

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
01/29/2018		

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Montford) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (7) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (q) is added to subsection (1) and paragraph (j) is added to subsection (3) of that section, to read:

39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.-

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- (1) PURPOSES OF CHAPTER.—The purposes of this chapter are: (q) To recognize the responsibility of:
- 1. The parent from whose custody a child has been taken to take action to comply with the case plan so reunification with the child may occur within the shortest period of time possible, but not more than 1 year after removal or adjudication of the child.
- 2. The department and its community-based care providers to make reasonable efforts to finalize a family's permanency plan, including assisting parents with developing strategies to overcome barriers to case plan compliance.
- 3. The court to affirmatively determine what the barriers are to timely reunification, and address such barriers as frequently as needed to ensure compliance with the time limitations established in this chapter.
- (3) GENERAL PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN.—It is a purpose of the Legislature that the children of this state be provided with the following protections:
- (j) The ability to contact their quardian ad litem or attorney ad litem, if appointed, by having that individual's name entered on all orders of the court.
- (7) PARENTAL, CUSTODIAL, AND GUARDIAN RESPONSIBILITIES. -Parents, custodians, and guardians are deemed by the state to be responsible for providing their children with sufficient support, guidance, and supervision. The state further recognizes that the ability of parents, custodians, and quardians to fulfill those responsibilities can be greatly impaired by economic, social, behavioral, emotional, and related problems. It is therefore the policy of the Legislature that it is the

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state's responsibility to ensure that factors impeding the ability of caregivers to fulfill their responsibilities are identified through the dependency process and that appropriate recommendations and services to address those problems are considered in any judicial or nonjudicial proceeding. The Legislature also recognizes that time is of the essence for establishing permanency for a child in the dependency system. Therefore, parents must take action to comply with the case plan so reunification with the child may occur within the shortest period of time possible, but not more than 1 year after removal or adjudication of the child, including by notifying the parties and the court of barriers to case plan compliance.

Section 2. Section 39.0136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.0136 Time limitations; continuances.
- (1) The Legislature finds that time is of the essence for establishing permanency for a child in the dependency system. Time limitations are a right of the child which may not be waived, extended, or continued at the request of any party except as provided in this section.
- (2) (a) All parties and the court must work together to ensure that permanency is achieved as soon as possible for every child through timely performance of their responsibilities under this chapter.
- (b) The department shall ensure that parents have the information necessary to contact their caseworker. When a new caseworker is assigned to a case, the caseworker shall make a timely and diligent effort to notify the parent and provide updated contact information.

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- (3) The time limitations in this chapter do not include:
- (a) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the child's counsel or the child's guardian ad litem or, if the child is of sufficient capacity to express reasonable consent, at the request or with the consent of the child. The court must consider the best interests of the child when determining periods of delay under this section.
- (b) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of any party if the continuance is granted:
- 1. Because of an unavailability of evidence that is material to the case if the requesting party has exercised due diligence to obtain evidence and there are substantial grounds to believe that the evidence will be available within 30 days. However, if the requesting party is not prepared to proceed within 30 days, any other party may move for issuance of an order to show cause or the court on its own motion may impose appropriate sanctions, which may include dismissal of the petition.
- 2. To allow the requesting party additional time to prepare the case and additional time is justified because of an exceptional circumstance.
- (c) Reasonable periods of delay necessary to accomplish notice of the hearing to the child's parent or legal custodian; however, the petitioner shall continue regular efforts to provide notice to the parents during the periods of delay.
- (4) (4) (3) Notwithstanding subsection (3) (2), in order to expedite permanency for a child, the total time allowed for continuances or extensions of time, including continuances or extensions by the court on its own motion, may not exceed 60

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days within any 12-month period for proceedings conducted under this chapter.

- (a) A continuance or extension of time may be granted only for extraordinary circumstances in which it is necessary to preserve the constitutional rights of a party or if substantial evidence exists to demonstrate that without granting a continuance or extension of time the child's best interests will be harmed.
- (b) The court may deny a request for extension of time to achieve compliance with a case plan task if the parent failed to notify the parties and the court within a reasonable time of discovering the barrier to completion of the task.
- (c) An order entered under this section shall specify the new date for the continued hearing or deadline.
- (5) $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$ Notwithstanding subsection (3) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$, a continuance or an extension of time is limited to the number of days absolutely necessary to complete a necessary task in order to preserve the rights of a party or the best interests of a child.

Section 3. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 39.202, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.202 Confidentiality of reports and records in cases of child abuse or neglect.-
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (4), access to such records, excluding the name of the reporter and the names of instructional personnel as defined in s. 1012.01(2), school administrators as defined in s. 1012.01(3)(c), and educational support employees as described in s. 1012.01(6)(a) who have provided information during a protective investigation which shall be released only as provided in subsection (5), shall be

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granted only to the following persons, officials, and agencies:

- (a) Employees, authorized agents, or contract providers of the department, the Department of Health, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Office of Early Learning, or county agencies responsible for carrying out:
 - 1. Child or adult protective investigations;
 - 2. Ongoing child or adult protective services;
 - 3. Early intervention and prevention services;
 - 4. Healthy Start services;
- 5. Licensure or approval of adoptive homes, foster homes, child care facilities, facilities licensed under chapter 393, family day care homes, providers who receive school readiness funding under part VI of chapter 1002, or other homes used to provide for the care and welfare of children;
- 6. Employment screening for caregivers in residential group homes; or
- 7. Services for victims of domestic violence when provided by certified domestic violence centers working at the department's request as case consultants or with shared clients.

Also, employees or agents of the Department of Juvenile Justice responsible for the provision of services to children, pursuant to chapters 984 and 985.

- (b) Criminal justice agencies of appropriate jurisdiction.
- (c) The state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the child resides or in which the alleged abuse or neglect occurred.
- (d) The parent or legal custodian of any child who is alleged to have been abused, abandoned, or neglected, and the child, and their attorneys, including any attorney representing

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a child in civil or criminal proceedings. This access must shall be made available no later than 60 days after the department receives the initial report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment. However, any information otherwise made confidential or exempt by law may shall not be released pursuant to this paragraph.

- (e) Any person alleged in the report as having caused the abuse, abandonment, or neglect of a child. This access must shall be made available no later than 60 days after the department receives the initial report of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and, when the alleged perpetrator is not a parent, must shall be limited to information involving the protective investigation only and may shall not include any information relating to subsequent dependency proceedings. However, any information otherwise made confidential or exempt by law may shall not be released pursuant to this paragraph.
- (f) A court upon its finding that access to such records may be necessary for the determination of an issue before the court; however, such access must shall be limited to inspection in camera, unless the court determines that public disclosure of the information contained therein is necessary for the resolution of an issue then pending before it.
- (g) A grand jury, by subpoena, upon its determination that access to such records is necessary in the conduct of its official business.
- (h) Any appropriate official of the department or the Agency for Persons with Disabilities who is responsible for:
- 1. Administration or supervision of the department's program for the prevention, investigation, or treatment of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, or abuse, neglect, or

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exploitation of a vulnerable adult, when carrying out his or her official function;

- 2. Taking appropriate administrative action concerning an employee of the department or the agency who is alleged to have perpetrated child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, or abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult; or
- 3. Employing and continuing employment of personnel of the department or the agency.
- (i) Any person authorized by the department who is engaged in the use of such records or information for bona fide research, statistical, or audit purposes. Such individual or entity shall enter into a privacy and security agreement with the department and shall comply with all laws and rules governing the use of such records and information for research and statistical purposes. Information identifying the subjects of such records or information shall be treated as confidential by the researcher and may shall not be released in any form.
- (j) The Division of Administrative Hearings for purposes of any administrative challenge.
- (k) Any appropriate official of an a Florida advocacy council in this state investigating a report of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; the Auditor General or the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability for the purpose of conducting audits or examinations pursuant to law; or the guardian ad litem for the child.
- (1) Employees or agents of an agency of another state that has comparable jurisdiction to the jurisdiction described in paragraph (a).

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- (m) The Public Employees Relations Commission for the sole purpose of obtaining evidence for appeals filed pursuant to s. 447.207. Records may be released only after deletion of all information which specifically identifies persons other than the employee.
- (n) Employees or agents of the Department of Revenue responsible for child support enforcement activities.
- (o) Any person in the event of the death of a child determined to be a result of abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Information identifying the person reporting abuse, abandonment, or neglect may shall not be released. Any information otherwise made confidential or exempt by law may shall not be released pursuant to this paragraph.
- (p) An employee of the local school district who is designated as a liaison between the school district and the department pursuant to an interagency agreement required under s. 39.0016 and the principal of a public school, private school, or charter school where the child is a student. Information contained in the records which the liaison or the principal determines are necessary for a school employee to effectively provide a student with educational services may be released to that employee.
- (q) An employee or agent of the Department of Education who is responsible for the investigation or prosecution of misconduct by a certified educator.
- (r) Staff of a children's advocacy center that is established and operated under s. 39.3035.
- (s) A physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, or a mental health

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professional licensed under chapter 491 engaged in the care or treatment of the child.

- (t) Persons with whom the department is seeking to place the child or to whom placement has been granted, including foster parents for whom an approved home study has been conducted, the designee of a licensed residential group home described in s. 39.523, an approved relative or nonrelative with whom a child is placed pursuant to s. 39.402, preadoptive parents for whom a favorable preliminary adoptive home study has been conducted, adoptive parents, or an adoption entity acting on behalf of preadoptive or adoptive parents.
- (5) (a) The name of any person reporting child abuse, abandonment, or neglect may not be released to any person other than employees of the department responsible for child protective services, the central abuse hotline, law enforcement, the child protection team, or the appropriate state attorney, without the written consent of the person reporting. This does not prohibit the subpoenaing of a person reporting child abuse, abandonment, or neglect when deemed necessary by the court, the state attorney, or the department, provided the fact that such person made the report is not disclosed. Any person who reports a case of child abuse or neglect may, at the time he or she makes the report, request that the department notify him or her that a child protective investigation occurred as a result of the report. Any person specifically listed in s. 39.201(1) who makes a report in his or her official capacity may also request a written summary of the outcome of the investigation. The department must shall mail such a notice to the reporter within 10 days after completing the child protective investigation.

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(b) The names of instructional personnel as defined in s. 1012.01(2), school administrators as defined in s. 1012.01(3)(c), and educational support employees as described in s. 1012.01(6)(a) who have provided information during a protective investigation may not be released to any person other than employees of the department responsible for child protective services, the central abuse hotline, law enforcement, the child protection team, or the appropriate state attorney without the written consent of such personnel.

Section 4. Paragraph (f) of subsection (14) and subsections (15) and (18) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.402 Placement in a shelter.
- (14) The time limitations in this section do not include:
- (f) Continuances or extensions of time may not total more than 60 days for all parties, and the court on its own motion, within any 12-month period during proceedings under this chapter. A continuance or extension beyond the 60 days may be granted only for extraordinary circumstances necessary to preserve the constitutional rights of a party or when substantial evidence demonstrates that the child's best interests will be affirmatively harmed without the granting of a continuance or extension of time. When a continuance or extension is granted, the order shall specify the new date for the continued hearing or deadline.
- (15) The department, at the conclusion of the shelter hearing, shall make available to parents or legal custodians seeking voluntary services, any referral information necessary for participation in such identified services to allow the

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parents to begin the services immediately. The parents' or legal custodians' participation in the services shall not be considered an admission or other acknowledgment of the allegations in the shelter petition.

- (18) The court shall advise the parents in plain language what is expected of them to achieve reunification with their child, including that: -
- (a) Parents must take action to comply with the case plan so reunification with the child may occur within the shortest period of time possible, but not more than 1 year after removal or adjudication of the child.
- (b) Parents must stay in contact with their attorney and their caseworker.
- (c) Parents must notify the parties and the court of barriers to completing case plan tasks within a reasonable time after discovering such barriers.
- (d) If the parents fail to substantially comply with the case plan, their parental rights may be terminated and that the child's out-of-home placement may become permanent.
- Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication.-**(7)**
- (c) If a court adjudicates a child dependent and the child is in out-of-home care, the court shall inquire of the parent or parents whether the parents have relatives who might be considered as a placement for the child. The parent or parents shall provide the court and all parties with identification and location information for such relatives. The court shall advise

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the parents in plain language that: -

- 1. Parents must take action to comply with the case plan so reunification with the child may occur within the shortest period of time possible, but not more than 1 year after removal or adjudication of the child.
- 2. Parents must stay in contact with their attorney and their caseworker.
- 3. Parents must notify the parties and the court of barriers to completing case plan tasks within a reasonable time after discovering such barriers.
- 4. If the parents fail to substantially comply with the case plan, their parental rights may be terminated and that the child's out-of-home placement may become permanent. The parent or parents shall provide to the court and all parties identification and location information of the relatives.
- Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (a) A written case plan and a family functioning assessment prepared by an authorized agent of the department must be approved by the court. The department must file the case plan

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and the family functioning assessment with the court, serve copies a copy of the case plan on the parents of the child, and provide copies a copy of the case plan to the representative of the quardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed, and copies a copy to all other parties:

- 1. Not less than 72 hours before the disposition hearing, if the disposition hearing occurs on or after the 60th day after the date the child was placed in out-of-home care. All such case plans must be approved by the court.
- 2. Not less than 72 hours before the case plan acceptance hearing, if the disposition hearing occurs before the 60th day after the date the child was placed in out-of-home care and a case plan has not been submitted pursuant to this paragraph, or if the court does not approve the case plan at the disposition hearing. The case plan acceptance hearing must occur within 30 days after the disposition hearing to review and approve the case plan.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 39.522, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.522 Postdisposition change of custody.—The court may change the temporary legal custody or the conditions of protective supervision at a postdisposition hearing, without the necessity of another adjudicatory hearing.
- (1) At any time before a child achieves the permanency placement approved at the permanency hearing, a child who has been placed in the child's own home under the protective supervision of an authorized agent of the department, in the home of a relative, in the home of a legal custodian, or in some other place may be brought before the court by the department or

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by any other interested person, upon the filing of a motion petition alleging a need for a change in the conditions of protective supervision or the placement. If the parents or other legal custodians deny the need for a change, the court shall hear all parties in person or by counsel, or both. Upon the admission of a need for a change or after such hearing, the court shall enter an order changing the placement, modifying the conditions of protective supervision, or continuing the conditions of protective supervision as ordered. The standard for changing custody of the child shall be the best interest of the child. When applying this standard, the court shall consider the continuity of the child's placement in the same out-of-home residence as a factor when determining the best interests of the child. If the child is not placed in foster care, then the new placement for the child must meet the home study criteria and court approval pursuant to this chapter.

Section 8. Present subsections (4) through (8) of section 39.6011, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (9), respectively, and paragraph (e) of subsection (2), subsection (3), and present subsection (6) of that section are amended, to read:

- 39.6011 Case plan development.
- (2) The case plan must be written simply and clearly in English and, if English is not the principal language of the child's parent, to the extent possible in the parent's principal language. Each case plan must contain:
- (e) A written notice to the parent that it is the parents' responsibility to take action to comply with the case plan so reunification with the child may occur within the shortest

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period of time possible, but not more than 1 year after removal or adjudication of the child; the parent must notify the parties and the court of barriers to completing case plan tasks within a reasonable time after discovering such barriers; failure of the parent to substantially comply with the case plan may result in the termination of parental rights; τ and that a material breach of the case plan by the parent's action or inaction may result in the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights sooner than the compliance period set forth in the case plan.

- (3) The case plan must be signed by all parties, 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 acknowledgment 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.
- (4) Before signing the case plan, the department shall explain the provisions of the plan to all persons involved in its implementation, including, when appropriate, the child. The department shall ensure that the parent has contact information for all entities necessary to complete the tasks in the plan. The department shall explain the strategies included in the plan that the parent can use to overcome barriers to case plan compliance and that if a barrier is discovered and the parties

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are not actively working to overcome such barrier, the parent must notify the parties and the court within a reasonable time after discovering such barrier.

- (7) After the case plan has been developed, the department shall adhere to the following procedural requirements:
- (a) If the parent's substantial compliance with the case plan requires the department to provide services to the parents or the child and the parents agree to begin compliance with the case plan before the case plan's acceptance by the court, the department shall make the appropriate referrals for services that will allow the parents to begin the agreed-upon tasks and services immediately.
- (b) All other referrals for services shall be completed as soon as possible, but not more than 7 days after the date of the case plan approval, unless the case plan specifies that a task may not be undertaken until another specified task has been completed.
- (c) (b) After the case plan has been agreed upon and signed by the parties, a copy of the plan must be given immediately to the parties, including the child if appropriate, and to other persons as directed by the court.
- 1. A case plan must be prepared, but need not be submitted to the court, for a child who will be in care no longer than 30 days unless that child is placed in out-of-home care a second time within a 12-month period.
- 2. In each case in which a child has been placed in out-ofhome care, a case plan must be prepared within 60 days after the department removes the child from the home and shall be

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submitted to the court before the disposition hearing for the court to review and approve.

3. After jurisdiction attaches, all case plans must be filed with the court, and a copy provided to all the parties whose whereabouts are known, not less than 3 business days before the disposition hearing. The department shall file with the court, and provide copies to the parties, all case plans prepared before jurisdiction of the court attached.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39.6012, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

- 39.6012 Case plan tasks; services.-
- (1) The services to be provided to the parent and the tasks that must be completed are subject to the following:
- (b) The case plan must describe each of the tasks with which the parent must comply and the services to be provided to the parent, specifically addressing the identified problem, including:
 - 1. The type of services or treatment.
- 2. The date the department will provide each service or referral for the service if the service is being provided by the department or its agent.
 - 3. The date by which the parent must complete each task.
- 4. The frequency of services or treatment provided. The frequency of the delivery of services or treatment provided shall be determined by the professionals providing the services or treatment on a case-by-case basis and adjusted according to their best professional judgment.
 - 5. The location of the delivery of the services.

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- 6. The staff of the department or service provider accountable for the services or treatment.
- 7. A description of the measurable objectives, including the timeframes specified for achieving the objectives of the case plan and addressing the identified problem.
- 8. Strategies to overcome barriers to case plan compliance, including, but not limited to, the provision of contact information, information on acceptable alternative services or providers, and an explanation that the parent must notify the parties within a reasonable time of discovering a barrier that the parties are not actively working to overcome.

Section 10. Subsection (7) of section 39.6013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.6013 Case plan amendments.-
- (7) Amendments must include service interventions that are the least intrusive into the life of the parent and child, must focus on clearly defined objectives, and must provide the most efficient path to quick reunification or permanent placement given the circumstances of the case and the child's need for safe and proper care. A copy of the amended plan must be immediately given to the persons identified in s. 39.6011(7)(c) s. 39.6011(6)(b).

Section 11. Present subsections (7) through (10) of section 39.621, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (8) through (11), respectively, subsection (5) and present subsections (9), (10), and (11) are amended, and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

- 39.621 Permanency determination by the court.-
- (5) At the permanency hearing, the court shall determine:

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- (a) Whether the current permanency goal for the child is appropriate or should be changed. +
- (b) When the child will achieve one of the permanency goals.; and
- (c) Whether the department has made reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan currently in effect.
- (7) If the court determines that the child's goal is appropriate but the child will be in out-of-home care for more than 12 months before achieving permanency, in those cases where the goal is reunification or adoption, the court shall hold permanency status hearings for the child every 60 days until the child reaches permanency or the court makes a determination that it is in the child's best interest to change the permanency goal.
- (10) The case plan must list the tasks necessary to finalize the permanency placement and shall be updated at the permanency hearing unless the child will achieve permanency within 60 days after the hearing if necessary. If a concurrent case plan is in place, the court may choose between the permanency goal options presented and shall approve the goal that is in the child's best interest.
- (11) (10) The permanency placement is intended to continue until the child reaches the age of majority and may not be disturbed absent a finding by the court that the circumstances of the permanency placement are no longer in the best interest of the child.
- (a) If, after a child has achieved the permanency placement approved at the permanency hearing, a parent who has not had his or her parental rights terminated makes a motion for

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reunification or increased contact with the child, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the dependency case should be reopened and whether there should be a modification of the order.

- (b) At the hearing, the parent must demonstrate that the safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and emotional health of the child is not endangered by the modification.
- (c) (11) The court shall base its decision concerning any motion by a parent for reunification or increased contact with a child on the effect of the decision on the safety, well-being, and physical and emotional health of the child. Factors that must be considered and addressed in the findings of fact of the order on the motion must include:
- 1.(a) The compliance or noncompliance of the parent with the case plan;
- 2.(b) The circumstances which caused the child's dependency and whether those circumstances have been resolved;
 - 3. (c) The stability and longevity of the child's placement;
- 4. (d) The preferences of the child, if the child is of sufficient age and understanding to express a preference;
 - 5.(e) The recommendation of the current custodian; and
- 6.(f) The recommendation of the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed.
- Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.701 Judicial review.
- (2) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE.-
 - (d) Orders.-

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- 1. Based upon the criteria set forth in paragraph (c) and the recommended order of the citizen review panel, if any, the court shall determine whether or not the social service agency shall initiate proceedings to have a child declared a dependent child, return the child to the parent, continue the child in out-of-home care for a specified period of time, or initiate termination of parental rights proceedings for subsequent placement in an adoptive home. Amendments to the case plan must be prepared as prescribed in s. 39.6013. If the court finds that the prevention or reunification efforts of the department will allow the child to remain safely at home or be safely returned to the home, the court shall allow the child to remain in or return to the home after making a specific finding of fact that the reasons for the creation of the case plan have been remedied to the extent that the child's safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and emotional health will not be endangered.
- 2. The court shall return the child to the custody of the parents at any time it determines that they have substantially complied with the case plan, if the court is satisfied that reunification will not be detrimental to the child's safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and emotional health.
- 3. If, in the opinion of the court, the social service agency has not complied with its obligations as specified in the written case plan, the court may find the social service agency in contempt, shall order the social service agency to submit its plans for compliance with the agreement, and shall require the social service agency to show why the child could not safely be returned to the home of the parents.
 - 4. If, at any judicial review, the court finds that the

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parents have failed to substantially comply with the case plan to the degree that further reunification efforts are without merit and not in the best interest of the child, on its own motion, the court may order the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights, whether or not the time period as contained in the case plan for substantial compliance has expired.

5. Within 6 months after the date that the child was placed in shelter care, the court shall conduct a judicial review hearing to review the child's permanency goal as identified in the case plan. At the hearing the court shall make written findings regarding the likelihood of the child's reunification with the parent or legal custodian within 12 months after the removal of the child from the home. If the court makes a written finding that it is not likely that the child will be reunified with the parent or legal custodian within 12 months after the child was removed from the home, the department must file with the court, and serve on all parties, a motion to amend the case plan under s. 39.6013 and declare that it will use concurrent planning for the case plan. The department must file the motion within 10 business days after receiving the written finding of the court. The department must attach the proposed amended case plan to the motion. If concurrent planning is already being used, the department must file with the court, and serve on all parties, a motion to amend the case plan to reflect the concurrent goal as the child's primary permanency goal, document the efforts the department is taking to complete the concurrent goal, and identify any additional services needed to reach the permanency goal by a date certain. The court may allow the

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parties to continue to pursue a secondary goal if the court determines that is in the best interest of the child case plan must document the efforts the department is taking to complete the concurrent goal.

6. The court may issue a protective order in assistance, or as a condition, of any other order made under this part. In addition to the requirements included in the case plan, the protective order may set forth requirements relating to reasonable conditions of behavior to be observed for a specified period of time by a person or agency who is before the court; and the order may require any person or agency to make periodic reports to the court containing such information as the court in its discretion may prescribe.

Section 13. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 39.806, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.806 Grounds for termination of parental rights.
- (1) Grounds for the termination of parental rights may be established under any of the following circumstances:
- (e) When a child has been adjudicated dependent, a case plan has been filed with the court, and:
- 1. The child continues to be abused, neglected, or abandoned by the parent or parents. The failure of the parent or parents to substantially comply with the case plan for a period of 12 months after an adjudication of the child as a dependent child or the child's placement into shelter care, whichever occurs first, constitutes evidence of continuing abuse, neglect, or abandonment unless the failure to substantially comply with the case plan was due to the parent's lack of financial resources or to the failure of the department to make reasonable

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efforts to reunify the parent and child. The 12-month period begins to run only after the child's placement into shelter care or the entry of a disposition order placing the custody of the child with the department or a person other than the parent and the court's approval of a case plan having the goal of reunification with the parent, whichever occurs first; or

- 2. The parent or parents have materially breached the case plan by their action or inaction. Time is of the essence for permanency of children in the dependency system. In order to prove the parent or parents have materially breached the case plan, the court must find by clear and convincing evidence that the parent or parents are unlikely or unable to substantially comply with the case plan before time to comply with the case plan expires.
- 3. The child has been in care for any 12 of the last 22 months and the parents have not substantially complied with the case plan so as to permit reunification under s. 39.522(2) unless the failure to substantially comply with the case plan was due to the parent's lack of financial resources or to the failure of the department to make reasonable efforts to reunify the parent and child.

Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 39.811, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.811 Powers of disposition; order of disposition.
- (5) If the court terminates parental rights, the court shall enter a written order of disposition within 30 days after conclusion of the hearing briefly stating the facts upon which its decision to terminate the parental rights is made. An order of termination of parental rights, whether based on parental



consent or after notice served as prescribed in this part, permanently deprives the parents of any right to the child. Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

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

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child welfare; amending s. 39.001, F.S.; providing an additional purpose of ch. 39, F.S.; providing for the name of a child's guardian ad litem or attorney ad litem to be entered on court orders in dependency proceedings; amending s. 39.0136, F.S.; requiring cooperation between certain parties and the court to achieve permanency for a child in a timely manner; requiring certain court orders to specify certain deadlines; amending s. 39.202, F.S.; prohibiting the Department of Children and Families from releasing the names of certain persons who have provided information during a protective investigation except under certain circumstances; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; providing that time limitations governing placement of a child in a shelter do not include continuances requested by the court; providing limitations on continuances; providing requirements for parents to achieve reunification with the child; amending s. 39.507, F.S.; requiring the court to advise the parents during an adjudicatory hearing of

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certain actions that are required to achieve reunification; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; requiring the department to provide copies of the family functioning assessment to certain persons; amending s. 39.522, F.S.; providing conditions for the court to consider the continuity of the child's placement in the same out-of-home residence before the permanency placement is approved in a postdisposition proceeding to modify custody; amending s. 39.6011, F.S.; requiring a case plan for a child receiving services from the department to include a protocol for parents to achieve reunification with the child; providing that certain action or inaction by a parent may result in termination of parental rights; requiring the department to provide certain information to a parent before signing a case plan; providing a timeframe for referral for services; amending s. 39.6012, F.S.; requiring a case plan to contain certain information; amending s. 39.6013, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 39.621, F.S.; requiring the court to hold permanency hearings within specified timeframes until permanency is determined; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring the department to file a motion to amend a case plan when concurrent planning is used, under certain circumstances; amending s. 39.806, F.S.; specifying that a parent or parents may materially breach a case plan by action or inaction; amending s. 39.811, F.S.; requiring the court to enter a written order of disposition of the child following



765	termination of parental rights within a specified
766	timeframe; providing an effective date.