1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to proceedings related to children; 3 amending s. 39.001, F.S.; revising purposes of the 4 chapter; requiring specified information on court 5 orders by certain parties; requiring parents to take 6 action to comply with the case plan within a specified 7 time; amending s. 39.0136, F.S.; requiring that the 8 timely performance of responsibilities is achieved by 9 all parties and the court; requiring the Department of 10 Children and Families to ensure that parents have the 11 necessary information to contact the designated case 12 manager; requiring a new case manager to timely notify and provide parents with updated contact information; 13 14 providing that motions by the court count towards the time allowed for continuances or time extensions; 15 amending s. 39.402, F.S.; providing that certain 16 17 notice requirements to parents and legal custodians be in plain language; providing requirements for such 18 19 notice; amending s. 39.507, F.S.; requiring parents to provide certain information about relatives who might 20 21 be considered for out-of-home care; requiring the 22 court to advise parents in plain language of certain responsibilities; conforming a cross-reference; 23 amending s. 39.521, F.S.; requiring the department to 24 25 serve copies of the case plan and family functioning

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assessment on the parents or legal guardians and provide copies to all other parties; amending s. 39.522, F.S.; requiring that a motion to change placement of a child be made before a child achieves permanency placement; amending s. 39.6011, F.S.; providing requirements for a child's case plan; requiring the department to provide certain information to the parents before signing the case plan; providing a timeframe for the completion of referrals for services; amending s. 39.6012, F.S.; requiring the case plan to describe strategies to overcome barriers to case plan compliance; amending s. 39.6013, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 39.621, F.S.; requiring permanency status hearings every 60 days under certain circumstances; requiring the case plan to list tasks for finalization of permanency unless the child achieves permanency within 60 days after the hearing; amending s. 39.806, F.S.; providing that a parent's actions or inactions can breach the case plan; amending s. 39.811, F.S.; providing a timeframe for when a written order of disposition terminating parental rights must be entered; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (6) and subsection (7) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, are 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.—

- (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 permanency for 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 the parent with developing strategies to overcome barriers to case plan compliance.
- 3. The court to affirmatively determine what the barriers are to timely permanency, 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 of each child to contact his or her

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guardian ad litem or attorney ad litem, if appointed, by having that individual's name and contact information entered on all orders of the court.

(6) MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES.-

- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the use of the mental health court program model established under s. 394.47892 chapter 394 and the drug court program model established under s. 397.334 and authorize courts to assess children and persons who have custody or are requesting custody of children where good cause is shown to identify and address mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders as the court deems appropriate at every stage of the dependency process. Participation in treatment, including a mental health court program or a treatment-based drug court program, may be required by the court following adjudication. Participation in assessment and treatment before adjudication is voluntary, except as provided in s. 39.407(16).
- (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 guardians 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, including notifying the parties and the court of barriers to case plan compliance, so permanency for the child may occur within the shortest period of time possible, but not more than 1 year after removal or adjudication of the child.

- Section 2. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 39.0136, Florida Statutes, are amended and renumbered as subsections (3), (4), and (5), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:
 - 39.0136 Time limitations; continuances.
- (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 the parent has the information necessary to contact his or her case manager. When a new case manager is assigned to a case, the case manager shall make a timely and diligent effort to notify the parent and

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provide updated contact information.

- $\underline{(3)}$ (2) 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;

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151 however, the petitioner shall continue regular efforts to 152 provide notice to the parents during the periods of delay. $(4) \frac{(3)}{(3)}$ Notwithstanding subsection (3) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$, in order to 154 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 60 157 days within any 12-month period for proceedings conducted under 158 this chapter. A continuance or extension of time may be granted only for extraordinary circumstances in which it is necessary to 159 preserve the constitutional rights of a party or if substantial evidence exists to demonstrate that without granting a 162 continuance or extension of time the child's best interests will 163 be harmed. (5) $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$ Notwithstanding subsection (3) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$, a continuance 165 or an extension of time is limited to the number of days 166 absolutely necessary to complete a necessary task in order to 167 preserve the rights of a party or the best interests of a child. Section 3. Paragraph (f) of subsection (8) and subsections (14), (15), and (18) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.402 Placement in a shelter.-
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- At the shelter hearing, the department shall inform the court of:
 - Any identified current or previous case plans

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negotiated in any district with the parents or caregivers under this chapter and problems associated with compliance;

2. Any adjudication of the parents or caregivers of delinquency;

- 3. Any past or current injunction for protection from domestic violence; and
- 4. All of the child's places of residence during the prior 12 months.
- (14) (a) The time limitations in this section do not include:
- 1.(a) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request or with the consent of the child's counsel or the child's guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed by the court, or, if the child is of sufficient capacity to express reasonable consent, at the request or with the consent of the child's attorney or the child's guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed by the court, and the child.
- 2.(b) Periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of any party, if the continuance is granted:
- $\underline{a.1.}$ Because of an unavailability of evidence material to the case when the requesting party has exercised due diligence to obtain such evidence and there are substantial grounds to believe that such evidence will be available within 30 days. However, if the requesting party is not prepared to proceed

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within 30 days, any other party, inclusive of the parent or legal custodian, 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.

- $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$ To allow the requesting party additional time to prepare the case and additional time is justified because of an exceptional circumstance.
- 3.(c) Reasonable periods of delay necessary to accomplish notice of the hearing to the child's parents or legal custodians; however, the petitioner shall continue regular efforts to provide notice to the parents or legal custodians during such periods of delay.
- $\frac{4.(d)}{(d)}$ Reasonable periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the parent or legal custodian of a subject child.
- (b) (e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the foregoing, continuances and extensions of time are 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. Time is of the essence for the best interests of dependent children in conducting dependency proceedings in accordance with the time limitations set forth in this chapter. Time limitations are a right of the child which may not be waived, extended, or continued at the request of any party in advance of the particular circumstances or need arising upon

which delay of the proceedings may be warranted.

- (c) (f) Continuances or extensions of time may not total more than 60 days for all parties, including 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.
- (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 parents or legal custodians to begin the services as soon as possible. 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 <u>or legal</u> <u>custodians in plain language all of the following:</u>
- (a) Parents or legal custodians must take action to comply with the case plan so permanency for 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 or legal custodians must stay in contact with

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251 their attorney and their case manager, and provide updated 252 contact information if the phone number, address, or e-mail 253 address of the parent or legal custodian changes. 254 Parents or legal custodians must notify the parties 255 and the court of any barriers to completing case plan tasks 256 within a reasonable time after discovering such barriers. that, 257 If the parents or legal custodians fail to 258 substantially comply with the case plan, their parental rights 259 may be terminated and that the child's out-of-home placement may 260 become permanent. Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) and subsection 261 262 (10) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication.-263 264 (7) 265 If a court adjudicates a child dependent and the child (C) 266 is in out-of-home care, the court shall inquire of the parent or 267 parents whether the parent has parents have relatives who might 268 be considered as a placement for the child. The parent shall 269 provide the court and all parties with identification and 270 location information for such relatives. The court shall advise 271 the parents of their continuing duty to inform the department of 272 any relative who should be considered for placement of the 273 child. The court shall advise the parent parents in plain 274 language that:

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Parents must take action to comply with the case plan

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

so permanency for 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 case manager, and provide updated contact information if the phone number, address, or e-mail address of the parent changes.
- 3. Parents must notify the parties and the court of any 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.
- (10) After an adjudication of dependency, or a finding of dependency in which adjudication is withheld, the court may order a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The order may be made only upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedural requirements provided under the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The assessment or evaluation must be administered by an appropriate qualified professional, as defined in s. 39.01 or s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and

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comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a mental health court program established under s. 394.47892 chapter 394 or a treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including the mental health court program or treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's best interests. Any order entered under this subsection may be made only upon good cause shown. This subsection does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody, other than the parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

- Section 5. 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

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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 and the family functioning assessment with the court, serve copies a copy of the case plan on the parents or legal custodians of the child, and provide copies a copy of the case plan to the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed, and 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 6. Subsection (1) of section 39.522, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 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.
- 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 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 7. Subsections (4) through (8) of section 39.6011, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (9), respectively, and subsections (2) and (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:
- (a) A description of the identified problem being addressed, including the parent's behavior or acts resulting in risk to the child and the reason for the intervention by the department.
 - (b) The permanency goal.
- (c) If concurrent planning is being used, a description of the permanency goal of reunification with the parent or legal custodian in addition to a description of one of the remaining permanency goals described in s. 39.01.
- 1. If a child has not been removed from a parent, but is found to be dependent, even if adjudication of dependency is withheld, the court may leave the child in the current placement with maintaining and strengthening the placement as a permanency option.

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2. If a child has been removed from a parent and is placed with a parent from whom the child was not removed, the court may leave the child in the placement with the parent from whom the child was not removed with maintaining and strengthening the placement as a permanency option.

- 3. If a child has been removed from a parent and is subsequently reunified with that parent, the court may leave the child with that parent with maintaining and strengthening the placement as a permanency option.
- (d) The date the compliance period expires. The case plan must be limited to as short a period as possible for accomplishing its provisions. The plan's compliance period expires no later than 12 months after the date the child was initially removed from the home, the child was adjudicated dependent, or the date the case plan was accepted by the court, whichever occurs first.
 - (e) A written notice to the parent that:
- 1. It is the parent's responsibility to take action to comply with the case plan so permanency for 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 parent must notify the parties and the court in writing of barriers to completing case plan tasks within a reasonable time after discovering such barriers if the parties are not actively working to overcome them.

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3. Failure of the parent to substantially comply with the case plan may result in the termination of parental rights., and that

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

 $\underline{(7)}$ (6) 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 <u>parent</u> parents or the child and the <u>parent agrees</u> 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 <u>parent</u> 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 or otherwise approved by the court.
- (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

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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 outof-home care, a case plan must be prepared within 60 days after
 the department removes the child from the home and shall be
 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 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39.6012, Florida Statutes, is amended 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

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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.
- 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 and an explanation that the parent must notify the parties and the court in writing within a reasonable time of discovering a barrier that the parties are not actively working to overcome.
- Section 9. Subsection (8) of section 39.6013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.6013 Case plan amendments.-

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(8) 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

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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 $\underline{s. 39.6011(6)(b)}$.

Section 10. Subsections (7) through (12) of section 39.621, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (8) through (13), respectively, 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.-
- (7) If the court determines that the child's goal of reunification or adoption is appropriate but the child will be in out-of-home care for more than 12 months before achieving permanency, the court shall hold permanency status hearings for the child every 60 days until the child reaches the specified permanency goal or the court determines it is in the child's best interest to change the permanency goal.
- (10) (9) 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

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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 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, mental, 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 all of the following:
- $\underline{\text{1.}}$ (a) The compliance or noncompliance of the parent with the case plan.
- $\underline{\text{2.(b)}}$ The circumstances which caused the child's dependency and whether those circumstances have been resolved $\underline{\cdot}$ $\dot{\tau}$
 - 3.(c) The stability and longevity of the child's

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576 placement.

- $\underline{4.(d)}$ 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
- $\underline{\text{6.(f)}}$ The recommendation of the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed.
- Section 11. 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:
- 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 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

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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 his or her 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 12. 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

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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 13. This act shall take effect October 1, 2019.

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