75 petition shall be signed by the petitioner under oath stating 76 good faith in filing the petition and shall be signed by an 77 attorney for the department.

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

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

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

3. The parent, legal quardian, or legal custodian does not agree with the plan for services offered by the case staffing 89 committee.

90 4. The department fails to provide a written report within 91 7 days after the case staffing committee meets, as required 92 under s. 984.12(10) s. 984.12(8).

93 (b) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian must 94 give the department prior written notice of intent to file the 95 petition. If, at the arraignment hearing, the court finds that 96 such written notice of intent to file the petition was not provided to the department, the court shall dismiss the 97

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Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

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98 petition, postpone the hearing until such written notice is 99 given, or, if the department agrees, proceed with the 100 arraignment hearing. The petition must be served on the 101 department's office of general counsel.

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

(4)-(d) 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)1. The subject of a pending investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or abandonment;

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

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

122 <u>(6)(4)</u> The form of the petition and any additional contents 123 shall be determined by rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme 124 Court.

125 (7)(5) The petitioner department or the parent, guardian,
 126 or legal custodian may withdraw a petition at any time <u>before</u>

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

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127 prior to the child is being adjudicated a child in need of 128 services.

Section 27. Section 984.151, Florida Statutes, is amended 129 130 to read:

984.151 Early truancy intervention; truancy petition; 132 judgment prosecution; disposition.-

133 (1) If the school determines that a student subject to 134 compulsory school attendance has had at least five unexcused 135 absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within 136 a calendar month or 10 unexcused absences, or absences for which 137 the reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period 138 pursuant to s. 1003.26(1)(b), or has had more than 15 unexcused 139 absences in a 90-calendar-day period, the superintendent of 140 schools or his or her designee may file a truancy petition 141 seeking early truancy intervention.

142 (2) The petition shall be filed in the circuit in which the 143 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 legal custodian of the student, directing that person and the student to appear for a hearing at a time and place specified.

151 (4) The petition must contain the following: the name, age, 152 and address of the student; the name and address of the 153 student's parent or guardian; the school where the student is 154 enrolled; the efforts the school has made to get the student to 155 attend school in compliance with s. 1003.26; the number of out-

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



156 of-school contacts between the school system and student's 157 parent or guardian; and the number of days and dates of days the 158 student has missed school. The petition shall be sworn to by the 159 superintendent or his or her designee.

160 (5) Once the petition is filed, the court shall hear the 161 petition within 30 days.

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

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

178 (b) The student's parent, legal or guardian, or custodian 179 to participate in parenting classes homemaker or parent aide 180 services;

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

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(d) The student or the student's parent, legal or guardian

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

934982

185 or custodian to participate in community mental health services 186 or substance abuse treatment services if available and 187 applicable; 188 (e) The student and the student's parent, legal or 189 guardian, or custodian to participate in services service 190 provided by state or community voluntary or community agencies, if appropriate as available, including services for families in 191 192 need of services as provided in s. 984.11; (f) The student and the student's parent, legal guardian, 193 or custodian to attend meetings with school officials to address 194 195 the child's educational needs, classroom assignment, class 196 schedule, and other barriers to school attendance identified by 197 the child's school, the child or his or her family; 198 (g) The student and the student's parent, legal guardian, 199 or custodian to engage in learning activities provided by the 200 school board as to why education is important and the potential 201 impact on the child's future employment and education options if 202 the attendance problem persists; or 203 (h) and The student or the student's parent, legal or 204 guardian, or custodian to participate in vocational or $_{\tau}$ job 205 training, or employment services. 206 (8) If the student does not substantially comply with 207 compulsory school attendance and court-ordered services required 208 under successfully complete the sanctions ordered in subsection 209 (7), and the child meets the definition of a child in need of 210 services, the case shall be referred by the court to the 211 department's authorized agent for review by the case staffing 212 committee under s. 984.12 with a recommendation to file a 213 petition for child in need of services child-in-need-of-services

Page 8 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

934982

214	petition under s. 984.15. The court shall review the case not
215	less than every 45 days to determine whether the child is in
216	substantial compliance with compulsory education or if the case
217	should be referred to the case staffing committee in accord with
218	this subsection.
219	(9) If the student substantially complies with compulsory
220	school attendance the court shall close the truancy case.
221	(10) If the child is adjudicated a child in need of
222	services pursuant to s. 984.21, the truancy case shall be closed
223	and jurisdiction relinquished in accordance with s. 984.04.
224	(11) The court may retain jurisdiction of any case in which
225	the child is noncompliant with compulsory education and the
226	child does not meet the definition of a child in need of
227	services under this chapter until jurisdiction lapses pursuant
228	to s. 984.04.
229	(12) The court may not order a child placed in shelter
230	pursuant to this section unless the court has found the child to
231	be in contempt for violation of a court order under s. 984.09.
232	(13) (9) The parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian and
233	the student shall participate, as required by court order, in
234	any sanctions or services required by the court under this
235	section, and the court shall enforce such participation through
236	its contempt power.
237	(14) Any truant student that meets the definition of a
238	child in need of services and who has been found in contempt for
239	violation of a court order under s. 984.09 two or more times
240	shall be referred to the case staffing committee under s. 984.12
241	with a recommendation to file a petition for a child in need of
242	services.

Page 9 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

934982

243 (15) The clerk of court must <u>serve</u> any court order 244 referring the case to voluntary family services or the case 245 staffing committee to the department's office of general counsel 246 and to the department's authorized agent. 247 Section 28. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 984.16, 248 Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (11) is added to 249 that section, to read: 250 984.16 Process and service for child in need of services 251 petitions.-252 (3) The summons shall require the person on whom it is 253 served to appear for a hearing at a time, and place, and manner 254 specified. Except in cases of medical emergency, the time shall 255 not be less than 24 hours after service of the summons. The 256 summons must may require the custodian to bring the child to 257 court if the court determines that the child's presence is necessary. A copy of the petition shall be attached to the 258 259 summons. (5) The jurisdiction of the court shall attach to the child 260 and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian, or legal guardian 261 262 of the child and the case when the summons is served upon the 263 child or a parent, or legal guardian, or actual custodian of the 264 child; or when the child is taken into custody with or without 265 service of summons and after filing of a petition for a child in need of services; or when a party personally appears before the 266 267 court whichever occurs first, and thereafter the court may 268 control the child and case in accordance with this chapter. 269 (11) If a court takes action that directly involves a 270 student's school, including, but not limited to, an order that a 271 student attend school, attend school with his or her parent,

Page 10 of 32

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Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

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requiring the parent to participate in meetings, including

parent-teacher conferences, Section 504 plan meetings or 273 individualized education plan meetings to address the student's 274 275 disability, the office of the clerk of the court shall provide 276 notice to the school of the court's order. 277 Section 29. Section 984.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to 278 read: 279 984.17 Response to petition and representation of parties.-(1) At the time a child in need of services petition is 280 281 filed, the court may appoint a quardian ad litem for the child. 282 (2) No answer to the petition or any other pleading need be 283 filed by any child, parent, or legal guardian, or custodian, but 284 any matters which might be set forth in an answer or other 285 pleading may be pleaded orally before the court or filed in 286 writing as any such person may choose. Notwithstanding the 287 filing of an answer or any pleading, the child and or parent, legal quardian, or custodian shall, before prior to an 288 289 adjudicatory hearing, be advised by the court of the right to 290 counsel. 291 (3) When a petition for a child in need of services has 292 been filed and the parents, legal guardian, or legal custodian 293 of the child and the child have advised the department that the 294 truth of the allegations is acknowledged and that no contest is to be made of the adjudication, the attorney representing the 295 296 department may set the case before the court for a disposition 297 hearing. If there is a change in the plea at this hearing, the 298 court shall continue the hearing to permit the attorney 299 representing the department to prepare and present the case.

Page 11 of 32

(4) An attorney representing the department shall represent

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

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301 the state in any proceeding in which the petition alleges that a 302 child is a child in need of services and in which a party denies 303 the allegations of the petition and contests the adjudication.

Section 30. <u>Section 984.18</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 31. Section 984.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

310 (1) When any child is to be placed in shelter care, the 311 department or its authorized agent may is authorized to have a 312 medical screening provided for performed on the child without 313 authorization from the court and without consent from a parent, 314 legal or guardian, or custodian. Such medical screening shall be 315 provided performed by a licensed health care professional and 316 shall be to screen examine the child for injury, illness, and communicable diseases. In no case does this subsection authorize 317 318 the department to consent to medical treatment for such 319 children.

320 (2) When the department has performed the medical screening 321 authorized by subsection (1) or when it is otherwise determined 322 by a licensed health care professional that a child is in need 323 of medical treatment, consent for medical treatment shall be 324 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.

328 (b) If a parent, legal or guardian, or custodian of the 329 child is unavailable and his or her whereabouts cannot be

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



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 guardian, or custodian of the 337 338 child is available but refuses to consent to the necessary 339 treatment, a court order is required, unless the situation meets the definition of an emergency in s. 743.064 or the treatment 340 341 needed is related to suspected abuse or neglect of the child by 342 the parent or quardian. In such case, the department's 343 authorized agent may department has the authority to consent to 344 necessary medical treatment. This authority is limited to the 345 time reasonably necessary to obtain court authorization.

347 In no case may the department consent to sterilization,348 abortion, or termination of life support.

349 (3) A judge may order that a child alleged to be or 350 adjudicated a child in need of services be examined by a 351 licensed health care professional. The judge may also order such 352 child to be evaluated by a psychiatrist or a psychologist, by a 353 district school board educational needs assessment team, or, if 354 a developmental disability is suspected or alleged, by the 355 developmental disability diagnostic and evaluation team of the 356 Department of Children and Families or Agency for Persons with 357 Disabilities. The judge may order a family assessment if that 358 assessment was not completed at an earlier time. If it is

Page 13 of 32

346

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



359 necessary to place a child in a residential facility for such 360 evaluation, then the criteria and procedure established in s. 361 394.463(2) or chapter 393 shall be used, whichever is 362 applicable. The educational needs assessment provided by the 363 district school board educational needs assessment team shall 364 include, but not be limited to, reports of intelligence and achievement tests, screening for learning disabilities and other 365 366 handicaps, and screening for the need for alternative education 367 pursuant to s. 1003.53.

368 (4) A judge may order that a child alleged to be or 369 adjudicated a child in need of services be treated by a licensed 370 health care professional. The judge may also order such child to 371 receive mental health or intellectual disability services from a 372 psychiatrist, psychologist, or other appropriate service 373 provider. If it is necessary to place the child in a residential 374 facility for such services, the procedures and criteria 375 established in s. 394.467 or chapter 393 shall be used, as 376 applicable. A child may be provided services in emergency 377 situations pursuant to the procedures and criteria contained in 378 s. 394.463(1) or chapter 393, as applicable.

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

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

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(7) Except as otherwise provided herein, nothing in this

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



388 section <u>does not</u> shall be deemed to alter the provisions of s. 389 743.064.

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

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

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

408 (11) The parents, legal guardian, or custodian guardian of 409 a child alleged to be or adjudicated a child in need of services 410 remain financially responsible for the cost of medical treatment provided to the child even if one or both of the parents or if 411 412 the legal guardian, or custodian did not consent to the medical 413 treatment. After a hearing, the court may order the parents, 414 legal or guardian, or custodian, if found able to do so, to 415 reimburse the department or other provider of medical services for treatment provided. 416

Page 15 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



(12) <u>A judge may order a child under its jurisdiction to</u> submit to substance abuse evaluation, testing, and treatment in 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.

424 (13) At any time after the filing of a petition for a child 425 in need of services, when the mental or physical condition, 426 including the blood group, of a parent, guardian, or other 427 person requesting custody of a child is in controversy, the 428 court may order the person to submit to a physical or mental 429 examination by a qualified professional. The order may be made 430 only upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedures 431 as set forth by the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.

432 Section 32. Section 984.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to 433 read:

984.20 Hearings for <u>child in need of services</u> child-in- need-of-services cases.-

(1) ARRAIGNMENT HEARING.-

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437 The clerk shall set a date for an arraignment hearing (a) 438 within a reasonable time after the date of the filing of the 439 child in need of services petition. The court shall advise the 440 child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the right 441 to counsel as provided in s. 984.07. When a child has been taken 442 into custody by order of the court, an arraignment hearing shall 443 be held within 7 days after the date the child is taken into 444 custody. The hearing shall be held for the child and the parent, 445 legal guardian, or custodian to admit, deny, or consent to

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



446 findings that a child is in need of services as alleged in the 447 petition. If the child and the parent, legal guardian, or 448 custodian admit or consent to the findings in the petition, the court shall adjudicate the child a child in need of services and 449 450 proceed as set forth in the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. 451 However, if either the child or the parent, legal guardian, or 452 custodian denies any of the allegations of the petition, the 453 court shall hold an adjudicatory hearing within a reasonable 454 time after the date of the arraignment hearing 7 days after the 455 date of the arraignment hearing.

456 (b) The court may grant a continuance of the arraignment 457 hearing When a child is in the custody of the parent, guardian, 458 or custodian, upon the filing of a petition, the clerk shall set 459 a date for an arraignment hearing within a reasonable time from 460 the date of the filing of the petition. if the child or and the 461 parent, legal guardian, or custodian request a continuance to 462 obtain an attorney. The case shall be rescheduled for an 463 arraignment hearing within a reasonable period of time to allow 464 for consultation admit or consent to an adjudication, the court 465 shall proceed as set forth in the Florida Rules of Juvenile 466 Procedure. However, if either the child or the parent, guardian, 467 or custodian denies any of the allegations of child in need of 468 services, the court shall hold an adjudicatory hearing within a 469 reasonable time from the date of the arraignment hearing.

470 (c) If at the arraignment hearing the child and the parent, 471 <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian consents or admits to the 472 allegations in the petition and the court determines that the 473 petition meets the requirements of <u>s. 984.15(5)</u> s. 984.15(3)(e), 474 the court shall proceed to hold a disposition hearing at the

Page 17 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

934982

475	earliest practicable time that will allow for the completion of
476	a predisposition study.
477	(d) Failure of a person served with notice to appear at the
478	arraignment hearing constitutes the person's consent to the
479	adjudication of the child as a child in need of services. The
480	document containing the notice to respond or appear must
481	contain, in type as large as the balance of the document, the
482	following or substantially similar language:
483	
484	FAILURE TO APPEAR AT THE ARRAIGNMENT HEARING
485	CONSTITUTES CONSENT TO THE ADJUDICATION OF THIS CHILD
486	AS A CHILD IN NEED OF SERVICES AND MAY RESULT IN THE
487	COURT ENTERING AN ORDER OF DISPOSITION AND PLACING THE
488	CHILD INTO SHELTER.
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490	If a person appears for the arraignment hearing and the court
491	orders that person to appear, either physically or through
492	audio-video communication technology, at the adjudicatory
493	hearing for the child in need of services case, stating the
494	date, time, place, and, if applicable, the instructions for
495	appearance through audio-video communication technology, of the
496	adjudicatory hearing, that person's failure to appear for the
497	scheduled adjudicatory hearing constitutes consent to
498	adjudication of the child as a child in need of services.
499	(2) ADJUDICATORY HEARING
500	(a) The adjudicatory hearing shall be held as soon as
501	practicable after the petition for a child in need of services
502	is filed and in accordance with the Florida Rules of Juvenile
503	Procedure, but reasonable delay for the purpose of
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Page 18 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



504 investigation, discovery, or procuring counsel or witnesses 505 shall, whenever practicable, be granted. If the child is in 506 custody, the adjudicatory hearing shall be held within 14 days 507 after the date the child was taken into custody.

508 (b) Adjudicatory hearings shall be conducted by the judge 509 without a jury, applying the rules of evidence in use in civil 510 cases and adjourning the hearings from time to time as 511 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 512 513 preponderance of evidence shall be required to establish that 514 the child is in need of services. If the court finds the 515 allegations are proven by a preponderance of evidence and the 516 child is a child in need of services, the court shall enter an 517 order of adjudication.

518 (c) All hearings, except as hereinafter provided, shall be 519 open to the public, and no person shall be excluded therefrom 520 except on special order of the judge who, in his or her 521 discretion, may close any hearing to the public when the public 522 interest or the welfare of the child, in his or her opinion, is 523 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 531 were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, the court shall receive 532 and consider a predisposition study, which shall be in writing

Page 19 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



533	and be presented by an authorized agent of the department or its
534	provider.
535	(a) The predisposition study shall cover:
536	1. All treatment and services that the parent, <u>legal</u>
537	guardian, or custodian and child received.
538	2. The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing
539	between the <u>family</u> parents and the child.
540	3. The capacity and disposition of the parents, legal
541	guardian, or custodian to provide the child with food, clothing,
542	medical care or other remedial care recognized and permitted
543	under the laws of this state in lieu of medical care, and other
544	material needs.
545	4. The length of time that the child has lived in a stable,
546	satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining
547	continuity.
548	5. The permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or
549	proposed custodial home.
550	6. The moral fitness of the parents, legal guardian, or
551	custodian.
552	7. The mental and physical health of the family.
553	8. The home, school, and community record of the child.
554	9. The reasonable preference of the child, if the court
555	deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding,
556	and experience to express a preference.
557	10. Any other factor considered by the court to be
558	relevant.
559	(b) The predisposition study also shall provide the court
560	with documentation regarding:
561	1. The availability of appropriate prevention, services,

Page 20 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

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and treatment for the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, custodian, and child to prevent the removal of the child from the home or to reunify the child with the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian after removal or to reconcile the problems between the <u>family</u> parent, guardian, or custodian and the child.;

2. The inappropriateness of other prevention, treatment, and services that were available. $\dot{\cdot}$

3. The efforts by the department to prevent <u>shelter</u> out-of- home placement of the child or, when applicable, to reunify the parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or custodian if appropriate services were available. \div

4. Whether voluntary family the services were provided .+

5. If the <u>voluntary family</u> 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. \div

6. If the <u>voluntary family</u> 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, <u>legal</u> guardian, 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

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



591 person is notified of the disposition hearing. 592 (e) After review of the predisposition study and other 593 relevant materials, the court shall hear from the parties and 594 consider all recommendations for court-ordered services, 595 evaluations, treatment and required actions designed to remedy 596 the child's truancy, ungovernable behavior, or running away. The 597 court shall enter an order of disposition. 598 Any other relevant and material evidence, including other 599 600 written or oral reports, may be received by the court in its 601 effort to determine the action to be taken with regard to the 602 child and may be relied upon to the extent of its probative 603 value, even though not competent in an adjudicatory hearing. 604 Except as provided in paragraph (2)(c), nothing in this section 605 does not shall prohibit the publication of proceedings in a 606 hearing. 607 (4) REVIEW HEARINGS.-(a) The court shall hold a review hearing within 45 days 608 609 after the disposition hearing. Additional review hearings may be 610 held as necessary, allowing sufficient time for the child and 611 family to work toward compliance with the court orders and 612 monitoring by the case manager. No longer than 90 days may 613 elapse between judicial review hearings but no less than 45 days 614 after the date of the last review hearing. 615 (b) The parent, legal guardian, or custodian and the child 616 shall be noticed to appear for the review hearing. The 617 department must appear at the review hearing. If the parent, 618 legal guardian, or custodian does not appear at a review 619 hearing, or if the court finds good cause to waive the child's

Page 22 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



presence, the court may proceed with the hearing and enter 620 621 orders that affect the child and family accordingly.

(c) (b) At the review hearings, the court shall consider the 622 623 department's judicial review summary. The court shall close the 624 case if the child has substantially complied with the case plans 625 and court orders and no longer requires continued court 626 supervision, subject to the case being reopened. Upon request of 627 the petitioner, the court may close the case and relinquish 62.8 jurisdiction. If the child has significantly failed to comply 629 with the case plan or court orders, the child shall continue to 630 be a child in need of services and reviewed by the court as 631 needed. At review hearings, the court may enter further orders 632 to adjust the services case plan to address the family needs and 633 compliance with court orders, including, but not limited to, 634 ordering the child placed in shelter, but no less than 45 days635 after the date of the last review hearing.

Section 33. 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 645 briefly stating the facts upon which its finding is based, but 646 withholding an order of adjudication and placing the child and 647 family under the supervision of the department. If the court 648 later finds that the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child

Page 23 of 32

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Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



649 have not complied with the conditions of supervision imposed, 650 the court may, after a hearing to establish the noncompliance, 651 but without further evidence of the state of the child in need 652 of services, enter an order of adjudication and shall thereafter 653 have full authority under this chapter to provide for the child 654 as adjudicated.

(3) If the court finds <u>by a preponderance of evidence</u> 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.

662 (1) (1) (4) An order of adjudication by a court that a child is 663 a child in need of services is a civil adjudication, and is 664 services shall not be deemed a conviction, nor shall the child 665 be deemed to have been found quilty or to be a delinquent or 666 criminal by reason of that adjudication, nor shall that 667 adjudication operate to impose upon the child any of the civil 668 disabilities ordinarily imposed by or resulting from conviction 669 or disqualify or prejudice the child in any civil service 670 application or appointment.

671 Section 34. Section 984.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to 672 read:

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984.22 Powers of disposition.-

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

Page 24 of 32

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



678 disposition, as follows:

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

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

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

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

(b) Place the child in the temporary legal custody of anadult 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, <u>legal</u> 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

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



707 child, or a licensed child-caring agency, the Department of 708 Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Families, 709 the court shall order the natural or adoptive parents of such 710 child, including the natural father of such child born out of 711 wedlock who has acknowledged his paternity in writing before the 712 court, or the guardian of such child's estate if possessed of 713 assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, 714 and maintenance of such child, to pay child support to the adult relative caring for the child, the licensed child-caring agency, 715 716 the department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of 717 Children and Families. When such order affects the quardianship 718 estate, a certified copy of such order shall be delivered to the 719 judge having jurisdiction of such guardianship estate. If the 720 court determines that the parent is unable to pay support, 721 placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of 722 a support order. The department may employ a collection agency 723 to receive, collect, and manage for the purpose of receiving, 724 collecting, and managing the payment of unpaid and delinquent 725 fees. The collection agency must be registered and in good 726 standing under chapter 559. The department may pay to the 727 collection agency a fee from the amount collected under the 728 claim or may authorize the agency to deduct the fee from the 729 amount collected.

730 (4) All payments of fees made to the department under this 731 chapter, or child support payments made to the department 732 pursuant to subsection (3), shall be deposited in the General 733 Revenue Fund.

734 <u>(4)(5)</u> In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the 735 court shall order the child, family, parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344

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736 custodian of a child who is found to be a child in need of 737 services to participate in family counseling and other 738 professional counseling activities or other alternatives deemed 739 necessary to address the needs for the rehabilitation of the 740 child and family.

(5)(6) The participation and cooperation of the family, parent, <u>legal</u> 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 35. Section 984.225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

750 (1) Subject to specific legislative appropriation, The 751 court may order that a child adjudicated as a child in need of 752 services be placed in shelter to enforce the court's orders, to 753 ensure the child attends school, to ensure the child receives 754 needed counseling, and to ensure the child adheres to a service plan. While a child is in a shelter, the child shall receive 755 756 education commensurate with his or her grade level and 757 educational ability. The department, or the department's 758 authorized agent, must verify to the court that a shelter bed is 759 available for the child. If the department or the department's 760 authorized agent verifies that a bed is not available, the 761 department shall place the child's name on a waiting list. The 762 child who has been on the waiting list the longest shall get the 763 next available bed. for up to 90 days in a staff-secure shelter 764 if:

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



765	(2) The court shall order the parent, legal guardian, or
766	custodian to cooperate with reunification efforts and
767	participate in counseling. If a parent, legal guardian, or
768	custodian prefers to arrange counseling or other services with a
769	private provider in lieu of using services provided by the
770	department, the family shall pay all costs associated with those
771	services.
772	(3) Placement of a child under this section is designed to
773	provide residential care on a temporary basis. Such placement
774	does not abrogate the legal responsibilities of the parent,
775	legal guardian, or custodian with respect to the child, except
776	to the extent that those responsibilities are temporarily
777	altered by court order.
778	(a) The court may order any child adjudicated a child in
779	need of services to be placed in shelter for up to 35 days.
780	(b) After other alternative, less restrictive, remedies
781	have been exhausted, the child may be placed in shelter for up
782	to 90 days if:
783	<u>1.(a) The child's parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal</u>
784	custodian refuses to provide food, clothing, shelter, and
785	necessary parental support for the child and the refusal is a
786	direct result of an established pattern of significant
787	disruptive behavior of the child in the home of the parent,
788	<u>legal</u> guardian, or legal custodian;
789	2.(b) The child refuses to remain under the reasonable care
790	and custody of <u>the</u> his or her parent, <u>legal</u> guardian, or legal
791	custodian, as evidenced by repeatedly running away and failing
792	to comply with a court order; or
793	3.(c) The child has failed to successfully complete an

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



794 alternative treatment program or to comply with a court-ordered 795 <u>services sanction</u> and the child has been placed in a <u>shelter</u> 796 residential program on at least one prior occasion pursuant to a 797 court order <u>after the child has been adjudicated a child in need</u> 798 <u>of services under this chapter</u>.

799 (4) The court shall review the child's 90-day shelter 800 placement within 45 days after the child's placement and 801 determine whether continued shelter is deemed necessary. The 802 court shall also determine whether the parent, legal guardian, 803 or custodian has reasonably participated in the child's 804 counseling and treatment program, and is following the 805 recommendations of the program to work toward reunification. The 806 court shall also determine whether the department's 807 reunification efforts have been reasonable. If the court finds 808 an inadequate level of support or participation by the parent, 809 legal guardian, or custodian before the end of the shelter 810 commitment period, the court shall direct a staffing to take 811 place with the Department of Children and Families.

812 (2) This section applies after other alternative, less-813 restrictive remedies have been exhausted. The court may order that a child be placed in a staff-secure shelter. The 814 815 department, or an authorized representative of the department, 816 must verify to the court that a bed is available for the child. 817 If the department or an authorized representative of the 818 department verifies that a bed is not available, the department will place the child's name on a waiting list. The child who has 819 820 been on the waiting list the longest will get the next available 821 bed.

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(3) The court shall order the parent, guardian, or legal

Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



823 custodian to cooperate with efforts to reunite the child with 824 the family, participate in counseling, and pay all costs 825 associated with the care and counseling provided to the child 826 and family, in accordance with the family's ability to pay as 827 determined by the court. Commitment of a child under this 828 section is designed to provide residential care on a temporary 829 basis. Such commitment does not abrogate the legal 830 responsibilities of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian 8.31 with respect to the child, except to the extent that those 832 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 guardian, or legal custodian at the expiration of the 90-day commitment period, the court may order that the child 839 remain in the staff-secure shelter for an additional 30 days if 840 the court finds that reunification could be achieved within that 841 period.

842 (6) The department is deemed to have exhausted the 843 reasonable remedies offered under this chapter if, at the end of 844 the 90-day shelter commitment period, the parent, legal 845 quardian, or legal custodian continues to refuse to allow the child to remain at home or creates unreasonable conditions for 846 847 the child's return. If, at the end of the 90-day shelter 848 commitment period, the child is not reunited with his or her 849 parent, legal guardian, or custodian due solely to the continued 850 refusal of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to provide 851 food, clothing, shelter, and parental support, the child is

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Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



852 considered to be threatened with harm as a result of such acts 853 or omissions, and the court shall direct that the child be 854 handled in every respect as a dependent child. Jurisdiction 855 shall be transferred to the custody of the Department of 856 Children and Families, and the child's care shall be governed 857 under the relevant provisions of chapter 39. The department 858 shall coordinate with the Department of Children and Families as 859 provided in s. 984.086. The clerk of court shall serve the 860 Department of Children and Families with any court order of 861 referral.

862 (7) The court shall review the child's commitment once 863 every 45 days as provided in s. 984.20. The court shall 864 determine whether the parent, guardian, or custodian has 865 reasonably participated in and financially contributed to the 866 child's counseling and treatment program. The court shall also 867 determine whether the department's efforts to reunite the family 868 have been reasonable. If the court finds an inadequate level of 869 support or participation by the parent, guardian, or custodian 870 prior to the end of the commitment period, the court shall 871 direct that the child be handled in every respect as a dependent child. Jurisdiction shall be transferred to the Department of 872 Children and Families, and the child's care shall be governed 873 874 under the relevant provisions of chapter 39.

875 <u>(6)(8)</u> If the child requires residential mental health 876 treatment or residential care for a developmental disability, 877 the court shall refer the child <u>to the Agency for Persons with</u> 878 <u>Disabilities or</u> to the Department of Children and Families for 879 the provision of necessary services.

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Florida Senate - 2025 Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1344



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882	And the title is amended as follows:
883	Delete lines 104 - 105
884	and insert:
885	and Families under certain circumstances; requiring a
886	court to refer a child to the Agency for Persons with