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By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to child welfare; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; defining a term; amending s. 39.013, F.S.; extending court jurisdiction to age 22 for young adults with disabilities in foster care; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; revising information that the Department of Children and Families is required to inform the court of at shelter hearings; revising the written findings required to be included in an order for placement of a child in shelter care; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; revising the required information a court must include in its written orders of disposition; amending s. 39.522, F.S.; providing conditions under which a child may be returned home with an in-home safety plan; amending s. 39.6011, F.S.; providing the purpose of a case plan; requiring a case plan to document that a preplacement plan has been provided and reasonable efforts have been made to prevent out-of-home placement; removing the prohibition of threatening or coercing a parent with the loss of custody or parental rights for failing to admit certain actions in a case plan; providing that a child must be given the opportunity to review, sign, and receive a copy of his or her case plan; providing additional requirements when the child attains a certain age; requiring the case plan to document that each parent has received additional written notices; amending s. 39.6012, F.S.; providing additional requirements for the department and criteria for a

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case plan, with regard to placement, permanency, education, health care, contact with family, extended family, and fictive kin, and independent living; amending s. 39.6035, F.S.; requiring court approval of a transition plan before the child's 18th birthday; amending s. 39.621, F.S.; creating an exception to the order of preference for permanency goals under ch. 39, F.S., for maintaining and strengthening the placement; authorizing the new permanency goal to be used in specified circumstances; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; revising the information which must be included in a specified written report under certain circumstances; requiring a court, if possible, to order the department to file a written notification; creating s. 409.142, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining the term "intervention services and supports"; requiring specified intervention services and supports; providing eligibility for such services and supports; providing requirements for the provision of services and supports; requiring community-based care lead agencies to submit a monitoring plan to the department by a certain date; requiring communitybased care lead agencies to annually collect and report specified information for each child to whom intervention services and supports are provided; requiring the department to adopt rules; creating s. 409.143, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring an initial placement assessment for certain children under specified

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circumstances; requiring every child placed in out-ofhome care to be referred within a certain time for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment; requiring the department or the community-based care lead agency to establish special permanency teams to assist children in adjusting to home placement; requiring the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature on the placement of children in licensed out-of-home care; creating s. 409.144, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring the department to develop a continuum of care for the placement of children in care settings; requiring the department to submit a report annually to the Governor and the Legislature; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 409.1451, F.S.; requiring that a child be living in licensed care on or after his or her 18th birthday as a condition for receiving aftercare services; requiring the department to provide education training vouchers; providing eligibility requirements; prohibiting vouchers from exceeding a certain amount; providing rulemaking authority; amending s. 409.988, F.S.; requiring lead agencies to ensure the availability of a full array of family support services; requiring the department to submit annually to the Governor and Legislature a report that evaluates the adequacy of family support services; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 39.202, F.S.; revising the designation of an agency

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with access to records; amending ss. 39.302, 39.524, 39.6013, 394.495, 409.1678, 960.065, and 1002.3305, F.S.; conforming cross-references; repealing s. 39.523, F.S., relating to the placement of children in residential group care; repealing s. 409.141, F.S., relating to equitable reimbursement methodology; repealing s. 409.1676, F.S., relating to comprehensive residential group care services to children who have extraordinary needs; repealing s. 409.1677, F.S., relating to model comprehensive residential services programs; repealing s. 409.1679, F.S., relating to program requirements and reimbursement methodology; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (10) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (20) through (79) of that section are redesignated as subsections (21) through (80), respectively, a new subsection (20) is added to that section, and present subsection (32) of that section is amended, to read:

39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(10) "Caregiver" means the parent, legal custodian, permanent guardian, adult household member, or other person responsible for a child's welfare as defined in <u>subsection (48)</u> subsection (47).

(20) "Conditions for return" means the circumstances that caused the out-of-home placement have been remedied to the

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extent that the return of the child to the home with an in-home safety plan will not be detrimental to the child's safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and emotional health.

(32) "Institutional child abuse or neglect" means situations of known or suspected child abuse or neglect in which the person allegedly perpetrating the child abuse or neglect is an employee of a private school, public or private day care center, residential home, institution, facility, or agency or any other person at such institution responsible for the child's care as defined in subsection (48) subsection (47).

Section 2. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of section 39.013, Florida Statutes, to read:

39.013 Procedures and jurisdiction; right to counsel.-

(2) The circuit court has exclusive original jurisdiction of all proceedings under this chapter, of a child voluntarily placed with a licensed child-caring agency, a licensed childplacing agency, or the department, and of the adoption of children whose parental rights have been terminated under this chapter. Jurisdiction attaches when the initial shelter petition, dependency petition, or termination of parental rights petition, or a petition for an injunction to prevent child abuse issued pursuant to s. 39.504, is filed or when a child is taken into the custody of the department. The circuit court may assume jurisdiction over any such proceeding regardless of whether the child was in the physical custody of both parents, was in the sole legal or physical custody of only one parent, caregiver, or some other person, or was not in the physical or legal custody of any person when the event or condition occurred that brought the child to the attention of the court. When the court obtains

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jurisdiction of any child who has been found to be dependent, the court shall retain jurisdiction, unless relinquished by its order, until the child reaches 21 years of age, with the following exceptions:

(e) If a young adult with a disability remains in foster care, jurisdiction shall continue until the young adult chooses to leave foster care or upon the young adult reaching 22 years of age, whichever occurs first.

Section 3. Paragraphs (f) and (h) of subsection (8) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.402 Placement in a shelter.-
- 157 (8)

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- (f) At the shelter hearing, the department shall inform the court of:
- 1. Any identified current or previous case plans negotiated under this chapter in any judicial circuit 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.
- (h) The order for placement of a child in shelter care must identify the parties present at the hearing and must contain written findings:
- 1. That placement in shelter care is necessary based on the criteria in subsections (1) and (2).

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2. That placement in shelter care is in the best interest of the child.

- 3. That the placement proposed by the department is in the least restrictive and most family-like setting that meets the needs of the child, unless it is otherwise documented that the identified type of placement needed is not available.
- $\underline{4.3.}$ That continuation of the child in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child because the home situation presents a substantial and immediate danger to the child's physical, mental, or emotional health or safety which cannot be mitigated by the provision of preventive services.
- 5.4. That based upon the allegations of the petition for placement in shelter care, there is probable cause to believe that the child is dependent or that the court needs additional time, which may not exceed 72 hours, in which to obtain and review documents pertaining to the family in order to appropriately determine the risk to the child.
- $\underline{6.5.}$ That the department has made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the home. A finding of reasonable effort by the department to prevent or eliminate the need for removal may be made and the department is deemed to have made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal if:
- a. The first contact of the department with the family occurs during an emergency;
- b. The appraisal of the home situation by the department indicates that the home situation presents a substantial and immediate danger to the child's physical, mental, or emotional health or safety which cannot be mitigated by the provision of

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preventive services;

c. 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 because, even with appropriate and available services being provided, the health and safety of the child cannot be ensured; or

- d. The parent or legal custodian is alleged to have committed any of the acts listed as grounds for expedited termination of parental rights in s. 39.806(1)(f)-(i).
- 7.6. That the department has made reasonable efforts to keep siblings together if they are removed and placed in out-of-home care unless such placement is not in the best interest of each child. It is preferred that siblings be kept together in a foster home, if available. Other reasonable efforts shall include short-term placement in a group home with the ability to accommodate sibling groups if such a placement is available. The department shall report to the court its efforts to place siblings together unless the court finds that such placement is not in the best interest of a child or his or her sibling.
- 8.7. That the court notified the parents, relatives that are providing out-of-home care for the child, or legal custodians of the time, date, and location of the next dependency hearing and of the importance of the active participation of the parents, relatives that are providing out-of-home care for the child, or legal custodians in all proceedings and hearings.
- 9.8. That the court notified the parents or legal custodians of their right to counsel to represent them at the shelter hearing and at each subsequent hearing or proceeding,

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and the right of the parents to appointed counsel, pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 39.013.

10.9. That the court notified relatives who are providing out-of-home care for a child as a result of the shelter petition being granted that they have the right to attend all subsequent hearings, to submit reports to the court, and to speak to the court regarding the child, if they so desire.

Section 4. Paragraph (d) 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.
- (d) The court shall, in its written order of disposition, include all of the following:
- 1. The placement or custody of the child, including whether the placement is in the least restrictive and most family-like setting that meets the needs of the child, as determined by assessments completed pursuant to s. 409.143.
 - 2. Special conditions of placement and visitation.
- 3. Evaluation, counseling, treatment activities, and other actions to be taken by the parties, if ordered.
- 4. The persons or entities responsible for supervising or monitoring services to the child and parent.

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5. Continuation or discharge of the guardian ad litem, as appropriate.

- 6. The date, time, and location of the next scheduled review hearing, which must occur within the earlier of:
 - a. Ninety days after the disposition hearing;
 - b. Ninety days after the court accepts the case plan;
 - c. Six months after the date of the last review hearing; or
- d. Six months after the date of the child's removal from his or her home, if no review hearing has been held since the child's removal from the home.
- 7. If the child is in an out-of-home placement, child support to be paid by the parents, or the guardian of the child's estate if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child. The court may exercise jurisdiction over all child support matters, shall adjudicate the financial obligation, including health insurance, of the child's parents or guardian, and shall enforce the financial obligation as provided in chapter 61. The state's child support enforcement agency shall enforce child support orders under this section in the same manner as child support orders under chapter 61. Placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of a support order.
- 8.a. If the court does not commit the child to the temporary legal custody of an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult approved by the court, the disposition order shall include the reasons for such a decision and shall include a determination as to whether diligent efforts were made by the department to locate an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult willing to care for the child in order to present

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that placement option to the court instead of placement with the department.

b. If no suitable relative is found and the child is placed with the department or a legal custodian or other adult approved by the court, both the department and the court shall consider transferring temporary legal custody to an adult relative approved by the court at a later date, but neither the department nor the court is obligated to so place the child if it is in the child's best interest to remain in the current placement.

For the purposes of this section, "diligent efforts to locate an adult relative" means a search similar to the diligent search for a parent, but without the continuing obligation to search after an initial adequate search is completed.

9. Other requirements necessary to protect the health, safety, and well-being of the child, to preserve the stability of the child's educational placement, and to promote family preservation or reunification whenever possible.

Section 5. Subsection (2) 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.

(2) In cases where the issue before the court is whether a child should be reunited with a parent, the court shall determine whether the <u>circumstances that caused the out-of-home</u> placement have been remedied parent has substantially complied

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with the terms of the case plan to the extent that the return of the child to the home with an in-home safety plan will not be detrimental to the child's safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and emotional health of the child is not endangered by the return of the child to the home.

Section 6. Section 39.6011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

- s. 39.6011, F.S., for present text.)
- 39.6011 Case plan purpose; requirements; procedures.-
- (1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the case plan is to promote and facilitate change in parental behavior and to address the treatment and long-term well-being of children receiving services under this chapter.
- (2) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—The department shall draft a case plan for each child receiving services under this chapter. The case plan must:
- (a) Document that a preplacement assessment of the service needs of the child and family, and preplacement preventive services, if appropriate, have been provided pursuant to s. 409.142, and that reasonable efforts to prevent out-of-home placement have been made.
- (b) Be developed in a face-to-face conference with the parent of the child, any court-appointed guardian ad litem, the child's attorney, and, if appropriate, the temporary custodian of the child. The parent may receive assistance from any person or social service agency in preparing the case plan. The social service agency, the department, and the court, when applicable, shall inform the parent of the right to receive such assistance,

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including the right to assistance of counsel.

(c) Be written simply and clearly in English and, if English is not the principal language of the child's parent, in the parent's principal language, to the extent practicable.

- (d) Describe a process for making available to all physical custodians and family services counselors the information required by s. 39.6012(2) and for ensuring that this information follows the child until permanency has been achieved.
- (e) Specify the period of time for which the case plan is applicable, which must be as short a period as possible for the parent to comply with the terms of the plan. The case plan's compliance period expires no later than 12 months after the date the child was initially removed from the home, the date the child is adjudicated dependent, or the date the case plan is accepted by the court, whichever occurs first.
- (f) Be signed by all of the parties. Signing the case plan constitutes an acknowledgment by each of the parties that they have been involved in the development of the case plan and that they are in agreement with the terms and conditions contained in the case plan. The refusal of a parent to sign the case plan does not preclude the court's acceptance of the case plan if it is otherwise acceptable to the court. The parent's signing of 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. The department shall explain the provisions of the case plan to all persons involved in its implementation, before the signing of the plan.
 - (3) PARTICIPATION BY THE CHILD.—It is important that the

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child be involved in all aspects of the case planning process, including development of the plan, as well as the opportunity to review, sign, and receive a copy of the case plan. The child may not be included in any aspect of the case planning process when information will be revealed or discussed that is of a nature that would best be presented to the child in a more therapeutic setting. The child, when the child has attained 14 years of age or the child is otherwise at the appropriate age and capacity, must:

- (a) Be included in the face-to-face conference to develop the plan under this section, have the opportunity to express a placement preference, and have the option to choose two members of the case planning team who are not a foster parent or caseworker for the child.
- (b) Sign the case plan, unless there is reason to waive the child's signature.
- (c) Receive an explanation of the provisions of the case plan from the department.
 - (d) Be provided a copy of the case plan:
 - 1. After the case plan has been agreed upon and signed; and
- 2. Within 3 business days before the disposition hearing after jurisdiction attaches and the plan has been filed with the court.
- (4) NOTICE TO PARENTS.—The case plan must document that each parent has been advised of the following by written notice:
- (a) That he or she may not be coerced or threatened with the loss of custody or parental rights for failing to admit the abuse, neglect, or abandonment of the child in the case plan.

 Participation in the development of a case plan is not an

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admission to any allegation of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and does not constitute consent to a finding of dependency or termination of parental rights.

- (b) That the department must document a parent's unwillingness or inability to participate in developing a case plan and provide such documentation in writing to the parent when it becomes available for the court record. In such event, the department will prepare a case plan that, to the extent possible, conforms with the requirements of this section. The parent must also be advised that his or her unwillingness or inability to participate in developing a case plan does not preclude the filing of a petition for dependency or for termination of parental rights. If the parent is available, the department shall provide a copy of the case plan to the parent and advise him or her that, at any time before the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights, he or she may enter into a case plan and that he or she may request judicial review of any provision of the case plan with which he or she disagrees at any court hearing set for the child.
- (c) That his or her failure to substantially comply with the case plan may result in the termination of parental rights, and that a material breach of the case plan may result in the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights before the scheduled completion date.
- (5) DISTRIBUTION AND FILING WITH THE COURT.—The department shall adhere to the following procedural requirements in developing and distributing a case plan:
- (a) After the case plan has been agreed upon and signed by the parties, a copy of the case plan must immediately be given

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to the parties and to other persons, as directed by the court.

(b) 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 must be
submitted to the court for review and approval before the
disposition hearing.

- (c) After jurisdiction attaches, all case plans must be filed with the court, and a copy provided to all of 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 of such to all of the parties, all case plans prepared before jurisdiction of the court attached.
- (d) A case plan must be prepared, but need not be submitted to the court, for a child who will be in care for 30 days or less unless that child is placed in out-of-home care for a second time within a 12-month period.

Section 7. Section 39.6012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

s. 39.6012, F.S., for present text.)

39.6012 Services and parental tasks under the case plan; safety, permanency, and well-being of the child.—The case plan must include a description of the identified problem that is being addressed, including the parent's behavior or acts that have resulted in a threat to the safety of the child and the reason for the department's intervention. The case plan must be designed to improve conditions in the child's home to facilitate the child's safe return and ensure proper care of the child, or to facilitate the child's permanent placement. The services

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offered must be as unobtrusive as possible in the lives of the parent and the child, must focus on clearly defined objectives, and must provide the most timely and efficient path to reunification or permanent placement, given the circumstances of the case and the child's need for safe and proper care.

- (1) CASE PLAN SERVICES AND TASKS.—The case plan must be based upon an assessment of the circumstances that required intervention by the child welfare system. The case plan must describe the role of the foster parents or legal custodians, and must be developed in conjunction with the determination of the services that are to be provided under the case plan to the child, foster parents, or legal custodians. If a parent's substantial compliance with the case plan requires the department to provide services to the parent or the child and the parent agrees to begin compliance with the case plan before it is accepted by the court, the department shall make appropriate referrals for services which will allow the parent to immediately begin the agreed-upon tasks and services.
- (a) Itemization in the case plan.—The case plan must describe each of the tasks which the parent must complete and the services that will be provided to the parent, in the context of the identified problem, including:
- 1. The type of services or treatment which will be provided.
- 2. If the service is being provided by the department or its agent, the date the department will provide each service or referral for service.
 - 3. The date by which the parent must complete each task.
 - 4. The frequency of services or treatment to be provided,

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which shall be determined by the professionals providing the services and may be adjusted as needed based on the best professional judgment of the provider.

- 5. The location of the delivery of the services.
- 6. Identification of the staff of the department or the service provider who are responsible for the delivery of services or treatment.
- 7. A description of measurable outcomes, including the timeframes specified for achieving the objectives of the case plan and addressing the identified problem.
- (b) Meetings with case manager.—The case plan must include a schedule of the minimum number of face-to-face meetings to be held each month between the parent and the case manager to review the progress of the case plan, eliminate barriers to completion of the plan, and resolve conflicts or disagreements.
- (c) Request for notification from relative.—The case manager shall advise the attorney for the department of a relative's request to receive notification of proceedings and hearings submitted pursuant to s. 39.301(14)(b).
- (d) Financial support.—The case plan must specify the parent's responsibility for the financial support of the child, including, but not limited to, health insurance and child support. The case plan must list the costs associated with any services or treatment that the parent and child are expected to receive which are the financial responsibility of the parent.

 The determination of child support and other financial support must be made independently of any determination of dependency under s. 39.013.
 - (2) SAFETY, PERMANENCY, AND WELL-BEING OF THE CHILD.—The

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case plan must include all available information that is
relevant to the child's care, including a detailed description
of the identified needs of the child while in care and a
description of the plan for ensuring that the child receives
safe and proper care that is appropriate to his or her needs.
Participation by the child must meet the requirements under s.
39.6011.

- (a) Placement.—To comply with federal law, the department must ensure that the placement of a child in foster care be in the least restrictive, most family—like environment; must review the family assessment, safety plan, and case plan for the child to assess the necessity for and the appropriateness of the placement; must assess the progress that has been made toward case plan outcomes; and must project a likely date by which the child can be safely reunified or placed for adoption or legal guardianship. The family assessment must indicate the type of placement to which the child has been assigned and must document the following:
- 1. That the child has undergone the placement assessments required pursuant to s. 409.143.
- 2. That the child has been placed in the least restrictive and most family-like setting available consistent with the best interest and special needs of the child, and in as close proximity as possible to the child's home.
- 3. If the child is placed in a setting that is more restrictive than recommended by the placement assessments or is placed more than 50 miles from the child's home, the reasons why the placement is necessary and in the best interest of the child and the steps required to place the child in the placement

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recommended by the assessment.

- 4. If residential group care is recommended for the child, the needs of the child which necessitate such placement, the plan for transitioning the child to a family setting, and the projected timeline for the child's transition to a less restrictive environment. If the child is placed in residential group care, his or her case plan shall be reviewed and updated within 90 days after the child's admission to the residential group care facility and at least every 60 days thereafter.
- (b) Permanency.—If reunifying a child with his or her family is not possible, the department shall make every effort to provide other forms of permanency, such as adoption or guardianship. If a child is placed in an out-of-home placement, the case plan, in addition to any other requirements imposed by law or department rule, must include:
- 1. If concurrent planning is being used, a description of the permanency goal of reunification with the parent or legal custodian and a description of one of the remaining permanency goals defined in s. 39.01; or, if concurrent case planning is not being used, an explanation as to why it is not being used.
- 2. If the case plan has as its goal the adoption of the child or his or her placement in another permanent home, a statement of the child's wishes regarding his or her permanent placement plan and an assessment of those stated wishes. The case plan must also include documentation of the steps the agency is taking to find an adoptive family or other permanent living arrangements for the child; to place the child with an adoptive family, an appropriate and willing relative, or a legal guardian; and to finalize the adoption or legal guardianship. At

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a minimum, the documentation must include child-specific
recruitment efforts, such as the use of state, regional, and
national adoption exchanges, including electronic exchange
systems, after he or she has become legally eligible for
adoption.

- 3. If the child has been in out-of-home care for at least 12 months and the permanency goal is not adoptive placement, the documentation of the compelling reason for a finding that termination of parental rights is not in the child's best interest.
- (c) Education.—A case plan must ensure the educational stability of the child while in foster care. To the extent available and accessible, the names and addresses of the child's educational providers, a record of his or her grade level performance, and his or her school record must be attached to the case plan and updated throughout the judicial review process. The case plan must also include documentation that the placement:
- 1. Takes into account the appropriateness of the current educational setting and the proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.
- 2. Has been coordinated with appropriate local educational agencies to ensure that the child remains in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement, or, if remaining in that school is not in the best interest of the child, assurances by the department and the local education agency to provide immediate and appropriate enrollment in a new school and to provide all of the child's educational records to the new school.

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(d) Health care.—To the extent that they are available and accessible, the names and addresses of the child's health and behavioral health providers, a record of the child's immunizations, the child's known medical history, including any known health issues, the child's medications, and any other relevant health and behavioral health information must be attached to the case plan and updated throughout the judicial review process.

- (e) Contact with family, extended family, and fictive kin.—
 When out-of-home placement is made, the case plan must include
 provisions for the development and maintenance of sibling
 relationships and visitation, if the child has siblings and is
 separated from them, a description of the parent's visitation
 rights and obligations, and a description of any visitation
 rights with extended family members as defined in s. 751.011. As
 used in this paragraph, the term "fictive kin" means individuals
 who are unrelated to the child by either birth or marriage, but
 who have an emotionally significant relationship with the child
 that would take on the characteristics of a family relationship.
 As soon as possible after a court order is entered, the
 following must be provided to the child's out-of-home caregiver:
- 1. Information regarding any court-ordered visitation between the child and the parents, and the terms and conditions necessary to facilitate such visits and protect the safety of the child.
- 2. Information regarding the schedule and frequency of the visits between the child and his or her siblings, as well as any court-ordered terms and conditions necessary to facilitate the visits and protect the safety of the child.

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3. Information regarding the schedule and frequency of the visits between the child and any extended family member or fictive kin, as well as any court-ordered terms and conditions necessary to facilitate the visits and protect the safety of the child.

(f) Independent living.-

- 1. When appropriate, the case plan for a child who is 13 years of age or older, must include a written description of the life skills services to be provided by the caregiver which will assist the child, consistent with his or her best interests, in preparing for the transition from foster care to independent living. The case plan must be developed with the child and individuals identified as important to the child, and must include the steps the agency is taking to ensure that the child has a connection with a caring adult.
- 2. During the 180-day period after a child reaches 17 years of age, the department and the community-based care provider, in collaboration with the caregiver and any other individual whom the child would like to include, shall assist the child in developing a transition plan pursuant to s. 39.6035, which is in addition to standard case management requirements. The transition plan must address specific options that the child may use in obtaining services, including housing, health insurance, education, and workforce support and employment services. The transition plan must also consider establishing and maintaining naturally occurring mentoring relationships and other personal support services. The transition plan may be as detailed as the child chooses and must be attached to the case plan and updated before each judicial review.

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Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 39.6035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.6035 Transition plan.-
- (4) If a child is planning to leave care upon reaching 18 years of age, The transition plan must be approved by the court before the child's 18th birthday child leaves care and the court terminates jurisdiction.

Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 39.621, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (3) through (11) of that section are redesignated as subsections (4) through (12), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

- 39.621 Permanency determination by the court.-
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), the permanency goals available under this chapter, listed in order of preference, are:
 - (a) Reunification;
- (b) Adoption, if a petition for termination of parental rights has been or will be filed;
- (c) Permanent guardianship of a dependent child under s. 39.6221; or
- (d) Permanent placement with a fit and willing relative under s. 39.6231; or
- (d) (e) Placement in another planned permanent living arrangement under s. 39.6241.
- (3) The permanency goal of maintaining and strengthening the placement with a parent may be used in the following circumstances:
 - (a) If a child has not been removed from a parent but is

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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.

- (b) If a child has been removed from a parent and is placed with the 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.
- (c) 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.

Section 10. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (2) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.701 Judicial review.
- (2) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE.—
- (a) Social study report for judicial review.—Before every judicial review hearing or citizen review panel hearing, the social service agency shall make an investigation and social study concerning all pertinent details relating to the child and shall furnish to the court or citizen review panel a written report that includes, but is not limited to:
- 1. A description of the type of placement the child is in at the time of the hearing, including the safety of the child, and the continuing necessity for and appropriateness of the placement, and that the placement is in the least restrictive and most family-like setting that meets the needs of the child

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as determined by the assessment completed pursuant to s. 409.143.

- 2. Documentation of the diligent efforts made by all parties to the case plan to comply with each applicable provision of the case plan.
- 3. The amount of fees assessed and collected during the period of time being reported.
- 4. The services provided to the foster family or legal custodian in an effort to address the needs of the child as indicated in the case plan.
 - 5. A statement that either:
- a. The parent, though able to do so, did not comply substantially with the case plan, and the agency recommendations;
- b. The parent did substantially comply with the case plan; or
- c. The parent has partially complied with the case plan, with a summary of additional progress needed and the agency recommendations.
- 6. A statement from the foster parent or legal custodian providing any material evidence concerning the return of the child to the parent or parents.
- 7. A statement concerning the frequency, duration, and results of the parent-child visitation, if any, and the agency recommendations for an expansion or restriction of future visitation.
- 8. The number of times a child has been removed from his or her home and placed elsewhere, the number and types of placements that have occurred, and the reason for the changes in

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placement.

9. The number of times a child's educational placement has been changed, the number and types of educational placements which have occurred, and the reason for any change in placement.

- 10. If the child has reached 13 years of age but is not yet 18 years of age, a statement from the caregiver on the progress the child has made in acquiring independent living skills.
- 11. Copies of all medical, psychological, and educational records that support the terms of the case plan and that have been produced concerning the parents or any caregiver since the last judicial review hearing.
- 12. Copies of the child's current health, mental health, and education records as identified in s. 39.6012.
 - (d) Orders.-
- 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 can safely to remain in the safely at home with an in-home safety plan 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

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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 with an in-home safety plan at any time it determines that they have met conditions for return substantially complied with the case plan, and if the court is satisfied that return of the child to the home 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 possible, the court shall order the department to file a written notification before a child changes placements or living arrangements. If such notification is not possible before the change, the department must file a notification immediately after a change. A written notification filed with the court must include assurances from the department that the provisions of s. 409.145 and administrative rule relating to placement changes have been met.
- 5.4. If, at any judicial review, the court finds that the 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

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termination of parental rights, whether or not the time period as contained in the case plan for substantial compliance has expired.

6.5. 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 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 case plan must document the efforts the department is taking to complete the concurrent goal.

7.6. 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

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842 its discretion may prescribe.

Section 11. Section 409.142, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

409.142 Intervention services for unsafe children.-

- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds that intervention services and supports are designed to strengthen and support families in order to keep them safely together and to prevent children from entering foster care.

 Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature for the department to identify evidence—based intervention programs that remedy child abuse and neglect, reduce the likelihood of foster care placement by supporting parents and relative or nonrelative caregivers, increase family reunification with parents or other relatives, and promote placement stability for children living with relatives or nonrelative caregivers.
- (2) DEFINITION.—As used in this section the term
 "Intervention services and supports" means assistance provided
 to a child or to the parents or relative and nonrelative
 caregivers of a child determined by a child protection
 investigation to be in present or impending danger.
- (3) SERVICES AND SUPPORTS.—Intervention services and supports that shall be made available to eligible individuals include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Safety management services provided to unsafe children which immediately and actively protect the child from dangerous threats if the parent or other caregiver cannot, as part of a safety plan.
- (b) Parenting skills training, including parent advocates, peer-to-peer mentoring, and support groups for parents and

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relative caregivers.

- (c) Individual, group, and family counseling, mentoring, and therapy.
- (d) Behavioral health care needs, domestic violence, and substance abuse services.
- (e) Crisis assistance or services to stabilize families in times of crisis or to facilitate relative placement, such as transportation, clothing, household goods, assistance with housing and utility payments, child care, respite care, and assistance connecting families with other community-based services.
- (4) ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICES.—The following individuals are eligible for services and supports under this section:
- (a) A child who is unsafe but can remain safely at home or in a relative or nonrelative placement with receipt of specified services and supports.
 - (b) A parent or relative caregiver of an unsafe child.
- (5) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—The community-based care lead agency shall prepare a case plan for each child and his or her family receiving services and support under this section which includes:
- (a) The safety services and supports necessary to prevent the child's entry into foster care.
- (b) The services and supports that will enable the child to return home with an in-home safety plan.
 - (6) ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING. -
- (a) By October 1, 2016, each community-based care lead agency shall submit a monitoring plan to the department describing how the lead agency will monitor and oversee the

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900 safety of children who receive intervention services and
901 supports. The monitoring plan shall include a description of
902 training and support for caseworkers handling intervention
903 cases, including how caseload size and type will be determined,
904 managed, and overseen.

- (b) Beginning October 1, 2016, each community-based care lead agency shall collect and report annually to the department, as part of the child welfare Results Oriented Accountability Program required under s. 409.997, the following with respect to each child for whom, or on whose behalf, intervention services and supports are provided during a 12-month period:
 - 1. The number of children and families served;
- 2. The specific services provided and the total expenditures for each such service;
- 3. The child's placement status at the beginning and at the end of the period; and
- 4. The child's placement status 1 year after the end of the period.
- (c) Outcomes for this subsection shall be included in the annual report required under s. 409.997.
- (7) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to administer this section.
- Section 12. Section 409.143, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 409.143 Assessment and determination of appropriate placement.—
 - (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—
- (a) The Legislature finds that it is a basic tenet of child welfare practice and the law that children be placed in the

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least restrictive, most family-like setting available in close proximity to the home of their parents, consistent with the best interests and needs of the child, and that children be placed in permanent homes in a timely manner.

- (b) The Legislature also finds that behavior problems can create difficulties in a child's placement and ultimately lead to multiple placements, which have been linked to negative outcomes for children.
- (c) The Legislature further finds that given the harm associated with multiple placements, the ideal is connecting children to the most appropriate setting at the time they come into care.
- (d) Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that through the use of a standardized assessment process and the availability of an adequate array of appropriate placement options, that the first placement be the best placement for every child entering care.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Child functioning level" means specific categories of child behaviors and needs.
- (b) "Comprehensive behavioral health assessment" means an in-depth and detailed assessment of the child's emotional, social, behavioral, and developmental functioning within the family home, school, and community that must include direct observation of the child in the home, school, and community, as well as in the clinical setting.
- (c) "Level of care" means a tiered approach to the types of placement used and the acuity and intensity of intervention services provided to meet the severity of a dependent child's

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specific physical, emotional, psychological, and social needs.

- (3) INITIAL PLACEMENT ASSESSMENT.-
- (a) Each child that has been determined by the department, a sheriff's office conducting protective investigations, or a community-based care provider to require an out-of-home placement must be assessed prior to placement selection to determine the best placement option to meet the child's immediate and ongoing intervention and services and supports needs. The department shall develop and adopt by rule a preplacement assessment tool, which must include an analysis based on information available to the department at the time of the assessment, of the child's age, maturity level, known behavioral health diagnosis, behaviors, prior placement arrangements, physical and medical needs, and educational commitments.
- (b) If it is determined during the preplacement evaluation that a child may be suitable for residential treatment as defined in s. 39.407, the procedures in that section must be followed.
- (c) A decision to place a child in group care with a residential child care agency may not be made by any individual or entity who has an actual or perceived conflict of interest with any agency being considered for placement.
- (d) The department shall document initial placement assessments in the Florida Safe Families Network.
 - (4) COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT.
- (a) Each child placed in out-of-home care shall be referred by the department for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment. The comprehensive assessment is intended to support

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the family assessment, which will guide the case plan outcomes, treatment, and well-being service provisions for a child in out-of-home care, in addition to providing information to help determine if the child's initial placement was the most appropriate out-of-home care setting for the child.

- (b) The referral for the comprehensive behavioral health assessment shall be made within 7 calendars days of the child entering out-of-home care.
- (c) The comprehensive assessment will measure the strengths and needs of the child and the services and supports that are necessary to maintain the child in the least restrictive out-of-home care setting. In developing the assessment, consideration must be given to:
- 1. Current and historical information from any psychological testing or evaluation of the child;
- 2. Current behaviors exhibited by the child which interfere with or limit the child's role or ability to function in a less restrictive, family-like setting;
- 3. Current and historical information from the guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed;
- 4. Current and historical information from any current therapist, teacher, or other professional who has knowledge of the child or has worked with the child;
- 5. Information related to the placement of any siblings of the child; and
- 6. If the child has been moved more than once, the circumstances necessitating the moves and the recommendations of the former foster families or other caregivers, if available.
 - (d) Completion of the comprehensive assessment must occur

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1016 within 30 calendar days after the child entering out-of-home care.

- (e) The department shall use the results of the comprehensive assessment and any additional information gathered to determine the child's functioning level and the level of care needed for continued placement.
- (f) Upon receipt of a child's completed comprehensive assessment, the child's case manager shall review the assessment, and document whether a less restrictive, more family-like setting for the child is recommended and available. The department shall document determinations resulting from the comprehensive assessment in the Florida Safe Families Network and update the case plan to include identified needs of the child, specified services and supports to be provided by the out-of-home care placement setting to meet the needs of the child, and diligent efforts to transition the child to a less restrictive, family-like setting.
- (5) PERMANENCY TEAMS.—The department or community-based care lead agency that places children pursuant to this section shall establish special permanency teams dedicated to overcoming the permanency challenges occurring for children in out-of-home care. The special permanency team shall convene a multidisciplinary staffing every 180 calendar days, to coincide with the judicial review, to reassess the appropriateness of the child's current placement. At a minimum, the staffing shall be attended by the community-based care lead agency, the caseworker for the child, out-of-home care provider, guardian ad litem, and any other agency or provider of services to the child. The multidisciplinary staffing shall consider, at a minimum, the

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current level of the child's functioning, whether recommended services are being provided effectively, any services that would enable transition to a less restrictive family-like setting, and diligent search efforts to find other permanent living arrangements for the child.

department shall report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the placement of children in licensed out-of-home care, including family foster homes and residential group care, during the year. At a minimum, the report should include the number of children placed in family foster homes and residential group care, the number of children placed more than 50 miles from their parents, the number of children who had to change schools as a result of a placement decision; use of this form of placement on a local, regional, and statewide level; and the available services array to serve children in the least restrictive settings.

Section 13. Section 409.144, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 409.144 Continuum of care for children.-
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that permanency, well-being, and safety are critical goals for all children, especially for those in care, and that children in foster care or at risk of entering foster care are best supported through a continuum of care that provides appropriate ongoing services, supports and place to live from entry to exit.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that federal law requires that out-of-home placements for children are to be in the least

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restrictive, most family-like setting available that is in close proximity to the home of their parents and consistent with the best interests and needs of the child, and that children be transitioned from out-of-home care to a permanent home in a timely manner.

- (c) The Legislature further finds that permanency can be achieved through preservation of the family, reunification with the birth family, or through legal guardianship or adoption by relatives or other caring and committed adults. Planning for permanency should begin at entry into care and should be child-driven, family-focused, culturally appropriate, continuous, and approached with the highest degree of urgency.
- (d) It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature that the department and the larger child welfare community establish and maintain a continuum of care that affords every child the opportunity to benefit from the most appropriate and least restrictive interventions, both in or out of the home, while ensuring that well-being and safety are addressed.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Continuum of care" means the complete range of programs and services for children served by, or at risk of being served by, the dependency system.
- (b) "Family foster care" means a family foster home as defined in s. 409.175.
- (c) "Level of care" means a tiered approach to the type of placements used and the acuity and intensity of intervention services provided to meet the severity of a dependent child's specific physical, emotional, psychological, and social needs.
 - (d) "Out-of-home care" means the placement of a child in

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licensed and nonlicensed settings, arranged and supervised by
the department or contracted service provider, outside the home
of the parent.

- (e) "Residential group care" means a 24-hour, live-in environment that provides supervision, care, and services to meet the physical, emotional, social, and life skills needs of children served by the dependency system. Services may be provided by residential group care staff who are qualified to perform the needed service or a community-based service provider with clinical expertise, credentials, and training to provide services to the children being served.
- (3) DEVELOPMENT OF CONTINUUM.—The department, in collaboration with the Florida Institute for Child Welfare, the Quality Parenting Initiative, and the Florida Coalition for Children, Inc., shall develop a continuum of care for the placement of children in care, including, but not limited to, both family foster care and residential group care. To implement the continuum of care, the department shall by December 31, 2017:
- (a) Establish levels of care in the continuum which are clearly and concisely defined with the qualifying criteria for placement for each level identified.
- (b) Revise licensure standards and rules to reflect the supports and services provided by a placement at each level of care and the complexity of the needs of the children served.

 This must include attention to the need for a particular category of provider in a community before licensure can be considered; quality standards of operation that must be met by all licensed providers; numbers and qualifications of staff

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which are adequate to effectively serve children with the issues
the facility seeks to serve; and a well-defined process tied to
specific criteria which leads to licensure suspension or
revocation.

- (c) Develop policies and procedures necessary to ensure that placement in any level of care is appropriate for each specific child, is determined by the required assessments and staffing, and lasts only as long as necessary to resolve the issue that required the placement.
- (d) Develop a plan to recruit, train, and retain specialized family foster homes for pregnant and parenting children and young adults. These family foster homes must be designed to provide an out-of-home placement option for young parents and their children to enable them to live in the same family foster home while caring for their children and working toward independent care of the child.
- (e) Develop, in collaboration with the Department of

 Juvenile Justice, a plan to develop specialized out-of-home

 placements for children who are involved in both the dependency and the juvenile justice systems.
- (4) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The department shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by October 1 of each year, with the first report due October 1, 2016. At a minimum, the report must include the following:
- (a) An update on the development of the continuum of care required by this section.
- (b) An inventory of existing placements for children by type and by community-based care lead agency.

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(c) An inventory of existing services available by community-based care lead agency and a plan for filling any identified gap, as well as a determination of what services are available that can be provided to children in family foster care without having to move the child to a more restrictive placement.

- (d) The strategies being used by community-based care lead agencies to recruit, train, and support an adequate number of families to provide home-based family care.
- (e) For every placement of a child made that is contrary to an appropriate placement as determined by the assessment process in s. 409.142, an explanation from the community-based care lead agency as to why the placement was made.
- (f) The strategies being used by the community-based care lead agencies to reduce the high percentage of turnover in caseworkers.
- (g) A plan for oversight by the department over the implementation of the continuum by the community-based care lead agencies.
- (5) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 409.1451, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:

- 409.1451 The Road-to-Independence Program.-
- (3) AFTERCARE SERVICES.—
- (a) Aftercare services are available to a young adult who was living in licensed care on his or her 18th birthday, who has reached 18 years of age but is not yet 23 years of age, and is:

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1. Not in foster care.

- 2. Temporarily not receiving financial assistance under subsection (2) to pursue postsecondary education.
- (11) EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS.—The department shall make available education and training vouchers.
- (a) A child or young adult is eligible for services and support under this subsection if he or she is ineligible for services under subsection (2) and:
- 1. Was living in licensed care on his or her 18th birthday, is currently living in licensed care, or is at least 16 years of age and has been adopted from foster care or placed with a court-approved dependency guardian.
- 2. Has earned a standard high school diploma pursuant to s. 1002.3105(5), s. 1003.4281, or s. 1003.4282, or its equivalent as provided in s. 1003.435.
- 3. Has been admitted for enrollment as a student in a postsecondary educational institution.
- 4. Has made the initial application to participate before age 21 and is not yet 23 years of age.
- 5. Has applied, with assistance from his or her caregiver and the community-based lead agency, for any other grants and scholarships for which he or she is qualified.
- 6. Has submitted a Free Application for Federal Student Aid which is complete and error free.
- 7. Has signed an agreement to allow the department and the community-based care lead agency access to school records.
- 8. Has maintained satisfactory academic progress as determined by the postsecondary institution.
 - (b) The voucher provided for an individual under this

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subsection may not exceed the lesser of \$5,000 per year or the total cost of attendance as defined in 42 U.S.C. s. 672.

(c) The department may adopt rules concerning the payment of financial assistance that considers the applicant's requests concerning disbursement. The rules must include an appeals process.

Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 409.988, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.988 Lead agency duties; general provisions.-

- (3) SERVICES.-
- (a) A lead agency must provide dependent children with services that are supported by research or that are recognized as best practices in the child welfare field. The agency shall give priority to the use of services that are evidence-based and trauma-informed and may also provide other innovative services, including, but not limited to, family-centered and cognitivebehavioral interventions designed to mitigate out-of-home placements.
- (b) Lead agencies shall ensure the availability of a full array of services to address the complex needs of all children, including teens, and caregivers served within their local system of care and that sufficient flexibility exists within the service array to adequately match services to the unique characteristics of families served, including the ages of the children, cultural considerations, and parental choice.
- (c) The department shall annually complete an evaluation of the service array adequacies, the engagement of trauma-informed and evidenced-based programming, and the impact of available services on outcomes for the children served by the lead

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agencies and any subcontracted providers of lead agencies. The evaluation report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 31 of each year.

(d) The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 16. Paragraph (s) of subsection (2) of section 39.202, Florida Statutes, is 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 which shall be released only as provided in subsection (5), shall be granted only to the following persons, officials, and agencies:
- (s) 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 child-caring agency defined group home described in s. 409.175 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.

Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 39.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.302 Protective investigations of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.—
 - (1) The department shall conduct a child protective

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1277 investigation of each report of institutional child abuse, 1278 abandonment, or neglect. Upon receipt of a report that alleges 1279 that an employee or agent of the department, or any other entity 1280 or person covered by s. 39.01(33) or (48) s. 39.01(32) or (47), acting in an official capacity, has committed an act of child 1281 1282 abuse, abandonment, or neglect, the department shall initiate a 1283 child protective investigation within the timeframe established 1284 under s. 39.201(5) and notify the appropriate state attorney, 1285 law enforcement agency, and licensing agency, which shall 1286 immediately conduct a joint investigation, unless independent 1287 investigations are more feasible. When conducting investigations 1288 or having face-to-face interviews with the child, investigation 1289 visits shall be unannounced unless it is determined by the 1290 department or its agent that unannounced visits threaten the 1291 safety of the child. If a facility is exempt from licensing, the 1292 department shall inform the owner or operator of the facility of 1293 the report. Each agency conducting a joint investigation is 1294 entitled to full access to the information gathered by the 1295 department in the course of the investigation. A protective 1296 investigation must include an interview with the child's parent 1297 or legal guardian. The department shall make a full written 1298 report to the state attorney within 3 working days after making 1299 the oral report. A criminal investigation shall be coordinated, 1300 whenever possible, with the child protective investigation of 1301 the department. Any interested person who has information 1302 regarding the offenses described in this subsection may forward 1303 a statement to the state attorney as to whether prosecution is 1304 warranted and appropriate. Within 15 days after the completion of the investigation, the state attorney shall report the 1305

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findings to the department and shall include in the report a determination of whether or not prosecution is justified and appropriate in view of the circumstances of the specific case.

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 39.524, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.524 Safe-harbor placement.

(1) Except as provided in s. 39.407 or s. 985.801, a dependent child 6 years of age or older who has been found to be a victim of sexual exploitation as defined in s. 39.01(70)(g) s. 39.01(69)(g) must be assessed for placement in a safe house or safe foster home as provided in s. 409.1678 using the initial screening and assessment instruments provided in s. 409.1754(1). If such placement is determined to be appropriate for the child as a result of this assessment, the child may be placed in a safe house or safe foster home, if one is available. However, the child may be placed in another setting, if the other setting is more appropriate to the child's needs or if a safe house or safe foster home is unavailable, as long as the child's behaviors are managed so as not to endanger other children served in that setting.

Section 19. 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

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immediately given to the persons identified in $\underline{s. 39.6011(5)}$ $\underline{s.}$ 39.6011(6)(b).

Section 20. Paragraph (p) of subsection (4) of section 394.495, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; programs and services.—

- (4) The array of services may include, but is not limited to:
- (p) Trauma-informed services for children who have suffered sexual exploitation as defined in s. 39.01(70)(g) s. 39.01(69)(g).

Section 21. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (6) of section 409.1678, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

409.1678 Specialized residential options for children who are victims of sexual exploitation.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (c) "Sexually exploited child" means a child who has suffered sexual exploitation as defined in $\underline{s. 39.01(70)(g)}$ s. $\underline{39.01(69)(g)}$ and is ineligible for relief and benefits under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act, 22 U.S.C. ss. 7101 et seq.
 - (6) LOCATION INFORMATION. -
- (a) Information about the location of a safe house, safe foster home, or other residential facility serving victims of sexual exploitation, as defined in s. 39.01(70)(g) s. 39.01(69)(g), which is held by an agency, as defined in s. 119.011, is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies

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to such confidential and exempt information held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of the exemption.

(b) Information about the location of a safe house, safe foster home, or other residential facility serving victims of sexual exploitation, as defined in $\underline{s.\ 39.01(70)(g)}$ s. $\underline{39.01(69)(g)}$, may be provided to an agency, as defined in s. 119.011, as necessary to maintain health and safety standards and to address emergency situations in the safe house, safe foster home, or other residential facility.

Section 22. Subsection (5) of section 960.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

960.065 Eligibility for awards.-

(5) A person is not ineligible for an award pursuant to paragraph (2)(a), paragraph (2)(b), or paragraph (2)(c) if that person is a victim of sexual exploitation of a child as defined in s. 39.01(70)(g) s. 39.01(69)(g).

Section 23. Subsection (11) of section 1002.3305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.3305 College-Preparatory Boarding Academy Pilot Program for at-risk students.—

(11) STUDENT HOUSING.—Notwithstanding <u>s. 409.176</u> ss. $\frac{409.1677(3)(d)}{d}$ and $\frac{409.176}{d}$ or any other provision of law, an operator may house and educate dependent, at-risk youth in its residential school for the purpose of facilitating the mission of the program and encouraging innovative practices.

Section 24. <u>Section 39.523</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 25. Section 409.141, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 26. Section 409.1676, Florida Statutes, is

1392 repealed.

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1393	Section 27. Section 409.1677, Florida Statutes, is
1394	repealed.
1395	Section 28. Section 409.1679, Florida Statutes, is
1396	repealed.
1397	Section 29. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.