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By the Committees on Appropriations; and Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senator Detert

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to child welfare; amending s. 39.013, F.S.; extending court jurisdiction to age 22 for young adults with disabilities in foster care; amending s. 39.2015, F.S.; revising requirements of the quarterly report submitted by the critical incident response team advisory committee; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; revising information that the Department of Children and Families is required to inform the court 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 timelines and distribution requirements for case plans and predisposition studies; 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 case plan, with regard to

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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 attains 18 years of age; 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 that 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. 409.143, F.S.; requiring every child placed in out-ofhome care to be referred within a certain time for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment; providing requirements and procedures for such assessment; requiring the department or the community-based care lead agency to establish permanency teams; requiring an assessment within a certain timeframe from the beginning of a new placement in group care; providing for judicial review of certain placements; 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

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children in care settings; requiring a plan to recruit and retain specialized placements for specific children and young adults; requiring the department to develop a quality rating system for group home and foster homes; providing requirements for the rating system; 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; amending s. 409.986, F.S., revising the definition of the term "care"; amending s. 409.988, F.S.; requiring lead agencies to ensure the availability of a full array of services; requiring specified intervention services; requiring the department to submit annually to the Governor and the Legislature a report that evaluates the adequacy of intervention services; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 409.996, F.S.; requiring the department to ensure quality and availability of services; amending s. 39.202, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 39.5085 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 576-04450-16 20167018c1

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.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 39.013, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 jurisdiction of any child who has been found to be dependent, the court shall retain jurisdiction, unless relinquished by its

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order, until the child reaches 21 years of age, or 22 years of
age if the child has a disability, with the following
exceptions:

- (a) If a young adult chooses to leave foster care upon reaching 18 years of age.
- (b) If a young adult does not meet the eligibility requirements to remain in foster care under s. 39.6251 or chooses to leave care under that section.
- (c) If a young adult petitions the court at any time before his or her 19th birthday requesting the court's continued jurisdiction, the juvenile court may retain jurisdiction under this chapter for a period not to exceed 1 year following the young adult's 18th birthday for the purpose of determining whether appropriate services that were required to be provided to the young adult before reaching 18 years of age have been provided.
- (d) If a petition for special immigrant juvenile status and an application for adjustment of status have been filed on behalf of a foster child and the petition and application have not been granted by the time the child reaches 18 years of age, the court may retain jurisdiction over the dependency case solely for the purpose of allowing the continued consideration of the petition and application by federal authorities. Review hearings for the child shall be set solely for the purpose of determining the status of the petition and application. The court's jurisdiction terminates upon the final decision of the federal authorities. Retention of jurisdiction in this instance does not affect the services available to a young adult under s. 409.1451. The court may not retain jurisdiction of the case

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after the immigrant child's 22nd birthday.

Section 2. Subsection (11) of section 39.2015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.2015 Critical incident rapid response team.-

(11) The secretary shall appoint an advisory committee made up of experts in child protection and child welfare, including the Statewide Medical Director for Child Protection under the Department of Health, a representative from the institute established pursuant to s. 1004.615, an expert in organizational management, and an attorney with experience in child welfare, to conduct an independent review of investigative reports from the critical incident rapid response teams and to make recommendations to improve policies and practices related to child protection and child welfare services. The advisory committee shall meet at least once each quarter and shall submit quarterly reports to the secretary which include findings and recommendations. The quarterly reports must include findings and recommendations and must describe the implementation status of all recommendations contained within the advisory committee reports, including an entity's reason for not implementing a recommendation, if applicable. The secretary shall submit each report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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.-

(8)

(f) At the shelter hearing, the department shall inform the court of:

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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).
- 2. That placement in shelter care is in the best interest of the child.
- 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 safety management preventive services.
- 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 whether placement in shelter care is necessary to ensure the child's safety risk to the child.

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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 safety management preventive services, including issuance of an injunction against a perpetrator of domestic violence pursuant to s. 39.504;
- c. The child cannot safely remain at home, either because there are no <u>safety management</u> 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).
- 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

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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.

- 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.
- 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, and the right of the parents to appointed counsel, pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 39.013.
- 9. That the court notified relatives who are providing outof-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 (a) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended, and present paragraphs (b) through (f) of that subsection are redesignated as paragraphs (c) through (g), respectively, to read:

- 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of

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dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.

- (a) A written case plan and a predisposition study prepared by an authorized agent of the department must be approved by filed with the court. The department must file the case plan and the predisposition study with the court, serve a copy of the case plan on, served upon the parents of the child, and provide a copy of the case plan provided to the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed, and provided to all other parties:
- 1. Not less than 72 hours before the disposition hearing, if the disposition hearing occurs on or after the 60th day after the date the child was placed in out-of-home care. All such case plans must be approved by the court.
- 2. Not less than 72 hours before the case plan acceptance hearing, if the disposition hearing occurs before the 60th day after the date the child was placed in out-of-home care and a case plan has not been submitted pursuant to this paragraph, or if the court does not approve the case plan at the disposition hearing. The case plan acceptance hearing must occur, the court must set a hearing within 30 days after the disposition hearing to review and approve the case plan.
- (b) The court may grant an exception to the requirement for a predisposition study by separate order or within the judge's order of disposition upon finding that all the family and child information required by subsection (2) is available in other documents filed with the court.

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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 and issues subsequently identified have been remedied parent has substantially complied with the terms of the case plan to the extent that the <u>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.</u>

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 an assessment of the service needs of the

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child and family, and preventive services, if appropriate, have been provided pursuant to s. 409.143 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, 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

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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.—If the child has attained 14 years of age or is otherwise of an appropriate age and capacity, the child must:
- (a) Be consulted on the development of the case plan; have the opportunity to attend a face-to-face conference, if appropriate; have the opportunity to express a placement preference; and have the option to choose two members for the case planning team who are not a foster parent or caseworker for the child.
- 1. An individual selected by a child to be a member of the case planning team may be rejected at any time if there is good cause to believe that the individual would not act in the best interest of the child. One individual selected by a child to be a member of the child's case planning team may be designated to be the child's advisor and, as necessary, advocate with respect to the application of the reasonable and prudent parent standard to the child.
- 2. The child may not be included in an aspect of the case planning process when information will be revealed or discussed which is of a nature that would best be presented to the child

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in a more therapeutic setting.

(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) After the case plan is agreed upon and signed by all of the parties, and after jurisdiction attaches and the case plan is filed with the court, be provided a copy of the case plan within 72 hours before the disposition hearing.
- (e) Notwithstanding s. 39.202, the department may discuss confidential information during the case planning conference in the presence of individuals who participate in the staffing. All individuals who participate in the staffing shall maintain the confidentiality of all information shared during the case planning staffing.
- (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 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 shall prepare a case plan that, to the extent

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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 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

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whose whereabouts are known not less than 72 hours before the disposition hearing. The department shall file with the court all case plans prepared before jurisdiction of the court attaches, and the department shall provide copies of all such case plans to all of the parties.

(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 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

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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 that 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 that 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, which shall be determined by the professionals providing the services and may be adjusted as needed based on the best professional judgment of the providers.
 - 5. The location of the delivery of the services.
- 6. Identification of the staff of the department or of the service provider who are responsible for the delivery of services or treatment.
 - 7. A description of measurable outcomes, including the

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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 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

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must ensure that the placement of a child in foster care is 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 may 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 for which the placement is necessary and in the best interest of the child and the steps required to place the child in the placement 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.
- 5. If the child is placed in residential group care, that his or her case plan is reviewed and updated within 90 days

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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 social service 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 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

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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.
- (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

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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 birth or marriage, but who
have an emotionally significant relationship with the child
which 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-ofhome caregiver:

- 1. Information regarding any court-ordered visitation between the child and the parents and the court-ordered terms and conditions necessary to facilitate the 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.
- 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.—

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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 social service 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.

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 attains 18 years of age and must be attached to

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the case plan and updated before each judicial review child leaves care and the court terminates jurisdiction.

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

- 39.621 Permanency determination by the court.-
- (2) 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 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.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (2), the permanency goals available under this chapter, listed in order of preference, are:
 - (a) Reunification;
 - (b) Adoption, if a petition for termination of parental

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699 rights has been or will be filed;

- (c) Permanent guardianship of a dependent child under s.
 39.6221;
- (d) Permanent placement with a fit and willing relative under s. 39.6231; or
- (e) Placement in another planned permanent living arrangement under s. 39.6241.

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 assessed needs of the child, or an explanation of why the placement is not in the least restrictive and most family-like setting available that meets the assessed needs of the child.
- 2. Documentation of the diligent efforts made by all parties to the case plan to comply with each applicable provision of the case plan.

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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 of whether the circumstances that caused the out-of-home placement and issues subsequently identified have been remedied 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.
- 7.6. A statement from the foster parent or legal custodian providing any material evidence concerning the return of the child to the parent or parents.
- 8.7. 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.
- 9.8. The number of times a child has been removed from his or her home and placed elsewhere, the number and types of

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placements that have occurred, and the reason for the changes in placement.

- $\underline{10.9}$. 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.
- 11.10. 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.
- 12.11. 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.
- 13.12. 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 remaining in 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 the prevention or reunification efforts of the department will allow the child to remain safely

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at home 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 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 at any time it determines that the circumstances that caused the out-of-home placement and issues subsequently identified have been remedied to the extent that the return of the child to the home with an in-home safety plan they have substantially complied with the case plan, if the court is satisfied that 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

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have been met.

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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 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

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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 its discretion may prescribe.

Section 11. Section 409.143, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 409.143 Assessment of children in out-of-home placement.
- (1) NEEDS ASSESSMENT.-
- (a) Each child placed in out-of-home care shall be referred by the department for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment within 7 days after the child enters out-of-home care.
- (b) The comprehensive assessment shall measure the strengths and needs of the child and family and provide recommendations for developing the case plan to ensure that the child has the services and supports that are necessary to maintain the child in the least restrictive out-of-home care setting, promote the child's well-being, accomplish family preservation and reunification, and facilitate permanency planning.
- (c) Completion of the comprehensive assessment must occur within 30 days after the child enters out-of-home care.
- (d) 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

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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 and specified services and supports to be provided in the out-of-home care placement setting to meet the assessed needs of the child. The case manager shall refer the child and family for all services identified through a comprehensive assessment. The planned services shall be implemented within 30 days after the child's needs are identified. If services are not initiated within 30 days, the case manager shall document reasons in the case file as to why services were not initiated.

- (e) The department and the community-based care lead agency may conduct additional assessments of a child in out-of-home care if necessary.
- (2) CHILDREN IN GROUP CARE WITH A RESIDENTIAL CHILD-CARING AGENCY.—
- (a) Within 30 days after a placement of a child in group care with a residential child-caring agency, a qualified individual shall make an assessment, using a validated and evidence-based assessment tool, and determine whether or not the child's needs can be met with family members or in a family foster home and if not, which of the approved foster care placement settings would provide a more effective and appropriate level of care. The assessment must be done in conjunction with a permanency team that must be established by the department or the community-based care lead agency that places children pursuant to this section. The team must include a representative from the community-based care lead agency, the caseworker for the child, the out-of-home care provider, the

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guardian ad litem, any provider of services to the child, teachers, clergy, relatives, and fictive kin.

- (b) Within 60 days after a placement of a child in group care with a residential child-caring agency, a court must review the assessment and approve or disapprove the placement. At each judicial review and permanency, the department shall demonstrate why the child cannot be served in a family foster home, demonstrate why the placement in group care with a residential child-caring agency continues to be necessary and consistent with the child's short and long-term goals, and document efforts to step the child down into a more family-like setting.
- (c) If it is determined during any assessment that a child may be suitable for residential treatment as defined in s.

 39.407, the procedures in that section must be followed.
- (3) ANNUAL REPORT.—By October 1 of each year, the 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 must include:
- (a) The number of children placed in family foster homes and residential group care.
- (b) The number of children placed outside of the county, outside of the circuit, and outside of the region in which they were removed from their homes.
- (c) The number of children who had to change schools as a result of a placement decision.
- (d) The use of each type of placement setting on a local, regional, and statewide level.

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(e) An inventory of services available, by community-based care lead agency, which are necessary to maintain children in the least restrictive settings.

(f) An inventory of permanency teams that are created by each community-based care lead agency and the progress made by each lead agency to use those teams.

Section 12. 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 a place to live from entry to exit.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that federal law requires that out-of-home placements for children be in the least restrictive, most family-like setting available which 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, through 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

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appropriate, and 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, services, and placement options 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 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 services or by a community-based service provider with clinical expertise, credentials, and training to

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provide services to the children being served.

- (3) DEVELOPMENT OF CONTINUUM OF CARE.—The department, in collaboration with the Florida Institute for Child Welfare and other stakeholders, 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. Stakeholders involved in the development of the continuum of care must include representatives from providers, child advocates, children who are currently in care, and young adults who have aged out of care. To implement the continuum of care, the department shall, by December 31, 2017:
- (a) Establish levels of care in the continuum of care which are clearly and concisely defined with the qualifying criteria for placement for each level of care 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.

 Revisions must include attention to the need for a particular category of provider in a community before licensure may be considered, the quality standards of operation which must be met by all licensed providers, the numbers and qualifications of staff which are adequate to effectively address the issues and meet the needs of the children that the staff's 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

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1018 issue that required the placement.

- (d) Develop a plan to recruit and retain specialized placements that may be appropriate and necessary for the following:
- 1. Placements for pregnant and parenting children and young adults must include family foster homes that are 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.
- 2. Placements for sibling groups must be family foster homes or residential group homes designed to keep sibling groups together unless such placements are not in the best interest of each child.
- 3. Young adults who have chosen to remain in foster care after the age of 18 and need independent living arrangements that provide services and case management.
- 4. Children who are involved in both the dependency and the juvenile justice systems. A plan for living arrangements and access to services for these children shall be developed by the department, in collaboration with the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (4) QUALITY RATING SYSTEM.—By June 30, 2017, the department shall develop, in collaboration with lead agencies, service providers, and other community stakeholders, a statewide quality rating system for providers of residential group care. This system must promote high quality in services and accommodations by creating measurable minimum quality standards. Domains addressed by a quality rating system for residential group care

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may include, but are not limited to, admissions, service planning and treatment planning, living environment, and program and service requirements. The system must be implemented by July 1, 2018, and must include:

- (a) Delineated levels of quality which are clearly and concisely defined, including the domains measured and criteria that must be met to be placed in each level of quality.
- (b) A well-defined process for notice, inspection, remediation, appeal, and enforcement.
- (5) 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.
- (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 which is contrary to an appropriate placement as determined by the assessment

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process in s. 409.143, 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 of care by the community-based care lead agencies.
- (h) An update on the development of a statewide quality rating system for residential group care and family foster homes, and in 2018 and subsequent years, a list of providers meeting minimum quality standards and their quality ratings, the percentage of children placed in residential group care with highly rated providers, any negative action taken against contracted providers for not meeting minimum quality standards, and a plan for department oversight of the implementation of the statewide quality rating system for residential group care by the community-based lead agencies.
- (6) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 409.1451, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 who is:
 - 1. Not in foster care.

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2. Temporarily not receiving financial assistance under subsection (2) to pursue postsecondary education.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 409.986, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.986 Legislative findings and intent; child protection and child welfare outcomes; definitions.—

- (3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this part, except as otherwise provided, the term:
- (a) "Care" means services of any kind which are designed to facilitate a child remaining safely in his or her own home, returning safely to his or her own home if he or she is removed from the home, or obtaining an alternative permanent home if he or she cannot remain at home or be returned home. The term includes, but is not limited to, prevention, intervention, diversion, and related services.

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

409.988 Lead agency duties; general provisions.-

(3) SERVICES.—

(a) General services.-

- 1. 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.
 - 2. A lead agency must ensure the availability of a full

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array of services to address the complex needs of all children, adolescents, parents, and caregivers served within its 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.

- 3. The department shall annually complete an evaluation of the adequacy of the lead agencies service array, their use of trauma-informed and evidence-based programming, and the impact of available services on outcomes for the children served by the lead 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 October 1 of each year.
 - (b) Intervention services.-
- 1. Intervention services and supports shall be made available to a child and the parent of a child who is unsafe but can, with services, remain in his or her home or to a child who is placed in out-of-home care and the nonmaltreating parent or relative or nonrelative caregivers with whom an unsafe child is placed. Intervention services and supports must include:
- a. Safety management services provided to an unsafe child as part of a safety plan that immediately and actively protects the child from dangerous threats if the parent or other caregiver cannot protect the child, including, but not limited to, behavior management, crisis management, social connection, resource support, and separation;
- b. Treatment services provided to a parent or caregiver which are used to achieve a fundamental change in behavioral,

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cognitive, and emotional functioning associated with the reason that the child is unsafe, including, but not limited to, parenting skills training, support groups, counseling, substance abuse treatment, mental and behavioral health services, certified domestic violence center services for survivors of domestic violence and their children, and batterers' intervention programs that comply with s. 741.325 and other intervention services for perpetrators of domestic violence;

- c. Child well-being services provided to an unsafe child which address a child's physical, emotional, developmental, and educational needs, including, but not limited to, behavioral health services, substance abuse treatment, tutoring, counseling, and peer support; and
- d. Services provided to nonmaltreating parents or relative or nonrelative caregivers to stabilize the child's placement, including, but not limited to, transportation, clothing, household goods, assistance with housing and utility payments, child care, respite care, and assistance connecting families with other community-based services.
- 2. A lead agency shall prepare a case plan for each child and his or her family receiving services and support under this section. The plan must identify the permanency goal for the child and list the services and supports provided. Services must be tied to the placement and permanency goal and must be specified in advance of delivery. Priority must be given to services that are evidence-based and trauma-informed.
- 3. 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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safety of children who receive intervention services and
supports. The monitoring plan must include a description of
training and support for caseworkers handling intervention
cases, including how caseload size and type will be determined,
managed, and overseen.

- 4. 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:
 - a. The number of children and families served;
- <u>b. The specific services provided and the total</u> expenditures for each such service;
- c. The child's placement status at the beginning and at the end of service provision; and
- d. The child's placement status 1 year after the end of service provision.
- 5. Outcomes for this subsection shall be included in the annual report required under s. 409.997.
- 6. The department shall use programmatic characteristics and research and evaluation characteristics for well-supported, promising, and emerging programs and practices to inventory intervention services and supports by type and by lead agency. The inventory shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by October 1 of each year.
- 1219 7. The department may adopt rules to implement this subsection.

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Section 16. Section 409.996, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.996 Duties of the Department of Children and Families.—
The department shall contract for the delivery, administration, or management of care for children in the child protection and child welfare system. In doing so, the department retains responsibility to ensure for the quality of contracted services and programs and shall ensure that an adequate array of services are available to be delivered in accordance with applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

Section 17. 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 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section

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39.5085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.5085 Relative Caregiver Program.-
- (2) (a) The Department of Children and Families shall establish and operate the Relative Caregiver Program pursuant to eligibility guidelines established in this section as further implemented by rule of the department. The Relative Caregiver Program shall, within the limits of available funding, provide financial assistance to:
- 1. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.
- 2. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child, and a dependent half-brother or half-sister of that dependent child, in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.
- 3. Nonrelatives who are willing to assume custody and care of a dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the nonrelative caregiver under this chapter. The court must find that a proposed placement under this subparagraph is in the best interest of the child.

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The placement may be court-ordered temporary legal custody to the relative or nonrelative under protective supervision of the department pursuant to s. 39.521(1)(c)3. s. 39.521(1)(b)3., or court-ordered placement in the home of a relative or nonrelative as a permanency option under s. 39.6221 or s. 39.6231 or under former s. 39.622 if the placement was made before July 1, 2006. The Relative Caregiver Program shall offer financial assistance to caregivers who would be unable to serve in that capacity without the caregiver payment because of financial burden, thus exposing the child to the trauma of placement in a shelter or in foster care.

Section 19. 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. $\frac{409.1677(3)}{(d)}$ 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 20. Section 39.523, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 21. Section 409.141, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 22. <u>Section 409.1676</u>, Florida Statutes, is

repealed.

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Section 23. <u>Section 409.1677</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

1305 Section 24. Section 409.1679, Florida Statutes, is 1306 repealed.

Section 25. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.