By Senator Collins

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to child permanency; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; defining the term "visitor"; amending s. 39.0138, F.S.; requiring the Department of Children and Families to conduct a records check through the Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System on all persons being considered for placement of a child; requiring the department to complete a name-based check of federal criminal history records for certain persons being considered for child placement when a child has been sheltered; requiring a specified entity to ensure that the fingerprints of the applicant and the members of the applicant's household are submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement by a specified time, unless certain exemptions apply; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by a specified time; prohibiting the Department of Children and Families from placing a child in a home if certain requirements are not met; requiring the Department of Children and Families to seek a court order to remove a child from a placement if certain fingerprinting requirements are not met; amending s. 39.202, F.S.; allowing any person to have access to certain identifying child records under specified circumstances; creating s. 39.5035, F.S.; authorizing specified persons to file both a petition alleging

dependency and a petition for permanent commitment of

a child whose parents are deceased and who does not

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have a legal custodian; requiring that both a petition alleging dependency and a petition for permanent commitment of a child be filed within specified timeframes, as applicable; authorizing specified persons to file a petition for the permanent commitment of a child whose parents are deceased, under certain circumstances; providing requirements for the petition for the permanent commitment of the child; requiring that adjudicatory hearings be held within a specified timeframe; providing notice requirements; providing requirements for the adjudicatory hearing on the petition for the permanent commitment of a child; requiring the court to enter certain orders in certain circumstances within specified timeframes after the adjudicatory hearing; specifying requirements for disposition hearings; amending s. 39.522, F.S.; authorizing a child's case manager, an authorized agent of the department, or a law enforcement officer to remove a child from a court-ordered placement under certain circumstances; requiring the department to perform certain duties within a specified timeframe after a child is removed from placement if the child was not placed in licensed care at the time of removal; requiring the court to hold a hearing to determine whether the department had probable cause to support the removal of the child; requiring the court to enter certain orders, depending on whether the court determines there is probable cause to remove the child; requiring the court to

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conduct a hearing if a finding of probable cause for the removal of the child is made and the child's placement is modified, unless certain parties waive this requirement; amending s. 39.6221, F.S.; revising a condition for the placement of a child in permanent guardianship; amending s. 39.6225, F.S.; revising a criterion for guardianship assistance payments made to guardians who have entered into a guardianship assistance agreement; amending s. 39.801, F.S.; authorizing the court to proceed with a hearing for the termination of parental rights under certain circumstances; amending s. 39.812, F.S.; authorizing the court to review the department's denial of an application to adopt a child; requiring that certain provisions be carried out upon the court's review of a denial of an application to adopt a child; revising the conditions under which the department may remove a child from the foster home the child was residing in or the custodian the child was residing with; requiring the department or its contracted licensed child-placing agency to make every reasonable effort to contact the adoptive family of the child once the adoption is finalized; requiring the department or its contracted licensed child-placing agency to record certain information; amending s. 63.032, F.S.; defining the term "licensed child-placing agency"; amending s. 63.062, F.S.; requiring the department to consent to an adoption or attach to the petition to adopt the court order finding that the adoption was

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unreasonably withheld in certain circumstances; amending s. 63.093, F.S.; requiring the department to contract with licensed child-placing agencies for specified purposes beginning on a specified date; requiring the department, through its contracted licensed child-placing agency, to respond to certain inquiries from an adoptive parent in a certain amount of time; requiring the department, through its contracted licensed child-placing agency, to refer an adoptive parent to a certain training program; requiring the department, through its contracted licensed child-placing agency, to complete an adoptive home study that must be updated on a specified schedule; authorizing the updated placement or licensing home study to serve as the adoption home study under certain circumstances; requiring the contracted licensed child-placing agency to approve or deny a home study within a specified timeframe; requiring the department to adopt certain rules to eliminate certain practices; requiring the department to annually report to the Governor and the Legislature on the status of adoptions in this state; amending s. 63.097, F.S.; revising the amount of certain fees that may be assessed without approval of the court; prohibiting the court from approving certain fees if the fees exceed the total amount of the Federal Adoption Tax Credit for the current tax year; amending s. 409.1451, F.S.; providing that aftercare services are available to certain young adults who are eligible

for either the Guardianship Assistance Program or the adoption assistance program; amending s. 409.166, F.S.; revising conditions for the department to provide adoption assistance payments to adoptive parents of certain children; repealing s. 409.1662, F.S., relating to the adoption incentive program; amending s. 409.1664, F.S.; defining the term "health care practitioner"; authorizing specified persons to receive a lump sum monetary benefit for the adoption of certain children in the welfare system; increasing the amount of a lump sum monetary benefit specified persons are authorized to receive for such adoptions; authorizing health care practitioners to apply for the monetary benefit if certain requirements are met; requiring a health care practitioner to apply to the Department of Health to obtain the benefit; allowing a health care practitioner to obtain adoption assistance for which he or she may qualify under applicable statutes; authorizing the department to adopt rules that may provide for an application process that health care practitioners may use to apply for monetary benefits; amending s. 409.988, F.S.; deleting provisions that require a lead agency to serve certain children; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (88) is added to section 39.01, 145 Florida Statutes, to read:

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39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (88) "Visitor" means a person who:
- (a) Provides care or supervision to children in the home;
 - (b) Is 14 years of age or older, other than a child in care, and who will be in the child's home at least:
 - 1. Five consecutive days; or
 - 2. Any seven or more days in a period of a month.
 - Section 2. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 39.0138, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 39.0138 Criminal history and other records checks; limit on placement of a child.—
 - (1) The department shall conduct a records check through the Comprehensive State Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) and a local and statewide criminal history records check on all persons, including parents, being considered by the department for placement of a child under this chapter, including all nonrelative placement decisions, and all members of the household, 12 years of age and older, of the person being considered. For purposes of this section, a criminal history records check may include, but is not limited to, submission of fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for processing and forwarding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for state and national criminal history information, and local criminal records checks through local law enforcement agencies of all household members 18 years of age and older and other frequent adult visitors to the home. An outof-state criminal history records check must be initiated for

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any person 18 years of age or older who resided in another state if that state allows the release of such records. The department must complete the records check within 14 business days after receiving a person's criminal history results, unless additional information is required to complete the processing. The department shall establish by rule standards for evaluating any information contained in the automated system relating to a person who must be screened for purposes of making a placement decision.

- and must be placed in out-of-home care due to an emergency, the department must complete a name-based check of federal criminal history records to ascertain whether the applicant being considered for placement or the adult household members residing with the applicant will jeopardize the safety of the sheltered child.
- (a) If the name-based check of federal criminal history records does not return any record of federal criminal history, the department, vendor, entity, or agency authorized by s. 943.053(13) must ensure that the fingerprints of the applicant and all adult members of the applicant's household are submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing within 7 days after receipt of the results of the name-based check if such persons are not exempted from the fingerprinting requirements. The Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing within 15 calendar days after the date the Department of Law Enforcement received the fingerprints. The department may not place a child in a home if the applicant or a

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member of the applicant's household is disqualified by the namebased check or if their fingerprints are not submitted timely to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(b) The department shall seek a court order to immediately remove the child from the home if any applicant or adult household member fails to provide fingerprints within 7 days after the name-based check, unless such persons are exempted from the fingerprint requirements The department may place a child in a home that otherwise meets placement requirements if a name check of state and local criminal history records systems does not disqualify the applicant and if the department submits fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for forwarding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is awaiting the results of the state and national criminal history records check.

Section 3. Paragraph (o) 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; exception.—
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (4), access to such records, excluding the name of, or other identifying information with respect to, the reporter which shall be released only as provided in subsection (5), shall be granted only to the following persons, officials, and agencies:
- (o) Any person in the event that the cause of the death of a child, as determined by the department at the completion of its investigation in accordance with s. 39.301(16), was to be a result of abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Information identifying the person reporting abuse, abandonment, or neglect

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 $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ not be released. Any information otherwise made confidential or exempt by law $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ not be released pursuant to this paragraph.

Section 4. Section 39.5035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.5035 Deceased parents; special procedures.-

- (1) (a) If both parents of a child are deceased, or the last known living parent dies and a legal custodian has not been appointed for the child through a probate or guardianship proceeding, an attorney for the department, a guardian ad litem, or any other person who has knowledge of the facts alleged or is informed of such facts and believes that they are true may initiate a proceeding by filing both a petition alleging dependency and a petition for the permanent commitment of the child. Both the petition alleging dependency and the petition for the permanent commitment of the child must be filed within 21 days after the shelter hearing for a child who has been placed in shelter status by order of the court and has not yet been adjudicated dependent. In all other cases, both the petition alleging dependency and the petition for the permanent commitment of the child must be filed within a reasonable time after the petitioner first becomes aware of the facts supporting the petitions.
- (b) If both parents die or the last known living parent dies after a child has already been adjudicated dependent, an attorney for the department, a guardian ad litem, or any other person who has knowledge of the facts alleged or is informed of them and believes that they are true may file a petition for permanent commitment of the child. The petition must be filed

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within a reasonable time after the petitioner first becomes aware of the facts that support the petition for permanent commitment.

- (2) A petition for the permanent commitment of the child must fulfill all of the following requirements:
 - (a) Be in writing.
- (b) Identify the alleged deceased parent or parents and provide facts that establish that both parents of the child are deceased or the last known living parent is deceased and that a legal custodian has not been appointed for the child through a probate or guardianship proceeding.
- (c) Be signed by the petitioner under oath stating the petitioner's good faith in filing the petition.
- (3) When a petition for the permanent commitment of the child has been filed, the clerk of the court shall set the case before the court for an adjudicatory hearing. The adjudicatory hearing must be held as soon as practicable after either petition is filed and no later than 30 days after the filing date.
- (4) Notice of the date, time, and place of the adjudicatory hearing and a copy of the petition must be served on the following persons:
 - (a) Any person who has physical custody of the child.
- (b) A living relative of each parent of the child, unless a living relative cannot be found after a diligent search or inquiry.
- (c) The guardian ad litem for the child or the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if a guardian ad litem has been appointed.

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(5) Adjudicatory hearings must be conducted by a judge, without a jury, applying the rules of evidence used in civil cases and adjourning the hearings from time to time as necessary. At the hearing, the judge shall determine whether the petitioner has established by clear and convincing evidence that both parents of the child are deceased, or that the last known living parent is deceased and the other parent cannot be found after diligent search or inquiry, and that a legal custodian has not been appointed for the child through a probate or guardianship proceeding. A certified copy of the death certificate for a parent is sufficient evidence of proof of the parent's death.

- (6) If, within 30 days after an adjudicatory hearing on a petition for the permanent commitment of the child, the court finds that the petitioner:
- (a) Has met the clear and convincing standard, the court must enter a written order adjudicating the child dependent and permanently committing the child to the custody of the department for the purpose of adoption. A disposition hearing must be scheduled no later than 30 days after the entry of the order, in which hearing the department must provide to the court a case plan that identifies the permanency goal for the child. Reasonable efforts must be made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the permanency plan and to complete all steps necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child. Thereafter, until the adoption of the child is finalized or the child reaches 18 years of age, whichever occurs first, the court shall hold hearings every 6 months to review the progress being made toward permanency for the child.

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(b) Has not met the clear and convincing standard and that a preponderance of the evidence establishes that the child does not have a parent or legal custodian capable of providing supervision or care, the court must enter a written order adjudicating the child dependent. A disposition hearing must be scheduled no later than 30 days after the entry of the order as provided in s. 39.521.

(c) Has not met the clear and convincing standard and that a preponderance of the evidence does not establish that the child does not have a parent or legal custodian capable of providing supervision or care, the court must enter a written order so finding and dismissing the petition.

Section 5. Subsection (7) is added to section 39.522, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 39.522 Postdisposition change of custody.-
- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a child's case manager, an authorized agent of the department, or a law enforcement officer may at any time remove a child from a court-ordered placement and take the child into custody if the child's current caregiver requests immediate removal of the child from the home. An authorized agent of the department or a law enforcement officer may also remove a child from a court-ordered placement and take the child into custody if there is probable cause as required in s. 39.401(1)(b).
- (a) If, at the time of the removal, the child was not placed in licensed care in the department's custody, the department must file a motion to modify placement within 1 business day after the child is taken into custody. Unless all parties and the current caregiver agree to the change of

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placement, the court shall set a hearing within 24 hours after the filing of the motion. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether the department has established probable cause to support the immediate removal of the child from his or her current placement. The court may base its determination on a sworn petition, testimony, or an affidavit and may hear all relevant and material evidence, including oral or written reports, to the extent of its probative value even though it would not be competent evidence at an adjudicatory hearing.

- (b) If the court finds that probable cause is not established to support the removal of the child from the placement, the court must order that the child be returned to his or her current placement. Such a finding does not preclude a party from filing a subsequent motion pursuant to subsection (2).
- (c) If the current caregiver admits to a need for a change of placement or if probable cause is established to support the removal, the court must enter an order changing the placement of the child. If the child is not placed in foster care, the new placement for the child must meet the home study criteria in this chapter.
- (d) If the child's placement is modified based on a probable cause finding, the court must conduct a hearing under the procedures in subsection (2) or subsection (3), unless waived by all parties and the caregiver.
- Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 39.6221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.6221 Permanent guardianship of a dependent child.-
 - (1) If a court determines that reunification or adoption is

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not in the best interest of the child, the court may place the child in a permanent guardianship with a relative or other adult approved by the court if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The child has been in the placement for not less than the preceding 6 months, or the preceding 3 months if the caregiver has been named as the successor guardian on the child's guardianship assistance agreement.

Section 7. Subsection (9) of section 39.6225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.6225 Guardianship Assistance Program. -
- (9) Guardianship assistance payments shall only be made for a young adult whose permanent guardian entered into a guardianship assistance agreement after the child attained 14 16 years of age but before the child attained 18 years of age if the child is:
- (a) Completing secondary education or a program leading to an equivalent credential;
- (b) Enrolled in an institution that provides postsecondary or vocational education;
- (c) Participating in a program or activity designed to promote or eliminate barriers to employment;
 - (d) Employed for at least 80 hours per month; or
- (e) Unable to participate in programs or activities listed in paragraphs (a)-(d) full time due to a physical, intellectual, emotional, or psychiatric condition that limits participation. Any such barrier to participation must be supported by documentation in the child's case file or school or medical records of a physical, intellectual, emotional, or psychiatric

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condition that impairs the child's ability to perform one or more life activities.

Section 8. Present paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 39.801, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (e), and a new paragraph (d) is added to that subsection, to read:

- 39.801 Procedures and jurisdiction; notice; service of process.—
- (3) Before the court may terminate parental rights, in addition to the other requirements set forth in this part, the following requirements must be met:
- (d) Personal appearance of any person at the advisory hearing as provided in s. 39.013(13) obviates the necessity of serving process on that person, and the court may proceed with the advisory hearing and any subsequently noticed hearing.
- Section 9. Subsection (4) and present subsections (5) and (6) of section 39.812, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:
 - 39.812 Postdisposition relief; petition for adoption.-
- (4) The court shall retain jurisdiction over any child placed in the custody of the department until the child is adopted. After custody of a child for subsequent adoption has been given to the department, the court has jurisdiction for the purpose of reviewing the status of the child and the progress being made toward permanent adoptive placement. As part of this continuing jurisdiction, the court may:
- (a) For good cause shown by the guardian ad litem for the child, the court may review the appropriateness of the adoptive placement of the child.

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(b) Review the department's denial of an application to adopt a child. The department's decision to deny an application to adopt a child is reviewable only as provided in this section and is not subject to chapter 120.

- 1. If the department denies an application to adopt, the written notification of denial provided to the applicant must be filed with the court and copies provided to all parties within 10 business days after the decision.
- 2. A denied applicant may file a motion to review the department's denial within 30 days after the issuance of the department's written notification of the decision to deny the application.
- 3. A denied applicant has standing under this chapter only to file the motion to review in subparagraph 2. and to present evidence in support of the motion. Such standing is terminated upon entry of the court's order.
- 4. The motion to review under subparagraph 2. must allege the department unreasonably withheld its consent to the adoption and must request that the court allow the denied applicant to file a petition to adopt the child under chapter 63 without the department's consent.
- 5. The court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the filing of the motion to review. The court may only consider whether the department's denial of the application was consistent with department policies and made in an expeditious manner. The standard of review is whether the department's denial of the application was an abuse of discretion.
- 6. If the department selected a different applicant to adopt the child, the selected applicant may participate in the

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hearing as a participant as defined in s. 39.01(57) and may be granted leave by the court to be heard without the necessity of filing a motion to intervene.

- 7. The court shall enter a written order within 15 days after the conclusion of the hearing, either denying the motion to review or finding that the department unreasonably withheld its consent and authorizing the denied applicant to file a petition to adopt the child under chapter 63 without the department's consent.
- (5) When a licensed foster parent or court-ordered custodian has applied to adopt a child who has resided with the foster parent or custodian for at least 6 months and who has previously been permanently committed to the legal custody of the department and the department does not grant the application to adopt, the department may not, in the absence of a prior court order authorizing it to do so, remove the child from the foster home or custodian, except when:
- (a) There is probable cause to believe that the child is at imminent risk of abuse or neglect;
- (b) A motion filed under paragraph (4)(b) to review the department's denial of an application has been denied by the court;
- (c) (b) Thirty days have expired following written notice to the foster parent or custodian of the denial of the application to adopt, within which period no formal challenge of the department's decision has been filed; or
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}_{\text{(e)}}$ The foster parent or custodian agrees to the child's removal.
 - (6) (5) The petition for adoption must be filed in the

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division of the circuit court which entered the judgment terminating parental rights, unless a motion for change of venue is granted pursuant to s. 47.122. A copy of the consent executed by the department must be attached to the petition, unless waived pursuant to s. 63.062(7). The petition must be accompanied by a statement, signed by the prospective adoptive parents, acknowledging receipt of all information required to be disclosed under s. 63.085 and a form provided by the department which details the social and medical history of the child and each parent and includes the social security number and date of birth for each parent, if such information is available or readily obtainable. The prospective adoptive parents may not file a petition for adoption until the judgment terminating parental rights becomes final. An adoption proceeding under this subsection is governed by chapter 63.

- (7) (a) (6) (a) Once a child's adoption is finalized, the department or its contracted licensed child-placing community-based care lead agency must make a reasonable effort to contact the adoptive family by telephone 1 year after the date of finalization of the adoption as a postadoption service. For purposes of this subsection, the term "reasonable effort" means the exercise of reasonable diligence and care by the department or its contracted licensed child-placing community-based care lead agency to make contact with the adoptive family. At a minimum, the department or its contracted licensed child-placing agency must document the following:
- 1. The number of attempts made by the <u>department or its</u>

 <u>contracted licensed child-placing community-based care lead</u>

 agency to contact the adoptive family and whether those attempts

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were successful;

2. The types of postadoption services that were requested by the adoptive family and whether those services were provided by the <u>department or its contracted licensed child-placing</u> community-based care lead agency; and

- 3. Any feedback received by the <u>department or its</u> <u>contracted licensed child-placing community-based care lead</u> agency from the adoptive family relating to the quality or effectiveness of the services provided.
- (b) The <u>department or its contracted licensed child-placing</u> community-based care lead agency must report annually to the department on the outcomes achieved and recommendations for improvement under this subsection.

Section 10. Effective July 1, 2025, present subsections (12) through (19) of section 63.032, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (13) through (20), respectively, and a new subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

- 63.032 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (12) "Licensed child-placing agency" has the same meaning as in s. 39.01.

Section 11. Subsection (7) of section 63.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption; affidavit of nonpaternity; waiver of venue.—
- (7) If parental rights to the minor have previously been terminated, the adoption entity with which the minor has been placed for subsequent adoption may provide consent to the adoption. In such case, no other consent is required. If the minor has been permanently committed to the department for

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or, in the alternative, the court order finding that the department unreasonably withheld its consent entered under s.

39.812(4) must be attached to the petition to adopt and the consent of the department shall be waived upon a determination by the court that such consent is being unreasonably withheld and if the petitioner must file has filed with the court a favorable preliminary adoptive home study as required under s.

63.092.

Section 12. Section 63.093, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.093 Adoption of children from the child welfare system.-
- (1) Beginning July 1, 2025, the department shall contract with one or more licensed child-placing agencies to provide adoptive services to prospective adoptive parents, to complete the adoption processes for children permanently committed to the department, and to support adoptive families. The department may permit a contracted licensed child-placing agency to subcontract the duties required in this section.
- (2) The department, through its contracted licensed child-placing or community-based care lead agency as defined in s. 409.986(3), or its subcontracted agency, must respond to an initial inquiry from a prospective adoptive parent within 7 business days after receipt of the inquiry. The response must inform the prospective adoptive parent of the adoption process and the requirements for adopting a child from the child welfare system.
- (3) (2) The department, through its contracted licensed child-placing or community-based care lead agency, or its

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subcontracted agency, must refer a prospective adoptive parent who is interested in adopting a child in the custody of the department to a department-approved adoptive parent training program. A prospective adoptive parent must successfully complete the training program, unless the prospective adoptive parent is a licensed foster parent or a relative or nonrelative caregiver who has:

- (a) Attended the training program within the last 5 years; or
- (b) Had the child who is available for adoption placed in their home for 6 months or longer and has been determined to understand the challenges and parenting skills needed to successfully parent the child who is available for adoption.
- $\underline{(4)}$ (3) A prospective adoptive parent must complete an adoption application created by the department.
- (5)(4) Before a child is placed in an adoptive home, the department, through its contracted licensed child-placing community-based care lead agency or its subcontracted agency, must complete an adoptive home study of a prospective adoptive parent that includes observation, screening, and evaluation of the child and the prospective adoptive parent. An adoptive home study must be updated every is valid for 12 months from after the date on which the study was approved. If the child was placed before the termination of parental rights, the updated placement or licensing home study may serve as the adoption home study. In addition, the department, through its contracted licensed child-placing community-based care lead agency or its subcontracted agency, must complete a preparation process, as established by department rule, with the prospective adoptive

610 parent.

(6)(5) At the conclusion of the adoptive home study and preparation process, a decision shall be made about the prospective adoptive parent's appropriateness to adopt. This decision shall be reflected in the final recommendation included in the adoptive home study. If the recommendation is for approval, the adoptive parent application file must be submitted to the department, through its contracted licensed child-placing community-based care lead agency or its subcontracted agency, for approval. The contracted licensed child-placing community-based care lead agency or its subcontracted agency must approve or deny the home study within 14 business days after receipt of the recommendation.

- (7) The department shall adopt rules that eliminate duplicative practices and delays in the adoption home study process for active service members seeking to adopt in this state, including, but not limited to, giving credit for adoption classes that have been taken in another state that substantially complies with s. 409.175(14)(b).
- (8) By November 15 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 status of adoptions in this state.

Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3) (1) and (2), this section does not apply to a child adopted through the process provided in s. 63.082(6).

Section 13. Present subsection (6) of section 63.097, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (7), a new

subsection (6) is added to that section, and subsection (3) of that section is amended, to read:

63.097 Fees.-

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- (3) Approval of the court is not required when until the total of amounts permitted under subsection (2) exceeds:
 - (a) \$2,500 \$5,000 in legal or other fees;
 - (b) \$800 in court costs; or
- (c) $\frac{$2,500}{$5,000}$ in reasonable and necessary living and medical expenses.
- (6) Excluding reasonable, medically necessary expenses, the court may not approve the fees per child contemplated by this section if they exceed the total amount of the Federal Adoption Tax Credit for the current tax year.
- Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 409.1451, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 409.1451 The Road-to-Independence Program.—
 - (2) POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION SERVICES AND SUPPORT.-
- (a) A young adult is eligible for services and support under this subsection if he or she:
- 1. Was living in licensed care on his or her 18th birthday or is currently living in licensed care; or was at least 14 16 years of age and was adopted from foster care or placed with a court-approved dependency guardian after spending at least 6 months in licensed care within the 12 months immediately preceding such placement or adoption;
- 2. Spent at least 6 months in licensed care before reaching his or her 18th birthday;
- 3. Earned a standard high school diploma pursuant to s. 1002.3105(5), s. 1003.4281, or s. 1003.4282, or its equivalent

pursuant to s. 1003.435;

- 4. Has been admitted for enrollment as a full-time student or its equivalent in an eligible postsecondary educational institution as provided in s. 1009.533. For purposes of this section, the term "full-time" means 9 credit hours or the vocational school equivalent. A student may enroll part-time if he or she has a recognized disability or is faced with another challenge or circumstance that would prevent full-time attendance. A student needing to enroll part-time for any reason other than having a recognized disability must get approval from his or her academic advisor;
- 5. Has reached 18 years of age but is not yet 23 years of age;
- 6. Has applied, with assistance from the young adult's caregiver and the community-based lead agency, for any other grants and scholarships for which he or she may qualify;
- 7. Submitted a Free Application for Federal Student Aid which is complete and error free; and
- 8. Signed an agreement to allow the department and the community-based care lead agency access to school records.
 - (3) AFTERCARE SERVICES.-
- (a)1. Aftercare services are available to a young adult who has reached 18 years of age but is not yet 23 years of age and is:
 - a. Not in foster care.
- b. Temporarily not receiving financial assistance under subsection (2) to pursue postsecondary education.
- c. Eligible for either the Guardianship Assistance Program pursuant to s. 39.6225(9) or the adoption assistance program

pursuant to s. 409.166(4)(d), but the young adult is not participating in either program.

- 2. Subject to available funding, aftercare services as specified in subparagraph (b) 8. are also available to a young adult who is between the ages of 18 and 22, is receiving financial assistance under subsection (2), is experiencing an emergency situation, and whose resources are insufficient to meet the emergency situation. Such assistance shall be in addition to any amount specified in paragraph (2) (b).
- (b) Aftercare services include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Mentoring and tutoring.
 - 2. Mental health services and substance abuse counseling.
- 3. Life skills classes, including credit management and preventive health activities.
 - 4. Parenting classes.
 - 5. Job and career skills training.
 - 6. Counselor consultations.
- 7. Temporary financial assistance for necessities, including, but not limited to, education supplies, transportation expenses, security deposits for rent and utilities, furnishings, household goods, and other basic living expenses.
- 8. Temporary financial assistance to address emergency situations, including, but not limited to, automobile repairs or large medical expenses.
- 9. Financial literacy skills training under s. 39.6035(1)(c).

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The specific services to be provided under this paragraph shall be determined by an assessment of the young adult and may be provided by the community-based care provider or through referrals in the community.

(c) Temporary assistance provided to prevent homelessness shall be provided as expeditiously as possible and within the limitations defined by the department.

Section 15. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 409.166, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.166 Children within the child welfare system; adoption assistance program.—

- (4) ADOPTION ASSISTANCE.-
- (d) Effective January 1, 2019, adoption assistance payments may be made for a child whose adoptive parent entered into an initial adoption assistance agreement after the child reached 14 years of age but before the child reached 18 years of age. Such payments may be made until the child reaches age 21 if the child is:
- 1. Completing secondary education or a program leading to an equivalent credential;
- 2. Enrolled in an institution that provides postsecondary or vocational education;
- 3. Participating in a program or activity designed to promote or eliminate barriers to employment;
 - 4. Employed for at least 80 hours per month; or
- 5. Unable to participate in programs or activities listed in subparagraphs 1.-4. full time due to a physical, an intellectual, an emotional, or a psychiatric condition that limits participation. Any such barrier to participation must be

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supported by documentation in the child's case file or school or medical records of a physical, an intellectual, an emotional, or a psychiatric condition that impairs the child's ability to perform one or more life activities.

Section 16. <u>Effective July 1, 2025, section 409.1662,</u> Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 17. Section 409.1664, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.1664 Adoption benefits for qualifying adoptive employees of state agencies, veterans, servicemembers, and law enforcement officers, and health care practitioners.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Child within the child welfare system" has the same meaning as provided in s. 409.166(2).
- (b) "Health care practitioner" means a person listed in s. 456.001(4) who holds an active status license from the Department of Health and whose individual income does not exceed \$150,000.
- (c) "Qualifying adoptive employee" means a full-time or part-time employee of a state agency, a charter school established under s. 1002.33, or the Florida Virtual School established under s. 1002.37, who is not an independent contractor and who adopts a child within the child welfare system pursuant to chapter 63 on or after July 1, 2015. The term includes instructional personnel, as defined in s. 1012.01, who are employed by the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and includes other-personal-services employees who have been continuously employed full time or part time by a state agency for at least 1 year.

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(d) "Servicemember" has the same meaning as in s. 250.01(19).

- (e) "State agency" means a branch, department, or agency of state government for which the Chief Financial Officer processes payroll requisitions, a state university or Florida College System institution as defined in s. 1000.21, a school district unit as defined in s. 1001.30, or a water management district as defined in s. 373.019.
 - (f) "Veteran" has the same meaning as in s. 1.01(14).
- (2) A qualifying adoptive employee, veteran, or servicemember, law enforcement officer, or health care practitioner who adopts a child within the child welfare system who is difficult to place as described in s. 409.166(2)(d)2. is eligible to receive a lump-sum monetary benefit in the amount of \$25,000 \$10,000 per such child, subject to applicable taxes. A law enforcement officer who adopts a child within the child welfare system who is difficult to place as described in s. 409.166(2)(d)2. is eligible to receive a lump-sum monetary benefit in the amount of \$25,000 per such child, subject to applicable taxes. A qualifying adoptive employee, veteran, or servicemember, law enforcement officer, or health care practitioner who adopts a child within the child welfare system who is not difficult to place as described in s. 409.166(2)(d)2. is eligible to receive a lump-sum monetary benefit in the amount of \$10,000 \\$5,000 per such child, subject to applicable taxes. A law enforcement officer who adopts a child within the child welfare system who is not difficult to place as described in s. 409.166(2)(d)2. is eligible to receive a lump-sum monetary benefit in the amount of \$10,000 per each such child, subject to

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applicable taxes. A qualifying adoptive employee of a charter school or the Florida Virtual School may retroactively apply for the monetary benefit provided in this subsection if such employee was employed by a charter school or the Florida Virtual School when he or she adopted a child within the child welfare system pursuant to chapter 63 on or after July 1, 2015. A veteran or servicemember may apply for the monetary benefit provided in this subsection if he or she is domiciled in this state and adopts a child within the child welfare system pursuant to chapter 63 on or after July 1, 2020. A law enforcement officer may apply for the monetary benefit provided in this subsection if he or she is domiciled in this state and adopts a child within the child welfare system pursuant to chapter 63 on or after July 1, 2022. A health care practitioner may apply for the monetary benefit provided in this subsection if he or she is domiciled in this state and adopts a child in the child welfare system pursuant to chapter 63 on or after July 1, 2024.

- (a) Benefits paid to a qualifying adoptive employee who is a part-time employee must be prorated based on the qualifying adoptive employee's full-time equivalency at the time of applying for the benefits.
- (b) Monetary benefits awarded under this subsection are limited to one award per adopted child within the child welfare system.
- (c) The payment of a lump-sum monetary benefit for adopting a child within the child welfare system under this section is subject to a specific appropriation to the department for such purpose.

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(3) A qualifying adoptive employee must apply to his or her agency head, or to his or her school director in the case of a qualifying adoptive employee of a charter school or the Florida Virtual School, to obtain the monetary benefit provided in subsection (2). A veteran or servicemember must apply to the department to obtain the benefit. A law enforcement officer must apply to the Department of Law Enforcement to obtain the benefit. A health care practitioner must apply to the Department of Health to obtain the benefit. Applications must be on forms approved by the department and must include a certified copy of the final order of adoption naming the applicant as the adoptive parent. Monetary benefits shall be approved on a first-come, first-served basis based upon the date that each fully completed application is received by the department.

- (4) This section does not preclude a qualifying adoptive employee, veteran, servicemember, or law enforcement officer, or health care practitioner from receiving adoption assistance for which he or she may qualify under s. 409.166 or any other statute that provides financial incentives for the adoption of children.
- (5) Parental leave for a qualifying adoptive employee must be provided in accordance with the personnel policies and procedures of his or her employer.
- (6) The department may adopt rules to administer this section. The rules may provide for an application process such as, but not limited to, an open enrollment period during which qualifying adoptive employees, veterans, servicemembers, or law enforcement officers, or health care practitioners may apply for monetary benefits under this section.

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(7) The Chief Financial Officer shall disburse a monetary benefit to a qualifying adoptive employee upon the department's submission of a payroll requisition. The Chief Financial Officer shall transfer funds from the department to a state university, a Florida College System institution, a school district unit, a charter school, the Florida Virtual School, or a water management district, as appropriate, to enable payment to the qualifying adoptive employee through the payroll systems as long as funds are available for such purpose.

- (8) To receive an approved monetary benefit under this section, a veteran or servicemember must be registered as a vendor with the state.
- (9) Each state agency shall develop a uniform procedure for informing employees about this benefit and for assisting the department in making eligibility determinations and processing applications. Any procedure adopted by a state agency is valid and enforceable if the procedure does not conflict with the express terms of this section.

Section 18. Effective July 1, 2025, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 409.988, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 409.988 Community-based care lead agency duties; general provisions.—
 - (1) DUTIES.—A lead agency:
 - (a) 1. Shall serve:

a. all children referred as a result of a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment to the department's central abuse hotline, including, but not limited to, children who are the subject of verified reports and children who are not the subject

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of verified reports but who are at moderate to extremely high risk of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, as determined using the department's risk assessment instrument, regardless of the level of funding allocated to the lead agency by the state if all related funding is transferred.

- b. Children who were adopted from the child welfare system and whose families require postadoption supports.
- 2. The lead agency may also serve children who have not been the subject of reports of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, but who are at risk of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, to prevent their entry into the child protection and child welfare system.
- Section 19. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2024.