

STORAGE NAME: h3581b.cfe

DATE: March 27, 1998

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
Children and Family Empowerment
BILL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

BILL #: HB 3581

RELATING TO: Child care facilities

SPONSOR(S): Representative Effman

COMPANION BILL(S): SB 1122

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) Family Law and Children YEAS 5 NAYS 0
- (2) Children and Family Empowerment YEAS 8 NAYS 0
- (3) Crime and Punishment
- (4) Criminal Justice Appropriations
- (5)

I. SUMMARY:

Creates the "Jeremy Fiedelholz Safe Day Care Act." Increases the penalty for violations relating to licensure or operation of a child care facility or family day care home, or misrepresenting one's qualifications with respect thereto, from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony. Provides a third degree felony penalty for making other misrepresentations to certain persons regarding such licensure or operation, or for violating requirements relating to the staff-to-children ratio or the number of children at the facility. Provides a second degree felony penalty in the event a violation results in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement. Provides for ranking of violations on the offense severity ranking chart. Provides an effective date of October 1 of the year in which enacted.

II. SUBSTANTIVE RESEARCH:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

The Legislature has stated its intent regarding child care facilities in F.S. 402.301: It is the purpose of ss. 402.301- 402.319 to establish statewide minimum standards for the care and protection of children in child care facilities, to ensure maintenance of these standards, and to approve county administration and enforcement to regulate conditions in such facilities through a program of licensing.

Child care facilities: A “**child care facility**” is defined in F.S. 402.302(2) as any child care center or child care arrangement which provides child care for more than five children unrelated to the operator and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, wherever operated, and whether or not operated for profit. Public and nonpublic schools, summer camps, summer day camps, and bible schools are not included in the definition.

“Child care personnel” means all owners, operators, employees, and volunteers working in a child care facility. For purposes of screening, the term includes any member over the age of 12 years, residing with a child care facility operator if the child care facility is located in or adjacent to the home of the operator or if the family member of the child care facility operator has any direct contact with the children in the facility during its hours of operation. A volunteer who assists on an intermittent basis for less than 40 hours per month is not included in the term “personnel” for the purposes of screening and training, provided that the volunteer is under direct and constant supervision by a person who meets the personnel requirements.

Florida Statute chapter 402.305 sets forth the licensing standards for child care facilities. The state is required to establish licensing standards that each licensed child care facility must meet regardless of the origin or source of the fees used to operate the facility or the type of children served by the facility. The minimum standards include requirements for:

- personnel;
- minimum staff credentials;
- staff-to-children ratios;
- physical facilities;
- square footage per child;
- sanitation and safety;
- nutritional practices;
- admissions and record keeping;
- transportation safety;
- access;
- child discipline;
- plan of activities;
- urban child care facilities;
- transition periods; and
- evening and weekend child care.

Counties whose licensing standards meet or exceed state minimum standards may designate a local licensing agency to license child care facilities in the county or contract with the Department of Children and Family Services to delegate the

administration of state minimum standards in the county to the department. Child care facilities in any county whose standards do not meet or exceed state minimum standards shall be subject to licensing by the department under state minimum standards. F.S. 402.306. Every child care facility in the state is required to have a license which shall be renewed annually. Pursuant to F.S. 402.309, provisional licenses may be granted to applicants who are unable to conform to all the standards.

The department or local licensing agency may deny, suspend, or revoke a license or impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$100 per violation, per day for violations of ss. 402.301 - 402.319. Where the violation could or does cause death or serious harm, the administrative fine may be imposed not to exceed \$500 per violation per day. If a child care facility is operating without a license, the department or local licensing agency is authorized to seek an injunction in the circuit court where the facility is located to enjoin continued operation of such facility.

Family day care homes: A "family day care home" is defined in F.S. 402.302(7) as an occupied residence in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two unrelated families and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit. A family day care home is allowed to provide care for specified groups of children, designated by age.

Family day care homes are required to be licensed if they are presently being licensed under an existing county licensing ordinance, if they are participating in the subsidized child care program, or if the board of county commissioners passes a resolution that family day care homes be licensed. If no county authority exists for the licensing of a family day care home, the department shall have the authority to license family day care homes under contract. If not subject to license, family day care homes shall register annually with the department. F.S. 402.313.

A family day care home may volunteer to be licensed under the provisions of this act. The department or local licensing agency may impose an administrative fine, not to exceed \$100, for failure to comply with licensure or registration requirements. Rule 65C-20.002, Florida Administrative Code, sets forth the standards for family day care homes. The rule includes requirements for background screening, training, minimum age, emergency arrangements, health of operators and household members, and handicapped children.

Penalties: F.S. 402.319, which is the subject of HB 3581, sets forth the penalties for violation of the licensure or operation of child care facilities or family day care homes. It is a misdemeanor of the first degree for any person willfully, knowingly, or intentionally to:

- (1) Fail, by false statement, misrepresentation, impersonation, or other fraudulent means, to disclose in any application for voluntary or paid employment or licensure, a material fact used in making a determination as to such person's qualifications to be an owner, operator, employee, or volunteer in a child care facility or other child care program.
- (2) Operate or attempt to operate a child care facility without having procured a license as required by this act.
- (3) Operate or attempt to operate a child care facility under a license that is suspended, revoked, or terminated.

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(4) Represent, by act or omission, a child care facility to be duly licensed pursuant to this act without being so licensed.

(5) Operate or attempt to operate a family day care home without a license or without registering with the department, whichever is applicable.

A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment not to exceed one year pursuant to F.S. 775.082. In addition to any punishment, a person who has been convicted of a first degree misdemeanor may be fined \$1,000.

A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years. In addition to any punishment, a person who has been convicted of a third degree felony may be fined \$5,000.

A second degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed fifteen years. In addition to any punishment, a person who has been convicted of a second degree felony may be fined \$10,000.

Current law does not require child care facilities or family day care homes to carry general liability insurance. Subsidized child care programs are provided coverage through the Division of Risk Management of the Department of Insurance pursuant to F.S. 402.3015(6)(f).

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

HB 3581 increases the penalty from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony for knowingly violating provisions relating to licensure or operations of a child care facility or family day care home. Deletes the requirement that the act be done willfully or intentionally. Establishes a third degree felony penalty for failing to disclose all information required under ss. 402.301 - 402.318. Adds family day care homes to the types of facilities that must comply with the law.

The bill adds misrepresentation regarding the licensure or operation of a child care facility or family day care home to the actions constituting a third degree felony. Provides that it is a third degree felony to knowingly make any misrepresentation, by act or omission, regarding the number of children at the facility, the part of the facility designated for child care, or the training and screening requirements.

Pursuant to the bill, violations regarding the maximum number of children for which a family day care can provide care, and violations regarding staff-to-children ratio are added to the actions constituting a third degree felony. The bill provides an exception for specified emergency situations.

HB 3581 provides that a violation resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement shall be a felony of the second degree.

C. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Less Government:

a. Does the bill create, increase or reduce, either directly or indirectly:

(1) any authority to make rules or adjudicate disputes?

No.

(2) any new responsibilities, obligations or work for other governmental or private organizations or individuals?

No.

(3) any entitlement to a government service or benefit?

No.

b. If an agency or program is eliminated or reduced:

(1) what responsibilities, costs and powers are passed on to another program, agency, level of government, or private entity?

N/A

(2) what is the cost of such responsibility at the new level/agency?

N/A

(3) how is the new agency accountable to the people governed?

N/A

2. Lower Taxes:

a. Does the bill increase anyone's taxes?

No.

b. Does the bill require or authorize an increase in any fees?

No.

c. Does the bill reduce total taxes, both rates and revenues?

No.

d. Does the bill reduce total fees, both rates and revenues?

No.

e. Does the bill authorize any fee or tax increase by any local government?

No.

3. Personal Responsibility:

a. Does the bill reduce or eliminate an entitlement to government services or subsidy?

No.

b. Do the beneficiaries of the legislation directly pay any portion of the cost of implementation and operation?

No.

4. Individual Freedom:

a. Does the bill increase the allowable options of individuals or private organizations/associations to conduct their own affairs?

No.

b. Does the bill prohibit, or create new government interference with, any presently lawful activity?

No.

5. Family Empowerment:

a. If the bill purports to provide services to families or children:

(1) Who evaluates the family's needs?

N/A

(2) Who makes the decisions?

N/A

(3) Are private alternatives permitted?

N/A

(4) Are families required to participate in a program?

N/A

(5) Are families penalized for not participating in a program?

N/A

b. Does the bill directly affect the legal rights and obligations between family members?

No.

c. If the bill creates or changes a program providing services to families or children, in which of the following does the bill vest control of the program, either through direct participation or appointment authority:

(1) parents and guardians?

N/A

(2) service providers?

N/A

(3) government employees/agencies?

N/A

D. STATUTE(S) AFFECTED:

HB 3581 amends F.S. sections 402.319 and 921.0022. Amendment two amends ss. 402.305 and 402.313.

E. SECTION-BY-SECTION RESEARCH:

Section 1: Names this act as the "Jeremy Fiedelholz Safe Day Care Act."

Section 2: Amends F.S. 402.319 to eliminate the requirement that the act be done willfully or intentionally and to increase the penalty to a third degree felony to knowingly

violate provisions relating to licensure or operation of a child care facility or family day care home. Adds to the provisions that it is a third degree felony to knowingly:

(f) Make any other misrepresentation, by act or omission, regarding the licensure or operation of a child care facility or family day care home to a parent or guardian who has a child placed in the facility or is inquiring as to placing a child in the facility, or to a representative of the licensing authority, or to a representative of a law enforcement agency, including, but not limited to, any misrepresentation as to:

1. The number of children at the facility, in violation of s. 402.302(7) or s.

402.305(4);

2. The part of the facility designated for child care; or

3. The training and screening requirements, as defined by statute, in child care facilities or family day care homes

(g) Operate a child care facility or family day care home in violation of s. 402.305(4) (staff-to-children ratio), and in violation of direct supervision of the child(ren), except for emergency situations, including but not limited to, illness of child care personnel or family emergencies.

(h) Operate a family day care home in violation of s. 402.302(7) (maximum number of children allowed to be cared for in a family day care home), except for emergency situations, including but not limited to, illness of child care personnel or family emergencies.

Increases the penalty to a felony of the second degree in the event that great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement results from a violation of this section.

Section 3: Amends F.S. 921.0022 to add felony misrepresentation or operation of a child care facility to the offense severity ranking chart as a felony of the third degree. Adds child care facility violations resulting in great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement to the offense severity ranking chart as a felony of the second degree.

Section 4: Provides an effective date of October 1 of the year in which enacted.

III. FISCAL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

N/A

2. Recurring Effects:

N/A

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

N/A

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

N/A

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

N/A

2. Recurring Effects:

N/A

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

N/A

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

Amendment two requires child care facilities and family day care homes to carry \$100,000 of general liability insurance. The expected cost to private providers is minimal.

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

N/A

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise and Employment Markets:

N/A

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

N/A

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take any action requiring the expenditure of funds.

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B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

This bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

N/A

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

Two amendments were adopted by the Committee on Family Law and Children on March 11, 1998. The Children & Family Empowerment Committee adopted amendment one but did not adopt amendment two on March 24, 1998. No new amendments were added by the Children & Family Empowerment Committee.

Amendment One (adopted by Family Law and Children Committee and Children and Family Empowerment Committee): Amends section 1 of HB 3581. Clarifies the violation of misrepresentation regarding the number of children at the facility, the part of the facility designated for child care or the training and screening requirements as they pertain to child care facilities and family day care homes. Provides an exception for emergency situations, including but not limited to, illness of personnel or family emergencies.

Amendment Two (traveling with the bill, but not reported favorably by Children and Family Empowerment Committee): Adds sections 4 and 5 to HB 3581, and renumbers current section 4 (effective date provision) as section 6. The new section 4 amends F.S. 402.305 to require child care facilities to obtain and maintain general liability insurance, in an amount no less than \$100,000, for any liability arising from the operation of a child care facility. The new section 5 amends F.S. 402.313(1)(a) to add a registration requirement that family day care homes provide proof of general liability insurance coverage, in an amount no less than \$100,000, for any liability arising from the operation of a family day care home. The new section 6 is the effective date of October 1 of the year in which enacted.

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VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON Family Law and Children:

Prepared by:

Legislative Research Director:

Stephanie Olin

Stephanie Olin

AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON Children and Family Empowerment:

Prepared by:

Legislative Research Director:

Bob Barrios

Bob Barrios