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11	Senator Campbell moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment
14	On page 47, lines 3, through
15	page 68, line 28, delete those lines
16	
17	and insert:
18	(16) At the conclusion of a shelter hearing, the court
19	shall notify all parties in writing of the next scheduled
20	hearing to review the shelter placement. $\underline{ ext{The}}$ $\underline{ ext{Such}}$ hearing
21	shall be held no later than 30 days after placement of the
22	child in shelter status, in conjunction with the arraignment
23	hearing, and at such times as are otherwise provided by law or
24	determined by the court to be necessary.
25	(17) At the shelter hearing, the court shall inquire
26	of the parent whether the parent has relatives who might be
27	considered as a placement for the child. The parent shall
28	provide to the court and all parties identification and
29	location information regarding the relatives. The court shall
30	advise the parent that the parent has a continuing duty to
31	<u>inform the department of any relative who should be considered</u> 1
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1	for placement of the child.
2	(18) The court shall advise the parents that, if the
3	parents fail to substantially comply with the case plan, their
4	parental rights may be terminated and that the child's
5	out-of-home placement may become permanent.
6	Section 11. Present subsections (7) and (8) of section
7	39.507, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (8)
8	and (9), respectively, and a new subsection (7) is added to
9	that section, to read:
10	39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of
11	adjudication
12	(7) If a court adjudicates a child dependent and the
13	child is in out-of-home care, the court shall inquire of the
14	parent or parents whether the parents have relatives who might
15	be considered as a placement for the child. The court shall
16	advise the parents that, if the parents fail to substantially
17	comply with the case plan, their parental rights may be
18	terminated and that the child's out-of-home placement may
19	become permanent. The parent or parents shall provide to the
20	court and all parties identification and location information
21	of the relatives.
22	Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and
23	paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 39.5085, Florida
24	Statutes, are amended to read:
25	39.5085 Relative Caregiver Program
26	(1) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting
27	this section to:
28	(c) Recognize that permanency in the best interests of
29	the child can be achieved through a variety of permanency
30	options, including permanent quardianship under s. 39.6221 if
31	the quardian is a relative, by permanent placement with a fit
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and willing relative under s. 39.6231, by a relative long-term relative custody, guardianship under chapter 744, or adoption, by providing additional placement options and incentives that will achieve permanency and stability for many children who are otherwise at risk of foster care placement because of abuse, abandonment, or neglect, but who may successfully be able to be placed by the dependency court in the care of such relatives.

- (2)(a) The Department of Children and Family Services shall establish and operate the Relative Caregiver Program pursuant to eligibility guidelines established in this section as further implemented by rule of the department. The Relative Caregiver Program shall, within the limits of available funding, provide financial assistance to:
- 1. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter.
- 2. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child, and a dependent half-brother or half-sister of that dependent child, in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter.

The Such placement may be either court-ordered temporary legal custody to the relative under protective supervision of the $\frac{3}{2}$ s1080c2b-32-c97

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1	department pursuant to s. 39.521(1)(b)3., or court-ordered
2	placement in the home of a relative as a permanency option
3	under s. 39.6221 or s. 39.6231 or under s. 39.622 if the
4	placement was made before July 1, 2006 pursuant to s. 39.622.
5	The Relative Caregiver Program shall offer financial
6	assistance to caregivers who are relatives and who would be
7	unable to serve in that capacity without the relative
8	caregiver payment because of financial burden, thus exposing
9	the child to the trauma of placement in a shelter or in foster
10	care.
11	Section 13. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section
12	39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
13	39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition
14	(1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the
15	court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the
16	petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory
17	hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented
18	to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in
19	the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment

(d) The court shall, in its written order of disposition, include all of the following:

a diligent search having been conducted.

- 1. The placement or custody of the child.
- 2. Special conditions of placement and visitation.
- 3. Evaluation, counseling, treatment activities, and other actions to be taken by the parties, if ordered.

hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite

- 28 4. The persons or entities responsible for supervising 29 or monitoring services to the child and parent.
- 30 5. Continuation or discharge of the guardian ad litem, as appropriate.

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- 6. The date, time, and location of the next scheduled review hearing, which must occur within the earlier of:
 - a. Ninety days after the disposition hearing;
 - b. Ninety days after the court accepts the case plan;
- c. Six months after the date of the last review hearing; or
- d. Six months after the date of the child's removal from his or her home, if no review hearing has been held since the child's removal from the home.
- 7. If the child is in an out-of-home placement, child support to be paid by the parents, or the guardian of the child's estate if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child. The court may exercise jurisdiction over all child support matters, shall adjudicate the financial obligation, including health insurance, of the child's parents or guardian, and shall enforce the financial obligation as provided in chapter 61. The state's child support enforcement agency shall enforce child support orders under this section in the same manner as child support orders under chapter 61. Placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of a support order.
- 8.a. If the court does not commit the child to the temporary legal custody of an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult approved by the court, the disposition order shall include the reasons for such a decision and shall include a determination as to whether diligent efforts were made by the department to locate an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult willing to care for the child in order to present that placement option to the court instead of placement with the department.
- b. If diligent efforts are made to locate an adult
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the conditions of protective supervision or the placement. If the parents or other legal custodians deny the need for a 2 change, the court shall hear all parties in person or by 3 counsel, or both. Upon the admission of a need for a change or after such hearing, the court shall enter an order changing 5 the placement, modifying the conditions of protective 6 7 supervision, or continuing the conditions of protective supervision as ordered. The standard for changing custody of 8 the child shall be the best interest of the child. When applying this standard, the court shall consider the 10 11 continuity of the child's placement in the same out-of-home residence as a factor when determining the best interests of 12 13 the child. If the child is not placed in foster care, then the 14 new placement for the child must meet the home study criteria 15 and court approval pursuant to this chapter. 16 Section 15. Section 39.6011, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 17 18 39.6011 Case plan development.--19 (1) The department shall prepare a draft of the case 20 plan for each child receiving services under this chapter. A parent of a child may not be threatened or coerced with the 21 22 loss of custody or parental rights for failing to admit in the 23 case plan of abusing, neglecting, or abandoning a child. 2.4 Participating in the development of a case plan is not an admission to any allegation of abuse, abandonment, or neglect, 25 and it is not a consent to a finding of dependency or 26 termination of parental rights. The case plan shall be 27 developed subject to the following requirements: 28 29 (a) The case plan must be developed in a face-to-face conference with the parent of the child, any court-appointed 30 31 guardian ad litem, and, if appropriate, the child and the 12:21 PM 04/19/06 s1080c2b-32-c97

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1 (b) The parent may receive assistance from any person 2 or social service agency in preparing the case plan. The 3 4 social service agency, the department, and the court, when applicable, shall inform the parent of the right to receive 5 such assistance, including the right to assistance of counsel. 6 7 (c) If a parent is unwilling or unable to participate in developing a case plan, the department shall document that 8 unwillingness or inability to participate. The documentation 9 10 must be provided in writing to the parent when available for 11 the court record, and the department shall prepare a case plan conforming as nearly as possible with the requirements set 12 13 forth in this section. The unwillingness or inability of the parent to participate in developing a case plan does not 14 15 preclude the filing of a petition for dependency or for termination of parental rights. The parent, if available, must 16 be provided a copy of the case plan and be advised that he or 17 she may, at any time before the filing of a petition for 18 19 termination of parental rights, enter into a case plan and 20 that he or she may request judicial review of any provision of the case plan with which he or she disagrees at any court 21 22 hearing set for the child. (2) The case plan must be written simply and clearly 23 2.4 in English and, if English is not the principal language of the child's parent, to the extent possible in the parent's 2.5 principal language. Each case plan must contain: 26 27 (a) A description of the identified problem being 28 addressed, including the parent's behavior or acts resulting 29 in risk to the child and the reason for the intervention by the department. 30 (b) The permanency goal as defined in s. 39.01(51). 31

1	(c) If concurrent planning is being used, a
2	description of the permanency goal of reunification with the
3	parent or legal custodian in addition to a description of one
4	of the remaining permanency goals described in s. 39.01(51).
5	(d) The date the compliance period expires. The case
6	plan must be limited to as short a period as possible for
7	accomplishing its provisions. The plan's compliance period
8	expires no later than 12 months after the date the child was
9	initially removed from the home or the date the case plan was
10	accepted by the court, whichever occurs sooner.
11	(e) A written notice to the parent that failure of the
12	parent to substantially comply with the case plan may result
13	in the termination of parental rights, and that a material
14	breach of the case plan may result in the filing of a petition
15	for termination of parental rights sooner than the compliance
16	period set forth in the case plan.
17	(3) The case plan must be signed by all parties,
17 18	(3) The case plan must be signed by all parties, except that the signature of a child may be waived if the
18	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the
18 19	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the
18 19 20	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an
18 19 20 21	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgement that the case plan has been developed by the
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18 19 20 21 22 23	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgement that the case plan has been developed by the parties and that they are in agreement as to the terms and conditions contained in the case plan. The refusal of a parent
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgement that the case plan has been developed by the parties and that they are in agreement as to the terms and conditions contained in the case plan. The refusal of a parent to sign the case plan does not prevent the court from
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgement that the case plan has been developed by the parties and that they are in agreement as to the terms and conditions contained in the case plan. The refusal of a parent to sign the case plan does not prevent the court from accepting the case plan if the case plan is otherwise
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgement that the case plan has been developed by the parties and that they are in agreement as to the terms and conditions contained in the case plan. The refusal of a parent to sign the case plan does not prevent the court from accepting the case plan if the case plan is otherwise acceptable to the court. Signing the case plan does not
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgement that the case plan has been developed by the parties and that they are in agreement as to the terms and conditions contained in the case plan. The refusal of a parent to sign the case plan does not prevent the court from accepting the case plan if the case plan is otherwise acceptable to the court. Signing the case plan does not constitute an admission to any allegation of abuse,
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgement that the case plan has been developed by the parties and that they are in agreement as to the terms and conditions contained in the case plan. The refusal of a parent to sign the case plan does not prevent the court from accepting the case plan if the case plan is otherwise acceptable to the court. Signing the case plan does not constitute an admission to any allegation of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and does not constitute consent to a
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	except that the signature of a child may be waived if the child is not of an age or capacity to participate in the case-planning process. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgement that the case plan has been developed by the parties and that they are in agreement as to the terms and conditions contained in the case plan. The refusal of a parent to sign the case plan does not prevent the court from accepting the case plan if the case plan is otherwise acceptable to the court. Signing the case plan does not constitute an admission to any allegation of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and does not constitute consent to a finding of dependency or termination of parental rights.

1	implementation, including, when appropriate, the child.
2	(4) The case plan must describe:
3	(a) The role of the foster parents or legal custodians
4	when developing the services that are to be provided to the
5	child, foster parents, or legal custodians;
6	(b) The minimum number of face-to-face meetings to be
7	held each month between the parents and the department's
8	family services counselors to review the progress of the plan,
9	to eliminate barriers to progress, and to resolve conflicts or
10	disagreements; and
11	(c) The parent's responsibility for financial support
12	of the child, including, but not limited to, health insurance
13	and child support. The case plan must list the costs
14	associated with any services or treatment that the parent and
15	child are expected to receive which are the financial
16	responsibility of the parent. The determination of child
17	support and other financial support shall be made
17 18	<pre>independently of any determination of indigency under s.</pre>
18	independently of any determination of indigency under s.
18 19	<pre>independently of any determination of indigency under s. 39.013.</pre>
18 19 20	<pre>independently of any determination of indigency under s. 39.013. (5) When the permanency goal for a child is adoption,</pre>
18 19 20 21	<pre>independently of any determination of indigency under s. 39.013. (5) When the permanency goal for a child is adoption, the case plan must include documentation of the steps the</pre>
18 19 20 21 22	<pre>independently of any determination of indigency under s. 39.013. (5) When the permanency goal for a child is adoption, the case plan must include documentation of the steps the agency is taking to find an adoptive family or other permanent</pre>
18 19 20 21 22 23	<pre>independently of any determination of indigency under s. 39.013. (5) When the permanency goal for a child is adoption, the case plan must include documentation of the steps the agency is taking to find an adoptive family or other permanent living arrangement for the child. At a minimum, the</pre>
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18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	independently of any determination of indigency under s. 39.013. (5) When the permanency goal for a child is adoption, the case plan must include documentation of the steps the agency is taking to find an adoptive family or other permanent living arrangement for the child. At a minimum, the documentation shall include recruitment efforts that are specific to the child, such as the use of state, regional, and
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18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	independently of any determination of indigency under s. 39.013. (5) When the permanency goal for a child is adoption, the case plan must include documentation of the steps the agency is taking to find an adoptive family or other permanent living arrangement for the child. At a minimum, the documentation shall include recruitment efforts that are specific to the child, such as the use of state, regional, and national adoption exchanges, including electronic exchange systems. (6) After the case plan has been developed, the department shall adhere to the following procedural

1	case plan requires the department to provide services to the
2	parents or the child and the parents agree to begin compliance
3	with the case plan before the case plan's acceptance by the
4	court, the department shall make the appropriate referrals for
5	services that will allow the parents to begin the agreed-upon
6	tasks and services immediately.
7	(b) After the case plan has been agreed upon and
8	signed by the parties, a copy of the plan must be given
9	immediately to the parties, including the child if
10	appropriate, and to other persons as directed by the court.
11	1. A case plan must be prepared, but need not be
12	submitted to the court, for a child who will be in care no
13	longer than 30 days unless that child is placed in out-of-home
14	care a second time within a 12-month period.
15	2. In each case in which a child has been placed in
16	out-of-home care, a case plan must be prepared within 60 days
17	after the department removes the child from the home and shall
18	be submitted to the court before the disposition hearing for
19	the court to review and approve.
20	3. After jurisdiction attaches, all case plans must be
21	filed with the court and a copy provided to all the parties
22	whose whereabouts are known not less than 3 business days
23	before the disposition hearing. The department shall file with
24	the court, and provide copies to the parties, all case plans
25	prepared before jurisdiction of the court attached.
26	(7) The case plan must be filed with the court and
27	copies provided to all parties, including the child if
28	appropriate, not less than 3 business days before the
29	disposition hearing.
30	(8) The case plan must describe a process for making
31	available to all physical custodians and family services 11

1	counselors the information required by s. 39.6012(2) and for
2	ensuring that this information follows the child until
3	permanency has been achieved.
4	Section 16. Section 39.6012, Florida Statutes, is
5	created to read:
6	39.6012 Case plan tasks; services
7	(1) The services to be provided to the parent and the
8	tasks that must be completed are subject to the following:
9	(a) The services described in the case plan must be
10	designed to improve the conditions in the home and aid in
11	maintaining the child in the home, facilitate the child's safe
12	return to the home, ensure proper care of the child, or
13	facilitate the child's permanent placement. The services
14	offered must be the least intrusive possible into the life of
15	the parent and child, must focus on clearly defined
16	objectives, and must provide the most efficient path to quick
17	reunification or permanent placement given the circumstances
18	of the case and the child's need for safe and proper care.
19	(b) The case plan must describe each of the tasks with
20	which the parent must comply and the services to be provided
21	to the parent, specifically addressing the identified problem,
22	including:
23	1. The type of services or treatment.
24	2. The date the department will provide each service
25	or referral for the service if the service is being provided
26	by the department or its agent.
27	3. The date by which the parent must complete each
28	task.
29	4. The frequency of services or treatment provided.
30	The frequency of the delivery of services or treatment
31	provided shall be determined by the professionals providing 12
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1	the services or treatment on a case-by-case basis and adjusted			
2	according to their best professional judgment.			
3	5. The location of the delivery of the services.			
4	6. The staff of the department or service provider			
5	accountable for the services or treatment.			
6	7. A description of the measurable objectives,			
7	including the timeframes specified for achieving the			
8	objectives of the case plan and addressing the identified			
9	problem.			
10	(2) The case plan must include all available			
11	information that is relevant to the child's care including, at			
12	a minimum:			
13	(a) A description of the identified needs of the child			
14	while in care.			
15	(b) A description of the plan for ensuring that the			
16	child receives safe and proper care and that services are			
17	provided to the child in order to address the child's needs.			
18	To the extent available and accessible, the following health,			
19	mental health, and education information and records of the			
20	child must be attached to the case plan and updated throughout			
21	the judicial-review process:			
22	1. The names and addresses of the child's health,			
23	mental health, and educational providers;			
24	2. The child's grade-level performance;			
25	3. The child's school record;			
26	4. Assurances that the child's placement takes into			
27	account proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled			
28	at the time of placement;			
29	5. A record of the child's immunizations;			
30	6. The child's known medical history, including any			
31	known problems;			
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1	7. The child's medications, if any; and
2	8. Any other relevant health, mental health, and
3	education information concerning the child.
4	(3) In addition to any other requirement, if the child
5	is in an out-of-home placement, the case plan must include:
6	(a) A description of the type of placement in which
7	the child is to be living.
8	(b) A description of the parent's visitation rights
9	and obligations and the plan for sibling visitation if the
10	child has siblings and is separated from them.
11	(c) When appropriate, for a child who is 13 years of
12	age or older, a written description of the programs and
13	services that will help the child prepare for the transition
14	from foster care to independent living.
15	(d) A discussion of the safety and the appropriateness
16	of the child's placement, which placement is intended to be
17	safe, and the least restrictive and the most family-like
18	setting available consistent with the best interest and
19	special needs of the child and in as close proximity as
20	possible to the child's home.
21	Section 17. Section 39.6013, Florida Statutes, is
22	created to read:
23	39.6013 Case plan amendments
24	(1) After the case plan has been developed under s.
25	39.6011, the tasks and services agreed upon in the plan may
26	not be changed or altered in any way except as provided in
27	this section.
28	(2) The case plan may be amended at any time in order
29	to change the goal of the plan, employ the use of concurrent
30	planning, add or remove tasks the parent must complete to
31	substantially comply with the plan, provide appropriate
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1	services for the child, and update the child's health, mental
2	health, and education records required by s. 39.6012.
3	(3) The case plan may be amended upon approval of the
4	court if all parties are in agreement regarding the amendments
5	to the plan and the amended plan is signed by all parties and
6	submitted to the court with a memorandum of explanation.
7	(4) The case plan may be amended by the court or upon
8	motion of any party at any hearing to change the goal of the
9	plan, employ the use of concurrent planning, or add or remove
10	tasks the parent must complete in order to substantially
11	comply with the plan if there is a preponderance of evidence
12	demonstrating the need for the amendment. The need to amend
13	the case plan may be based on information discovered or
14	circumstances arising after the approval of the case plan for:
15	(a) A previously unaddressed condition that, without
16	services, may prevent the child from safely returning to the
17	home or may prevent the child from safely remaining in the
18	home;
19	(b) The child's need for permanency, taking into
20	consideration the child's age and developmental needs;
21	(c) The failure of a party to substantially comply
22	with a task in the original case plan, including the
23	ineffectiveness of a previously offered service; or
24	(d) An error or oversight in the case plan.
25	(5) The case plan may be amended by the court or upon
26	motion of any party at any hearing to provide appropriate
27	services to the child if there is competent evidence
28	demonstrating the need for the amendment. The reason for
29	amending the case plan may be based on information discovered
30	or circumstances arising after the approval of the case plan
31	regarding the provision of safe and proper care to the child.
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1	(6) The case plan is deemed amended as to the child's
2	health, mental health, and education records required by s.
3	39.6012 when the child's updated health and education records
4	are filed by the department under s. 39.701(7)(a).
5	(7) Amendments must include service interventions that
6	are the least intrusive into the life of the parent and child,
7	must focus on clearly defined objectives, and must provide the
8	most efficient path to quick reunification or permanent
9	placement given the circumstances of the case and the child's
10	need for safe and proper care. A copy of the amended plan must
11	be immediately given to the persons identified in s.
12	39.601(1).
13	Section 18. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 39.603,
14	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
15	39.603 Court approvals of case planning
16	(1) All case plans and amendments to case plans must
17	be approved by the court. At the hearing on the case plan,
18	which shall occur in conjunction with the disposition hearing
19	unless otherwise directed by the court, the court shall
20	determine:
21	(a) All parties who were notified and are in
22	attendance at the hearing, either in person or through a legal
23	representative. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem
24	under Rule 1.210, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, to
25	represent the interests of any parent, if the location of the
26	parent is known but the parent is not present at the hearing
27	and the development of the plan is based upon the physical,
28	emotional, or mental condition or physical location of the
29	parent.
30	(b) If the plan is consistent with previous orders of
31	the court placing the child in care.
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- (c) If the plan is consistent with the requirements for the content of a plan as specified in this chapter.
- (d) In involuntary placements, whether each parent was notified of the right to counsel at each stage of the dependency proceedings, in accordance with the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
- (e) Whether each parent whose location was known was notified of the right to participate in the preparation of a case plan and of the right to receive assistance from any other person in the preparation of the case plan.
- (f) Whether the plan is meaningful and designed to address facts and circumstances upon which the court based the finding of dependency in involuntary placements or the plan is meaningful and designed to address facts and circumstances upon which the child was placed in out-of-home care voluntarily.
- (2) When the court determines that any of the elements considered at the hearing related to the plan have not been met, the court shall require the parties to make necessary amendments to the plan <u>under s. 39.6013</u>. The amended plan must be submitted to the court for review and approval within 30 days after the hearing. A copy of the amended plan must also be provided to each party, if the location of the party is known, at least <u>3 business days</u> 72 hours before prior to filing with the court.
- Section 19. Section 39.621, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.621 Permanency determination by the court.--
- (1) Time is of the essence for permanency of children in the dependency system. A permanency hearing must be held no later than 12 months after the date the child was removed from 17

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1	the home or no later than 30 days after a court determines
2	that reasonable efforts to return a child to either parent are
3	not required, whichever occurs first. The purpose of the
4	permanency hearing is to determine when the child will achieve
5	the permanency goal or whether modifying the current goal is
6	in the best interest of the child. A permanency hearing must
7	be held at least every 12 months for any child who continues
8	to receive supervision from the department or awaits adoption.
9	When the court has determined that reunification with either
10	parent is not appropriate, then the court must make a
11	permanency determination for the child.
12	(2) The permanency goals available under this chapter,
13	listed in order of preference, are:
14	(a) Reunification;
15	(b) Adoption, if a petition for termination of
16	parental rights has been or will be filed;
17	(c) Permanent guardianship of a dependent child under
18	s. 39.6221;
19	(d) Permanent placement with a fit and willing
20	relative under s. 39.6231; or
21	(e) Placement in another planned permanent living
22	arrangement under s. 39.6241.
23	(3)(a) At least 3 business days before the permanency
24	hearing, the department shall file its judicial review social
25	services report with the court and serve copies of the report
26	on all parties. The report must include a recommended
27	permanency goal for the child, suggest changes to the case
28	plan, if needed, and describe why the recommended goal is in
29	the best interest of the child.
30	(b) Before the permanency hearing, the department
31	shall advise the child and the individuals with whom the child
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1	will be placed about the availability of more permanent and
2	legally secure placements and what type of financial
3	assistance is associated with each placement.
4	(4) At the permanency hearing, the court shall
5	<pre>determine:</pre>
6	(a) Whether the current permanency goal for the child
7	is appropriate or should be changed;
8	(b) When the child will achieve one of the permanency
9	goals; and
10	(c) Whether the department has made reasonable efforts
11	to finalize the permanency plan currently in effect.
12	(5) The best interest of the child is the primary
13	consideration in determining the permanency goal for the
14	child. The court must also consider:
15	(a) The reasonable preference of the child if the
16	court has found the child to be of sufficient intelligence,
17	understanding, and experience to express a preference; and
18	(b) Any recommendation of the quardian ad litem.
19	$\frac{(6)}{(2)}$ If a child will not be reunited with a parent,
20	adoption, <u>under</u> pursuant to chapter 63, is the primary
21	permanency option available to the court . If the child is
22	placed with a relative or with a relative of the child's
23	half-brother or half-sister as a permanency option, the court
24	<pre>may shall recognize the permanency of this placement without</pre>
25	requiring the relative to adopt the child.
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27	If the court approves a permanency goal of permanent
28	guardianship of a dependent child, placement with a fit and
29	willing relative, or another planned permanent living
30	arrangement, the court shall make findings as to why this
31	permanent placement is established without adoption of the 19
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1	child to follow. If the court approves a permanency goal of
2	another planned permanent living arrangement, the court shall
3	document the compelling reasons for choosing this goal.
4	(7) The findings of the court regarding reasonable
5	efforts to finalize the permanency plan must be explicitly
6	documented, made on a case-by-case basis, and stated in the
7	court order.
8	(8) The case plan must list the tasks necessary to
9	finalize the permanency placement and shall be updated at the
10	permanency hearing if necessary. If a concurrent case plan is
11	in place, the court may choose between the permanency goal
12	options presented and shall approve the goal that is in the
13	child's best interest.
14	(9) The permanency placement is intended to continue
15	until the child reaches the age of majority and may not be
16	disturbed absent a finding by the court that the circumstances
17	of the permanency placement are no longer in the best interest
18	of the child. If a parent who has not had his or her parental
19	rights terminated makes a motion for reunification or
20	increased contact with the child, the court shall hold a
21	hearing to determine whether the dependency case should be
22	reopened and whether there should be a modification of the
23	order. At the hearing, the parent must demonstrate that the
24	safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and emotional health
25	of the child is not endangered by the modification.
26	(10) The court shall base its decision concerning any
27	motion by a parent for reunification or increased contact with
28	a child on the effect of the decision on the safety,
29	well-being, and physical and emotional health of the child.
30	Factors that must be considered and addressed in the findings
31	of fact of the order on the motion must include:

1	(a) The compliance or noncompliance of the parent with
2	the case plan;
3	(b) The circumstances which caused the child's
4	dependency and whether those circumstances have been resolved;
5	(c) The stability and longevity of the child's
6	placement;
7	(d) The preferences of the child, if the child is of
8	sufficient age and understanding to express a preference;
9	(e) The recommendation of the current custodian; and
10	(f) The recommendation of the guardian ad litem, if
11	one has been appointed.
12	(11) Placement of a child in a permanent quardianship,
13	with a fit and willing relative, or in another planned
14	permanent living arrangement does not terminate the
15	parent-child relationship, including, but not limited to:
16	(a) The right of the child to inherit from his or her
17	parents;
18	(b) The parents' right to consent to the child's
19	adoption; or
20	(c) The parents' responsibility to provide financial,
21	medical, and other support for the child as ordered by the
22	court.
23	(3) The permanency options listed in the following
24	paragraphs shall only be considered by the court if adoption
25	is determined by the court to not be in the child's best
26	interest, except as otherwise provided in subsection (2):
27	(a) Guardianship pursuant to chapter 744.
28	(b) Long-term custody.
29	(c) Long-term licensed custody.
30	(d) Independent living.
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1	The permanency placement is intended to continue until the
2	child reaches the age of majority and shall not be disturbed
3	absent a finding by the court that the circumstances of the
4	permanency placement are no longer in the best interest of the
5	child.
6	Section 20. Section 39.6221, Florida Statutes, is
7	created to read:
8	39.6221 Permanent guardianship of a dependent child
9	(1) If a court determines that reunification or
10	adoption is not in the best interest of the child, the court
11	may place the child in a permanent quardianship with a
12	relative or other adult approved by the court if all of the
13	following conditions are met:
14	(a) The child has been in the placement for not less
15	than the preceding 6 months.
16	(b) The permanent guardian is suitable and able to
17	provide a safe and permanent home for the child.
18	(c) The court determines that the child and the
19	relative or other adult are not likely to need supervision or
20	services of the department to ensure the stability of the
21	permanent quardianship.
22	(d) The permanent guardian has made a commitment to
23	provide for the child until the child reaches the age of
24	majority and to prepare the child for adulthood and
25	independence.
26	(e) The permanent guardian agrees to give notice of
27	any change in his or her residential address or the residence
28	of the child by filing a written document in the dependency
29	file of the child with the clerk of the court.
30	(2) In its written order establishing a permanent
31	<pre>quardianship, the court shall: 22</pre>
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1	(a) List the circumstances or reasons why the child's
2	parents are not fit to care for the child and why
3	reunification is not possible by referring to specific
4	findings of fact made in its order adjudicating the child
5	dependent or by making separate findings of fact;
6	(b) State the reasons why a permanent quardianship is
7	being established instead of adoption;
8	(c) Specify the frequency and nature of visitation or
9	contact between the child and his or her parents;
10	(d) Specify the frequency and nature of visitation or
11	contact between the child and his or her grandparents, under
12	s. 39.509;
13	(e) Specify the frequency and nature of visitation or
14	contact between the child and his or her siblings; and
15	(f) Require that the permanent guardian not return the
16	child to the physical care and custody of the person from whom
17	the child was removed without the approval of the court.
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