

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

BILL: CS/SB 1626

INTRODUCER: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senator Grall

SUBJECT: Child Welfare

DATE: March 13, 2025

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Rao	Tuszynski	CF	Fav/CS
2.			AHS	
3.			FP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1626 amends multiple sections of law relating to Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) and Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) status. Specifically, the bill:

- Includes sponsors that obtain custody of a UAC in the term legal custodian, to allow for the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to find sponsors as having abused, abandoned, or neglected a UAC.
- Prohibits the finding of a UAC as having been abused, abandoned, or neglected based solely on allegations that occurred before placement in Florida, or by a parent who is not in the U.S.
- Provides a definition of a UAC.
- Requires an individual who has custody of a UAC to notify the DCF and initiate proceedings relating to the adoption (ch. 63), guardianship (ch. 744), or temporary custody by extended family (ch. 751), or, verify his or her relationship to the child, if the individual is the child's biological or adoptive parent, legal guardian, or court-appointed custodian.
- Requires a natural person or entity that suspects abuse, abandonment, or neglect of a UAC to immediately submit a report to the central abuse hotline.
- Restricts circumstances in which an order finding a child meets the criteria for special immigrant juvenile (SIJ) status can be issued.

The bill creates a new section of law to require the DCF to enter into agreements with the Family Advocacy Program to conduct child protective investigations at military institutions located in Florida.

The bill amends current law to include children that are the subject of a court order to take the child into the custody of the DCF in the definition of “missing child,” allowing the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to deploy additional resources to locate the child. The bill also assigns agency jurisdictions in situations in which a child is the subject of a court order to take the child into custody of the DCF.

The bill allows the DCF to administer provisional licenses for new domestic violence centers and waive operational experience requirements if there is an emergency need for a new domestic violence center and no other viable option is available.

The bill revises the requirements for Governor’s appointees to councils on children services.

The bill provides the DCF the ability to grant limited exemptions to disqualification from background screenings due to certain disqualifying offenses, and limits individuals who receive the exemption to working with specific populations.

The bill increases the licensure extension period for certain child care facilities from 30 days to 90 days.

The bill requires the DCF to establish a fee schedule for daily room and board rates for residential child-caring agencies.

The bill exempts a subcontractor of a Community-Based Care (CBC) lead agency that is a direct provider of foster care and related services from liability due to the acts or omissions of the lead agency; DCF; or the officers of the lead agency or DCF. The bill deems any conflicting provision in a contract between a subcontractor and lead agency is void and unenforceable.

The bill clarifies fire suppression requirements for child-caring agencies.

The bill is not expected to have a fiscal impact on the government or private sector. *See* Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2025, except otherwise stated in the bill.

II. Present Situation:

The present situation is presented in Section III under the Effect of Proposed Changes.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Unaccompanied Alien Children and Special Immigration Juvenile (SIJ) Visas

Present Situation

Federal Immigration Policy

The federal government has several agencies that carry out federal immigration law, including the regulation of minors that come into the U.S. without lawful immigration status. The

responsibility for enforcing immigration laws rests with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).¹

The federal government defines an unaccompanied alien child (UAC) as a child who²:

- Has no lawful immigration status in the United States.
- Is under 18 years of age.
- Has no parent or legal guardian in the United States or no parent or legal guardian in the United States available to provide care and physical custody.

The Department of Health and Human Services is required to provide care to and have physical custody of an unaccompanied alien child.³ There are a myriad of reasons why a UAC enters the United States, such as escaping violent conditions or family in their home country or rejoining family already in the United States. Additionally, some UAC may come to the United States to find better employment opportunities to support their families.⁴ Furthermore, UAC may be especially vulnerable to human trafficking or exploitation due to their age, isolation from loved ones, and dangers of entering the United States.⁵

Office of Refugee Resettlement

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the care and custody of UAC.⁶ The ORR is typically made aware of UAC after apprehension by Border Patrol agents after attempting to enter the United States without legal authorization.⁷ The ORR collects background information on the child to assess if the child is a danger to themselves or others, if there are any known medical and/or mental health issues, and if the child has specific individualized needs.⁸ Upon collecting this background information, the ORR places the child in the least restrictive setting appropriate for the child, such as⁹:

- A shelter facility;
- Transitional or long-term foster care;
- Heightened supervision facility or secure facility;

¹ U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Homeland Security Statistics, *Immigration Enforcement*, available at: <https://ohss.dhs.gov/topics/immigration/immigration-enforcement> (last visited 3/8/25).

² U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, *About the Program*, available at: <https://acf.gov/orr/programs/ucs/about> (last visited 3/8/25).

³ 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2)

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, *Unaccompanied Alien Children*, available at: <https://acf.gov/orr/programs/uac> (last visited 3/8/25).

⁷ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, *ORR Unaccompanied Alien Children Bureau Policy Guide: Section 1*, available at: <https://acf.gov/orr/policy-guidance/unaccompanied-children-bureau-policy-guide> (last visited 3/8/25).

⁸ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, *ORR Unaccompanied Alien Children Bureau Policy Guide: Section 1*, available at: <https://acf.gov/orr/policy-guidance/unaccompanied-children-bureau-policy-guide> (last visited 3/8/25).

⁹ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, *ORR Unaccompanied Alien Children Bureau Policy Guide: Section 1*, available at: <https://acf.gov/orr/policy-guidance/unaccompanied-children-bureau-policy-guide> (last visited 3/8/25).

- Other care facility that can provide for the child’s specific needs.

The ORR can release a UAC to the child’s parents, guardians, relatives, or sponsor, which refers to an individual that is designated by the child’s parents to obtain custody of the child.¹⁰ The ORR has a process for releasing the child to a sponsor that includes¹¹:

- The identification of sponsors;
- Sponsor application;
- Interviews;
- The assessment of sponsor suitability including verification of the sponsor’s identity and relationship to the child (if any), background checks, and in some cases, home studies; and
- Post-release planning.

In Fiscal Year 2015, a total of 27,340 UAC were released into the custody of sponsors in the U.S.¹² In Fiscal Year 2022, 127,447 UAC were released to sponsors, nearly five times the amount of UAC released in FY 2015.¹³

Florida’s Response to Unaccompanied Alien Children

In FY 2022, of the 127,447 total UAC released into the custody of sponsors nationwide, 13,195 UAC were released into the custody of their sponsors in Florida.¹⁴ Despite the ORR’s process for releasing a child to a sponsor, children may be placed in potentially unsafe situations.¹⁵

In 2022, Governor DeSantis filed a petition for the Florida Supreme Court to “impanel a statewide grand jury to investigate criminal or wrongful activity in Florida relating to the smuggling or endangerment of unaccompanied alien children brought into the state.”¹⁶ The grand jury report found that some children are given to sponsors who do not have the child’s best interests in mind and may expose them to sexual exploitation or labor exploitation.¹⁷ Additionally, some UAC ultimately flee their sponsors or are abandoned by their sponsors and become involved in the dependency or criminal justice system.¹⁸

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, *ORR Unaccompanied Alien Children Bureau Policy Guide: Section 2*, available at: <https://acf.gov/orr/policy-guidance/unaccompanied-children-program-policy-guide-section-2#2.1> (last visited 3/9/25).

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 4, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 4, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Case No.: SC22-796, Petition for Order to Impanel a Statewide Grand Jury, available at: <https://flgov.com/eog/sites/default/files/press/Petition-for-Order-to-Impanel-a-Statewide-Grand-Jury.pdf> (last visited 3/9/25).

¹⁷ Case No.: SC22-796, Third Presentment of the Twenty-First Statewide Grand Jury Regarding Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC), available at: <https://acis-api.flcourts.gov/courts/68f021c4-6a44-4735-9a76-5360b2e8af13/cms/case/651d8f68-f322-4cd0-831f-74dc9b0d77a8/docketentrydocuments/8437d6e2-1c46-4575-bd21-47de83302c61> (last visited 3/9/25).

¹⁸ *Id.*

The Dependency System Process – Generally

Chapter 39, F.S., creates Florida’s dependency system charged with protecting children who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected. Florida’s child welfare system identifies children and families in need of services through reports to the central abuse hotline and child protective investigations. The Department of Children and Families (DCF) and community-based care lead agencies (CBCs) work with those families to address the problems endangering children, if possible. If the problems cannot be addressed, the child welfare system finds safe out-of-home placements for these children.¹⁹

Central Abuse Hotline

The DCF is required to operate and maintain a central abuse hotline (hotline)²⁰ to receive reports of known or suspected instances of child abuse²¹, abandonment²², or neglect²³, or instances when a child does not have a parent, legal custodian, or adult relative available to provide supervision and care.²⁴ The hotline must operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and accept reports through a single statewide toll-free telephone number or through electronic reporting.²⁵

If the hotline determines a report meets the statutory criteria for child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, a DCF child protective investigator (CPI) must complete a child protective investigation.²⁶ Through face-to-face interviews with the child and family members, and assessments of the immediate safety of the children in the home, the CPI determines further actions.

The CPI must either implement a safety plan for the child, which allows the child to remain in the home with in-home services or take the child into custody. If the child cannot safely remain

¹⁹ See, Chapter 39, F.S.

²⁰ Hereinafter cited as “hotline.” The “Florida Abuse Hotline” is the DCF’s central abuse reporting intake assessment center, which receives and processes reports of known or suspected child abuse, neglect or abandonment 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Chapter 65C-30.001, F.A.C. and Section 39.101, F.S.

²¹ Section 39.01(2), F.S. defines “abuse” as any willful act or threatened act that results in any physical, mental, or sexual abuse, injury, or harm that causes or is likely to cause the child’s physical, mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired.

²² Section 39.01(1), F.S. defines “abandoned” or “abandonment” as a situation in which the parent or legal custodian of a child or, in the absence of a parent or legal custodian, the caregiver, while being able, has made no significant contribution to the child’s care and maintenance or has made no significant contribution to the child’s care and maintenance or has failed to establish or maintain a substantial and positive relationship with the child, or both. “Establish or maintain a substantial and positive relationship” means, in part, frequent and regular contact with the child, and the exercise of parental rights and responsibilities.

²³ Section 39.01(53), F.S. states “neglect” occurs when a child is deprived of, or is allowed to be deprived of, necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment or a child is permitted to live in an environment when such deprivation or environment causes the child’s physical, mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired or to be in danger of being significantly impaired, except when such circumstances are caused primarily by financial inability unless services have been offered and rejected by such person.

²⁴ Section 39.201(1), F.S.

²⁵ Section 39.101(1), F.S.

²⁶ Prior to July 1, 2023, seven counties allowed the local sheriff’s office to perform child protective investigations. The 2023 legislative session transitioned this responsibility fully back to the Department after changes in Florida’s child welfare system aimed to integrate child protective investigations within existing crisis-oriented systems the DCF maintains. *See generally*: Laws of Fla. 2023-77.

in the home with a safety plan, the DCF must file a shelter petition and remove the child from his or her current home and temporarily place them in out-of-home care.²⁷

When child welfare necessitates that the DCF remove a child from the home to ensure his or her safety, a series of dependency court proceedings must occur to place that child in an out-of-home placement, adjudicate the child dependent, and if necessary, terminate parental rights and free the child for adoption. Steps in the dependency process usually include:

- A report to the Florida Abuse Hotline.
- A child protective investigation to determine the safety of the child.
- The court finding the child dependent.
- Case planning for the parents to address the problems resulting in the child's dependency.
- Placement in out-of-home care, if necessary.
- Reunification with the child's parent or another option to establish permanency, such as adoption after termination of parental rights.²⁸

Dependency Proceeding	Description of Process	Controlling Statute(s)
Removal	The DCF may remove a child from his or her home if there is probable cause to believe the child has been abused, neglected, or abandoned, or that the parent or legal custodian of the child is unable or unavailable to care for the child.	s. 39.401, F.S.
Shelter Hearing	The court must hold a shelter hearing within 24 hours after removal. At this hearing, the judge determines whether the child can return to his or her home upon receiving DCF services, or keep the child in out-of-home care if services do not eliminate the need for removal.	s. 39.401, F.S. s. 39.402, F.S.
Petition for Dependency	The DCF must file a petition for dependency within 21 days of the shelter hearing. This petition seeks to find the child dependent, generally meaning the child has been abandoned, abused, or neglected by his or her parent's or legal custodians, or has no parent or legal custodian that can provide supervision or care.	s. 39.501, F.S. s. 39.01, F.S.
Arraignment Hearing and Shelter Review	The court must hold an arraignment and shelter review within 28 days of the shelter hearing. The hearing allows the parent to admit, deny, or consent to the allegations within the petition for dependency and allows the court to review any previous shelter placement.	s. 39.506, F.S.
Adjudicatory Trial	If the parent or legal custodian denies any allegations of the petition during the arraignment hearing, the court must hold an adjudicatory trial within 30 days of arraignment. The judge determines whether a child is dependent during this trial.	s. 39.507, F.S.

²⁷ Section 39.301, F.S.

²⁸ The state has a compelling interest in providing stable and permanent homes for adoptive children in a prompt manner, in preventing the disruption of adoptive placements, and in holding parents accountable for meeting the needs of children. See Section 63.022, F.S.

Dependency Proceeding	Description of Process	Controlling Statute(s)
Disposition Hearing	If, at the arraignment hearing, the parent or legal custodian consents to any allegations of the dependency petition, the court must hold a disposition hearing within 15 days of arraignment. If, at the adjudicatory trial, the court finds the child dependent, the disposition hearing must be held within 30 days after the adjudicatory hearing. At the disposition hearing, the judge reviews the case plan and placement of the child and orders if the current case plan and placement should continue or be changed.	s. 39.506, F.S. s. 39.521, F.S.
Postdisposition Change of Custody Hearing	The court may change the temporary out-of-home placement of a child at a postdisposition hearing any time after disposition but before the child is residing in the permanent placement approved at a permanency hearing. The DCF or the current caregiver can file for this postdisposition change of custody.	s. 39.522, F.S.
Judicial Review Hearings	After the initial judicial review hearing held within 90 days of the disposition hearing or approval of the case plan, the court must hold additional hearings to review the child's case plan and placement at least every 6 months, or upon motion of a party.	s. 39.701, F.S.
Permanency Hearings	The courts are required to conduct a permanency hearing within 12 months after a child is removed from his or her home. At this hearing, the judge will evaluate the progress of achieving the permanency goal, and determine if another permanency option needs to be pursued.	s. 39.621, F.S.
Petition for Termination of Parental Rights	If the DCF determines that reunification is no longer a viable goal and termination of parental rights is in the best interest of the child, and other requirements are met, a petition for termination of parental rights is filed. The DCF, the child's Guardian ad Litem, and any person knowledgeable about the facts of the case is able to file this petition.	s. 39.802, F.S. s. 39.8055, F.S. s. 39.806, F.S. s. 39.810, F.S.
Advisory Hearing	The court must hold an advisory hearing as soon as possible after all parties have been served with the petition for termination of parental rights. The hearing allows the parent to admit, deny, or consent to the allegations within the petition for termination of parental rights.	s. 39.808, F.S.
Adjudicatory Hearing	The court must hold an adjudicatory trial within 45 days after the advisory hearing. The judge determines whether to terminate parental rights to the child at this trial.	s. 39.809, F.S.

A child is found to be dependent if he or she is found by the court to:²⁹

- Have been abandoned, abused, or neglected by the child's parent or parents or legal custodians;
- Have been surrendered to the DCF, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, or a licensed child-placing agency for purpose of adoption;

²⁹ Section 39.01(15), F.S.

- Have voluntarily placed with a licensed child-caring agency, a licensed child-placing agency, an adult relative, the DCF, or the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, after which placement, under the requirements of this chapter, a case plan has expired and the parent or parents or legal custodians have failed to substantially comply with the requirements of the plan;
- Have no parent or legal custodians capable of providing supervision and care;
- Be at substantial risk of imminent abuse, abandonment, or neglect by the parent or parents or legal custodians; or
- Have been sexually exploited and to have no parent, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative currently known and capable of providing the necessary and appropriate supervision and care.

A petition for dependency may be filed by an attorney for the DCF or another person who has knowledge of the facts alleged or is informed of them and believes they are true.³⁰ At an adjudicatory hearing, a judge will determine whether or not the facts support the allegations stated in the petition for dependency.³¹ A preponderance of evidence in the petition for dependency is required to establish the child as dependent.³²

UAC are not considered dependent children under state law and their whereabouts are not tracked or monitored by the DCF.

Special Immigration Juvenile (SIJ) Visas

If a noncitizen child is the subject of abuse, abandonment, or neglect at the hands of their parent, they may be eligible for a Special Immigration Juvenile (SIJ) classification at the national level.³³ Upon SIJ classification, the child may qualify for lawful permanent residency (also known as obtaining a Green Card).³⁴ A child is eligible for SIJ classification if they meet all of the following requirements³⁵:

- Is under 21 years of age at the time of filing the petition;
- Is unmarried at the time of filing and adjudication;
- Is physically present in the United States;
- Has a valid juvenile court order issued by a state court in the U.S. which finds that:
 - The child is dependent on the court, or in the custody of a state agency or department or an individual or entity appointed by the court;
 - The child cannot be reunified with one or both of their parents due to abuse, abandonment, neglect, or a similar basis under state law and it is not in the child's best interest to return to the child's country of nationality.

³⁰ Section 39.501, F.S.

³¹ Section 39.01(4), F.S.

³² Section 39.507, F.S.

³³ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Special Immigrant Juveniles*, available at: <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-US/eb4/SIJ> (last visited 3/9/25).

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ 8 C.F.R. §204.11, See also U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Special Immigrant Juveniles Eligibility*, available at: <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-US/eb4/SIJ> (last visited 3/9/25).

- Is eligible for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) consent, meaning they have sought the juvenile court order to obtain relief from abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a similar basis under state law and not primarily to obtain an immigration benefit.
- Has written consent from the Department of Health and Human Services/Office of Refugee Resettlement to the court's jurisdiction if:
 - The child is currently in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, and
 - The juvenile court order also changes the child's custody status or placement.

In the current fiscal year, 143,712 individuals filed the I-360 form.³⁶ Of these forms, 86,023 petitions were approved.³⁷ There are still 89,627 petitions pending.³⁸ In recent years, there has been concern that individuals may be exploiting SIJ visas and could potentially pose a danger to the security and safety of Florida.³⁹

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 1 of the bill allows the Office of Statewide Prosecution within the Department of Legal Affairs to investigate and prosecute violations of s. 39.5077, which is a new section of law created in section 7 of the bill.

Section 2 of the bill amends s. 39.01, F.S. to further define what a legal custodian is for use within the definition of a “child who is found to be dependent.” The bill includes sponsors who have obtained custody of an unaccompanied alien child after the child was released to them by the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the term “legal custodian.” This change provides that sponsors of an unaccompanied alien child can be found to have abused, abandoned, or neglected the child, thereby meeting the criteria of a child who is found to be dependent.

The bill also prohibits the finding of an unaccompanied alien child as having been abandoned, abused, or neglected based solely on allegations that occurred before placement in Florida, or by a parent who is not in the United States.

Section 6 of the bill creates s. 39.5077, F.S. to create a process for the DCF to be notified of the transfer and custody of an unaccompanied alien child (UAC) in Florida.

The bill defines an unaccompanied alien child as a child who has no lawful immigration status in the United States, has not attained 18 years of age, and with respect to whom:

³⁶ The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services utilizes form I-360 for several groups of individuals petitioning for immigration. There are 15 classifications included in this form. Thus, not every I-360 petition that was filed in the current fiscal year was regarding a SIJ classification. See U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant Form I-360*, available at: <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/i-360.pdf> (last visited 3/9/25).

³⁷ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, *All USCIS Application and Petition Form Types (Fiscal Year 2024)*, available at: https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/immigration-and-citizenship-data?topic_id%5B%5D=33649&ddt_mon=&ddt_yr=&query=&items_per_page=10 (last visited 3/9/25).

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 3, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

- There is no parent or legal guardian in the United States; or
- No parent or legal guardian in the United States is available to provide care and physical custody.

The bill provides notification requirements for a natural person that obtains custody of a UAC through a corporation, public or private agency other than the DCF, or person other than the child's biological or adoptive parent, legal guardian, or court-appointed custodian. A natural person must notify the DCF of such custody of the child if they retain custody for 10 or more consecutive days. The bill establishes different notification requirements depending on the relationship between a UAC and the natural person who has custody of the child, detailed below:

- **If the natural person with custody of the child is not the biological or adoptive parent, legal guardian, or court-appointed custodian of the child:**
 - The bill requires the natural person to report such custody to the DCF and initiate proceedings under chapter 63 (regulating adoptions), chapter 744 (establishing guardianship), or chapter 751 (providing temporary custody of minor children by extended family).
 - If the natural person obtained custody of the child on or after January 1, 2026: they must report such custody and initiate proceedings within 30 days after obtaining physical custody of the child.
 - If the natural person obtained custody of the child before January 1, 2026: they must report such custody and initiate proceedings within 90 days after January 1, 2026.
- **If the natural person with custody of the child is the biological or adoptive parent, legal guardian, or court-appointed custodian of the child:**
 - The bill requires the natural person to verify his or her relationship to the child by submitting a DNA test or other adequate documentation to the DCF, at the expense of the natural person verifying his or her relationship to the child.
 - If the natural person obtained custody of the child on or after January 1, 2026: they must verify their relationship to the child within 30 days after obtaining physical custody of the child.
 - If the natural person obtained custody of the child before January 1, 2026: they must verify their relationship to the child within 90 days after obtaining physical custody of the child.

The bill requires an entity that transfers physical custody or assists in the transfer of the physical custody of a UAC to report the transfer to the DCF within 30 days and notify the natural person obtaining custody of the child of the requirements of the statute.

The bill establishes that a natural person or entity that willfully violates these requirements to report custody of a UAC to the DCF and/or verify their relationship to the child commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, F.S. The bill requires the court to impose a fine of \$1,000 on the natural person or a fine of \$10,000 on an entity if the natural person or entity is convicted.

The bill requires the DCF to notify in writing a natural person or entity of their obligations under this statute if the DCF believes a natural person or entity has failed to report their custody or

relationship to an unaccompanied alien child. If the natural person or entity fails to report the required information within 30 days of the written notification, the DCF is required to notify the Department of Law Enforcement, the Office of Refugee Resettlement, and Immigrations and Customs Enforcement.

The bill provides rulemaking ability to the DCF to implement this section, including rules relating to:

- The specific information that must be reported to the DCF.
- Verifying biological or adoptive parentage, legal guardianship, or court-appointed custody.
- The creation of forms for all reports required under this section.

The bill requires a natural person or entity that suspects abuse, abandonment, or neglect of a UAC to immediately submit a report to the DCF's central abuse hotline.

Section 5 of the bill amends s. 39.5075, F.S. to restrict circumstances in which an order finding that a child meets the criteria for special immigrant juvenile (SIJ) status can be issued. The bill requires an order finding a child meets the criteria for SIJ status may be issued only upon a petition filed by the DCF or CBC provider.

Child Protective Investigations on Military Installations

Present Situation

Federal Consultations with States

Federal law requires the states to report information regarding the abuse of a child at the hands of a family member that is in the U.S. military.⁴⁰ The states have memorandums of understanding (MOUs) to create precedence of information sharing.⁴¹

Family Advocacy Programs

Family Advocacy Programs (FAP) are congressionally mandated programs that aim to prevent and respond to reports of child abuse in military families.⁴² They are located at every military installation that houses families, both within and outside the United States.⁴³

⁴⁰ 10 U.S.C. Ch. 88

⁴¹ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 9, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁴² U.S. Department of Defense, *Family Advocacy Program: Addressing Domestic Abuse*, available at: <https://dacowits.defense.gov/Portals/48/Documents/General%20Documents/RFI%20Docs/Sept2019/FAP%20RFI%208.pdf> (last visited 3/9/25).

⁴³ U.S. Department of Defense, *Family Advocacy Program: Addressing Domestic Abuse*, available at: <https://dacowits.defense.gov/Portals/48/Documents/General%20Documents/RFI%20Docs/Sept2019/FAP%20RFI%208.pdf> (last visited 3/9/25).

In Fiscal Year 2023, FAP received 11,854 reports of suspected child abuse and neglect.⁴⁴ Of the total reports, 5,812 reports met the criteria for child abuse and neglect.⁴⁵ Upon a substantiated claim of child abuse in a military family, FAP staff will ensure the child's safety and well-being as well as notify the necessary law enforcement and child welfare services.⁴⁶

Effect of the Proposed Changes

Section 3 of the bill creates s. 39.3011, F.S. to require the DCF to enter into an agreement for child protective investigations within U.S. military installations. This change codifies current practice in Florida. The bill requires the DCF to enter into an agreement with the Family Advocacy Program, or any successor program, for each military institution located in Florida.

The bill requires each agreement to include procedures for all of the following:

- Identifying the military personnel alleged to have committed the child abuse, abandonment, neglect, or domestic abuse.
- Notifying and sharing information with the military installation when a child protective investigation implicating military personnel has been initiated.
- Maintaining confidentiality as required under state and federal law.

Taking a Child Alleged to be Dependent Into Custody

Present Situation

A law enforcement officer or authorized agent of the DCF may take a child alleged to be dependent into custody if the officer or authorized agent has probable cause to support a finding⁴⁷:

- That the child has been abused, neglected, or abandoned, or is suffering from, or is in imminent danger of, illness or injury as a result of abuse, neglect, or abandonment;
- That the parent or legal custodian of the child has materially violated a condition of placement imposed by the court; or
- That the child has no parent, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative immediately known and available to provide supervision and care.

The court may also issue an order to take a child into custody of the DCF upon a demonstration of reasonable cause that a child is abused, abandoned, or neglected.⁴⁸ This may happen upon the

⁴⁴ U.S. Department of Defense, *Report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Report on Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Abuse in the Military for Fiscal Year 2023*, available at: <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/DOD-Child-Abuse-and-Neglect-and-Domestic-Abuse-Report-FY2023.pdf> (last visited 3/9/25).

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ U.S. Department of Defense Military One Source, *How to Report Child Abuse or Neglect in the Military*, available at: <https://www.militaryonesource.mil/relationships/prevent-violence-abuse/how-to-report-child-abuse-as-a-member-of-the-military/> (last visited 3/9/25).

⁴⁷ Section 39.401, F.S.

⁴⁸ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 5, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

DCF's determination that an investigation into the allegations of abuse or neglect are founded, but the parent makes the child unavailable to the DCF.⁴⁹

A dependency judge may also issue an order for a law enforcement officer or authorized agent to take the child into the custody of the DCF if a parent violates an existing custody or visitation court order.⁵⁰ These orders are often referred to as Take Into Custody Orders (TICO) and allow law enforcement to assist the DCF in executing the court order.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 4 of the bill amends s. 39.401, F.S. to clarify when a law enforcement officer or authorized agent of the DCF can take a child into custody of the DCF. The bill allows the officer or authorized agent to take a child into DCF custody if there is probable cause to support a finding that the child is the subject of a court order to take the child into custody of the DCF.

Section 15 of the bill amends s. 937.0201, F.S. to include children that are the subject of a court order to take the child into custody of the DCF in the definition of "missing child." This change expands the resources available to find a child that the DCF cannot locate, by requiring the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to deploy its resources to locate the child, such as an Amber Alert.

Section 16 of the bill amends s. 937.021, F.S. to assign agency jurisdiction in situations in which a child is the subject of a court order to take the child into the custody of the DCF and jurisdiction cannot be determined. The bill requires the sheriff's office of the county in which the court order was entered to take jurisdiction.

Domestic Violence Centers

Present Situation

Florida law recognizes the importance of providing victims of domestic violence and their dependents access to safe emergency shelters, advocacy, and crisis intervention services.⁵¹ The DCF is responsible for operating the state's domestic violence program, which includes the certification of domestic violence centers and promoting the involvement of domestic violence centers in the coordination, development, and planning of domestic violence programming throughout the state.⁵²

Domestic violence centers must provide minimum services that include, but are not limited to⁵³:

- Information and referral services.
- Counseling and case management services.
- Temporary emergency shelter for more than 24 hours.
- A 24 hour hotline.
- Nonresidential outreach services.

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ Section 39.901, F.S.

⁵² Section 39.903, F.S.

⁵³ Section 39.905, F.S.

- Training for law enforcement personnel.
- Assessment and appropriate referral of resident children.
- Educational services for community awareness relating to the prevention of domestic violence, and the services available to victims of domestic violence.

The DCF sets certification standards for domestic violence shelters in administrative rule. A domestic violence center must⁵⁴:

- Be a not-for-profit corporation created for the purpose of operating a domestic violence center with a primary mission of the provision of services to victims of domestic violence.
- Demonstrate the unmet need in a service area when seeking certification within the service area of an existing certified center.
- Must have 18 consecutive months of operational experience, with 12 months operation as an emergency shelter.
- Must demonstrate an ability to operate, garner community support, and maintain solvency by providing proof of required safety and financial standards.

There are currently 41 certified domestic violence centers throughout Florida.⁵⁵ Certification allows a domestic violence shelter to receive state funds⁵⁶, if applicable, and utilize victim advocates who can provide advice, counseling, or assistance to victims of domestic violence under the confidential communication protections of current law.⁵⁷

In Fiscal Year 2023-24, there were 12,543 individuals that received emergency shelter at a certified domestic violence center.⁵⁸ However, individuals may experience a disruption in service delivery if a domestic violence center abruptly shuts down or loses certification and there is no other domestic violence center in that service area. Current law would restrict the ability of a new domestic violence center to open in that area, due to the required 18 months of operational experience.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 7 of the bill amends s. 39.905, F.S. to allow the DCF to waive operational experience requirements and issue a provisional certification for a new domestic violence center to ensure the provision of services. The bill allows the DCF to issue a provisional certification if there is an emergency need for a new domestic violence center, and there are no other viable options to ensure continuity of services.

The domestic violence center that receives a provisional certification under this section must meet all other criteria, except operational experience, that are required by law.

⁵⁴ 65H-1.012, F.A.C.

⁵⁵ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 6, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁵⁶ Section 39.903, F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 90.5036, F.S.

⁵⁸ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 6, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

The bill gives the DCF rulemaking authority to provide minimum standards for a provisional certificate, including increased monitoring and site visits, and the length of time a provisional certificate is valid.

Council on Children Services

Present Situation

Counties can create independent special districts that provide funding for children's services throughout the county.⁵⁹ These councils may use property taxes to meet the needs of the children and families living in their community.⁶⁰ The number of members of the council is either 10 or 33, depending on the county's regulations.⁶¹

The Governor is responsible for appointing either 5 members of the council (in a 10 person council) or 7 members of the council (in a 33 person council).⁶² Current law requires the Governor's appointees to represent the geographic and demographic diversity of the county's population, to the extent possible.⁶³

Currently, the following counties have created councils on children services⁶⁴:

- Alachua;
- Broward;
- Escambia;
- Duval;
- Leon;
- Hillsborough;
- Manatee;
- Martin;
- Miami-Dade;
- Okeechobee;
- Palm Beach;
- Pinellas; and
- St. Lucie.

All the councils on children services, except for Duval and Manatee, have an "independent" taxing authority to ensure that a dedicated funding source is available for children's programs and services.⁶⁵ Duval county is a dependent district and relies on funding from different sources, and Manatee County has a hybrid system.⁶⁶

⁵⁹ Section 125.901, F.S.

⁶⁰ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 8, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁶¹ Section 125.901, F.S., and Section 125.011, F.S.

⁶² Section 125.901, F.S.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 8, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ *Id.*

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 8 of the bill amends s. 125.901, F.S. to revise the requirements for the selection and removal of the Governor's appointees to the Councils on Children's Services. Specifically, the bill:

- Changes the DCF employee who is responsible for being on the Council on Children's Services from the district administrator to a representative of the DCF.
- Revises the requirement for the Governor's appointees to represent the demographic makeup of the county's population.
- Allows the county governing body to submit recommendations to the Governor for vacant positions on the council.
- Allows the governing body to select an interim appointment for each vacant position from the list of recommendations submitted to the Governor if the Governor fails to make an appointment within the required 45-day period.
- Requires all members recommended by the county governing body and appointed by the Governor to have been residents of the county for the previous 24-month period.

Background Screening and Limited Exemptions

Present Situation

The DCF is responsible for the licensing and regulation of programs for children and vulnerable adults.⁶⁷ A Level II background screening is included in the regulation process. This background screening includes, but is not limited to⁶⁸:

- Fingerprinting for statewide criminal history records checks through the Department of Law Enforcement.
- National criminal history records checks through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Local criminal history records checks may be included through local law enforcement agencies.

In Fiscal Year 2023-24, the DCF screened 278,894 individuals for employment in child care facilities, CBC agencies, foster families, group homes, summer camps, substance abuse treatment facilities, and mental health treatment facilities.⁶⁹

Level II background screenings ensure an individual does not have any disqualifying offenses on his or her record, such as burglary or the fraudulent sale of controlled substances.⁷⁰ A full list of disqualifying offenses is included in statute.⁷¹

⁶⁷ Florida Department of Children and Families, *Background Screening*, available at: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/background-screening> (last visited 3/9/25).

⁶⁸ Section 435.04, F.S.

⁶⁹ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 7, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁷⁰ Section 435.04(2), F.S.

⁷¹ *Id.*

An individual that has a disqualifying offense may apply for an exemption from disqualification depending on their disqualifying offense.⁷² The applicant must provide evidence of rehabilitation from the circumstances of the disqualifying offense when seeking an exemption.⁷³ Florida law lists certain offenses that may not be exempted from disqualification for individuals seeking to be child care personnel.⁷⁴

In Fiscal Year 2023-24, the DCF received 1,544 requests for exemptions from disqualification for individuals seeking employment with vulnerable populations.⁷⁵ There are different qualifications for working with every population the DCF serves.

There is limited flexibility in granting exemptions from disqualification. Current law phrases exemptions as all-or-nothing; meaning, the DCF Secretary must either reject the exemption all together or allow the individual to work in all roles that work with a vulnerable population.⁷⁶ Current law does not allow the DCF Secretary to make exemptions with restrictions, such as restricting an applicant to working with adult populations only.⁷⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 9 of the bill amends s. 402.305, F.S. to provide the DCF with more oversight of instances in which an individual seeking employment as child care personnel can receive an exemption from a background screening despite a disqualifying offense.

The bill allows the DCF to grant limited exemptions that authorize a person seeking employment to work in a specified role or with a specified population, if the individual has a disqualifying offense in his or her background screening.

Section 11 of the bill amends s. 409.175, F.S. to grant limited exemptions authorizing a person who wishes to work in a family foster home, residential child-caring agency, and child-placing agency.

License Extensions

Present Situation

The DCF provides licensure for family foster homes, residential child-caring agencies, and child-placing agencies.⁷⁸ There are different licensure requirements based on the levels of licensed care associated with family foster homes, residential child-caring agencies, and child placing agencies housed in administrative rule.⁷⁹ In Fiscal Year 2023-2024, the DCF licensed 9,316 child-caring

⁷² Section 435.07, F.S.

⁷³ Florida Department of Children and Families, *Apply for Exemption from Disqualification*, available at: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/background-screening/apply-exemption-disqualification> (last visited 3/9/25).

⁷⁴ Section 435.07(2)(c), F.S.

⁷⁵ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 7, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁷⁶ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 7, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ Section 409.175, F.S.

⁷⁹ Section 409.175(5), F.S.

agencies and foster homes.⁸⁰ The DCF is not allowed to issue provisional licenses under federal law for providers that fall into noncompliance.⁸¹ To allow providers to come into compliance and follow federal standards, the DCF has the ability to provide a one-time 30-day extension to the provider.⁸² The 30-day extension may not give the provider the adequate time needed to correct a licensure violation regardless of the provider's steps to correct the violation.⁸³

Effect of the Proposed Changes

Section 11 of the bill amends s. 409.175, F.S. to extend the length of time the DCF can extend a license expiration date for family foster homes, residential child-caring agencies, and child-placing agencies from 30 days to 90 days. This change is intended to allow the provider enough time to implement corrective measures that may be out of the provider's control.

Community-Based Care Lead Agencies

Present Situation

The DCF contracts with Community-Based Care (CBC) lead agencies to administer a system of care⁸⁴ to children and families that must focus on:

- Prevention of separation of children from their families;
- Intervention to allow children to remain safely in their own homes;
- Reunification of families who have had their children removed their care;
- Safety for children who are separated from their families;
- Promoting the well-being of children through emphasis on educational stability and timely health care;
- Permanency, including providing adoption and postadoption services; and
- Transition to independence and self-sufficiency.⁸⁵

The CBCs must give priority to services that are evidence-based and trauma informed.⁸⁶ The CBCs contract with a number of subcontractors for case management and direct care services to children and their families. There are 16 CBCs statewide, which together serve the state's 20 judicial circuits.⁸⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 12 of the bill amends s. 409.993, F.S. to exempt subcontractors of CBC lead agencies that are a direct provider of foster care and related services from liability for the actions or omissions of the lead agency; the DCF or the officers, agents, or employees of the CBC lead

⁸⁰ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 7, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁸¹ *Id.*

⁸² *Id.*

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ Section 409.145(1), F.S.

⁸⁵ *Id.* Also see generally s. 409.988, F.S.

⁸⁶ Section 409.988(3), F.S.

⁸⁷ The DCF, Lead Agency Information, available at: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/child-family/child-and-family-well-being/community-based-care/lead-agency-information> (last visited 3/11/25).

agency or DCF. This change will reduce subcontractor's hesitancy to enter contracts with CBC lead agencies, as they will not be held liable for the actions and omissions of the lead agency.

Group Care

Present Situation

Group homes are a part of the DCF's licensed placement array for children in out-of-home care and provide staffed 24-hour care for children under the licensure of the DCF.⁸⁸ Group homes place a child in a single family or multi-family community with no greater than 14 children to meet the physical, emotional, and social needs of the child.⁸⁹

The CBC lead agencies contract group home providers and negotiate room and board rates in the regions the CBC lead agencies serve.⁹⁰ This has led to a significant increase in the cost of group homes and a variation in the room and board rates throughout the state. The following chart shows that the cost of group care has risen in recent years, while the number of children in group care has decreased.⁹¹

Group Care Cost versus Group Care Placement						
Total Cost	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Statewide	\$116,808,722	\$118,243,424	\$114,783,908	\$126,063,837	\$157,688,554	\$174,223,084
Placement	6/30/19	6/30/20	6/30/21	6/30/22	6/30/23	6/30/24
Statewide	1,909	1,620	1,506	1,494	1,608	1,726

Effect of the Proposed Changes

Section 10 of the bill amends s. 409.145, F.S. to require the DCF to establish a fee schedule for daily room and board rates for children in out-of-home care who are placed in a residential child-caring agency. The bill requires the DCF to coordinate with its providers to develop a fee schedule, which may include different payment rates based on factors including, but not limited to the acuity level of the child being placed and the geographic location of the residential child-caring agency.

The bill provides the DCF rulemaking authority to implement this fee schedule.

Building Code Regulation for Child-Caring Agencies

Present Situation

⁸⁸ Section 409.175, F.S.

⁸⁹ 65C-14.001, F.A.C.

⁹⁰ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 8, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁹¹ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 8, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

Fire Prevention and Control

State law requires all municipalities, counties, and special districts with fire safety responsibilities to enforce the Fire Code as the minimum fire prevention code to operate uniformly among local governments and in conjunction with the Building Code. Each county, municipality, and special district with fire safety enforcement responsibilities must employ or contract with a fire safety inspector (certified by the State Fire Marshal) to conduct all fire safety inspections required by law.⁹²

A “fire protection system” is a system individually designed to protect the interior or exterior of a specific building or buildings, structure, or other special hazard from fire. A fire protection system includes, but is not limited to:⁹³

- Water sprinkler systems;
- Water spray systems;
- Foam-water sprinkler systems;
- Foam-water spray systems;
- Carbon dioxide systems;
- Foam extinguishing systems;
- Dry chemical systems; and
- Halon and other chemical systems used for fire protection use.

Fire protection systems also include any tanks and pumps connected to fire sprinkler systems, overhead and underground fire mains, fire hydrants and hydrant mains, standpipes and hoses connected to sprinkler systems, sprinkler tank heaters, air lines, and thermal systems used in connection with fire sprinkler systems.⁹⁴

Fire protection systems must be installed in accordance with the Fire Code and the Building Code. Current law requires local governments to enforce the Fire Code and the Building Code including the permitting, inspecting, and approving the installation of a fire protection system.⁹⁵ Owners of fire protection systems must contract with a certified fire protection system contractor to regularly inspect such systems.⁹⁶

The Division of the State Fire Marshal follows the standards of the National Fire Protection Association to create fire safety standards with respect to residential child care facilities that provide full-time residence to five or fewer children.⁹⁷ The DCF has reported there to be disagreement in the intended purpose of this rule, which has caused some group homes to purchase costly fire suppression systems when one was not required.⁹⁸

⁹² Section 633.202, F.S.

⁹³ Section 633.102(11), F.S.

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ See generally chs. 553 and 633, F.S.; Florida Fire Prevention Code 8th Edition (NFPA Standard 1), available at [florida-fire-prevention-code-8th-edition-nfpa-101-fl-sp.pdf](#) (last visited Mar. 4, 2025).

⁹⁶ Section 633.312, F.S.

⁹⁷ 69A-41.007, F.A.C. and 69A-41.101, F.A.C.

⁹⁸ Florida Department of Children and Families, *2025 Agency Analysis*, pg. 9, on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

Effect of the Proposed Changes

Section 13 of the bill amends s. 553.73, F.S. to prohibit the Florida Building Commission from mandating the installation of fire sprinklers or a fire suppression system in a residential child-caring agency licensed by the DCF which operates in a single-family residential property that is licensed for a capacity of five or fewer children who are unrelated to the licensee.

Section 14 of the bill amends s. 633.208, F.S. to prohibit the fire marshal from requiring a residential child-caring agency licensed by the DCF which operates in a single-family residential property that is licensed for a capacity of five or fewer children who are unrelated to the licensee from installing fire sprinklers or a fire suppression system. This prohibition is contingent upon the licensee meeting the requirements for portable fire extinguishers, fire alarms, and smoke detectors.

Other

Sections 17, 18, and 19 of the bill makes conforming and cross reference changes to align statute with the substantive changes in the bill.

Section 20 provides an effective date of July 1, 2025, notwithstanding sections 1 and 6, which provide an effective date of January 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 16.56, 39.01, 39.401, 39.5075, 39.905, 125.901, 402.305, 402.30501, 409.145, 409.175, 553.73, 633.208, 937.0201, 937.021, 1002.57, 1002.59

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 39.3011, 39.5077,

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs on March 12, 2025:

- Removes section of the original bill language related to the false reporting of child abuse, abandonment, and neglect, and the civil lawsuit a person who had a false report filed against them may file against the false reporter.
- Updates language surrounding the appointments to Councils on Children's Services including:
 - Changes the DCF employee who is responsible for being on the Council on Children's Services from the district administrator to a representative of the DCF.
 - Allows the governing body to select an interim appointment for each vacant position from the list of recommendations submitted to the Governor if the Governor fails to make an appointment within the required 45-day period.
 - Requires all members recommended by the county governing body and appointed by the Governor to have been residents of the county for the previous 24-month period.

- Provides that a subcontractor of a CBC lead agency is not liable for the acts or omissions of a lead agency; the DCF; or the officers, agents, employees of a lead agency or the DCF. Provides that any contractual provision in conflict with this requirement is void and unenforceable.
- Removes section of the original bill related to zoning requirements for community residential homes.
- Revises the changes made to take into custody orders by removing the provision related to “reasonable force.”

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
