

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/CS/HB 1249 Pub. Rec./Foster Parent Applicant and Foster Parent Names/Department of Children and Families

SPONSOR(S): Health & Human Services Committee, Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee, Overdorf and others

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 1622

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee	10 Y, 0 N	Christy	Brazzell
2) Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N, As CS	Moehrle	Harrington
3) Health & Human Services Committee	17 Y, 0 N, As CS	Christy	Calamas

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Foster care is care provided to a child in a foster family or boarding home, group home, agency boarding home, or child care institution. Foster homes are licensed and inspected regularly. Under current law, various information relating to a foster parent applicant, foster parent, and other family members are protected from public record requirements; however, the names of the foster parent applicant, foster parent, and other family members are public record.

The bill expands the public record exemption for a foster parent applicant, licensed foster parent, and the spouse, minor children, and other adult household members of the applicant or licensee to also protect the name of an applicant or foster parent, and of that applicant's or foster parent's spouse, minor child, and other adult household member when the applicant or foster parent is applying for or licensed as a safe foster home serving victims of human trafficking. This information would be exempt from disclosure under s. 119.07(1), F.S., and Article 1, s. 24(a) of the Florida Constitution. The bill also states the names will not be exempt if the foster parent has the license suspended or revoked, or an individual in the household is charged with a crime unless the name is otherwise expressly made confidential or exempt by a different statute.

The bill subjects the exemption to review and repeal on October 2, 2024, pursuant to s. 119.15, F.S., the Open Government Sunset Review Act. The bill also includes a public necessity statement as required by the Florida Constitution.

The bill may have an insignificant, negative fiscal impact on state government and does not appear to have an impact on local governments. See Fiscal Comments.

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a newly created or expanded public record or public meeting exemption. The bill expands a public record exemption; thus, it requires a two-thirds vote for final passage.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Child Welfare System

The child welfare system identifies families whose children are in danger of suffering or have suffered abuse, abandonment, or neglect and works with those families to address the problems that are endangering children, if possible. If the problems cannot be addressed, the child welfare system finds safe out-of-home placements for these children. Out-of-home placements range from temporary placement with a family member, a family foster home, a residential child-caring agency, or a permanent adoptive placement with a family previously unknown to the child.¹

As of January 31, 2019, 10,989 children were receiving services in their home, while 23,616 children were in out-of-home care.² Out-of-home placements range from temporary placement with a family member, a family foster home, a residential child-caring agency, or a permanent adoptive placement with a family previously unknown to the child.³

Foster Care

Foster care is care provided to a child in a foster family or boarding home, group home, agency boarding home, or child care institution.⁴ A family foster home means a licensed private residence in which children who are unattended by a parent or legal guardian are provided 24-hour care. Such homes include emergency shelter family homes and specialized foster homes for children with special needs.⁵ Foster homes are licensed and inspected regularly.⁶

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) contracts with Community-Based Care (CBC) partner agencies. The CBC's are tasked with recruiting and training families across Florida who are willing to serve as foster parents.⁷ As of November 2018, the total number of licensed foster homes was 5,358.⁸

To qualify as a potential foster parent, applicants must go through a rigorous interview process, complete a training program, and participate in a home inspection and background check.⁹ Foster parents are expected to:¹⁰

- Provide parenting that consists of a loving commitment to the child and the child's safety and wellbeing;
- Provide opportunities to develop the child's interests and skills;

¹ S. 409.175, F.S.

² Department of Children and Families, *Child Welfare Key Indicators Monthly Report*, Jan. 2019, p. 31, http://centerforchildwelfare.fmhi.usf.edu/qa/cwkeyindicator/KI_Monthly_Report_FEB_2019.pdf (last visited Mar. 19, 2019).

³ S. 409.175, F.S.

⁴ S. 39.01(3), F.S.

⁵ The Department of Children and Families, *Community-Based Care*, <http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/community-based-care> (last visited Mar. 19, 2019).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Florida Department of Children and Families, *Fostering Definitions*, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/service-programs/foster-care/definitions.shtml> (last visited Mar. 11, 2019).

⁸ Florida Department of Children and Families, *Placement in Out-of-Home Care Data*, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/childwelfare/placement.shtml> (last visited Mar. 11, 2019).

⁹ Florida Department of Children and Families, *How Do I Become a Foster Parent?*, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/service-programs/foster-care/how-do-i.shtml> (last visited Mar. 11, 2019).

¹⁰ Florida Department of Children and Families, *Partnership Plan for Children in Out-of-Home Care*, <http://centerforchildwelfare.fmhi.usf.edu/kb/OOHPublications/PartnershipPlan.pdf> (last visited Mar. 11, 2019).

- Care for the child in light of the child’s culture, religion, ethnicity, special physical or psychological needs and unique situations;
- Assist the biological parents in improving their ability to care for and protect their children and to provide continuity for the child;
- Assist the child in visitation and other forms of communication with his or her biological family;
- Obtain and maintain records that are important to the child’s wellbeing, such as medical records and records of achievements;
- Advocate for children in their care with the child welfare system, the court, and community agencies, such as schools, child care, and health providers;
- Participate fully in the child’s medical, psychological, and dental care as they would for their biological child; and
- Support the child’s school success by participating in school activities and meetings.

While foster parents receive a monthly stipend¹¹ to help cover costs associated with fostering a child, this funding will generally not pay for everything a foster child needs.¹² As of January 1, 2019, foster parents receive the following monthly room and board rates per child:¹³

- \$466.65 for children ages zero to five;
- \$478.60 for children ages six to twelve; and
- \$560.19 for children ages thirteen to twenty-one.

Licensure of Foster Homes

Last year, the Legislature established a 5-tier foster home licensing structure which assigns requirements to all foster care settings based on the characteristics of the child or children who would be placed in the home. The level of licensure are:

- Level I – Child-Specific Foster Homes;
- Level II – Non-Child Specific Foster Homes;
- Level III – Safe Foster Homes for Human Trafficking;
- Level IV – Therapeutic Foster Homes; and
- Level V – Medical Foster Homes.

Foster Homes for Commercially Sexually Exploited Children

Commercial sexual exploitation (SCE) is a form of human trafficking; commercial sex acts through which individuals may be exploited include, but are not limited to, prostitution and pornography as a means for the perpetrator to make money.¹⁴ The U.S. Department of Justice estimates that as many as 300,000 children in the United States are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation;¹⁵ however, it is difficult to obtain an accurate count of CSE children because these victims are not readily identifiable.¹⁶

Section 409.016, F.S., defines “commercial sexual exploitation” as the use of any person under the age of 18 for sexual purposes in exchange for, or promise of, money, goods, or services; this term has the same meaning in ch. 39, F.S.

¹¹ S. 409.145(4), F.S.

¹² *Supra* note 7.

¹³ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2019 Foster Parent Cost of Living Allowance Increase*, Jan. 14, 2019, http://www.centerforchildwelfare.org/kb/policymemos/2019-FP_CostOfLivingAllowance.pdf (last visited Mar. 11, 2019).

¹⁴ The federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act defines “commercial sex act” as any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any persons. 22 U.S.C. § 7102(4).

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, *OJP Fact Sheet, Fast Facts*, (Dec. 2011), http://ojp.gov/newsroom/factsheets/ojpbs_humantrafficking.html (last visited Apr. 16, 2019).

¹⁶ The Florida Legislature Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, *Placement Challenges Persist for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation; Questions Regarding Effective Interventions and Outcomes Remain*, Report No. 16-04, (Jul. 2016), <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1604rpt.pdf> (last visited Apr. 16, 2019).

DCF is responsible for child welfare needs of human trafficking victims.¹⁷ In cases in which a child is alleged, suspected, or known to have been sexually exploited, DCF and CBCs conduct multidisciplinary staffings in order to begin the process of providing services.¹⁸ The staffing includes local experts in child protection, child welfare, medical professionals, and law enforcement to assess the needs of the child and determine whether the child needs to be placed and served in a specialized residential program, such as a safe foster home.¹⁹

A safe foster home is a foster home that has been certified by DCF to care for sexually exploited children.²⁰ Statute outlines a certification process to ensure that these specialized homes provide the environment and services most conducive to a victim's recovery. To be certified, a safe foster home must provide certain services, including:²¹

- Victim-witness counseling;
- Family counseling;
- Behavioral health care;
- Treatment and intervention for sexual assault;
- Education tailored to the child's individual needs, including remedial education, if necessary;
- Life skills training;
- Mentoring by a survivor of sexual exploitation, if available and appropriate for the child;
- Substance abuse screening, and, when necessary, access to treatment;
- Planning services for the successful transition of each child back to the community; and
- Activities structured in a manner that provides child victims of sexual exploitation with a full schedule.

In addition to the certification requirements above, foster parent applicants who are applying to be licensed as safe foster homes for victims of human trafficking must meet certain requirements to be licensed as a Level III foster home, including:

- The operation, conduct, and maintenance of the home and the responsibility which they assume for children served and the evidence of need for that service.
- The provision of food, clothing, educational opportunities, services, equipment, and individual supplies to assure the healthy physical, emotional, and mental development of the children serviced.
- The appropriateness, safety, cleanliness, and general adequacy of the premises, including fire prevention and health standards, to provide for the physical comfort, care, and well-being of the children served.
- The ratio of staff to children required to provide adequate care and supervision of the maximum number of children in the home.
- The good moral character based upon screening, education, training, and experience requirements for personnel.
- The provision of preservice and inservice training for all foster parents.
- Satisfactory evidence of financial ability to provide care for the children in compliance with licensing requirements.
- The provisions for parental involvement to encourage preservation and strengthening of a child's relationship with the family.
- The transportation safety of children served.
- The provisions for safeguarding the cultural, religious, and ethnic values of a child.
- Provisions to safeguard the legal rights of children served.

Public Records and Open Meetings Requirements

¹⁷ S. 409.996, F.S.

¹⁸ S. 409.1754(2), F.S.

¹⁹ S. 39.524, F.S.

²⁰ S. 409.1678(1)(a), F.S.

²¹ S. 409.1678(2)(d), F.S.

The Florida Constitution provides that the public has the right to access government records and meetings. The public may inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or of persons acting on their behalf.²² The public also has a right to notice and access to meetings of any collegial public body of the executive branch of state government or of any local government.²³ The Legislature's meetings must also be open and noticed to the public, unless there is an exception provided for by the Constitution.²⁴

Additionally, Florida Statutes specify conditions under which public access must be provided to government records and meetings. The Public Records Act²⁵ guarantees every person's right to inspect and copy any state or local government public record.²⁶ The Sunshine Law²⁷ requires all meetings of any board or commission of any state or local agency or authority at which official acts are to be taken be noticed and open to the public.²⁸

The Legislature may create an exemption to public records or open meetings requirements.²⁹ An exemption must specifically state the public necessity justifying the exemption³⁰ and must be tailored to accomplish the stated purpose of the law.³¹ There is a difference between records the Legislature has determined to be exempt from the Public Records Act and those which the Legislature has determined to be confidential and exempt.³²

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act (OGSR) prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public records or open meetings exemptions.³³ The OGSR provides that an exemption automatically repeals on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment; in order to save an exemption from repeal, the Legislature must reenact the exemption.³⁴

²² FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

²³ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(b).

²⁴ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(b).

²⁵ Chapter 119, F.S.

²⁶ Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines "public record" as all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency. Section 119.011(2), F.S. defines "agency" as any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including, for the purposes of this chapter, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, and the Office of Public Counsel, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency. The Public Records Act does not apply to legislative or judicial records, *Locke v. Hawkes*, 595 So. 2d 32 (Fla. 1992), however, the Legislature's records are public pursuant to section 11.0431, F.S.

²⁷ S. 286.011, F.S.

²⁸ S. 286.011(1)-(2), F.S. The Sunshine Law does not apply to the Legislature; rather, open meetings requirements for the Legislature are set out in the Florida Constitution. Article III, section 4(e) of the Florida Constitution provide that legislative committee meetings must be open and noticed to the public. In addition, prearranged gatherings, between more than two members of the Legislature, or between the Governor, the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the purpose of which is to agree upon or to take formal legislative action, must be reasonably open to the public.

²⁹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

³⁰ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

³¹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

³² There is a difference between records the Legislature designates as exempt from public record requirements and those the Legislature deems confidential and exempt. A record classified as exempt from public disclosure may be disclosed under certain circumstances. See *WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So. 2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), review denied 892 So. 2d 1015 (Fla. 2004); *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So. 2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994); *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991). If the Legislature designates a record as confidential and exempt from public disclosure, such record may not be released by the custodian of public records to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in statute. See Attorney General Opinion 85-62 (August 1, 1985).

³³ S. 119.15, F.S. Section 119.15(4)(b), F.S., provides that an exemption is considered to be substantially amended if it is expanded to include more information or to include meetings. The OGSR does not apply to an exemption that is required by federal law or that applies solely to the Legislature or the State Court System pursuant to s. 119.15(2), F.S.

³⁴ S. 119.15(3), F.S.

The OGSR provides that a public records or open meetings exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and is no broader than is necessary.³⁵ An exemption serves an identifiable purpose if it meets one of the following criteria:

- It allows the state or its political subdivision to effectively and efficiently administer a program, and administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption; or
- Releasing sensitive personal information would be defamatory or would jeopardize an individual's safety. If this public purpose is cited as the basis of an exemption, however, only personal identifying information is exempt; or
- It protects trade or business secrets.³⁶

In addition, the Legislature must find that the identifiable public purpose is compelling enough to override Florida's open government public policy and that the purpose of the exemption cannot be accomplished without the exemption.³⁷

Foster Parent Public Record Exemption

Section 409.175, F.S., addresses the licensure of family foster homes. The following information held by DCF relating to a foster parent applicant and the applicant's spouse, minor child, and other adult household members is exempt from public records.³⁸

- Home, business, work, child care, or school addresses and telephone numbers;
- Birth dates;
- Medical records;
- Floor plans of the home; and
- Photographs of such persons.

If a foster parent applicant does not receive a license, this information becomes public five years after the date of application. However, medical records remain exempt regardless of licensure.³⁹

For a licensed foster parent and the foster parent's spouse, minor child, and other adult household member, the same information is exempt.⁴⁰ If a foster parent's license is no longer active, this information becomes public five years after the license's expiration date, subject to two exceptions: medical records remain exempt regardless of the license's status and all of this information remains exempt if a licensed foster parent becomes an adoptive parent.⁴¹

The original public records exemption for foster parents passed in 1998 and initially applied only to certain information contained in the licensing file for licensed foster parents.⁴² The public necessity statement expressed concern that foster parents and their families may be threatened, harassed, or harmed if personal information were released.⁴³ It also included findings that potential foster parents might be reluctant to reveal information necessary to evaluate their abilities to make appropriate placements for children and the public availability would have a negative effect on foster parent recruitment and retention.⁴⁴

³⁵ S. 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ S. 409.175(16)(a), F.S.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ S. 409.175(16)(b), F.S.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² Ch. 98-29, Laws of Fla.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

During the Open Government Sunset Review in 2003, the Legislature expanded the exemption to include families who were pending licensure or had been denied, thus protecting their information as well, and to include medical records.⁴⁵ The Legislature also removed the requirement that the information be in the licensing file to be protected and instead protected the information as long as it was held by DCF.⁴⁶ The public necessity statement cited the private and confidential nature of personal health matters and the potential negative effect on recruitment.⁴⁷ The expansion of the public records exemption was reviewed in 2008 and resulted in the Legislature saving the exemption from repeal with only minor amendments.⁴⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill expands the information of foster parents and applicants that is confidential and exempt from disclosure under s. 119.07(1), F.S., and Article I, s. 24(a) of the Florida Constitution. Specifically, the bill adds the names of licensed foster parents, foster parent applicants, and their spouse, minor child, and other adult household members to the public records exemption if they are applying for or licensed as a safe foster home serving victims of human trafficking. The bill also states that if the foster parent has his or her license suspended or revoked, or an individual in the household is charged with a crime, then the public records exemption for the names of such individuals does not apply, unless otherwise expressly made confidential or exempt by a different statute.

The bill provides that the expansion of the public records exemption is subject to review and repeal on October 2, 2024, in accordance with s. 119.15, F.S., the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

The bill also includes a public necessity statement as required by the Florida Constitution. The public necessity statement in the bill states that the name of a foster parent applicant or foster parent and of the applicant's or foster parent's spouse, minor child and other adult household member, applying for or licensed as a safe foster home serving victims of human trafficking is needed to protect such caregivers from harm. Foster parents who provide care for commercially sexually exploited children are at an increased risk since human trafficking is associated with certain acts of violence, and disclosure of the foster parent's name could lead to unwanted contact from dangerous human traffickers. Additionally, the exemption maintains the safety and confidentiality of the commercially sexually exploited children placed in the home.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2019.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends s. 409.175, F.S., relating to public record exemption for foster parents.

Section 2: Provides a statement of public necessity.

Section 3: Provides an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

The bill could have an insignificant, negative fiscal impact on DCF because agency staff responsible for complying with public record requests may require training related to the expansion of the public record exemption. In addition, DCF could incur costs associated with redacting the exempt information prior to releasing a record. The costs, however, would be absorbed, as they are part of the day-to-day responsibilities of the department.

⁴⁵ Ch. 03-83, Laws of Fla.

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ Ch. 08-169, Laws of Fla.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

Vote Requirement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a newly created public record or public meeting exemption. The bill expands a new public records exemption; thus, it requires a two-thirds vote for final passage.

Public Necessity Statement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a public necessity statement for a newly created or expanded public record or public meeting exemption. The bill expands a new public records exemption; thus, it includes a public necessity statement.

Breadth of Exemption

Article I, section 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a newly created or expanded public record exemption to be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. The bill limits the public record exemption to the names of the foster parent and foster parent applicants, spouses, minor child and other adult household members of such foster parents and foster parent applicants when the applicant or foster parent is applying or licensed as a safe foster home serving victims of human trafficking. As such, the exemption does not appear to be in conflict with the constitutional requirement that it be no broader than necessary to accomplish its purpose.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not appear to create a need for rule-making or rule-making authority.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 25, 2019, the Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee adopted an amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment provides that if a licensed foster partner or their spouse, minor child, or other adult household member is charged with committing a crime against a foster child who is in their care, which results in the suspension or revocation of that foster parent's license, then the public records exemption for the names of such individuals does not apply, unless otherwise expressly made confidential or exempt by a different statute.

On April 16, 2019, the Health and Human Service Committee adopted a strike-all amendment that:

- Preserves the current public records exemption for foster parents.
- Exempts only the names of foster parents, applicants, and their families, who are licensed as a safe foster home serving victims of human trafficking.
- Eliminates the exemption if the foster parent has the license suspended or revoked, or an individual in the household is charged with a crime.
- Subjects the exemption to repeal unless saved by the Legislature.
- Provides a public necessity statement.

The bill was reported favorably as a committee substitute. The bill analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Health and Human Services Committee.