

CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Floor: 1b/RE/2R 4/23/2008 10:07 PM

Senator Storms moved the following amendment to amendment (784706):

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete line(s) 514-886 and insert:

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(5) Judicial review and approval is required within 24 hours after placement for all nonrelative placements. A nonrelative placement must be for a specific and predetermined period of time, not to exceed 12 months, and shall be reviewed by the court at least every 6 months. If the nonrelative placement continues for longer than 12 months, the department shall request the court to establish permanent quardianship or require that the nonrelative seek licensure as a foster care provider within 30 days after the court decision. Failure to establish permanent guardianship or obtain licensure does not require the court to

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change a child's placement unless it is in the best interest of the child to do so.

Section 9. Subsection (17) of section 39.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.502 Notice, process, and service.--

(17) The parent or legal custodian of the child, the attorney for the department, the quardian ad litem, the foster or preadoptive parents, and all other parties and participants shall be given reasonable notice of all proceedings and hearings provided for under this part. All foster or preadoptive parents must be provided with at least 72 hours' notice, verbally or in writing, of all proceedings or hearings relating to children in their care or children they are seeking to adopt to ensure the ability to provide input to the court.

Section 10. Subsection (6) of section 39.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.503 Identity or location of parent unknown; special procedures.--

(6) The diligent search required by subsection (5) must include, at a minimum, inquiries of all relatives of the parent or prospective parent made known to the petitioner, inquiries of all offices of program areas of the department likely to have information about the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of other state and federal agencies likely to have information about the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of appropriate utility and postal providers, a thorough search of at least one electronic database specifically designed for locating persons, and inquiries of appropriate law enforcement agencies. Pursuant to s. 453 of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 653(c)(4), the department, as the state agency administering Titles IV-B and IV-

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E of the act, shall be provided access to the federal and state parent locator service for diligent search activities.

Section 11. Section 39.504, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Injunction pending disposition of petition; penalty.--

- (1) (a) At any time after a protective investigation has been initiated pursuant to part III of this chapter When a petition for shelter placement or a petition for dependency has been filed or when a child has been taken into custody and reasonable cause, as defined in paragraph (b), exists, the court, upon the request of the department, a law enforcement officer, the state attorney, or other responsible person, or upon its own motion, may, if there is reasonable cause, shall have the authority to issue an injunction to prevent any act of child abuse or any unlawful sexual offense involving a child.
- (b) Reasonable cause for the issuance of an injunction exists if there is evidence of child abuse or an unlawful sexual offense involving a child or if there is a reasonable likelihood of such abuse or offense occurring based upon a recent overt act or failure to act.
- (2) Notice shall be provided to the parties as set forth in the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure, unless the child is reported to be in imminent danger, in which case the court may issue an injunction immediately. A judge may issue an emergency injunction pursuant to this section without notice if at times when the court is closed for the transaction of judicial business. If When such an immediate injunction is issued, the court must shall hold a hearing on the next day of judicial business either to dissolve the injunction or to continue or

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modify it in accordance with the other provisions of this section.

- (3) (a) If In every instance in which an injunction is issued under this section, the primary purpose of the injunction must be shall be primarily to protect and promote the best interests of the child, taking the preservation of the child's immediate family into consideration. The effective period of the injunction shall be determined by the court, except that the injunction will expire at the time of the disposition of the petition for shelter placement or dependency.
- (a) (b) The injunction shall apply to the alleged or actual offender in a case of child abuse or acts of domestic violence an unlawful sexual offense involving a child. The conditions of the injunction shall be determined by the court, which conditions may include ordering the alleged or actual offender to:
- 1. Refrain from further abuse or acts of domestic violence unlawful sexual activity involving a child.
 - 2. Participate in a specialized treatment program.
- 3. Limit contact or communication with the child victim, other children in the home, or any other child.
- Refrain from contacting the child at home, school, work, or wherever the child may be found.
 - 5. Have limited or supervised visitation with the child.
- Pay temporary support for the child or other family members; the costs of medical, psychiatric, and psychological treatment for the child victim incurred as a result of the offenses; and similar costs for other family members.
 - 7. Vacate the home in which the child resides.
- (b) (c) If the intent of the injunction is to protect the child from domestic violence, the conditions may also include:

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- 1. Awarding the exclusive use and possession of the dwelling to the caregiver or excluding the alleged or actual offender from the residence of the caregiver.
- 2. Awarding temporary custody of the child to the caregiver.
- 3. Establishing temporary support for the child. At any time prior to the disposition of the petition, the alleged or actual offender may offer the court evidence of changed circumstances as a ground to dissolve or modify the injunction.

This paragraph does not preclude the adult victim of domestic violence from seeking protection under s. 741.30.

- (c) The terms of the injunction shall remain in effect until modified or dissolved by the court. The petitioner, respondent, or caregiver may move at any time to modify or dissolve the injunction. The injunction is valid and enforceable in all counties in the state.
- Service of process on the respondent shall be carried out pursuant to s. 741.30. The department shall deliver a copy of any injunction issued pursuant to this section shall be delivered to the protected party, or to a parent, or caregiver, or individual acting in the place of a parent who is not the respondent, and to any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction to enforce such injunction. Law enforcement officers may exercise their arrest powers as provided in s. 901.15(6) to enforce the terms of the injunction. Upon delivery of the injunction to the appropriate law enforcement agency, the agency shall have the duty and responsibility to enforce the injunction.
- (5) Any person who fails to comply with an injunction issued pursuant to this section commits is guilty of a

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misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 12. Subsection (7) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication. --
- (7) (a) For as long as a court maintains jurisdiction over a dependency case, only one order adjudicating each child in the case dependent shall be entered. This order establishes the legal status of the child for purposes of proceedings under this chapter and may be based on the conduct of one parent, both parents, or a legal custodian.
- (b) However, the court must determine whether each parent or legal custodian identified in the case abused, abandoned, or neglected the child in a subsequent evidentiary hearing. If the evidentiary hearing is conducted subsequent to the adjudication of the child, the court shall supplement the adjudicatory order, disposition order, and the case plan, as necessary. With the exception of proceedings pursuant to s. 39.811, the child's dependency status may not be retried or readjudicated.
- (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 court shall advise the parents that, 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.

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Section 13. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, are 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 predisposition study prepared by an authorized agent of the department must be filed with the court, and served upon the parents of the child, provided to the representative of the quardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed, and provided to all other parties, not less than 72 hours before the disposition hearing. All such case plans must be approved by the court. If the court does not approve the case plan at the disposition hearing, the court must set a hearing within 30 days after the disposition hearing to review and approve the case plan. The court may grant an exception to the requirement for a predisposition study by separate order or within the judge's order of disposition upon finding that all the family and child information required by subsection (2) is available in other documents filed with the court.
- If the court places the child in an out-of-home placement, the disposition order must include a written determination that the child cannot safely remain at home with reunification or family preservation services and that removal of

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the child is necessary to protect the child. If the child is has been removed before the disposition hearing, the order must also include a written determination as to whether, after removal, the department has made a reasonable effort to reunify the parent and child, if reasonable efforts are required. Reasonable efforts to reunify are not required if the court finds has found that any of the acts listed in s. $39.806(1)(f)-(1) = \frac{39.806(1)(f)-(1)}{5}$ have occurred. The department has the burden of demonstrating that it has made reasonable efforts under this paragraph.

- 1. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "reasonable effort" means the exercise of reasonable diligence and care by the department to provide the services ordered by the court or delineated in the case plan.
- 2. In support of its determination as to whether reasonable efforts have been made, the court shall:
- a. Enter written findings as to whether or not prevention or reunification efforts were indicated.
- b. If prevention or reunification efforts were indicated, include a brief written description of what appropriate and available prevention and reunification efforts were made.
- Indicate in writing why further efforts could or could not have prevented or shortened the separation of the parent and child.
- 3. A court may find that the department has made a reasonable effort to prevent or eliminate the need for removal if:
- The first contact of the department with the family occurs during an emergency;
- The appraisal by the department of the home situation indicates that it presents a substantial and immediate danger to

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the child's safety or physical, mental, or emotional health which cannot be mitigated by the provision of preventive services;

- The child cannot safely remain at home, either because there are no preventive services that can ensure the health and safety of the child or, even with appropriate and available services being provided, the health and safety of the child cannot be ensured; or
- d. The parent is alleged to have committed any of the acts listed as grounds for expedited termination of parental rights under s. 39.806(1)(f)-(1) in s. 39.806(1)(f)-(i).
- A reasonable effort by the department for reunification of the parent and child has been made if the appraisal of the home situation by the department indicates that the severity of the conditions of dependency is such that reunification efforts are inappropriate. The department has the burden of demonstrating to the court that reunification efforts were inappropriate.
- If the court finds that the prevention or reunification effort of the department would not have permitted the child to remain safely at home, the court may commit the child to the temporary legal custody of the department or take any other action authorized by this chapter.
- (3) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court shall determine the appropriate placement for the child as follows:
- If no fit parent is willing or available to assume care and custody of the child, place the child in the temporary legal custody of an adult relative, the adoptive parent of the child's sibling, or other another adult approved by the court who is willing to care for the child, under the protective supervision of the department. The department must supervise this placement



until the child reaches permanency status in this home, and in no case for a period of less than 6 months. Permanency in a relative placement shall be by adoption, long-term custody, or quardianship.

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Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department shall set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and shall include the powers ordinarily granted to a guardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, no further judicial reviews are required, so long as permanency has been established for the child.

Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.701 Judicial review.--

(5) Notice of a judicial review hearing or a citizen review panel hearing, and a copy of the motion for judicial review, if any, must be served by the clerk of the court upon all of the following persons, if available to be served, regardless of whether the person was present at the previous hearing at which the date, time, and location of the hearing was announced:

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- (a) The social service agency charged with the supervision of care, custody, or quardianship of the child, if that agency is not the movant.
- The foster parent or legal custodian in whose home the child resides.
 - (c) The parents.
- The guardian ad litem for the child, or the representative of the guardian ad litem program if the program has been appointed.
 - (e) The attorney for the child.
 - (f) The child, if the child is 13 years of age or older.
 - (g) (e) Any preadoptive parent.
- (h) (f) Such other persons as the court may in its discretion direct.

300 Service of notice is not required on any of the persons listed in 301 paragraphs (a) - (f) if the person was present at the previous hearing during which the date, time, and location of the hearing 302

303 was announced.

> Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 39.8055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.8055 Requirement to file a petition to terminate parental rights; exceptions.--
- The department shall file a petition to terminate parental rights within 60 days after any of the following if:
- (a) At the time of the 12-month judicial review hearing, a child is not returned to the physical custody of the parents;
- A petition for termination of parental rights has not otherwise been filed, and the child has been in out-of-home care under the responsibility of the state for 12 $\frac{15}{10}$ of the most

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recent 22 months, calculated on a cumulative basis, but not including any trial home visits or time during which the child was a runaway;

- A parent has been convicted of the murder of the other parent, manslaughter of the other parent, aiding or abetting the murder, or conspiracy or solicitation to murder the other parent or another child of the parent, or a felony battery that resulted in serious bodily injury to the child or to another any other child of the parent; or
- (d) A court determines that reasonable efforts to reunify the child and parent are not required.

Section 16. Paragraphs (e) through (h) of subsection (1) of section 39.806, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraphs (j), (k), and (l) are added to that subsection, and subsections (2), (3), and (4) of that section are 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:
- The child continues to be abused, neglected, or abandoned by the parent or parents. In this case, The failure of the parent or parents to substantially comply with the case plan for a period of 9 $\frac{12}{12}$ months after an adjudication of the child as a dependent child or the child's placement into shelter care, whichever occurs came first, constitutes evidence of continuing abuse, neglect, or abandonment unless the failure to substantially comply with the case plan was due either to the parent's lack of financial resources of the parents or to the failure of the department to make reasonable efforts to reunify

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the parent and child. The 9-month 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 by the court of a case plan having the with a goal of reunification with the parent, whichever occurs came first; or

- The parent or parents have has materially breached the case plan by making it unlikely that he or she will be able to substantially comply with the case plan before the time for compliance expires. Time is of the essence for permanency of children in the dependency system. In order to prove the parent or parents have has materially breached the case plan, the court must find by clear and convincing evidence that the parent or parents are is unlikely or unable to substantially comply with the case plan before time expires to comply with the case plan expires.
- When The parent or parents engaged in egregious conduct or had the opportunity and capability to prevent and knowingly failed to prevent egregious conduct that threatens the life, safety, or physical, mental, or emotional health of the child or the child's sibling.
- 1. As used in this subsection, the term "sibling" means another child who resides with or is cared for by the parent or parents regardless of whether the child is related legally or by consanguinity.
- 2. As used in this subsection, the term "egregious conduct" means abuse, abandonment, neglect, or any other conduct of the parent or parents that is deplorable, flagrant, or outrageous by a normal standard of conduct. Egregious conduct may include an act or omission that occurred only once but was of such



intensity, magnitude, or severity as to endanger the life of the child.

- (q) When The parent or parents have subjected the child or another child to aggravated child abuse as defined in s. 827.03, sexual battery or sexual abuse as defined in s. 39.01, or chronic abuse.
- When The parent or parents have committed the murder, manslaughter, aiding or abetting the murder, or conspiracy or solicitation to murder the other parent or another child, or a felony battery that resulted in serious bodily injury to the child or to another child committed murder or voluntary manslaughter of another child, or a felony assault that results in serious bodily injury to the child or another child, or aided or abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit such a murder or voluntary manslaughter or felony assault.

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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 line(s) 1417-1425 and insert:

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findings; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; providing an exception from the requirement for a predisposition study in dependency proceedings; conforming cross-references; authorizing the court to place a dependent child with the adoptive parent of the child's sibling if no fit parent is willing or available to assume care and custody; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring that notice