By Senator Grimsley

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child welfare; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; requiring a parent whose actions have caused harm to a child who is adjudicated to be dependent to submit to a substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation and to participate in and comply with treatment and services; creating s. 39.6001, F.S.; requiring the Department of Children and Families, in partnership with the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, other state agencies, and community partners, to develop a strategy for certain coordinated services; providing for creation of a safe care plan that addresses the health and substance abuse disorder treatment needs of a newborn and affected family or caregiver and provides for the monitoring of services provided; amending s. 39.6012, F.S.; requiring a parent whose actions have caused harm to a child adjudicated to be dependent to submit to a substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation and to participate in and comply with treatment and services; creating s. 381.00515, F.S.; requiring the Department of Health to establish a hormonal longacting reversible contraception (HLARC) program; requiring the department to contract with family planning and health care providers to implement the program and provide HLARC services throughout the state; requiring that such contracts include specified provisions; providing for an annual appropriation; requiring the department to seek grants for additional

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funding; requiring the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; requiring the department to publish the report on its website; specifying requirements for the report; creating s. 409.16741, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; requiring the Department of Children and Families to develop or adopt one or more initial screening assessment instruments to identify and determine the needs of, and plan services for, substance exposed newborns and their families; requiring the department to conduct certain staffings relating to services for substance exposed newborns and their families; specifying that certain local service capacity be assessed; providing that child protective investigators receive specialized training in working with substance exposed newborns and their families before they accept such cases; creating s. 409.16742, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; establishing a shared family care residential services pilot program for substance exposed newborns; providing an appropriation subject to certain requirements; providing a statement of public necessity; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.—

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(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.

- (b) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court having jurisdiction of the child has the power by order to:
- 1. Require the parent and, when appropriate, the legal custodian and the child to participate in treatment and services identified as necessary. The court may require the person who has custody or who is requesting custody of the child to submit to a mental health or substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation. The order may be made only upon good cause shown and pursuant to notice and procedural requirements provided under the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The mental health assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional as defined in s. 39.01, and the substance abuse assessment or evaluation must be administered by a qualified professional as defined in s. 397.311. The court may also require such person to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary, including, when appropriate and available, participation in and compliance with a mental health court program established under chapter 394 or a treatment-based drug court program established under s. 397.334. Adjudication of a child as dependent based upon evidence of harm

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as defined in s. 39.01(30)(g) demonstrates good cause, and the court shall require the parent whose actions caused the harm to submit to a substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation and to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary. In addition to supervision by the department, the court, including the mental health court program or the treatment-based drug court program, may oversee the progress and compliance with treatment by a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child. The court may impose appropriate available sanctions for noncompliance upon a person who has custody or is requesting custody of the child or make a finding of noncompliance for consideration in determining whether an alternative placement of the child is in the child's best interests. Any order entered under this subparagraph may be made only upon good cause shown. This subparagraph does not authorize placement of a child with a person seeking custody of the child, other than the child's parent or legal custodian, who requires mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment.

- 2. Require, if the court deems necessary, the parties to participate in dependency mediation.
- 3. Require placement of the child either under the protective supervision of an authorized agent of the department in the home of one or both of the child's parents or in the home of a relative of the child or another adult approved by the court, or in the custody of the department. 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,

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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 must set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and 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, further judicial reviews are not required if permanency has been established for the child.

Section 2. Section 39.6001, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.6001 Safe care plans for substance exposed newborns.—The department, in partnership with the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, other state agencies, and community partners, shall develop a strategy for coordinated services to ensure the safety and well-being of newborns with prenatal substance exposure by creating, implementing, and monitoring safe care plans. A safe care plan is a written plan for a newborn with prenatal substance abuse exposure following the newborn's release from the care of a health care provider. The plan must address the health and substance abuse disorder treatment needs of the newborn through infancy and the affected family or caregiver. The department shall monitor such plans to ensure appropriate referrals are made and services are delivered to the newborn and the affected family or caregiver.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 39.6012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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39.6012 Case plan tasks; services.-

- (1) The services to be provided to the parent and the tasks that must be completed are subject to the following:
- (a) The services described in the case plan must be designed to improve the conditions in the home and aid in maintaining the child in the home, facilitate the child's safe return to the home, ensure proper care of the child, or facilitate the child's permanent placement. The services offered must be the least intrusive possible 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.
- (b) The case plan must describe each of the tasks with which the parent must comply and the services to be provided to the parent, specifically addressing the identified problem, including:
  - 1. The type of services or treatment.
- 2. The date the department will provide each service or referral for the service if the service is being provided by the department or its agent.
  - 3. The date by which the parent must complete each task.
- 4. The frequency of services or treatment provided. The frequency of the delivery of services or treatment provided shall be determined by the professionals providing the services or treatment on a case-by-case basis and adjusted according to their best professional judgment.
  - 5. The location of the delivery of the services.
  - 6. The staff of the department or service provider

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accountable for the services or treatment.

7. A description of the measurable objectives, including the timeframes specified for achieving the objectives of the case plan and addressing the identified problem.

(c) If there is evidence of harm as defined in s.

39.01(30)(g), the case plan must require the parent whose actions caused the harm to submit to a substance abuse disorder assessment or evaluation and to participate in and comply with treatment and services identified as necessary.

Section 4. Section 381.00515, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

381.00515 Hormonal long-acting reversible contraception (HLARC) program.—

- (1) The Department of Health shall establish a hormonal long-acting reversible contraception (HLARC) program for the purpose of preventing unwanted pregnancies and improving statewide access to family planning services. The department shall contract with eligible family planning and health care providers to implement the program throughout the state. A contract to provide HLARC services must include all of the following:
- (a) Provision of intrauterine devices and implants to participants.
- (b) Training for providers and staff regarding the provision of HLARC devices, counseling strategies, and the management of side effects.
- (c) Technical assistance regarding such issues as coding, billing, pharmacy rules, and clinic management necessitated by the increased use of HLARC devices.

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(d) General support to expand the capacity of family planning clinics in response to the demand for HLARC program services added.

- (e) Marketing and outreach regarding the availability of HLARC services in comparison to other currently available contraceptive services.
- (f) Other services the department considers necessary to ensure the health and safety of participants who receive HLARC devices.
- (2) (a) The Legislature shall annually appropriate funds from the General Revenue Fund to the department to provide HLARC services.
- (b) Funds appropriated pursuant to this subsection may not supplant or reduce any other appropriation of state funds to family planning providers or to the department for family planning services.
- (3) The department shall seek grants from federal agencies and other sources to supplement state funds provided for the HLARC program.
- (4) By January 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, the department shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the effectiveness of the HLARC program. The department shall publish the report on its website. The report must include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) An assessment of the operation of the program, including any progress made in reducing the number of abortions, especially among teenagers.
  - (b) An assessment of the effectiveness of the program in

20171400 26-00005B-17 233 increasing the availability of HLARC services. (c) The number and location of family planning providers 234 235 that participated in the program. 236 (d) The number of clients served by participating family 237 planning providers. 238 (e) The number of times HLARC services were provided by 239 participating family planning providers. 240 (f) The average cost per client served. 241 (g) The demographic characteristics of clients served. 242 (h) The sources and amounts of funding used for the 243 program. 244 (i) A description of federal and other grants the department applied for in order to provide HLARC services, 245 including the outcomes of the grant applications. 246 247 (j) An analysis of the return on investment for the 248 provision of HLARC services with regard to tax dollars saved on 249 health and social services. 250 (k) A description and analysis of marketing and outreach 251 activities conducted to promote the availability of HLARC 252 services. 253 (1) Recommendations for improving the program. 254 Section 5. Section 409.16741, Florida Statutes, is created 255 to read: 256 409.16741 Substance exposed newborns; legislative findings 257 and intent; screening and assessment; case management; 258 training.-259 (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-260 (a) The Legislature finds that children, their families,

and child welfare agencies have been affected by multiple

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substance abuse epidemics over the past several decades, and parental substance abuse is again becoming a growing reason for removing children from their homes and placing them in foster care.

- (b) The Legislature also finds that infants are the largest age group of children entering foster care and that parental substance abuse disorders are having a major impact not only on increasing child removals, but also on preventing or delaying reunification of families and increasing termination of parental rights.
- (c) The Legislature further finds that two aspects of parental substance abuse affect the child welfare system:

  prenatal exposure when it is determined that there are immediate safety factors that necessitate the newborn being placed in protective custody; and postnatal use that affects the ability of the parent to safely care for the child.
- (d) Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that the department will establish and monitor a coordinated approach to working with children and their families affected by substance abuse and dependence.
- (2) SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT.—The department shall develop or adopt one or more initial screening and assessment instruments to identify, determine the needs of, and plan services for substance exposed newborns and their families. In addition to conditions of the infant, conditions or behaviors of the mother or father which may indicate a risk of harm to the child shall be considered during any assessment.
  - (3) CASE MANAGEMENT.
  - (a) The department shall conduct regular multidisciplinary

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staffings relating to services provided for substance exposed newborns and their families to ensure that all parties possess relevant information and that services are coordinated across systems identified in this chapter. The department or community-based care lead agency, as appropriate, shall coordinate these staffings and include individuals involved in the child's care.

- (b) Each region of the department and each community-based care lead agency shall jointly assess local service capacity to meet the specialized service needs of substance exposed newborns and their families and establish a plan to develop the necessary capacity. Each plan shall be developed in consultation with entities and agencies involved in the individuals' care.
- (4) TRAINING.—The department and community—based care lead agencies shall ensure that cases in which there is a substance exposed newborn are assigned to child protective investigators and case managers who have specialized training in working with substance exposed newborns and their families. The department and lead agencies shall ensure that child protective investigators and case managers receive this training before accepting a case.

Section 6. Section 409.16742, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 409.16742 Shared family care residential services program for substance exposed newborns.—
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds that there is evidence that, with appropriate support and training, some families can remain safely together without court involvement or traumatic separations. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that alternative types of placement

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options be available which provide both safety for substance exposed newborns and an opportunity for parents recovering from substance abuse disorders to achieve independence while living together in a protective, nurturing family environment.

- establish a shared family care residential services program to serve substance exposed newborns and their families in the Fourth Judicial Circuit through a contract with the designated lead agency established in accordance with s. 409.987 or with a private entity capable of providing residential care that satisfies the requirements of this section. The private entity or lead agency is responsible for all programmatic functions necessary to carry out the intent of this section. As used in this section, the term "shared family care" means out-of-home care in which an entire family in need is temporarily placed in the home of a family who is trained to mentor and support the biological parents as they develop caring skills and supports necessary for independent living.
- (3) SERVICES.—The department shall specify services that should be made available to newborns and their families through the pilot program.

Section 7. For the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the sum of \$750,000 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Health for the purpose of implementing the HLARC program. These funds do not supplant or reduce any other appropriation of state funds to family planning providers or to the department for family planning services.

Section 8. The Legislature finds that this act is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

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349		Section	9.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2017			
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