Tab 1	CS/SB	CS/SB 326 by MS, Young; (Similar to H 00179) Services for Veterans and their Families									
Tab 2	SB 522	2 by Bea	an; (Identi	ical to H 00281) Incarcerate	d Parents						
Tab 4	SB 590	by Ga ı	rcia (CO-	INTRODUCERS) Campbe	I; Kinship Care						
828252	D	S	RCS	CF, Garcia	Delete everything after 12/04 06:17 PM						

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND ELDER AFFAIRS Senator Garcia, Chair **Senator Torres, Vice Chair**

MEETING DATE: Monday, December 4, 2017

TIME:

4:00—6:00 p.m. James E. "Jim" King, Jr. Committee Room, 401 Senate Office Building PLACE:

MEMBERS: Senator Garcia, Chair; Senator Torres, Vice Chair; Senators Broxson, Campbell, Stargel, and

Steube

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	CS/SB 326 Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security / Young (Similar H 179)	Services for Veterans and their Families; Requiring that the Department of Children and Families establish the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program to provide veterans and their families with behavioral health care referral and care coordination services; requiring that the department contract with managing entities to enter into agreements with Florida 211 Network participants for such services, etc.	Favorable Yeas 5 Nays 0
		MS 11/16/2017 Fav/CS CF 12/04/2017 Favorable AP	
2	SB 522 Bean (Identical H 281)	Incarcerated Parents; Requiring the Department of Children and Families to obtain specified information from a facility where a parent is incarcerated under certain circumstances; requiring that a parent who is incarcerated be included in case planning and provided with a copy of the case plan; specifying that the incarcerated parent is responsible for complying with facility procedures and policies to access services or maintain contact with his or her children as provided in the case plan, etc. CF 12/04/2017 Favorable JU RC	Favorable Yeas 5 Nays 0
3	Relative Caregiver Research and T Committee Staff Dependency Judges Relative Caregivers Child Welfare Agency Staff	estimony	Discussed

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Monday, December 4, 2017, 4:00—6:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	SB 590 Garcia	Kinship Care; Requiring the Department of Children and Families, in collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child protective investigations and community-based care lead agencies, to develop a statewide family finding program; requiring the department to provide financial assistance for kinship caregivers who meet certain requirements; providing that children living with caregivers who are receiving financial assistance are eligible for Medicaid coverage, etc. CF 12/04/2017 Fav/CS JU AHS AP	Fav/CS Yeas 5 Nays 0

Other Related Meeting Documents

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.)

Pre	epared By: The	Profession	nal Staff of the C	ommittee on Childr	en, Families, ar	nd Elder Affairs
BILL:	CS/SB 326					
INTRODUCER:	Military an Young	d Veterar	as Affairs, Spac	ce, and Domestic	Security Con	mmittee and Senator
SUBJECT:	Services fo	r Veteran	s and their Fan	nilies		
DATE:	December 1	, 2017	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
1. Ryon		Ryon		MS	Fav/CS	
2. Hendon		Hendo	n	CF	Favorable	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 326 establishes the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program within the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to provide statewide referral services to veterans and their families through Florida's 211 Networks for assistance with behavioral health problems such as a substance use disorder or a mental illness. The program is modeled after a successful pilot program begun in Tampa in 2014. The bill requires DCF to contract with the state's behavioral health managing entities to work with Florida 211 Network participants to provide referral services to veterans.

The bill appropriates \$2,000,155 in recurring General Revenue to the DCF for the program and has an effective date of July 1, 2018.

II. Present Situation:

Florida Veterans

There are more than 21 million living veterans in the United States, of which, over 1.5 million reside in Florida. This makes Florida the state with the third largest veteran population, behind California and Texas.¹

¹ Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs, About Us, http://floridavets.org/about-us/ (last visited Nov. 27, 2017)

Section 1.01(14), F.S., defines a "veteran" as a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released under honorable conditions only or who later received an upgraded discharge under honorable conditions. To receive benefits as a "wartime veteran," a veteran must have served in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized or during a specified period of wartime service. The qualifying periods of wartime service include the World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Veterans and Mental Health

Mental Health Among Veterans

According to the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, between 11 to 20 percent of veterans who served in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom have Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in a given year.⁴ Additionally, 12 percent of Gulf War Veterans and 15 percent of Vietnam Veterans have PTSD, and up to 30 percent of Vietnam Veterans will have PTSD in their lifetime.⁵

A 2016 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA) analysis on veteran suicide found that in 2014:

- An average of 20 veterans died by suicide each day. Six of the 20 were recent users of USDVA Veteran Health Administration services in 2013 or 2014; and
- Veterans accounted for 18 percent of all deaths by suicide among U.S. adults and constituted 8.5 percent of the U.S. adult population (ages 18 and older).⁶

Federal Mental Health Care Services for Veterans

An individual who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was not dishonorably discharged, may qualify for USDVA health care benefits. USDVA health benefits include necessary inpatient hospital care and outpatient services to promote, preserve, or restore a veteran's health. USDVA medical facilities provide a wide range of services, including mental health services. The USDVA provides specialty inpatient and outpatient mental health services at its medical centers and community-based outpatient clinics; additionally, readjustment counseling services may be available at veteran centers across the nation. For veterans with serious mental illness, USDVA offers care tailored to help with their specific diagnosis and to promote recovery. Serious mental illnesses include a variety of diagnoses (for example,

² Section 1.01(14), F.S.

³ Id.

⁴ National Center for PTSD, *How Common is PTSD? PTSD and the Military* (Oct. 2016), available at http://www.ptsd.va.gov/public/PTSD-overview/basics/how-common-is-ptsd.asp (last visited Nov. 27, 2017). ⁵ Id.

⁶ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Suicide Prevention, *Suicide Among Veterans and Other Americans 2001-2014* (Aug. 2016), available at: https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/2016suicidedatareport.pdf (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

⁷ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *Federal Benefits for Veterans, Dependents and Survivors*, available at: http://www.va.gov/opa/publications/benefits_book/benefits_chap01.asp (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

⁸ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *Health Benefits*, available at: http://www.va.gov/HEALTHBENEFITS/access/medical_benefits_package.asp (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

⁹ Id.

schizophrenia, depression or bipolar disorder, PTSD, and substance use disorders) that result in significant problems functioning in the community.¹⁰

The USDVA operates seven medical centers in Florida located in Miami, Tampa (2), West Palm Beach, Gainesville, Lake City, and Orlando. ¹¹ The USDVA also operates outpatient clinics for health care and veteran centers for counseling throughout Florida.

Federal Veterans Crisis Line

The Veterans Crisis Line (VCL) is a resource for veterans developed by the USDVA to connect veterans and current service members in crisis and their families and friends with information from qualified responders through a confidential, toll-free hotline, online chat, and text messaging service. The VCL was launched in 2007 and over the course of the program has answered more than 2.8 million calls, engaged in more than 332,000 online chats, responded to more than 67,000 texts, and initiated the dispatch of emergency services to callers in crisis nearly 74,000 times. The vector of the program has a service of the program has answered more than 67,000 texts, and initiated the dispatch of emergency services to callers in crisis nearly 74,000 times.

Department of Children and Families

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program

The Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) administers a statewide system of safety-net services for substance abuse and mental health (SAMH) prevention, treatment, and recovery. ¹⁴ It serves children and adults who are otherwise unable to obtain these services (such as individuals who are not covered under Medicaid or private insurance and do not have the financial ability to pay for the services themselves). SAMH programs include a range of prevention, acute interventions (such as crisis stabilization or detoxification), residential, transitional housing, outpatient treatment, and recovery support services.

Behavioral Health Managing Entities

In 2001, the Legislature authorized DCF to implement regional behavioral health managing entities to fund the delivery of local mental health and substance abuse services. ¹⁵ Managing entities are nonprofit organizations under contract to the DCF to manage the day-to-day operational delivery of behavioral health services through an organized system of care. ¹⁶ DCF currently contracts with seven managing entities that in turn contract with local service providers for the delivery of mental health and substance abuse providers. The managing entities are

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *Guide to VA Mental Health Services*, at 10, available at http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/MHG English.pdf (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

¹¹ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, *VISN 8: VA Sunshine Healthcare Network*, available at: https://www.va.gov/directory/guide/region.asp?map=1&ID=8 (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

¹² Veterans Crisis Line, FAQs, available at http://www.veteranscrisisline.net/About/FAQs.aspx (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

¹³ Veterans Crisis Line, About the Veterans Crisis Line, available at

http://www.veteranscrisisline.net/About/AboutVeteransCrisisLine.aspx (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

¹⁴ DCF's Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program is governed by chs. 394 and 397, F.S.

¹⁵ Ch. 2001-191, Laws of Fla.

¹⁶ The seven managing entities are Big Bend Community-Based Care (Northwest Region), Lutheran Services of Florida (Northeast Region), Central Florida Cares Health System (Central Region), Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (SunCoast Region), Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southeast Region), Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (Southeast Region), and South Florida Behavioral Health Network (Southern Region).

responsible for the development, planning, administration, implementation, and management of behavioral health care in their areas.

Florida 211 Network

Section 408.918, F.S., establishes the Florida 211 Network, authorizing the planning, development, and implementation of a statewide network to serve as the single point of coordination for information and referral for health and human services.

A 211 network is a telephone-based service offered by nonprofit and public agencies throughout Florida and the United States that provides free, confidential information and referral services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The network helps callers identify and connect with health and human service programs that can meet a variety of needs, including food, housing, employment, health care, crisis counseling, and more. In Florida, services are available statewide through any cell phone provider as well as through landlines in all 67 counties by dialing 2-1-1. In order to participate in the Florida 211 Network, a 211 provider must be fully accredited by the National Alliance of Information and Referral Services or have received approval to operate, pending accreditation, from its affiliate, the Florida Alliance of Information and Referral Services. There are a total of 14 Florida 211 Network certified providers.

The Crisis Center of Tampa Bay Pilot Project

In 2014, the Legislature appropriated \$150,000 to the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay (CCTB) to create a pilot project expanding existing Florida 211 services to veterans in Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Manatee counties. ²⁰ In November 2014, the CCTB, through the pilot project, expanded services to veterans and launched the Florida Veterans Support Line (1-844-MYFLVET). ²¹ By calling the Florida Veterans Support Line, veterans in the Tampa Bay region are able to speak with a fellow veteran and offered:

- Comprehensive information and referral to USDVA-funded services and other communitybased services;
- Assistance and support provided by a peer who has experienced the transition from military back to civilian life; and
- Care coordination services, including system navigation, advocacy, and ongoing support. 22

During fiscal year 2016-17 and the first part of fiscal year 2017-18, the CCTB fielded a total of 7,373 calls on the Florida Veterans Support Line. Of the 7,373 calls received:

• 68 percent of callers were veterans or service members;

¹⁷ Florida Alliance of Information and Referral Services, available at http://www.flairs.org/ (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

¹⁸ Section 408.918(2), F.S.

¹⁹ Florida Alliance of Information & Referral Services, *Florida 2-1-1 Network Map* (Feb. 2, 2017), available at: http://www.flairs.org/map-of-certified-2-1-1-centers/ (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

²⁰ Line item 595, proviso, ch. 2014-51, Laws of Fla.

²¹ Crisis Center of Tampa Bay Blog, *Florida Veterans Support Line*, (Nov. 10, 2014). Available at: https://www.crisiscenter.com/florida-veterans-support-line/ (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

²² Crisis Center of Tampa Bay, *Florida Veterans Support Line*, available at: https://www.crisiscenter.com/what-we-do/2-1-1-contact-center/florida-veterans-support-line/ (last visited Nov. 27, 2017).

• 27 percent of callers were the spouse, child/dependent, or a relative of a veteran or service member;

- 59 percent of callers were seeking behavioral health services;
- 40 percent of callers were seeking financial assistance; and
- 1 percent of callers were seeking employment assistance.²³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 326 creates s. 394.9087, F.S., to require the Department of Children and Families (DCF) in consultation with the Florida Alliance of Information and Referral Services to establish the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program (program). DCF will contract with managing entities to provide program services through Florida 211 Network participants.

The program will provide wartime veterans, as defined in s. 1.01(14), F.S., and their families dedicated behavioral healthcare referral services, especially mental health and substance abuse services, through the existing 211 infrastructure. DCF is to model the program after the pilot project conducted in 2014 by the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay and the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The bill specifies that the goals of the program are to:

- Prevent suicides by veterans;
- Increase the use of U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA) programs and services by veterans; and
- Increase the number of veterans who use of other available community-based programs and services.

The bill requires that program services be made available statewide by program teams operated by the Florida 211 Network participants, as authorized by s. 408.918, F.S. The program teams are required to provide referral services to veterans and their families and expand the existing Florida 211 Network to include the optimal range of veterans' service organization and programs.

The bill requires the program to provide a number of services. Program services must be provided by individuals who are veterans and must provide:

- Telephonic peer support;
- Crisis intervention and referral services (available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week);
- Treatment coordination, including coordination of follow-up care;
- Suicide assessment;
- Promotion of safety and wellness of veterans and their families, including continuous support;
- Resource coordination to facilitate acceptance, enrollment, and attendance of veterans and their families in USDVA programs and services and community-based programs and services;
- Immediate needs assessments, including safety planning; and

²³ Crisis Center of Tampa Bay Presentation to the Senate Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security on October 12, 2017.

• Data analysis to improve efficiency of program services to veterans and their families.

In addition to the requirement for services, the bill also requires the program teams to take certain actions. The program teams must:

- Track the number of requests from callers who are veterans or family members of veterans;
- Follow-up with callers to determine whether they have acted on referrals or received the needed assistance, or if additional referrals or advocacy are needed;
- Develop and implement communication strategies (media promotions, public service announcements, print and internet stories, community presentations) to inform veterans and their families about available services; and
- Document all calls and capture all necessary data to improve outreach to veterans and their families.

The bill requires DCF to report on the program's implementation to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 15, 2019, using data provided to DCF by the Florida 211 Network participants. The contents of the report must include, but are not limited to:

- The number of calls received;
- Demographic information of callers;
- The nature of the call;
- The outcome of the call:
- Services received as a result of the call;
- Followup by the program team;
- The impact of the program on veterans' quality of life; and
- Caller satisfaction with the program.

DCF must expend a minimum of 5 percent of the funds appropriated to DCF for the program on promoting and advertising the program. DCF must use public service announcements to the greatest extent possible in its promotion and advertising of the program.

The bill appropriates \$2,000,155 million in recurring General Revenue funds to the DCF to implement the program in Fiscal Year 2018-2019.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill appropriates \$2,000,155 million in recurring General Revenue funds to the Department of Children and Families. The early treatment of veterans for behavioral health care may reduce costs to the local, state and federal government programs serving veterans.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 394.9087 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

CS by Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security on November 16, 2017:

The CS:

- Requires program services to be provided by individuals who are veterans;
- Requires crisis intervention and referral services be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; and
- Requires DCF to expend a minimum of 5 percent of the program's annual appropriation on promoting and advertising the program.

R	Amend	ments:

None.

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

Florida Senate - 2018 CS for SB 326

By the Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security; and Senator Young

583-01510-18 2018326c1

A bill to be entitled An act relating to services for veterans and their families; creating s. 394.9087, F.S.; requiring that the Department of Children and Families establish the Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program to provide veterans and their families with behavioral health care referral and care coordination services; requiring that the department contract with managing entities to enter into agreements with Florida 211 10 Network participants for such services; providing 11 program goals; providing for the statewide delivery of 12 specified services by program teams; requiring Florida 13 211 Network participants to collect certain data on 14 the implementation of the program and submit the data 15 to the department; requiring the department to submit 16 a report on the program's implementation to the 17 Governor and Legislature by a specified date; 18 requiring a minimum percentage of funds annually 19 appropriated for the administration of the program to 20 be used for the promotion and advertising of the 21 program; requiring the department to use public 22 service announcements; providing an appropriation; 23 providing an effective date. 24 25

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

26 27

28

29

Section 1. Section 394.9087, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

394.9087 Florida Veterans' Care Coordination Program.-

Page 1 of 5

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2018 CS for SB 326

	583-01510-18 2018326C1
30	(1) As used in this section, the term "veteran" means a
31	wartime veteran as defined in s. 1.01(14).
32	(2) The Department of Children and Families, in
33	consultation with the Florida Alliance of Information and
34	Referral Services, shall establish the Florida Veterans' Care
35	Coordination Program. The department shall contract with
36	managing entities, as defined in s. 394.9082(2), to enter into
37	agreements with Florida 211 Network participants to provide
38	veterans and their families in this state with dedicated
39	behavioral health care referral services, especially mental
40	health and substance abuse services. The department shall model
41	the program after the proof-of-concept pilot program established
42	in Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Manatee Counties in
43	2014 by the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay and the Florida
44	Department of Veterans' Affairs.
45	(3) The goals of the program are to:
46	(a) Prevent suicides by veterans.
47	(b) Increase the use of United States Department of
48	Veterans Affairs programs and services by veterans.
49	(c) Increase the number of veterans who use other available
50	community-based programs and services.
51	(4) The program must be available statewide. Program
52	services must be provided by program teams operated by Florida
53	211 Network participants, as authorized by s. 408.918. A Florida
54	211 Network participant may provide services in more than one
55	managing entity's geographic area under a single contract.
56	(5) The program teams shall provide referral and care
57	coordination services to veterans and their families and expand
58	the existing Florida 211 Network to include the optimal range of

Page 2 of 5

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2018 CS for SB 326

2018326c1

583-01510-18

59	veterans' service organizations and programs. Program services
50	shall be provided by individuals who are veterans, as defined in
51	s. 1.01(14), and must include:
52	(a) Telephonic peer support, crisis intervention, and
53	referral services. Crisis intervention and referral services
54	shall be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
55	(b) Treatment coordination, including coordination of
56	followup care.
57	(c) Suicide-risk assessment.
58	(d) Promotion of the safety and wellness of veterans and
59	their families, including continuous support.
70	(e) Coordination of resources to facilitate acceptance,
71	enrollment, and attendance of veterans and their families in
72	United States Department of Veterans Affairs programs and
73	services and other available community-based programs and
74	services.
75	(f) Immediate needs assessments, including safety planning
76	and support.
77	(g) Data analysis to improve the efficiency of referral and
78	care coordination services to veterans and their families.
79	(6) To enhance program services, program teams shall:
30	(a) Track the number of requests from callers who are
31	veterans or their family members.
32	(b) Follow up with callers or their family members to
33	determine whether they have acted on the referrals or received
34	$\underline{\mbox{the assistance needed, and if additional referral or advocacy is}$
35	needed.
36	(c) Develop and implement communication strategies, such as
37	media promotions, public service announcements, print and

Page 3 of 5

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2018 CS for SB 326

	583-01510-18 2018326c1
88	Internet articles, and community presentations, to inform
89	veterans and their families about available United States
90	Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services and other
91	available community-based programs and services.
92	(d) Document all calls and capture all necessary data to
93	improve outreach to veterans and their families and report such
94	data to the managing entity.
95	(7) Florida 211 Network participants shall collect and
96	submit data on the implementation of the program to the
97	department in the format prescribed by the department. The
98	department shall use such data to prepare a report for submittal
99	to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of
100	the House of Representatives by December 15, 2019. The report
101	<pre>must include:</pre>
102	(a) The number of calls received.
103	(b) Demographic information for each caller, including, but
104	not limited to, the caller's military affiliation, the caller's
105	veteran status, and if the caller is receiving services through
106	United States Department of Veterans Affairs programs and
107	services or other available community-based programs and
108	services.
109	(c) The nature of each call, including, but not limited to,
110	the concerns prompting the call and the services requested.
111	(d) The outcome of each call, including, but not limited
112	to, the service referrals made and the organizations to which
113	the caller was referred.
114	(e) Services received as a result of each call.
115	(f) Followup by the program team, including, but not
116	limited to, the percentage of calls receiving followup and the

Page 4 of 5

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2018 CS for SB 326

2018326c1

amount of time between initial contact and followup.
(g) The program's impact on each caller's quality of life
and on the avoidance of negative outcomes, including arrest and
suicide.
(h) Each caller's satisfaction with program services.
(8) A minimum of 5 percent of the funds appropriated
annually by the Legislature to the department for the
administration of the program shall be used for the promotion
and advertising of the program. The department shall use public
service announcements to the greatest extent possible in its
promotion and advertising of the program.
Section 2. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of
\$2,000,155 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General
Revenue Fund to the Department of Children and Families for the
purpose of implementing this act.
Section 3 This act shall take effect July 1, 2018

583-01510-18

Page 5 of 5

 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) December 4, 2017 326 Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable) Topic Services for Veterans and Their Families Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Jill Gran Job Title Policy Director Address 2868 Mahan Dr Phone 850-878-2196 Street Tallahassee FL 32308 Email jill@myfbha.org City State Zip Speaking: Against Information Waive Speaking: **✓** In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Florida Behavioral Health Association Representing Appearing at request of Chair: Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver B	OTH copies of this form to the Senato	or or Senate Profession	al Staff conducting the n	neeting) 324
Meeting Date	and the second		and the second	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Service S	u Vetgeers?	Commence of the commence of th	amila -	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name TRAVIS MI	tene !!			
Job Title Lobbyist				
Address Ro Box 25	74 10e		Phone <u>&</u>	6997298
Street	Com. (-2·2/ RR		
Tanpa	04-4-	77600	Email	avismitchell 6 Ogg
Speaking: For Again	State nst Information	<i>Zip</i> Waive (The G	e Speaking:	In Support Against information into the record.)
Representing <u>Chisis</u>	Carter 64	Tampa	BAY	
Appearing at request of Cha	ir: Yes No	Lobbyist re	gistered with Le	gislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to en	courage public testimony, tii	me may not perm	it all persons wishi	ng to speak to be heard at this

meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: CS/SB 326 FINAL ACTION: Favorable

MEETING DATE: Monday, December 4, 2017

TIME: 4:00—6:00 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

FINAL	VOTE							
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Broxson						
Χ		Campbell						
Χ		Stargel						
Χ		Steube						
Χ		Torres, VICE CHAIR						
		Garcia, CHAIR						
		<u> </u>						
					-			
5 Yea	0 Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

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.)

pared By: The I	Profession	nal Staff of the Co	ommittee on Childr	en, Families, and	l Elder Affairs
SB 522					
Senator Bea	n				
Incarcerated	Parents				
December 1	, 2017	REVISED:			
YST	STAFF	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
	Hendo	n	CF	Favorable	
			JU		
			RC		
	SB 522 Senator Bea Incarcerated December 1	SB 522 Senator Bean Incarcerated Parents December 1, 2017 YST STAFF	SB 522 Senator Bean Incarcerated Parents December 1, 2017 REVISED:	SB 522 Senator Bean Incarcerated Parents December 1, 2017 REVISED: YST STAFF DIRECTOR REFERENCE Hendon CF JU	Senator Bean Incarcerated Parents December 1, 2017 REVISED: YST STAFF DIRECTOR REFERENCE Hendon CF Favorable JU

I. Summary:

SB 522 provides additional specificity to the case planning process when a parent of a dependent child is incarcerated or becomes incarcerated. The bill requires that:

- The Department of Children and Families (DCF or department) must include incarcerated parents in case planning and develop case plans that give some consideration to limitations posed by the correctional facility where the parent is incarcerated;
- The department must determine what services and resources may be available to incarcerated parents;
- Case plans must be amended if appropriate if parents become incarcerated or are released from incarceration; and
- Incarcerated parents are responsible for complying with case plan requirements and the requirements of their correctional facilities.

The bill is anticipated to have no fiscal impact on state or local government.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2018.

II. Present Situation:

Incarcerated Parents and Their Children

The disruption of family relationships when parents are incarcerated can have a serious impact on children. When children or youth are separated from their parents due to incarceration, possibly being coupled with out-of-home care, they may experience a variety of negative

outcomes. The children's caregivers during this time are also affected by the parental incarceration.¹

Although the number of children and youth placed in foster care as a result of their parent's incarceration is not clearly identified through current data collection systems, estimates suggest that tens of thousands of children in foster care may have incarcerated parents.

- More than half of all inmates have children and nine out of 10 incarcerated parents are fathers. Nearly half (48 percent) of parents incarcerated in prisons lived with their children one month prior to their arrests or incarceration. More than half (54 percent) of parents incarcerated in prisons reported providing the primary financial support for their children prior to their incarceration. On average, prison inmates are incarcerated for more than one year.²
- National data found that one in every three children who are subjects of maltreatment reports and are living at home have a primary caregiver who had been arrested at least once. While this does not indicate that the parent was incarcerated while the child was involved with the child welfare system, it highlights that there is a strong connection between the child welfare and criminal justice systems.³

Incarceration of a parent is not, in and of itself, sufficient grounds for the termination of parental rights. However, the incarceration of one or more parents can present significant challenges to the timely and appropriate permanency of children. Among these challenges are limited visitation schedules, communication restrictions, and a shortage of inmate support services. Current law provides circumstances under which an incarcerated parent's parental rights can be terminated.⁴

Case Plans

Most, if not all, of Florida's case plan requirements for children in the dependency system have originated from federal law. Since the passage of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act in 1980, federal law requires the development of a written case plan for any child receiving foster care maintenance payments under title IV-E.⁵ States require a case plan when a child welfare agency places a child in out-of-home care, including foster care, placement with a relative, group homes, and residential placement. Many states, including Florida, also require a case plan when a child and his or her family are receiving any kind of in-home services to prevent out-of-home placement.⁶

¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. Child Welfare Practice With families affected by Parental Incarceration (October 2015), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau, *available at* https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/parental_incarceration.pdf. (last visited November 25, 2017).

 $^{^{2}}$ Id.

 $^{^3}$ Id.

⁴ Section 39.806, F.S.

⁵ P.L. 96-272 and the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) of 1997, P.L. 105-89.

⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway. Case Planning for Families Involved With Child Welfare Agencies. (April 2014), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau, *available at* https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/caseplanning.pdf. (last visited November 25, 2017).

Throughout the dependency process, the department must develop and update a case plan with input from all parties to the dependency case that details the problems being addressed as well as the goals, tasks, services, and responsibilities required to ameliorate the concerns of the state. The case plan follows the child from the provision of voluntary services through dependency, or termination of parental rights. Once a child is found dependent, the court reviews the case plan, and if accepted, orders the case plan to be followed. To support the permanency goal, the court continues to monitor a parent's efforts to comply with the tasks assigned in the case plan.

- Section 39.6011, F.S., specifies the development of the case plan and who must be involved, such as the parent, guardian ad litem, and if appropriate, the child. This section also specifies what must be in the case plan, such as descriptions of the identified problems, the permanency goal, timelines, and notice requirements.
- Section 39.6012, F.S., details the types of tasks and services that must be provided to the parents as well as the type of care that must be provided to the child. The services must be designed to improve the conditions in the home, facilitate the child's safe return to the home, ensure proper care of the child, and facilitate permanency. The case plan must describe each task with which the parent must comply and the services provided that address the identified problem in the home and all available information that is relevant to the child's care.
- Section 39.602, F.S., delineates the case planning process required when parents cannot or will not participate due to the physical, emotional, or mental condition or physical location of the parent. These case planning requirements currently include incarcerated parents.

The Department of Corrections

The Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) is the third largest state prison system in the country with approximately 98,000 inmates incarcerated. The DOC has 148 facilities statewide, and provides inmates with access to a range of educational and vocational services that may help an incarcerated parent meet select goals attached to his/her case plan. Among the relevant resources offered by the DOC are substance abuse treatment, anger management programs, and parenting classes. The DOC also provides high school diploma programs, literacy programs, and occupational training in fields such as carpentry, masonry, plumbing, and automotive technology. The DOC identifies which services are available at each facility in published annual reports and also on the department webpage for each facility. ¹⁰

The Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) currently allows DCF staff access to inmates for relevant meetings and interviews. The DOC also contributes by approving transfers, when appropriate, for incarcerated parents to facilities which meet the inmate's programming needs; and by allowing incarcerated parents to have routine visits with their children, when appropriate.¹¹

⁷ Sections, 39.6011 and 39.6012, F.S.

⁸ Section 39.01(11), F.S.

⁹ Section 39.521, F.S.

¹⁰ Florida Department of Corrections, available at: http://www.dc.state.fl.us/about.html. (last visited November 25, 2017).

¹¹ Department of Corrections, Agency Legislative Bill Analysis, HB 281, November 1, 2017. HB 281 is identical to SB 522.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 39.6021, F.S., relating to case plan development involving an incarcerated parent. The bill provides additional specificity to the case planning process when a parent of a dependent child is incarcerated or becomes incarcerated. The bill requires that:

- The department must include incarcerated parents in case planning and develop case plans that give some consideration to limitations posed by the correctional facility where the parent is incarcerated;
- The department must determine what services and resources may be available to incarcerated parents;
- Case plans must be amended if appropriate if parents become incarcerated or are released from incarceration; and
- Incarcerated parents are responsible for complying with case plan requirements and the requirements of their correctional facilities.

Section 2 provides for an effective date of July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill will not likely have a fiscal impact to the state for several reasons. First, DCF currently includes incarcerated parents in case planning for dependent children. Second, the bill states that it is not the intent to require additional obligations to the Department of Corrections beyond what is currently provided to inmates who are parents. Services such as substance abuse treatment, anger management, and parenting classes are available to inmates, however; demand for these services exceeds their availability. For example,

during FY 2015-2016, 12,234 inmates received institutional-based substance abuse treatment, which only represents approximately 20% of the inmate population assessed as needing treatment.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The department is currently required to include incarcerated parents in the dependency case planning process. With the exception of specifically requiring the department to attach a list of services available at a correctional facility, all other provisions in the bill mirror provisions in current law. ¹² The department is required to explain a parent's nonparticipation in case planning and that could include an explanation that services are unavailable at the parent's correctional facility.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates s. 39.6021 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

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

¹² Section 39.602, F.S.

Florida Senate - 2018 SB 522

By Senator Bean

4-00372A-18 2018522 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to incarcerated parents; creating s.

39.6021, F.S.; requiring the Department of Children

and Families to obtain specified information from a

facility where a parent is incarcerated under certain

circumstances; providing an exception; requiring that

providing requirements for case plans; specifying that

the incarcerated parent is responsible for complying

services or maintain contact with his or her children

as provided in the case plan; requiring the parties to

parent becomes incarcerated after a case plan has been

developed and the parent's incarceration has an impact

on permanency for the child; requiring that the case

plan include certain information if the incarcerated

parent is released before it expires; requiring the

department to include certain information in the case

in its preparation; providing construction; providing

plan if the incarcerated parent does not participate

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

a parent who is incarcerated be included in case

with facility procedures and policies to access

the case plan to move to amend the case plan if a

planning and provided with a copy of the case plan;

23 24 25

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read: 29

an effective date.

Page 1 of 3

Section 1. Section 39.6021, Florida Statutes, is created to

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

39.6021 Case planning when parents are incarcerated or

Florida Senate - 2018 SB 522

4-00372A-18 2018522

become incarcerated .-

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- (1) In a case in which the parent is incarcerated, the department shall obtain information from the facility where the parent is incarcerated to determine how the parent can participate in the preparation and completion of the case plan and receive the services that are available to the parent at the facility. This subsection does not apply if the department has determined that a case plan for reunification with the incarcerated parent will not be offered.
- (2) A parent who is incarcerated must be included in case planning and must be provided a copy of any case plan that is developed.
- (3) A case plan for a parent who is incarcerated must comply with ss. 39.6011 and 39.6012 to the extent possible, and must give consideration to the regulations of the facility where the parent is incarcerated and to services available at the facility. The department shall attach a list of services available at the facility to the case plan. If the facility does not have a list of available services, the department must note the unavailability of the list in the case plan.
- (4) The incarcerated parent is responsible for complying with the facility's procedures and policies to access services or maintain contact with his or her children as provided in the case plan.
- (5) If a parent becomes incarcerated after a case plan has been developed, the parties to the case plan must move to amend the case plan if the parent's incarceration has an impact on permanency for the child, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Modification of provisions regarding visitation and

Page 2 of 3

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Florida Senate - 2018 SB 522

	4-00372A-18 2018522_
59	contact with the child;
50	(b) Identification of services within the facility; or
51	(c) Changing the permanency goal or establishing a
52	concurrent case plan goal.
53	(6) If an incarcerated parent is released before the case
54	plan expires, the case plan must include tasks that must be
55	completed by the parent and services that must be accessed by
66	the parent upon the parent's release.
57	(7) If the parent does not participate in preparation of
58	the case plan, the department must include in the case plan a
59	full explanation of the circumstances surrounding his or her
70	nonparticipation and must state the nature of the department's
71	efforts to secure the incarcerated parent's participation.
72	(8) This section does not prohibit the department or the
73	court from revising a permanency goal after a parent becomes
74	incarcerated or from determining that a case plan with a goal of
75	reunification may not be offered to a parent. This section may
76	not be interpreted as creating additional obligations for a
77	facility which do not exist in the statutes or regulations
78	governing that facility.
79	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

Page 3 of 3

 ${f CODING:}$ Words ${f stricken}$ are deletions; words ${f underlined}$ are additions.

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff of

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator o	r Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Topicnarcentin Bill	Bill Number (if applicable)
NameALAN ABRAMOWIT	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title Execution Director	
Address Goo Calhin A. Street Tulbu A	Phone 850-241-3250
City	<u> </u>
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: Support
Representing GAL Program	(The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	obbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time m meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks:	¥.
This form is part of the public record to all the	os that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Job Title State Zip Waive Speaking: In Support Information Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 522
FINAL ACTION: Favorable

MEETING DATE: Monday, December 4, 2017

TIME: 4:00—6:00 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

FINAL VOTE								
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Broxson						
Χ		Campbell						
Χ		Stargel						
Χ		Steube						
Χ		Torres, VICE CHAIR						
		Garcia, CHAIR						
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Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

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.)

FIG	ерагеи бу. П	e Professional Staff of the C	ommittee on Child	en, rannies, a	and Elder Allans
BILL:	CS/SB 590)			
INTRODUCER:	Senator G	arcia			
SUBJECT:	Kinship C	are			
DATE:	December	5, 2017 REVISED:			
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COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 590 makes a number of changes to the laws relating to relative and nonrelative caregivers for children in out-of-home care.

The bill requires the Department of Children and Families (DCF or the department), the sheriff's offices that conduct child protective investigations and each community-based care lead agency to establish family finding programs in order to identify relatives that may become caregivers for children of family members who are placed in out-of-home care.

The bill also requires payments at the current relative caregiver rate for both relatives and nonrelatives under s. 39.5085, F.S., to begin when the child comes into their care. It also requires each community-based care lead agency to establish a kinship navigator program to provide support and assistance to relative and nonrelative caregivers

The bill requires the court to make a determination relating to family finding by the department and community-based care lead agency at each judicial hearing.

The bill clarifies a provision in the Rilya Wilson Act, relating to enrollment requirement in childcare programs for children under school age who are in out-of-home care. Options to fulltime enrollment are provided for caregivers of children in out-of-home care who are under three years of age who stay at home all day or work less than fulltime.

The bill requires that children under the age of three and children who are ages 3 to 5 years who are victims of substantiated child abuse or neglect be referred for an early intervention assessment by Early Steps or FDLRS Child Find as appropriate. The bill also provides for the appointment of a surrogate parent if appropriate, and provides for educational stability and transitions.

The bill is expected to have both a negative and positive fiscal impact on state government.

Sections 1 and 2 of the bill have an effective date of January 1, 2019 and the remainder of the bill has an effective date of July 1, 2018.

II. Present Situation:

Relative and Nonrelative Caregivers

When children cannot remain safely with their parents, placement with relatives is preferred over placement in foster care with nonrelatives. Caseworkers try to identify and locate a relative or relatives who can safely care for the children while parents receive services to help them address the issues that brought the children to the attention of child welfare. Placement with relatives—or kinship care—provides permanency for children and helps them maintain family connections. Kinship care is the raising of children by grandparents, other extended family members, and adults with whom they have a close family-like relationship such as godparents and close family friends because biological parents are unable to do so for whatever reason.¹

Kinship care may be formal and involve a training and licensure process for the caregivers, monthly payments to help defray the costs of caring for the child, and support services. Kinship care also may be informal and involve only an assessment process to ensure the safety and suitability of the home along with supportive services for the child and caregivers. Approximately one-fourth of the children in out-of-home care are living with relatives.²

Nearly 3 million American children are cared for by relatives other than their parents. Child welfare agencies in many states rely on extended families, primarily grandparents, to provide homes for children who cannot safely remain with their parents. In fact, relatives care for 27 percent of children in foster care—about 107,000—according to the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System.³

In Florida, a point in time count as of June 30, 2017, showed there were 24, 076 children in out-of-home care. Of those children, 13,622 were in kinship care foster care placements and 10,454 were in licensed foster care placements.⁴

¹ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Children's Bureau, Child Welfare Information Gateway, *About Kinship Care*, *available at*: https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/outofhome/kinship/about/ (last visited October 24, 2017).

 $^{^{2}}$ Id.

³ National Conference of State Legislatures, Supporting Relative Caregivers of Children, available at http://www.ncsl.org/research/human-services/relative-caregivers.aspx. (last visited November 25, 2017).

⁴ Foster care includes all children who have been removed from their homes due to abuse, neglect or abandonment. Kinship foster care is a subset that includes children who are placed with relatives or other person(s) deemed to be a significant person

Relative Caregiver Program

The Relative Caregiver Program was established in 1998⁵ for the purpose of recognizing the importance of family relationships and providing additional placement options and incentives to help achieve permanency and stability for many children who are otherwise at risk of foster care placement. The program provides financial assistance to qualified relatives. Within available funding, the Relative Caregiver Program is also required to provide caregivers with family support and preservation services, school readiness assistance, and other available services in order to support the child's safety, growth, and healthy development. Children living with caregivers who are receiving assistance under the program are also eligible for Medicaid coverage.⁶

In 2014,⁷ the legislature expanded the program to include nonrelatives who a child may have a close relationship with who are not a blood relative or a relative by marriage. Those nonrelatives are eligible for financial assistance if they are able and willing to care for the child and provide a safe, stable home environment. The court must find that a proposed placement is in the best interest of the child.⁸

Current law provides that the statewide average monthly rate for children placed by the court with relatives or nonrelatives who are not licensed as foster homes may not exceed 82 percent of the statewide average foster care rate, and the cost of providing the assistance to any caregiver in the program may not exceed the cost of providing out-of-home care in emergency shelter or foster care.⁹

This program provides monthly cash assistance to relatives who meet eligibility rules and have custody of a child under age 18 who has been court ordered dependent by a Florida court and placed in their home by the Department of Children and Families Child Welfare/Community Based Care (CW/CBC) contracted provider. The monthly cash assistance amount is higher than the Temporary Cash Assistance for one child, but less than the amount paid for a child in the foster care program.

Financial Assistance

Current financial assistance for types of out-of-home placements are shown in the chart below:

Age of Child	Relative and Nonrelative Caregivers	Foster Parents	Residential Group Home Placement

in the child's life. Licensed foster care is a subset that includes traditional family foster homes, therapeutic foster homes, group homes, residential placements and other settings requiring a license.

⁵ Chapter 98-78, L.O.F.

⁶ Section 39.5085, F.S.

⁷ Chapter 2014-224, L.O.F.

⁸ Section 39.5085, F.S.

⁹ *Id*.

Age 0 through 5 years	\$242	\$429	\$3,800 per month	
Age 6 through 12 years	\$249	\$440	average	
Age 13 through 18 years	\$298	\$515		
These are monthly benefit amounts per child				

The monthly benefit payment for relative and nonrelative caregivers does not begin until the child in their care has been adjudicated dependent. Adjudication typically takes 2 months to a year. During this time a nonrelative caregiver receives no benefit and a relative caregiver is eligible for a temporary cash assistance payment as follows:

Number of Children	Monthly Benefit	
1	\$180	
2	\$241	
3	\$303	
These are monthly benefit amounts per total number of children		

When the child in care has been adjudicated dependent, the relative becomes eligible for the full relative caregiver program benefit amount. Reimbursement for children in care with foster parents or in residential group homes begins at the time the child is placed.

Child Care Assistance

The cost of participating in the school readiness program is subsidized in part or fully by the funding of the local early learning coalition for eligible children. Criteria have been established for the children who are to receive priority for participating in the program at no cost or at a subsidized rate. The cost of child care shall be assumed by the relative caregiver to the extent that subsidized child care is unavailable.¹⁰

Additional Information

Committee staff conducted telephone/video conferences with dependency judges statewide who identified the following issues related to the use of relative caregivers for children placed in out-of-home care:

- Unexpected caregiving responsibility foster parents are licensed, trained, and expect to take children into their homes, whereas relatives are more often than not asked to take in children of family members suddenly and without time or help for any preparation.
- Lack of knowledge about trauma while foster parents receive training, relative caregivers don't typically know how to deal with the trauma the children may have been exposed to.
- **Dysfunctional family dynamics** relatives have additional stress and issues due to the fact that they are caring for children of other family members.
- Increased use of family finding in order to identify family members earlier in the process in circuits where it's used, family finding works well to identify more family members and identify them earlier in the process either during investigations or at the shelter

¹⁰ Chapter 65C-13.030, L.O.F.

hearing. In some circuits use of family finding is sporadic and not utilized throughout the life of the dependency case. Parents are often embarrassed and don't want family members to know they are involved with the child welfare system. Older children know who their relatives are and are often overlooked as a source of contact information.

- Delays in process delays in getting the results from home studies and fingerprint
 submissions is problematic. Also, delays in the Interstate Compact for the Placement of
 Children (ICPC) process which establishes procedures for ensuring the safety and stability of
 placements of children across state lines, cause delays in children being placed with out of
 state relatives. Judicial decisions with interstate placement implications must comply with the
 Compact.
- Lack of services and support for families Inadequate support of caregivers in some areas of the state due to a lack of formal programs designed to provide information, referral, training, legal services, and other follow-up services to grandparents and other relatives raising children to link them to the benefits and supports that they or the children in their care need.
- **Fewer benefits for children in care** children in out-of-home care are only eligible for some benefits if they are or have been in a licensed placement. For example, children in relative care are eligible for tuition and fee exemptions for postsecondary education¹¹ but they are not typically eligible for independent living financial support and services.¹²
- Caseworker "neglect" refers to the fact that when a relative will not or cannot immediately commit to becoming a fulltime caregiver, the caseworker forgets the caregiver. There is little or no effort made to include the relative in other aspects of the child's life or improve the home so that the relative may be able to become a fulltime caregiver.
- Lack of time and skill to effectively engage with relatives a number of circuits reported that while caseworkers generally do a good job they frequently do not have the time due to large caseloads or have the appropriate skills to effectively deal with relatives who may become caregivers for children. Caseworkers often feel that placement with a relative is a "safe placement" and pay less attention to those placements.
- Access to services should be same regardless of placement currently services and supports and access to them for a child in out-of-home care vary depending on what type of placement the child is in.

In addition to speaking with judges around the state, committee staff spoke with leadership, program staff and relative caregivers with community-based care lead agencies across the state. Four major issues affecting the ability of relatives and nonrelatives to care for children placed in their care were identified:

- Sporadic and ineffective use of family finding which is defined as an intensive relative search
 and engagement techniques to identify family and other close adults for children in foster
 care, and to involve them in developing and carrying out a plan for the emotional and legal
 permanency of a child
- Inadequate support of caregivers in some areas of the state due to a lack of formal kinship navigator programs designed to provide information, referral, and follow-up services to grandparents and other relatives raising children to link them to the benefits and supports that they or the children in their care need.

¹¹ Section 1009.25, F.S.

¹² Section 409.1451, F.S.

- Inadequate financial support and delays in receiving that support.
- The obligation for relative caregivers to assume what may be a large portion of child care/early education expenses for the child in their care.

Provisions of the bill address these four issues.

Circuit	Lead Agency
Shaded rows indicate community-based care lead agenc	eies that committee staff communicated with.
1 Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties	Lakeview Center, Families First Network
2 & 14 Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla Counties and Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington Counties	Big Bend Community Based Care, Inc.
3 & 8 Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor Counties and Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy, Union Counties	Partnership for Strong Families
4 Duval and Nassau Counties	Family Support Services of North Florida Inc.
4 Clay County	Kids First of Florida, Inc
7 St. Johns County	St Johns County Board of County Commissioners
7 Flagler, Volusia, and Putnam Counties	Community Partnership for Children, Inc
12 DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties	Sarasota Family YMCA, Inc.
6 Pasco and Pinellas Counties	Eckerd Community Alternatives
13 Hillsborough County	Eckerd Community Alt.,
20 Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee Counties	Children's Network of SW Florida
5 Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion and Sumter Counties	Kids Central, Inc
9 & 18 Orange, Osceola County and Seminole Counties	Community Based Care of Central Florida
18 Brevard County	Brevard Family Partnership
10 Hardee, Highlands, and Polk Counties	Heartland For Children
19 Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie Counties	Devereux CBC
15 & 17 Palm Beach County and Broward County	ChildNet Inc.
11 & 16 Miami-Dade County and Monroe County	Our Kids of Miami-Dade/Monroe, Inc

Judicial Hearings and Review

When the department removes a child from his or her home, a series of dependency court proceedings must occur to adjudicate the child dependent and place him or her in out-of-home care, as indicated by the chart below:

Proceeding		Reference
Ch - 14	A delication in the Control of the C	20 402 E.C
Shelter Hearing	A shelter hearing occurs within 24 hours after removal. The court determines whether the child is to remain in out-of-home care.	s. 39.402, F.S.
Arraignment Hearing	An arraignment hearing occurs within 28 days of the shelter hearing. This allows the parent to admit, deny, or consent to the allegations within the petition for dependency and allows the court to review any shelter placement.	s. 39.506, F.S.
Adjudicatory Hearing	An adjudicatory trial is held within 30 days of arraignment, to determine whether a child is dependent.	s. 39.507, F.S.
Disposition Hearing	Disposition occurs within 15 days of arraignment or 30 days of adjudication. The judge reviews and orders the case plan for the family and the appropriate placement of the child.	s. 39.521, F.S.
Review Hearing	The court must review the case plan and placement every 6 months, or upon motion of a party.	s. 39.701, F.S.

Current law provides for specific findings and determinations to be made the court at each hearing.

The Rilya Wilson Act

Rilya Wilson disappeared from state custody in January 2001. The child's caregiver maintained that someone from the Department of Children and Families (DCF or department) removed Rilya from her home sometime in January 2001. The department was unaware that the child was missing until April 2002 due to casework failures. While her caregiver was sentenced to 55 years in prison in 2013 for her disappearance, Rilya remains missing.¹³

With the disappearance of Rilya Wilson, the responsibility of the state to ensure the safety of the children while in the state's care received heightened attention. Frequent and continuous face-to-face contact with children who are in the custody or under the supervision of the state has been identified as a mechanism for ensuring the children's safety and well-being. The current requirement that each child in the custody or supervision of the state receive a monthly home visit offers child protection staff a regular opportunity to check on the well-being of the child.

¹³ The Miami Herald, Geralyn Graham get 55 years in Rilya Wilson foster child abuse case, *available at*: http://www.miamiherald.com/latest-news/article1947207.html. (last visited November 26, 2017).

For a number of children, the increased visibility that participation in early education and child care programs provides can minimize further abuse, neglect, or abandonment. Participation in these programs can also be an important ingredient in reversing the developmental effects that abuse, neglect, and abandonment can have on children. Early education and child care programs are provided in Florida through the school readiness program under ss. 1001.213 and 1002.82 F.S. With the establishment of the school readiness program, the different early education and child care programs and their funding sources were merged for the delivery of a comprehensive program of school readiness services to be designed and administered through local early learning coalitions. ¹⁴ The school readiness program is housed with the Office of Early Learning.

Historically, children who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned and are being served through the dependency system have received one of the highest priorities for child care service. This is due, at least in part, to the interpretation of earlier statutory language that these children were to be provided the highest priority. Current law requires each early learning coalition to give priority for participation in the school readiness program according to specified criteria with an at-risk child being second on the priority list. An at-risk child is defined as meaning: 16

- A child from a family under investigation by the Department of Children and Families or a designated sheriff's office for child abuse, neglect, abandonment, or exploitation.
- A child who is in a diversion program provided by the Department of Children and Families or its contracted provider and who is from a family that is actively participating and complying in department-prescribed activities, including education, health services, or work.
- A child from a family that is under supervision by the Department of Children and Families or a contracted service provider for abuse, neglect, abandonment, or exploitation.
- A child placed in court-ordered, long-term custody or under the guardianship of a relative or nonrelative after termination of supervision by the Department of Children and Families or its contracted provider.
- A child in the custody of a parent who is a victim of domestic violence residing in a certified domestic violence center.
- A child in the custody of a parent who is considered homeless as verified by a Department of Children and Families certified homeless shelter.

Notwithstanding s. 39.604, F.S., a school readiness program provider, regardless of whether the provider is licensed, shall comply with the reporting requirements of the Rilya Wilson Act for each at-risk child under the age of school entry who is enrolled in the school readiness program.¹⁷

The cost of participating in the school readiness program is subsidized in part or fully by the funding of the coalition for eligible children. Criteria have been established for the children who are to receive priority for participating in the program at no cost or at a subsidized rate. The cost

¹⁴ Section 1002.83, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 1002.87, F.S.

¹⁶ Section 1002.81, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 1002.87, F.S.

of child care shall be assumed by the licensed out-of-home caregiver to the extent that subsidized child care is unavailable.¹⁸

Currently, the Rilya Wilson Act which requires children from birth to the age of school entry who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned and who are enrolled in early education and child care programs as a result of being in the care of the state pursuant to ch. 39, F.S., to participate in the program 5 days a week. This participation must be reflected in the case plan required by ch. 39, F.S. The court in approving or revising the case plan may grant a waiver of the requirement to participate 5 days a week. The act also provides that:

- Withdrawal from the program is prohibited unless prior written approval is provided by the department or the community-based lead agency.
- The person with whom the child is living is required to report any absence to the program on the day of the absence. Failure to report an absence results in the absence being considered unexcused, and the early education or child care program is required to report any unexcused absence or seven consecutive excused absences to the department or community-based lead agency.
- Reports of two consecutive unexcused absences or seven consecutive excused absences are
 to result in a site visit to the child's residence. Children who are found missing during the site
 visit are to be reported as missing to law enforcement and the procedures for locating missing
 children initiated. If the children are not found to be missing, the parent or caregiver is to be
 informed that it is a violation of the case plan if the child does not attend the early education
 or child care program.
- After two such site visits, action to notify the court of the parent or caregiver's noncompliance with the care plan is to be initiated.

Federal law under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)¹⁹ and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)²⁰ requires states to have provisions and procedures for the referral of children under the age of three who are involved in substantiated cases of child abuse or neglect or are affected by substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms from prenatal drug exposure to early intervention services. These are often called CAPTA referrals.

In 2008, the department and the Early Steps Program within Children's Medical Services at the Department of Health (DOH) entered into an interagency agreement for the purpose of ensuring that children under the age of three who are involved in substantiated cases of child abuse or neglect and are potentially eligible for early intervention services are referred to the local Early Steps office within their region when warranted. The agreement describes referral procedures for early intervention services provided through Part C under IDEA and provides that the local Early Steps will screen or evaluate all children referred by the DCF or its contracted agencies. ^{21,22}

¹⁸ Chapter 65C-13.030, L.O.F.

¹⁹ P.L. 108-36.

²⁰ P.L. 108-446.

²¹ Interagency Agreement, The Florida Department of Children and Families and the Florida Department of Health, Children's Medical Services, Early Steps, available at: http://www.floridahealth.gov/alternatesites/cms-kids/home/resources/es_policy/Attachments/11_DOH_DCF_CAPTA_Agreement.pdf. (last visited November 8, 2017).

²² The DOH reported that the only CAPTA referrals they receive from the department are for those children who are referred to a Child Protection Team. (Telephone conversation with DOH staff on November 15, 2017).

Federal law under the IDEA also requires states to develop a comprehensive Child Find system to locate children who are potentially eligible for services, including children who are involved in substantiated cases of child abuse or neglect, and link them to early intervention services. In Florida, children from ages 3-5 suspected of having delays are screened and provided services if necessary through the Florida Diagnostics and Learning Resources System (FDLRS) Child Find.²³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 39,4015, F.S., relating to family finding, to require the department, in collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child protective investigations and community-based care lead agencies, to develop a formal family finding program to be implemented statewide by child protective investigators and community-based care lead agencies. Family finding is required as soon as a child comes to the attention of the department and throughout the duration of the case. The department or community-based care lead agency must specifically document strategies taken to locate and engage relatives and kin. Strategies of engagement are provided in the bill.

The department and the community-based care lead agencies must use diligent efforts in family finding, must continue those efforts until multiple relatives and kin are identified, and must go beyond basic searching tools by exploring alternative tools and methodologies. Efforts to be used by the department and the community-based care lead agency are provided in the bill.

The court is required to inquire and make a determination regarding family finding at each stage of the case, including the shelter care hearing pursuant to s. 39.402. The court is to place its determinations on the record as to whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding. The level of reasonableness is to be determined by the length of the case and time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.

Section 2 amends s. 39.402, F.S., relating to placement in a shelter, to require educational records of children under the age of school entry to be provided, to require a judge rather than a school superintendent to appoint a surrogate parent for a child under the age of school entry if necessary and to require the court to make a determination relating to family finding.

Section 3 amends s. 39.506, F.S., relating to arraignment hearings, to require the court to make a determination relating to family finding.

Section 4 amends s. 39.507, F.S., relating to adjudicatory hearings and orders of adjudication, to require the court to make a determination relating to family finding.

Section 5 amends s. 39.5085, F.S., relating to the Kinship Care Program to provide that both relative and nonrelative caregivers receive financial assistance in the amount currently required

²³ The Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System (FDLRS) is a discretionary project of the Florida Department of Education (FLDOE) Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services.

for the Relative Caregiver Program with the payments to begin at the time a child comes into their care.

The bill also requires each community-based care lead agency to establish a kinship navigator program that must:

- Be coordinated with other state or local agencies that promote service coordination or provide information and referral services;
- Be planned and operated in consultation with kinship caregivers and organizations representing them, youth raised by kinship caregivers, relevant governmental agencies, and relevant community-based or faith-based organizations;
- Establish a toll-free telephone hotline to provide information to link kinship caregivers to specified entities.
- Provide outreach to kinship care families; and
- Promote partnerships between public and private agencies and relevant governmental agencies to increase their knowledge of the needs of kinship care families to promote better services for those families.

Section 6 amends s. 39.521, F.S., relating to disposition hearings and powers of disposition, to require the court to make a determination relating to family finding and to require educational records of children under the age of school entry to be provided.

Section 7 amends s. 39.6012, F.S., relating to case plan tasks and services, to require documentation of case plan requirements under s. 39.604, F.S.

Section 8 amends s. 39.604, F.S., relating to the Rilya Wilson Act, to clarify attendance and reporting requirements related to children in out-of-home care who are attending a child care or early education program and to require that children under the age of three and children who are ages 3 to 5 years who are victims of substantiated child abuse or neglect to be referred for an early intervention assessment by Early Steps or FDLRS Child Find as appropriate.

The bill also provides for the appointment of a surrogate parent if appropriate, and provides for educational stability and transitions.

Section 9 amends s. 39.701, relating to judicial review, requiring the court to appoint a surrogate parent if the child is under the age of school entry and requiring the court to determine if the department and community-based lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding.

Section 10 amends s. 414.045, F.S., relating to the cash assistance program, to conform a provision to changes made by the bill.

Section 11 amends s. 1009.25, F.S., relating to fee exemptions, to conform a provision to changes made by the bill.

Section 12 provides that except as otherwise expressly provided in the bill, the effective date of the bill is July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill would increase some costs to the state and could result in a decrease in other costs. The bill will increase the cost of relative and non-relative care giver payments by beginning at placement rather than when the child is later adjudicated dependent. DCF estimates the cost of such increases to be \$3.6 million each year. Some community based care lead agencies may be required to improve their family finding efforts and their support of relative and non-relative care givers. Other community based care lead agencies are currently using these best practices. The result of these changes would be an increase in relative and non-relative caregiver placements. The cost of placing a child with a relative or non-relative care giver under the bill would be approximately \$2,904 per year while placement in group care averages \$45,625 per year. An increase in relative and non-relative care givers would lead to a decrease in expenditures on foster care and group care.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

The bill substantially amends ss. 39.402, 39.506, 39.507, 39.5085, 39.521, 39.6012, 39.604, 39.701, 414.045, and 1009.25 of the Florida Statutes.

The bill creates s. 39.4015 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

CS by Children, Families, and Elder affairs on December 4, 2017:

- Amends ss. 39.402, 39.506, 39.507, 39.521, and 39.701, F.S., relating to judicial hearings, to require a determination by the court relating to family finding.
- Adds a task to the case plan requirements required under s. 39.604, F.S.
- Requires that children under the age of three and children ages 3 to 5 years who are victims of substantiated child abuse or neglect be referred for an early intervention assessment by Early Steps or FDLRS Child Find as appropriate.
- Provides for the appointment of a surrogate parent if appropriate, and provides for educational stability and transitions in child care and early education program settings.

A. Amendments:

None.

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



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
12/04/2017		

The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Effective January 1, 2019, section 39.4015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 39.4015 Family finding.—
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that every child who is in outof-home care has the goal of finding a permanent home, whether

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achieved by reunifying the child with his or her parents or finding another permanent connection, such as adoption or legal quardianship with a relative or nonrelative who has a significant relationship with the child.

- (b) The Legislature finds that while legal permanency is important to a child in out-of-home care, emotional permanency helps increase the likelihood that children will achieve stability and well-being and successfully transition to independent adulthood.
- (c) The Legislature also finds that research has consistently shown that placing a child within his or her own family reduces the trauma of being removed from his or her home, is less likely to result in placement disruptions, and enhances prospects for finding a permanent family if the child cannot return home.
- (d) The Legislature further finds that the primary purpose of family finding is to facilitate legal and emotional permanency for children who are in out-of-home care by finding and engaging their relatives.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature that every child in out-of-home care be afforded the advantages that can be gained from the use of family finding to establish caring and long-term or permanent connections and relationships for children and youth in out-of-home care, as well as to establish a long-term emotional support network with family members and other adults who may not be able to take the child into their home but who want to stay connected with the child.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Diligent efforts" means the use of methods and

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techniques including, but not limited to, interviews with immediate and extended family and kin, genograms, eco-mapping, case mining, cold calls, and specialized computer searches.

- (b) "Family finding" means an intensive relative search and engagement technique used in identifying family and other close adults for children in out-of-home care and involving them in developing and carrying out a plan for the emotional and legal permanency of a child.
- (c) "Family group decisionmaking" is a generic term that includes a number of approaches in which family members and fictive kin are brought together to make decisions about how to care for their children and develop a plan for services. The term includes family team conferencing, family team meetings, family group conferencing, family team decisionmaking, family unity meetings, and team decisionmaking, which may consist of several phases and employ a trained facilitator or coordinator.
- (d) "Fictive kin" means an individual who is unrelated to the child by either birth or marriage, but has such a close emotional relationship with the child that he or she may be considered part of the family.
- (3) FAMILY-FINDING PROGRAM.—The department, in collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child protective investigations and community-based care lead agencies, shall develop a formal family-finding program to be implemented statewide by child protective investigators and community-based care lead agencies.
- (a) Family finding is required as soon as a child comes to the attention of the department and throughout the duration of the case, and finding and engaging with as many family members

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and fictive kin as possible for each child who may help with care or support for the child is considered a best practice. The department or community-based care lead agency must specifically document strategies taken to locate and engage relatives and kin. Strategies of engagement may include, but are not limited to, asking the relatives and kin to:

- 1. Participate in a family group decisionmaking conference, family team conferencing, or other family meetings aimed at developing or supporting the family service plan;
 - 2. Attend visitations with the child;
 - 3. Assist in transportation of the child;
 - 4. Provide respite or child care services; or
 - 5. Provide actual kinship care.
- (b) The department and the community-based care lead agencies must use diligent efforts in family finding, must continue those efforts until multiple relatives and kin are identified, and must go beyond basic searching tools by exploring alternative tools and methodologies. Efforts by the department and the community-based care lead agency may include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Searching for and locating adult relatives and kin.
- 2. Identifying and building positive connections between the child and the child's relatives and fictive kin.
- 3. Supporting the engagement of relatives and fictive kin in social service planning and delivery of services and creating a network of extended family support to assist in remedying the concerns that led to the child becoming involved with the child welfare system, when appropriate.
 - 4. Maintaining family connections, when possible.

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- 5. Keeping siblings together in care, when in the best interest of each child and when possible.
- (c) A basic computer search using the Internet or attempts to contact known relatives at a last known address or telephone number do not constitute effective family finding.
- (d) The court's inquiry and determination regarding family finding should be made at each stage of the case, including a shelter hearing conducted pursuant to s. 39.402. The court shall place its determinations on the record as to whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding. The level of reasonableness is to be determined by the length of the case and the amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.
- (4) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 2. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (11) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, and subsection (17) of that section are amended to read:

39.402 Placement in a shelter.

(11)

(c) The court shall request that the parents consent to provide access to the child's child care records, early education program records, or other educational records and provide information to the court, the department or its contract agencies, and any quardian ad litem or attorney for the child. If a parent is unavailable or unable to consent or withholds consent and the court determines access to the records and information is necessary to provide services to the child, the

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court shall issue an order granting access.

- (d) The court may appoint a surrogate parent or may refer the child to the district school superintendent for appointment of a surrogate parent if the child has or is suspected of having a disability and the parent is unavailable pursuant to s. 39.0016(3)(b). If the child is under the age of school entry, the court must make the appointment.
- (17) At the shelter hearing, the court shall inquire of the parent whether the parent has relatives who might be considered as a placement for the child. The parent shall provide to the court and all parties identification and location information regarding the relatives. The court shall advise the parent that the parent has a continuing duty to inform the department of any relative who should be considered for placement of the child. The court shall place its determinations on the record as to whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding. The level of reasonableness is to be determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.
- Section 3. Present subsection (9) of section 39.506, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (10), and a new subsection (9) is added to that section, to read:
 - 39.506 Arraignment hearings.-
- (9) The court shall review whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding and make a written determination as to its findings. The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or



156 community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue 157 the process. 158 Section 4. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (7) of 159 section 39.507, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 160 39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication.-161 (7) 162 (c) If a court adjudicates a child dependent and the child 163 is in out-of-home care, the court shall inquire of the parent or 164 parents whether the parents have relatives who might be 165 considered as a placement for the child. The court shall advise 166 the parents that, if the parents fail to substantially comply 167 with the case plan, their parental rights may be terminated and 168 that the child's out-of-home placement may become permanent. The 169 parent or parents shall provide to the court and all parties 170 identification and location information of the relatives. The 171 court shall review whether the department or community-based 172 care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding and 173 make a written determination as to its findings. The level of 174 reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and 175 amount of time the department or community-based care lead 176 agency has had to begin or continue the process. 177 (d) The court shall advise the parents that, if they fail 178 to substantially comply with the case plan, their parental 179 rights may be terminated and that the child's out-of-home 180 placement may become permanent. Section 5. Effective January 1, 2019, section 39.5085, 181 182 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 183 39.5085 Kinship Care Relative Caregiver Program. -184 (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-

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- (a) The Legislature finds that an increasing number of relatives and fictive kin are assuming the responsibility of raising children because the parents of these children are unable to care for them.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that these kinship caregivers perform a vital function by providing homes for children who would otherwise be at risk of foster care placement and that kinship care is a crucial option in the spectrum of out-of-home care available to children in need.
- (c) The Legislature finds that children living with kinship caregivers experience increased placement stability, are less likely to reenter care if they are reunified with their parents, and have better behavioral and mental health outcomes.
- (d) The Legislature further finds that these kinship caregivers may face a number of difficulties and need assistance to support the health and well-being of the children they care for. These needs include, but are not limited to, financial assistance, legal assistance, respite care, child care, specialized training, and counseling.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the establishment and implementation of procedures and protocols that are likely to increase and adequately support appropriate and safe kinship care placements.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used this section, the term:
- (a) "Fictive kin" means an individual who is unrelated to the child by either birth or marriage, but has such a close emotional relationship with the child that he or she may be considered part of the family.
 - (b) "Kinship care" means the full-time care of a child

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placed in out-of-home care by the court in the home of a relative or fictive kin.

- (c) "Kinship navigator program" means a statewide program designed to ensure that kinship caregivers are provided with necessary resources for the preservation of the family.
- (d) "Relative" means an individual who is caring full time for a child placed in out-of-home care by the court and who:
- 1. Is related to the child within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of the child; or
- 2. Is related to a half-sibling of that child within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent.
- (3) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The department shall provide financial assistance to all caregivers who qualify under this subsection.
- (a) Relatives or fictive kin caring for a child who has been placed with them by the court shall receive a monthly caregiver benefit, beginning when the child is placed with them. The amount of the benefit payment is based on the child's age within a payment schedule established by rule of the department. The cost of providing the assistance described in this section to any caregiver may not exceed the cost of providing out-ofhome care in emergency shelter or foster care.
- (b) Caregivers who receive assistance under this section must be capable, as determined by a home study, of providing a physically safe environment and a stable, supportive home for the children under their care and must assure that the children's well-being is met, including, but not limited to, the provision of immunizations, education, and mental health services, as needed.

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- 243 (c) Caregivers who qualify for and receive assistance under 244 this section are not required to meet foster care licensing 245 requirements under s. 409.175.
 - (d) Children receiving cash benefits under this section are not eligible to simultaneously receive WAGES cash benefits under chapter 414.
 - (d) A caregiver may not receive a benefit payment if the parent or stepparent of the child resides in the home. However, a caregiver may receive the benefit payment for a minor parent who is in his or her care, as well as for the minor parent's child, if both children have been adjudicated dependent and meet all other eligibility requirements. If the caregiver is receiving a benefit payment when a parent, other than an eligible minor parent, or stepparent moves into the home, the payment must be terminated no later than the first day of the month following the move, allowing for 10-day notice of adverse action.
 - (e) Children living with caregivers who are receiving assistance under this section are eligible for Medicaid coverage.
 - (4) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES.—
 - (a) The purpose of a kinship navigator program is to help relative caregivers and fictive kin in the child welfare system to navigate the broad range of services available to them and the children from public, private, community, and faith-based organizations.
 - (b) By January 1, 2019, each community-based care lead agency shall establish a kinship navigator program. In order to meet the requirements of a kinship navigator program, the



program must:

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- 1. Be coordinated with other state or local agencies that promote service coordination or provide information and referral services, including any entities that participate in the Florida 211 Network, to avoid duplication or fragmentation of services to kinship care families;
- 2. Be planned and operated in consultation with kinship caregivers and organizations representing them, youth raised by kinship caregivers, relevant governmental agencies, and relevant community-based or faith-based organizations;
- 3. Establish a toll-free telephone hotline to provide information to link kinship caregivers, kinship support group facilitators, and kinship service providers to:
 - a. One another;
- b. Eligibility and enrollment information for federal, state, and local benefits;
- c. Relevant training to assist kinship caregivers in caregiving and in obtaining benefits and services; and
- d. Relevant knowledge related to legal options available for child custody, other legal assistance, and help in obtaining legal services.
- 4. Provide outreach to kinship care families, including by establishing, distributing, and updating a kinship care website, or other relevant guides or outreach materials; and
- 5. Promote partnerships between public and private agencies, including schools, community-based or faith-based organizations, and relevant governmental agencies, to increase their knowledge of the needs of kinship care families to promote better services for those families.



301 (5) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to 302 implement this section. 303 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this 304 section to: 305 (a) Provide for the establishment of procedures and 306 protocols that serve to advance the continued safety of children 307 by acknowledging the valued resource uniquely available through 308 grandparents, relatives of children, and specified nonrelatives 309 of children pursuant to subparagraph (2) (a) 3. 310 (b) Recognize family relationships in which a grandparent 311 or other relative is the head of a household that includes a child otherwise at risk of foster care placement. 312 313 (c) Enhance family preservation and stability by 314 recognizing that most children in such placements with 315 grandparents and other relatives do not need intensive supervision of the placement by the courts or by the department. 316 317 (d) Recognize that permanency in the best interests of the 318 child can be achieved through a variety of permanency options, 319 including permanent quardianship under s. 39.6221 if the 320 guardian is a relative, by permanent placement with a fit and 321 willing relative under s. 39.6231, by a relative, guardianship under chapter 744, or adoption, by providing additional 322 323 placement options and incentives that will achieve permanency 324 and stability for many children who are otherwise at risk of 325 foster care placement because of abuse, abandonment, or neglect, 326 but who may successfully be able to be placed by the dependency court in the care of such relatives. 327 328 (e) Reserve the limited casework and supervisory resources

of the courts and the department for those cases in which

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children do not have the option for safe, stable care within the family.

(f) Recognize that a child may have a close relationship with a person who is not a blood relative or a relative by marriage and that such person should be eligible for financial assistance under this section if he or she is able and willing to care for the child and provide a safe, stable home environment.

(2) (a) The Department of Children and Families shall establish, operate, and implement the Relative Caregiver Program by rule of the department. The Relative Caregiver Program shall, within the limits of available funding, provide financial assistance to:

1. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.

2. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are caring full-time for that dependent child, and a dependent halfbrother or half-sister of that dependent child, in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.

3. Nonrelatives who are willing to assume custody and care of a dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or



abandonment and subsequent placement with the nonrelative caregiver under this chapter. The court must find that a proposed placement under this subparagraph is in the best interest of the child.

4. A relative or nonrelative caregiver, but the relative or nonrelative caregiver may not receive a Relative Caregiver Program payment if the parent or stepparent of the child resides in the home. However, a relative or nonrelative may receive the Relative Caregiver Program payment for a minor parent who is in his or her care, as well as for the minor parent's child, if both children have been adjudicated dependent and meet all other eligibility requirements. If the caregiver is currently receiving the payment, the Relative Caregiver Program payment must be terminated no later than the first of the following month after the parent or stepparent moves into the home, allowing for 10-day notice of adverse action.

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

(b) Caregivers who receive assistance under this section

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must be capable, as determined by a home study, of providing a physically safe environment and a stable, supportive home for the children under their care and must assure that the children's well-being is met, including, but not limited to, the provision of immunizations, education, and mental health services as needed.

(c) Relatives or nonrelatives who qualify for and participate in the Relative Caregiver Program are not required to meet foster care licensing requirements under s. 409.175.

(d) Relatives or nonrelatives who are caring for children placed with them by the court pursuant to this chapter shall receive a special monthly caregiver benefit established by rule of the department. The amount of the special benefit payment shall be based on the child's age within a payment schedule established by rule of the department and subject to availability of funding. The statewide average monthly rate for children judicially placed with relatives or nonrelatives who are not licensed as foster homes may not exceed 82 percent of the statewide average foster care rate, and the cost of providing the assistance described in this section to any caregiver may not exceed the cost of providing out-of-home care in emergency shelter or foster care.

(e) Children receiving cash benefits under this section are not eligible to simultaneously receive WACES cash benefits under chapter 414.

(f) Within available funding, the Relative Caregiver Program shall provide caregivers with family support and preservation services, flexible funds in accordance with s. 409.165, school readiness, and other available services in order

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support the child's safety, growth, and healthy development. Children living with caregivers who are receiving assistance under this section shall be eligible for Medicaid coverage.

- (q) The department may use appropriate available state, federal, and private funds to operate the Relative Caregiver Program. The department may develop liaison functions to be available to relatives or nonrelatives who care for children pursuant to this chapter to ensure placement stability in extended family settings.
- Section 6. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (e) The court shall, in its written order of disposition, include all of the following:
 - 1. The placement or custody of the child.
 - 2. Special conditions of placement and visitation.
- 3. Evaluation, counseling, treatment activities, and other actions to be taken by the parties, if ordered.
- 4. The persons or entities responsible for supervising or monitoring services to the child and parent.
 - 5. Continuation or discharge of the guardian ad litem, as



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- 6. The date, time, and location of the next scheduled review hearing, which must occur within the earlier of:
 - a. Ninety days after the disposition hearing;
 - b. Ninety days after the court accepts the case plan;
 - c. Six months after the date of the last review hearing; or
- d. Six months after the date of the child's removal from his or her home, if no review hearing has been held since the child's removal from the home.
- 7. If the child is in an out-of-home placement, child support to be paid by the parents, or the guardian of the child's estate if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child. The court may exercise jurisdiction over all child support matters, shall adjudicate the financial obligation, including health insurance, of the child's parents or quardian, and shall enforce the financial obligation as provided in chapter 61. The state's child support enforcement agency shall enforce child support orders under this section in the same manner as child support orders under chapter 61. Placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of a support order.
- 8.a. If the court does not commit the child to the temporary legal custody of an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult approved by the court, the disposition order must shall include the reasons for such a decision and shall include a written determination as to whether diligent efforts were made by the department and the community-based care lead agency reasonably engaged in family finding in attempting to locate an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult willing to care



for the child in order to present that placement option to the court instead of placement with the department. The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.

b. If no suitable relative is found and the child is placed with the department or a legal custodian or other adult approved by the court, both the department and the court shall consider transferring temporary legal custody to an adult relative approved by the court at a later date, but neither the department nor the court is obligated to so place the child if it is in the child's best interest to remain in the current placement.

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For the purposes of this section, "diligent efforts to locate an adult relative" means a search similar to the diligent search for a parent, but without the continuing obligation to search after an initial adequate search is completed.

9. Other requirements necessary to protect the health, safety, and well-being of the child, to preserve the stability of the child's child care, early education program, or any other educational placement, and to promote family preservation or reunification whenever possible.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.6012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.6012 Case plan tasks; services.-
- (2) The case plan must include all available information that is relevant to the child's care including, at a minimum:

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- (b) A description of the plan for ensuring that the child receives safe and proper care and that services are provided to the child in order to address the child's needs. To the extent available and accessible, the following health, mental health, and education information and records of the child must be attached to the case plan and updated throughout the judicial review process:
- 1. The names and addresses of the child's health, mental health, and educational providers;
 - 2. The child's grade level performance;
- 3. The child's school record or, if the child is under the age of school entry, any records from a child care program, early education program, or preschool program;
- 4. Documentation of compliance or noncompliance with the attendance requirements under s. 39.604, if the child is enrolled in a child care program, early education program, or preschool program;
- 5.4. Assurances that the child's placement takes into account proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement;
 - 6. 5. A record of The child's immunizations;
- 7.6. The child's known medical history, including any known health problems;
 - 8.7. The child's medications, if any; and
- 9.8. Any other relevant health, mental health, and education information concerning the child.
- (3) In addition to any other requirement, if the child is in an out-of-home placement, the case plan must include:
 - (a) A description of the type of placement in which the

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child is to be living and, if the child has been placed with the department, whether the department and the community-based care lead agency have reasonably engaged in family finding to locate an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult willing to care for the child in order to present that placement option to the court instead of placement with the department.

Section 8. Section 39.604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.604 Rilya Wilson Act; short title; legislative intent; early intervention; child care; early education; preschool requirements; attendance and reporting responsibilities.-
- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Rilya Wilson Act."
 - (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that children from birth to age 5 years are particularly vulnerable to maltreatment and that they enter out-of-home care in disproportionately high numbers.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that children who are abused or neglected are at high risk of experiencing physical and mental health problems and problems with language and communication, cognitive development, and social and emotional development.
- (c) The Legislature also finds that providing early intervention and services, as well as quality child care and early education programs to support the healthy development of these young children, can have positive effects that last throughout childhood and into adulthood.
- (d) The Legislature also finds that the needs of each of these children are unique, and while some children may be best

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served by a quality child care or early education program, others may need more attention and nurturing that can best be provided by a stay-at-home caregiver The Legislature recognizes that children who are in the care of the state due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment are at increased risk of poor school performance and other behavioral and social problems.

- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature that children who are currently in out-of-home the care of the state be provided with an age-appropriate developmental child care or early education arrangement that is in the best interest of the child education program to help ameliorate the negative consequences of abuse, neglect, or abandonment.
- (3) EARLY INTERVENTION FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF THREE.—The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 5101, et seq., and federal the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requires states to have provisions and procedures for referring to early intervention services children who are under the age of 3 years and involved in substantiated cases of child abuse or neglect, or who are affected by substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms from prenatal drug exposure.
- (a) Referral process.—A child from birth to age 36 months who is determined to be a victim of any substantiated case of child abuse or neglect or who is affected by substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms from prenatal drug exposure, shall be referred to the Early Steps Program under s. 391.301, according to the following criteria:
- 1. Children who will remain in the home of their parents or legal quardian without referral to a community-based care lead agency for services shall be referred to the Early Steps Program

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by the protective investigator handling the case within 48 hours of verification of the abuse or neglect.

- 2. When there is an indication that they may have an established condition or developmental delay, children who will remain in the home of their parents or legal guardian and who are referred to a community-based care lead agency for services must be referred to the Early Steps Program by the communitybased care lead agency case worker during the case plan development process within 7 days after the identification of an established condition or possible developmental delay. The community-based care lead agency shall follow up to determine whether the child has been found eligible for Part C services and shall support the participation of the eligible children's families in the Early Steps Program. Support may include, but need not be limited to:
 - a. Assistance with transportation, if necessary;
- b. Providing written information about the Early Steps Program; and
- c. Followup with the family and encouraging the child's participation in the Early Steps Program.
- 3. Children being placed into shelter care for referral to a community-based care lead agency for out-of-home placement must receive an initial assessment during the case plan development process and may be referred to the Early Steps Program according to the following criteria:
- a. Children who are not referred for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment under the Medicaid program must be referred to the Early Steps Program by the case worker during the case plan development process for the child. The referral

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must be documented in the case plan.

b. Children who are referred for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment under the Medicaid program must be referred to the Early Steps Program by the community-based care lead agency case worker if their comprehensive behavioral health assessment flags them as potentially having a developmental delay or an established condition. The referral must be documented in the case plan. The Early Steps Program referral form must be accompanied by the comprehensive behavioral health assessment that flagged the child as potentially having a developmental delay or an established condition.

- (b) Screening and evaluation.—The local Early Steps Program shall screen or evaluate all children referred by the department or its contracted agencies. The information on the outcome of a child's screening or evaluation, and any recommended services on the child's individualized family support plan, shall be forwarded by the Early Steps Program's service coordinator to the department and the community-based care lead agency for consideration in development of the child's case plan.
- (c) Appointment of surrogate parent.—Federal law requires parental consent and participation at every stage of the early intervention process after referral. A dependency court shall appoint a surrogate parent under s. 39.0016 for a child from birth to age 36 months whose parents are unavailable or unwilling to provide consent for services when the child has been determined to be a victim of any substantiated case of child abuse or neglect or is affected by substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms from prenatal drug exposure and has been referred to the Early Steps Program under s. 391.301.

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(4) EARLY INTERVENTION FOR CHILDREN AGES THREE YEARS TO FIVE YEARS.—The federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requires states to develop a comprehensive Child Find program to locate children who are potentially eligible for services, including children who are involved in substantiated cases of child abuse or neglect, and link them to early intervention services. If the department or a community-based care lead agency suspects that a child is a victim of substantiated child abuse or neglect, the child must be referred to the Child Find program of the Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System for assessment.

(5) CHILD CARE, EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMS, PRESCHOOL.-Research has found that the quality of child care, early education programs, and preschool programs is important to the cognitive, language, and social development of young children, with consistent and emotionally supportive care being of great benefit to children and their families. Children who receive high-quality early childhood care and education have better math, language, and social skills as they enter school, and, as they grow older, require less remedial education, progress further in school, and have fewer interactions with the justice system. Significant involvement of parents in early childhood care and education may help reduce the incidence of maltreatment of children and may be beneficial to children and families who are already involved in the child welfare system by virtue of establishing caring relationships in a supportive learning environment that assists parents in establishing social support networks, accessing information about parenting and child development, and receiving referrals to other services.

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- (a) Early child care and education preference.—Care for children in out-of-home care shall be chosen by the caregiver according to the following order:
- 1. Providers who receive a Gold Seal Quality Care designation pursuant to s. 402.281, or providers participating in a quality rating system;
 - 2. Licensed child care providers;
 - 3. Public school providers; and
- 4. License-exempt child care providers, including religious-exempt and registered providers, and non-public schools. These providers must be participating in the school readiness program through the local early learning coalition.
 - (b) Enrollment
 - (3) REQUIREMENTS. -
- 1. A child from birth to the age of school entry, who is under court-ordered protective supervision or in out-of-home care and is the custody of the Family Safety Program Office of the Department of Children and Families or a community-based lead agency, and enrolled in an a licensed early education or child care program must attend the program 5 days a week unless the court grants an exception due to the court determining it is in the best interest of a child from birth to age 3 years:
 - a. With a stay-at-home caregiver to remain at home.
- b. With a caregiver who works less than full time to attend an early education or child care program fewer than 5 days a week.
- 2. Notwithstanding s. 39.202, the department of Children and Families must notify operators of an the licensed early education or child care program, subject to the reporting

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requirements of this act, of the enrollment of any child from birth to the age of school entry, under court-ordered protective supervision or in out-of-home care. If the custody of the Family Safety Program Office of the Department of Children and Families or a community-based lead agency. When a child is enrolled in an early education or child care program regulated by the department, the child's attendance in the program must be a required task action in the safety plan or the case plan developed for the child pursuant to this chapter. An exemption to participating in the licensed early education or child care program 5 days a week may be granted by the court.

(c) (4) Attendance ATTENDANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. -

1. (a) A child enrolled in an a licensed early education or child care program who meets the requirements of paragraph (b) subsection (3) may not be withdrawn from the program without the prior written approval of the department Family Safety Program Office of the Department of Children and Families or the community-based care lead agency.

2.a. (b) 1. If a child covered by this section is absent from the program on a day when he or she is supposed to be present, the person with whom the child resides must report the absence to the program by the end of the business day. If the person with whom the child resides, whether the parent or caregiver, fails to timely report the absence, the absence is considered to be unexcused. The program shall report any unexcused absence or seven consecutive excused absences of a child who is enrolled in the program and covered by this act to the local designated staff of the Family Safety Program Office of the department of Children and Families or the community-based care lead agency by

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the end of the business day following the unexcused absence or seventh consecutive excused absence.

- b.2. The department or community-based care lead agency shall conduct a site visit to the residence of the child upon receiving a report of two consecutive unexcused absences or seven consecutive excused absences.
- c.3. If the site visit results in a determination that the child is missing, the department or community-based care lead agency shall follow the procedure set forth in s. 39.0141 report the child as missing to a law enforcement agency and proceed with the necessary actions to locate the child pursuant to procedures for locating missing children.
- d.4. If the site visit results in a determination that the child is not missing, the parent or caregiver shall be notified that failure to ensure that the child attends the licensed early education or child care program is a violation of the safety plan or the case plan. If more than two site visits are conducted pursuant to this paragraph subsection, staff shall initiate action to notify the court of the parent or caregiver's noncompliance with the case plan.
- (6) EDUCATIONAL STABILITY.—Just as educational stability is important for school-age children, it is also important to minimize disruptions to secure attachments and stable relationships with supportive caregivers of children from birth to school age and to ensure that these attachments are not disrupted due to placement in out-of-home care or subsequent changes in out-of-home placement.
- (a) A child must be allowed to remain in the child care or early educational setting that he or she attended before entry

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into out-of-home care, unless the program is not in the best interest of the child.

- (b) If it is not in the best interest of the child for him or her to remain in his or her child care or early education setting upon entry into out-of-home care, the caregiver must work with the case manager, guardian ad litem, child care and educational staff, and educational surrogate, if one has been appointed, to determine the best setting for the child. Such setting may be a child care provider that receives a Gold Seal Quality Care designation pursuant to s. 402.281, a provider participating in a quality rating system, a licensed child care provider, a public school provider, or a license-exempt child care provider, including religious-exempt and registered providers, and non-public schools.
- (c) The department and providers of early care and education shall develop protocols to ensure continuity if children are required to leave a program because of a change in out-of-home placement.
- (7) TRANSITIONS.—In the absence of an emergency, if a child from birth to school age leaves a child care or early education program, the transition must be pursuant to a plan that involves cooperation and sharing of information among all persons involved, that respects the child's developmental stage and associated psychological needs, and that allows for a gradual transition from one setting to another.
- Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.701 Judicial review.
 - (2) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OF



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- (c) Review determinations.—The court and any citizen review panel shall take into consideration the information contained in the social services study and investigation and all medical, psychological, and educational records that support the terms of the case plan; testimony by the social services agency, the parent, the foster parent or legal custodian, the guardian ad litem or surrogate parent for educational decisionmaking if one has been appointed for the child, and any other person deemed appropriate; and any relevant and material evidence submitted to the court, including written and oral reports to the extent of their probative value. These reports and evidence may be received by the court in its effort to determine the action to be taken with regard to the child and may be relied upon to the extent of their probative value, even though not competent in an adjudicatory hearing. In its deliberations, the court and any citizen review panel shall seek to determine:
- 1. If the parent was advised of the right to receive assistance from any person or social service agency in the preparation of the case plan.
- 2. If the parent has been advised of the right to have counsel present at the judicial review or citizen review hearings. If not so advised, the court or citizen review panel shall advise the parent of such right.
- 3. If a guardian ad litem needs to be appointed for the child in a case in which a guardian ad litem has not previously been appointed or if there is a need to continue a guardian ad litem in a case in which a quardian ad litem has been appointed.
 - 4. Who holds the rights to make educational decisions for

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the child. If appropriate, the court may refer the child to the district school superintendent for appointment of a surrogate parent or may itself appoint a surrogate parent under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and s. 39.0016. If the child is under the age of school entry, the court must make the appointment.

- 5. The compliance or lack of compliance of all parties with applicable items of the case plan, including the parents' compliance with child support orders.
- 6. The compliance or lack of compliance with a visitation contract between the parent and the social service agency for contact with the child, including the frequency, duration, and results of the parent-child visitation and the reason for any noncompliance.
- 7. The frequency, kind, and duration of contacts among siblings who have been separated during placement, as well as any efforts undertaken to reunite separated siblings if doing so is in the best interest of the child.
- 8. The compliance or lack of compliance of the parent in meeting specified financial obligations pertaining to the care of the child, including the reason for failure to comply, if applicable.
- 9. Whether the child is receiving safe and proper care according to s. 39.6012, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness of the child's current placement, including whether the child is in a setting that is as family-like and as close to the parent's home as possible, consistent with the child's best interests and special needs, and including maintaining stability in the child's educational placement, as

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documented by assurances from the community-based care provider that:

- a. The placement of the child takes into account the appropriateness of the current educational setting and the proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.
- b. The community-based care agency has coordinated with appropriate local educational agencies to ensure that the child remains in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.
- 10. Whether the department or community-based care lead agency continues to reasonably engage in family finding. The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to continue the process.
- 11. 10. A projected date likely for the child's return home or other permanent placement.
- 12. 11. When appropriate, the basis for the unwillingness or inability of the parent to become a party to a case plan. The court and the citizen review panel shall determine if the efforts of the social service agency to secure party participation in a case plan were sufficient.
- 13. 12. For a child who has reached 13 years of age but is not yet 18 years of age, the adequacy of the child's preparation for adulthood and independent living. For a child who is 15 years of age or older, the court shall determine if appropriate steps are being taken for the child to obtain a driver license or learner's driver license.
 - 14. 13. If amendments to the case plan are required.

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Amendments to the case plan must be made as provided in under s. 39.6013.

Section 10. Effective January 1, 2019, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 414.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 414.045 Cash assistance program.—Cash assistance families include any families receiving cash assistance payments from the state program for temporary assistance for needy families as defined in federal law, whether such funds are from federal funds, state funds, or commingled federal and state funds. Cash assistance families may also include families receiving cash assistance through a program defined as a separate state program.
- (1) For reporting purposes, families receiving cash assistance shall be grouped into the following categories. The department may develop additional groupings in order to comply with federal reporting requirements, to comply with the datareporting needs of the board of directors of CareerSource Florida, Inc., or to better inform the public of program progress.
- (b) Child-only cases.—Child-only cases include cases that do not have an adult or teen head of household as defined in federal law. Such cases include:
- 1. Children in the care of caretaker relatives, if the caretaker relatives choose to have their needs excluded in the calculation of the amount of cash assistance.
- 2. Families in the Kinship Care Relative Caregiver Program as provided in s. 39.5085.
 - 3. Families in which the only parent in a single-parent

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family or both parents in a two-parent family receive supplemental security income (SSI) benefits under Title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended. To the extent permitted by federal law, individuals receiving SSI shall be excluded as household members in determining the amount of cash assistance, and such cases shall not be considered families containing an adult. Parents or caretaker relatives who are excluded from the cash assistance group due to receipt of SSI may choose to participate in work activities. An individual whose ability to participate in work activities is limited who volunteers to participate in work activities shall be assigned to work activities consistent with such limitations. An individual who volunteers to participate in a work activity may receive child care or support services consistent with such participation.

- 4. Families in which the only parent in a single-parent family or both parents in a two-parent family are not eliqible for cash assistance due to immigration status or other limitation of federal law. To the extent required by federal law, such cases shall not be considered families containing an adult.
- 5. To the extent permitted by federal law and subject to appropriations, special needs children who have been adopted pursuant to s. 409.166 and whose adopting family qualifies as a needy family under the state program for temporary assistance for needy families. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in s. 414.075, s. 414.085, or s. 414.095, a family shall be considered a needy family if:
- a. The family is determined by the department to have an income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level;

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- b. The family meets the requirements of s. 414.095(2) and (3) related to residence, citizenship, or eligible noncitizen status; and
- c. The family provides any information that may be necessary to meet federal reporting requirements specified under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act.

Families described in subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. may receive child care assistance or other supports or services so that the children may continue to be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. Such assistance or services may be funded from the temporary assistance for needy families block grant to the extent permitted under federal law and to the extent funds have been provided in the General Appropriations Act.

Section 11. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 1009.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1009.25 Fee exemptions.

- (1) The following students are exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including lab fees, at a school district that provides workforce education programs, Florida College System institution, or state university:
- (d) A student who is or was at the time he or she reached 18 years of age in the custody of a kinship caregiver relative or nonrelative under s. 39.5085 or who was adopted from the Department of Children and Families after May 5, 1997. Such exemption includes fees associated with enrollment in applied academics for adult education instruction. The exemption remains valid until the student reaches 28 years of age.



Section 12. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

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------ T I T L E A M E N D M E N T -------And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child welfare; creating s. 39.4015, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring the Department of Children and Families, in collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child protective investigations and community-based care lead agencies, to develop a statewide family-finding program; requiring the implementation of family finding by a specified date; requiring the department and community-based care lead agencies to document strategies taken to engage relatives and kin; providing strategies to engage relatives and kin; requiring the department and community-based care lead agencies to use diligent efforts in family finding; providing that certain actions do not constitute family finding; requiring determinations by the court; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; requiring the court to request that parents consent to providing access to additional records; requiring a judge to appoint a surrogate parent for certain children; requiring the court to place on the record its

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determinations regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing guidelines for determining reasonableness; amending ss. 39.506; requiring the court to make a determination regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing quidelines for determining reasonableness; amending s. 39.507 F.S.; requiring the court to make a determination regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing guidelines for determining reasonableness; requiring the court to advise parents that their parental rights may be terminated and the child's out-of-home placement may become permanent under certain circumstances; amending s. 39.5085, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring the department to provide financial assistance to kinship caregivers who meet certain requirements; providing eligibility criteria for such financial assistance; providing that children living with caregivers who are receiving financial assistance are eligible for Medicaid coverage; providing the purpose of a kinship navigator program; requiring each community-based care lead agency to establish a kinship navigator program by a certain date; providing requirements for programs; requiring the department to adopt rules; deleting provisions related to the Relative Caregiver Program; amending s.

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39.521, F.S.; requiring the court to make a determination regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing quidelines for determining reasonableness; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.6012, F.S.; revising the types of records that must be attached to a case plan and updated throughout the judicial review process; requiring that documentation of the family-finding efforts of the department and the community-based care lead agency be included in certain case plans; amending s. 39.604, F.S.; revising legislative findings and intent; providing requirements and procedures for referring certain children to the Early Steps Program; requiring the Early Steps Program to screen or evaluate all children referred to the program by the department or its contracted agencies; requiring the service coordinator of the Early Steps Program to forward certain information to the department and the community-based care lead agency; requiring the dependency court to appoint a surrogate parent for certain children under certain circumstances; requiring the department or a community-based care lead agency to refer a child to the Child Find program of the Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System under certain circumstances; requiring a caregiver to choose certain providers to care for children in out-of-home care; revising enrollment and attendance requirements for children in

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an early education or child care program; conforming cross-references; providing requirements and procedures for maintaining the educational stability of a child during the child's placement in out-of-home care, or subsequent changes in out-of-home placement; requiring that a child's transition from a child care or early education program be pursuant to a plan that meets certain requirements; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring the court to appoint a surrogate parent if the child is under the age of school entry; requiring the court to determine if the department and community-based lead agency has continued to reasonably engaged in family finding; providing guidelines for determining the level of reasonableness; amending ss. 414.045 and 1009.25, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

By Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to kinship care; creating s. 39.4015, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring the Department of Children and Families, in collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child protective investigations and community-based care lead agencies, to develop a statewide family finding program; requiring the implementation of family finding before a specified date; requiring the department and community-based care lead agencies to document strategies taken to engage relatives and kin; providing strategies to engage relatives and kin; requiring the department and community-based care lead agencies to use diligent efforts in family finding; providing that a basic computer search using the Internet or an attempt to contact known relatives at a last known address or telephone number is insufficient; requiring determinations by the court; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 39.5085, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring the department to provide financial assistance for kinship caregivers who meet certain requirements; providing eligibility requirements for such financial assistance; providing that children living with caregivers who are receiving financial assistance are eligible for Medicaid coverage; providing the purpose of a kinship navigator program; requiring each community-based care lead agency to

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30	establish a kinship navigator program by a certain
31	date; providing requirements for programs; requiring
32	the department to adopt rules; amending s. 39.604,
33	F.S.; revising legislative findings and intent;
34	revising attendance and reporting requirements for
35	children enrolled in early education or child care
36	programs; amending s. 414.045, F.S.; conforming a
37	provision to changes made by the act; providing
38	effective dates.
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40	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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42	Section 1. Effective January 1, 2019, section 39.4015,
43	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
44	39.4015 Family finding.—
45	(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT
46	(a) The Legislature finds that every child who is in out-
47	of-home care has the goal of finding a permanent home, whether
48	achieved by reunifying the child with his or her parents or
49	finding another permanent connection, such as adoption or legal
50	guardianship with a relative or nonrelative who has a
51	significant relationship with the child.
52	(b) The Legislature finds that while legal permanency is
53	<pre>important to a child in out-of-home care, emotional permanency</pre>
54	helps increase the likelihood that children will achieve
55	stability and well-being and successfully transition to
56	<u>independent adulthood.</u>
57	(c) The Legislature also finds that research repeatedly
58	shows placing a child within their own family reduces the trauma

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of being removed from their home, is less likely to result in placement disruptions, and enhances prospects for finding a permanent family if the child cannot return home.

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- (d) The Legislature further finds that the primary purpose of family finding is to facilitate, through finding and engaging relatives, legal and emotional permanency for children who are in out-of-home care.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature that every child in out-of-home care be afforded the advantages that can be gained from the use of family finding to locate long-term, caring, permanent connections and relationships for children and youth in out-of-home care, as well as to establish a long-term emotional support network with family members and other adults who may not be able to take the child into their home but who want to stay connected with the child.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Diligent efforts" means the use of methods and techniques including, but not limited to, interviews with immediate and extended family and kin, genograms, eco-mapping, case mining, cold calls, and specialized computer searches.
- (b) "Family finding" means an intensive relative search and engagement technique to identify family and other close adults for children in out-of-home care, and to involve them in developing and carrying out a plan for the emotional and legal permanency of a child.
- (c) "Family group decisionmaking" means a generic term that includes a number of approaches in which family members and fictive kin are brought together to make decisions about how to care for their children and develop a plan for services.

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88	Different names used for this type of intervention include
89	family team conferencing, family team meetings, family group
90	conferencing, family team decisionmaking, family unity meetings,
91	and team decisionmaking. Approaches differ in various aspects,
92	but most consist of several phases and employ a trained
93	facilitator or coordinator.
94	(d) "Fictive kin" means an individual who is unrelated to
95	the child by either birth or marriage, but has such a close
96	emotional relationship with the child that he or she may be
97	considered part of the family.
98	(3) FAMILY FINDING PROGRAM.—The department, in
99	collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child
00	protective investigations and community-based care lead
01	agencies, shall develop a formal family finding program to be
02	implemented statewide by child protective investigators and
03	<pre>community-based care lead agencies.</pre>
04	(a) No later than January 1, 2019, family finding is
05	required as soon as a child comes to the attention of the
06	department and throughout the duration of the case. It is best
07	practice to find and engage with as many family members and
8 0	fictive kin as possible for each child. These individuals may
09	help with care or support for the child. The department or
10	<pre>community-based care lead agency must specifically document</pre>
11	strategies taken to locate and engage relatives and kin.
12	Strategies of engagement may include, but are not limited to,
13	asking the relatives and kin to:
14	1. Participate in a family group decisionmaking conference,
15	family team conferencing, or other family meetings aimed at

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developing or supporting the family service plan;

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.17	2. Attend visitations with the child;
.18	3. Assist in transportation of the child;
.19	4. Provide respite or child care services; or
.20	5. Provide actual kinship care.
21	(b) The department and the community-based care lead
.22	agencies must use diligent efforts in family finding, must
.23	continue those efforts until multiple relatives and kin are
24	identified, and must go beyond basic searching tools by
.25	exploring alternative tools and methodologies. Efforts by the
26	department and the community-based care lead agency may include,
27	but are not limited to:
.28	1. Searching for and locating adult relatives and kin.
29	2. Identifying and building positive connections between
30	the child and the child's relatives and fictive kin.
31	3. Supporting the engagement of relatives and fictive kin
.32	in social service planning and delivery of services and creating
.33	a network of extended family support to assist in remedying the
.34	concerns that led to the child becoming involved with the child
.35	welfare system, when appropriate.
.36	4. Maintaining family connections, when possible.
.37	5. Keeping siblings together in care, when in the best
.38	interests of the children and when possible.
39	(c) It is insufficient to complete only a basic computer
40	search using the Internet or attempt to contact known relatives
41	at a last known address or telephone number.
42	(d) The court's inquiry and determination regarding family
43	finding should be made at each stage of the case, including the
44	shelter care hearing pursuant to s. 39.402. The court is to

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place its determinations on the record as to whether the $\,$

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146	department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably
147	engaged in family finding. The level of reasonableness is to be
148	determined by the length of the case and time the department or
149	community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue
150	the process.
151	(4) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to
152	implement this section.
153	Section 2. Effective January 1, 2019, section 39.5085,
154	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
155	39.5085 Kinship Care Relative Caregiver Program
156	(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT
157	(a) The Legislature finds that an increasing number of
158	relatives and fictive kin are assuming the responsibility of
159	raising children because the parents of these children are
160	unable to care for them.
161	(b) The Legislature also finds that these kinship
162	caregivers perform a vital function by providing homes for
163	children who would otherwise be at risk of foster care placement
164	and that kinship care is a crucial option in the spectrum of
165	out-of-home care available to children in need.
166	(c) The Legislature finds that children living with kinship
167	caregivers experience increased placement stability, are less
168	likely to reenter care if reunified with their parents, and have
169	better behavioral and mental health outcomes.
170	(d) The Legislature further finds that these kinship
171	$\underline{\text{caregivers may face a number of difficulties and need assistance}}$
172	to support the health and well-being of the children they care
173	for. These needs include, but are not limited to, financial
174	assistance, legal assistance, respite care, child care, and

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counseling. (e) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the establishment and implementation of procedures and protocols that are likely to increase and adequately support appropriate and safe kinship care placements. (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used this section, the term: (a) "Fictive kin" means an individual who is unrelated to the child by either birth or marriage, but has such a close emotional relationship with the child that he or she may be considered part of the family. (b) "Kinship care" means the full-time care of a child placed in out-of-home care by the court in the home of a relative or fictive kin. (c) "Kinship navigator" means a statewide program designed to ensure that kinship caregivers are provided with necessary resources for the preservation of the family. (d) "Relative" means an individual who is caring full time for a child placed in out-of-home care by the court and who: 1. Is related to the child within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of the child; or 2. Is related to a half-sibling of that child within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent. (3) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The department shall provide financial assistance to all caregivers who qualify under this subsection.

out-of-home care. The amount of the benefit payment is based on

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(a) Relatives or fictive kin caring for a child who has

been placed with them by the court shall receive a monthly

caregiver benefit, beginning when the child is placed in the

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204	the child's age within a payment schedule established by rule of
205	the department. The cost of providing the assistance described
206	in this section to any caregiver may not exceed the cost of
207	<pre>providing out-of-home care in emergency shelter or foster care.</pre>
208	(b) Caregivers who receive assistance under this section
209	must be capable, as determined by a home study, of providing a
210	physically safe environment and a stable, supportive home for
211	the children under their care and must assure that the
212	children's well-being is met, including, but not limited to, the
213	provision of immunizations, education, and mental health
214	services as needed.
215	(c) Caregivers who qualify for and receive assistance under
216	this section are not required to meet foster care licensing
217	requirements under s. 409.175.
218	(d) Children receiving cash benefits under this section are
219	not eligible to simultaneously receive WAGES cash benefits under
220	chapter 414.
221	(e) A caregiver may not receive a benefit payment if the
222	parent or stepparent of the child resides in the home. However,
223	a caregiver may receive the benefit payment for a minor parent
224	who is in his or her care, as well as for the minor parent's
225	child, if both children have been adjudicated dependent and meet
226	all other eligibility requirements. If the caregiver is
227	currently receiving the payment, the payment must be terminated
228	no later than the first of the following month after the parent
229	or stepparent moves into the home, allowing for 10-day notice of
230	adverse action.
231	(f) Children living with caregivers who are receiving
232	assistance under this section are eligible for Medicaid

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233	coverage.
234	(4) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES.—
235	(a) The purpose of a kinship navigator program is to help
236	relative caregivers and fictive kin in the child welfare system
237	to navigate the broad range of services available to them and
238	the children from public and private, community and faith-based
239	organizations.
240	(b) By no later than January 1, 2019, each community-based
241	care lead agency shall establish a kinship navigator program. In
242	order to meet the requirements of a kinship navigator program,
243	the program must:
244	1. Be coordinated with other state or local agencies that
245	promote service coordination or provide information and referral
246	services, including the entities that provide Florida 211
247	Network information where available, to avoid duplication or
248	fragmentation of services to kinship care families;
249	2. Be planned and operated in consultation with kinship
250	caregivers and organizations representing them, youth raised by
251	kinship caregivers, relevant governmental agencies, and relevant
252	community-based or faith-based organizations;
253	3. Establish a toll-free telephone hotline to provide
254	information to link kinship caregivers, kinship support group
255	facilitators, and kinship service providers to:
256	a. One another;
257	b. Eligibility and enrollment information for federal,
258	state, and local benefits;
259	c. Relevant training to assist kinship caregivers in
260	caregiving and in obtaining benefits and services; and
261	d. Relevant knowledge related to legal options available

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262	for child custody, other legal assistance, and help in obtaining		
263	<u>legal services.</u>		
264	4. Provide outreach to kinship care families, including by		
265	establishing, distributing, and updating a kinship care website,		
266	or other relevant guides or outreach materials; and		
267	5. Promote partnerships between public and private		
268	agencies, including schools, community-based or faith-based		
269	organizations, and relevant governmental agencies, to increase		
270	their knowledge of the needs of kinship care families to promote		
271	better services for those families.		
272	(5) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to		
273	implement this section.		
274	(1) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this		
275	section to:		
276	(a) Provide for the establishment of procedures and		
277	protocols that serve to advance the continued safety of children		
278	by acknowledging the valued resource uniquely available through		
279	grandparents, relatives of children, and specified nonrelatives		
280	of children pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)3.		
281	(b) Recognize family relationships in which a grandparent		
282	or other relative is the head of a household that includes a		
283	child otherwise at risk of foster care placement.		
284	(c) Enhance family preservation and stability by		
285	recognizing that most children in such placements with		
286	grandparents and other relatives do not need intensive		
287	supervision of the placement by the courts or by the department.		
288	(d) Recognize that permanency in the best interests of the		
289	child can be achieved through a variety of permanency options,		
290	including permanent guardianship under s. 39.6221 if the		

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guardian is a relative, by permanent placement with a fit and willing relative under s. 39.6231, by a relative, guardianship under chapter 744, or adoption, by providing additional placement options and incentives that will achieve permanency and stability for many children who are otherwise at risk of foster care placement because of abuse, abandonment, or neglect, but who may successfully be able to be placed by the dependency court in the care of such relatives.

(c) Reserve the limited casework and supervisory resources of the courts and the department for those cases in which children do not have the option for safe, stable care within the family.

(f) Recognize that a child may have a close relationship with a person who is not a blood relative or a relative by marriage and that such person should be eligible for financial assistance under this section if he or she is able and willing to care for the child and provide a safe, stable home environment.

(2) (a) The Department of Children and Families shall establish, operate, and implement the Relative Caregiver Program by rule of the department. The Relative Caregiver Program shall, within the limits of available funding, provide financial assistance to:

1. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are earing full-time for that dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the relative under this chapter.

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36-00828-18 2018590 320 2. Relatives who are within the fifth degree by blood or 321 marriage to the parent or stepparent of a child and who are 322 caring full-time for that dependent child, and a dependent halfbrother or half-sister of that dependent child, in the role of 323 324 substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement 325 326 with the relative under this chapter. 327 3. Nonrelatives who are willing to assume custody and care 328 of a dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a 329 result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or 330 abandonment and subsequent placement with the nonrelative 331 caregiver under this chapter. The court must find that a 332 proposed placement under this subparagraph is in the best 333 interest of the child. 4. A relative or nonrelative caregiver, but the relative or 334 nonrelative caregiver may not receive a Relative Caregiver 335 336 Program payment if the parent or stepparent of the child resides in the home. However, a relative or nonrelative may receive the 337 338 Relative Caregiver Program payment for a minor parent who is in 339 his or her care, as well as for the minor parent's child, if both children have been adjudicated dependent and meet all other 340 eligibility requirements. If the caregiver is currently 341 342 receiving the payment, the Relative Caregiver Program payment must be terminated no later than the first of the following 343 344 month after the parent or stepparent moves into the home, 345 allowing for 10-day notice of adverse action. 346

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The placement may be court ordered temporary legal custody to

the relative or nonrelative under protective supervision of the

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

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care.

(b) Caregivers who receive assistance under this section must be capable, as determined by a home study, of providing a physically safe environment and a stable, supportive home for the children under their care and must assure that the children's well-being is met, including, but not limited to, the provision of immunizations, education, and mental health services as needed.

(c) Relatives or nonrelatives who qualify for and participate in the Relative Caregiver Program are not required to meet foster care licensing requirements under s. 409.175.

(d) Relatives or nonrelatives who are earing for children placed with them by the court pursuant to this chapter shall receive a special monthly caregiver benefit established by rule of the department. The amount of the special benefit payment shall be based on the child's age within a payment schedule established by rule of the department and subject to availability of funding. The statewide average monthly rate for children judicially placed with relatives or nonrelatives who are not licensed as foster homes may not exceed 82 percent of the statewide average foster care rate, and the cost of

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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378	providing the assistance described in this section to any
379	caregiver may not exceed the cost of providing out-of-home care
380	in emergency shelter or foster care.
381	(e) Children receiving cash benefits under this section are
382	not eligible to simultaneously receive WAGES each benefits under
383	chapter 414.
384	(f) Within available funding, the Relative Caregiver
385	Program shall provide caregivers with family support and
386	preservation services, flexible funds in accordance with s.
387	409.165, school readiness, and other available services in order
388	to support the child's safety, growth, and healthy development.
389	Children living with caregivers who are receiving assistance
390	under this section shall be eligible for Medicaid coverage.
391	(g) The department may use appropriate available state,
392	federal, and private funds to operate the Relative Caregiver
393	Program. The department may develop liaison functions to be
394	available to relatives or nonrelatives who care for children
395	pursuant to this chapter to ensure placement stability in
396	extended family settings.
397	Section 3. Section 39.604, Florida Statutes, is amended to
398	read:
399	39.604 Rilya Wilson Act; short title; legislative intent;
400	requirements; attendance and reporting responsibilities
401	(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Rilya
402	Wilson Act."
403	(2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT
404	(a) The Legislature recognizes that children from birth to
405	the age of school entry who are in out-of-home the care of the
406	state due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment are at increased

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risk for delayed social-emotional development and challenging behaviors of poor school performance and other behavioral and social problems.

- (b) The Legislature also finds that the needs of each of these children are unique and while some children may be best served by a quality child care program, others may need more attention and nurturing that can be best provided by a stay-athome foster parent or relative or nonrelative caregiver.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that children who are currently in out-of-home the care of the state be provided with an age-appropriate developmental child care arrangement that is in the best interest of the child education program to help ameliorate the negative consequences of abuse, neglect, or abandonment.
 - (3) REQUIREMENTS.-

- (a) A child from birth to the age of school entry, under court-ordered protective supervision or in out-of-home care the custody of the Family Safety Program Office of the Department of Children and Families or a community-based lead agency, who is and enrolled in a licensed early education or child care program must attend the program 5 days a week unless the court grants an exception and one of the following applies:
- 1. A child who is age 0-3 years with a stay-at-home caregiver shall have the option of remaining at home if it is determined to be in the best interest of the child.
- 2. A child who is age 0-3 years with a caregiver who works part time shall have the option of attending a licensed early education or child care program fewer than 5 days a week if it is determined to be in the best interest of the child.

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 ${f CODING: Words \ \underline{stricken} \ are \ deletions; \ words \ \underline{underlined} \ are \ additions.}$

Florida Senate - 2018 SB 590

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(b) Notwithstanding s. 39.202, the department of Children

(b) Notwithstanding s. 39.202, the department of Children and Families must notify operators of a the licensed early education or child care program, subject to the reporting requirements of this act, of the enrollment of any child from birth to the age of school entry, under court-ordered protective supervision or in out-of-home care the custody of the Family Safety Program Office of the Department of Children and Families or a community-based lead agency. When a child is enrolled in a licensed an early education or child care program regulated by the department, the child's attendance in the program must be a required task action in the safety plan or the case plan developed for the child pursuant to this chapter. An exemption to participating in the licensed early education or child care program 5 days a week may be granted by the court.

- (4) ATTENDANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. -
- (a) A child enrolled in a licensed early education or child care program who meets the requirements of subsection (3) may not be withdrawn from the program without the prior written approval of the department Family Safety Program Office of the Department of Children and Families or the community-based care lead agency.
- (b)1. If a child covered by this section is absent from the program on a day when he or she is supposed to be present, the person with whom the child resides must report the absence to the program by the end of the business day. If the person with whom the child resides, whether the parent or caregiver, fails to timely report the absence, the absence is considered to be unexcused. The program shall report any unexcused absence or seven consecutive excused absences of a child who is enrolled in

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the program and covered by this act to the local designated staff of the Family Safety Program Office of the department of Children and Families or the community-based <u>care</u> lead agency by the end of the business day following the unexcused absence or seventh consecutive excused absence.

- 2. The department or community-based $\underline{\text{care}}$ lead agency shall conduct a site visit to the residence of the child upon receiving a report of two consecutive unexcused absences or seven consecutive excused absences.
- 3. If the site visit results in a determination that the child is missing, the department or community-based <u>care</u> lead agency shall <u>follow the procedure set forth in s. 39.0141</u> report the child as missing to a law enforcement agency and proceed with the necessary actions to locate the child pursuant to procedures for locating missing children.
- 4. If the site visit results in a determination that the child is not missing, the parent or caregiver shall be notified that failure to ensure that the child attends the licensed early education or child care program is a violation of the safety plan or the case plan. If more than two site visits are conducted pursuant to this subsection, staff shall initiate action to notify the court of the parent or caregiver's noncompliance with the case plan.

Section 4. Effective January 1, 2019, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 414.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

414.045 Cash assistance program.—Cash assistance families include any families receiving cash assistance payments from the state program for temporary assistance for needy families as

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Florida Senate - 2018 SB 590

defined in federal law, whether such funds are from federal funds, state funds, or commingled federal and state funds. Cash assistance families may also include families receiving cash assistance through a program defined as a separate state program.

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- (1) For reporting purposes, families receiving cash assistance shall be grouped into the following categories. The department may develop additional groupings in order to comply with federal reporting requirements, to comply with the datareporting needs of the board of directors of CareerSource Florida, Inc., or to better inform the public of program progress.
- (b) Child-only cases.—Child-only cases include cases that do not have an adult or teen head of household as defined in federal law. Such cases include:
- 1. Children in the care of caretaker relatives, if the caretaker relatives choose to have their needs excluded in the calculation of the amount of cash assistance.
- 2. Families in the $\underline{\text{Kinship Care}}$ Relative Caregiver Program as provided in s. 39.5085.
- 3. Families in which the only parent in a single-parent family or both parents in a two-parent family receive supplemental security income (SSI) benefits under Title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended. To the extent permitted by federal law, individuals receiving SSI shall be excluded as household members in determining the amount of cash assistance, and such cases shall not be considered families containing an adult. Parents or caretaker relatives who are excluded from the cash assistance group due to receipt of SSI may choose to

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participate in work activities. An individual whose ability to participate in work activities is limited who volunteers to participate in work activities shall be assigned to work activities consistent with such limitations. An individual who volunteers to participate in a work activity may receive child care or support services consistent with such participation.

- 4. Families in which the only parent in a single-parent family or both parents in a two-parent family are not eligible for cash assistance due to immigration status or other limitation of federal law. To the extent required by federal law, such cases shall not be considered families containing an adult.
- 5. To the extent permitted by federal law and subject to appropriations, special needs children who have been adopted pursuant to s. 409.166 and whose adopting family qualifies as a needy family under the state program for temporary assistance for needy families. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in s. 414.075, s. 414.085, or s. 414.095, a family shall be considered a needy family if:
- a. The family is determined by the department to have an income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level;
- b. The family meets the requirements of s. 414.095(2) and (3) related to residence, citizenship, or eligible noncitizen status; and
- c. The family provides any information that may be necessary to meet federal reporting requirements specified under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act.

Families described in subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or

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552	subparagraph 3. may receive child care assistance or other
553	supports or services so that the children may continue to be
554	cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. Such
555	assistance or services may be funded from the temporary
556	assistance for needy families block grant to the extent
557	permitted under federal law and to the extent funds have been
558	provided in the General Appropriations Act.
559	Section 5. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
560	act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

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Differences between SB 590 and the Amendment

Committee on Children, Families and Elder Affairs

December 4, 2017

Amendment #828252 adds the following:

- Requires a determination at each judicial hearing in the dependency process related to child care and early education program records and family finding.
- Requires a child who under the age of school entry and is the victim
 of substantiated abuse and neglect to be referred by DCF or the CBC
 lead agency to early intervention services either through Early Steps
 or FDLRS Child Find.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Relative Caregivers
Name Judge Kimberly Todd
Job Title Cilcuit Judge, Sixth Judicial Ciccuit
Address 14050 Mark s
Supply Finding Supply Finding Supply
Clearwater FC 33762 Email_
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for the public record f
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Caregiver Address State For Against Information Waive Speaking: | In Support Speaking: (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Appearing at request of Chair: Ves Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Family-Tamely and Friendships	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Carol Fowler	
Job Title Relative Care given	
Address 2885 Appaloosa Bwd	Phone <u>321-698-666</u> /
Melbourne Horida City State	Email <u>drffowler@bellsouth.ne</u>
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Brevard Farindy/FCC	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No.	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this ks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

12/4/17 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senator	Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Kinship	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Harvey Simmons	
Job Title Community Facilitator	
Address 1850 Olymplan Way	Phone <u>863-838-867/</u>
Winter Haven Fl. 338	81 Email 17511mons Scherecur, or
Speaking: For Against MInformation	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Develeux Florida F.CC.	
Appearing at request of Chair: 🔀 Yes 🔲 No Lobb	yist registered with Legislature: 🔲 Yes 📈 No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may n meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so th	ot permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this at as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meleting Date Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Franky Finders + Kin Ship Gare Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Torene RRickus
Job Title CEO
Address 10909 Memorial Hwy Phone 227-514-6666
TAMOR FL 336/5 Email Rickus & State Zip Email Rickus & State Nutavorch
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FCC - Children's Hone Nitwork
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting	⁹⁾ 590
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Family Finding + Kinship Care Ame	ndment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Silvia férez	
Job Title Client Relations Specialist	
Address 2301 W. Eau Gallie Blvd Phone 321-	752-4650
Melbourne FL 32935 Email Silvia	· Perez
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In S	.,
Representing Brevard Family Partnership FC	C
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legisla	ature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Sta	aff conducting the meeting) 590
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic <u>Hinship Care</u>	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Debra Wist-Veltz	
Job Title Deputy Chief of Programs	
Address 901 Tradustrial Drive Street	Phone <u>352-389-3419</u>
Wildwood FL 34785 City State Zip	Email Debrg, Wise Veleza) Kidscentralinc. org
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: (The Chair	eaking: In Support Against will read this information into the record.)
Representing Kids Central Inc.) FC	20
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registe	ered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all إ meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many p	persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Kinship Care Name Tena Randecker	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title <u>Cavegiver Kinship r</u> Address <u>13916 NJ. Boulevard</u>	1000 Phone 813-334-6953
Street Langa F/ City State	33613 Email bay irr. com
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Children's Home	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	
	ny, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this r remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. S-001 (10/14/14)
This form is part of the public record for this meeting	3-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Senator Date)	Staff conducting the meeting) 5 Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Kinship Care	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Pat Sorensen	_
Job Title Relative Caregiver	_
Address 18847 S. O'Brien Rd.	Phone 352-552-1267
Street Grove and FL 34736 City State Zip	Email gpc90usa. net
Speaking: For Against Information Waive S	Speaking: In Support Against air will read this information into the record.)
Representing Kids Central /FCC	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist regis	stered with Legislature: Yes X No
While it is a Canata tradition to anapurage public testimony, time may not permit a	all pareone wiching to eneak to be heard at this

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

12/4//7 Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH co	oles of this form to the Senat	or or Senale Professional	Staff conducting the meeting)	390 Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Kindup Care			Amend	Iment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Jenn Petion				
Job Title Directo of Ad	min stration	r & Extern	al Affairs	
Address 1221 W. Avery S.	5	A A Marie Company	_ Phone <u>850</u> -	490-5066
Street <u>PONSACOLA-</u> City	PC State	Zip	_ Email <u>Jenno l</u>	Petion @ bhcpns.ca
Speaking: For Against	Information	Waive	Speaking: In Suhair will read this inform	
Representing Families Fig.	St Network	of laken	i ce	AND
Appearing at request of Chair:	Yes No	Lobbyist regi	stered with Legisla	ture: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage meeting. Those who do speak may be a	je public testimony, ti sked to limit their rem	me may not permit narks so that as mai	all persons wishing to s ny persons as possible	speak to be heard at this can be heard.
This form is part of the public record	for this meeting.			S-001 (10/14/14)

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

ITEM: SB 590

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Monday, December 4, 2017

TIME: 4:00—6:00 p.m.

PLACE: 401 Senate Office Building

FINAL VOTE			12/04/2017 1 Amendment 828252					
			Garcia					
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Broxson	Х					
Χ		Campbell	X					
Χ		Stargel	Х					
Χ		Steube	X					
Х		Torres, VICE CHAIR	Х					
		Garcia, CHAIR						
5	0	TOTALS	RCS	-				
Yea	Nay	IOIALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting



The Florida Senate

State Senator René García

Please reply to:

District Office:

1490 West 68 Street Suite # 201 Hialeah, FL. 33014 Phone# (305) 364-3100

November 29, 2017

The Honorable Joe Negron Senate President 409 Capitol 404 S. Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear President Negron,

Due to a previously scheduled event, I will not be able to chair the Children, Family and Elder Affairs Committee scheduled for December 4, 2017 at 4:00pm. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

State Senator René García

District 36

CC: Cheri Vancura

Reynold Meyer

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: SB 401 Case No.: Type: Caption: Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Judge:

Started: 12/4/2017 4:01:55 PM

Ends: 12/4/2017 5:42:12 PM Length: 01:40:18

4:02:00 PM Meeting Called to Order

4:02:13 PM AA Calls the role

4:02:19 PM Quorum Present

4:03:48 PM Presentation on Relattive Caregivers and Staff Analysis of SB 590

4:09:00 PM Chair Torres question

4:10:21 PM Judge Kimberly Todd, Circuit Judge, 6th judicial District, speaks to inform

4:15:42 PM Chair Torres question

4:15:46 PM Judge Todd response

4:16:13 PM Chair Torres follow up question

4:16:29 PM Judge Todd responds

4:20:01 PM Chair Torres quesiton

4:21:10 PM Judge Todd response

4:23:51 PM Irene Rickus, FCC Children's Network, speaks in favor

4:27:40 PM Chair Torres comments

4:29:01 PM Mrs. Rickus reponse

4:30:27 PM Harvey Simmon, Sr, FCC Devereux, Community Facilitator, speaks to inform

4:36:23 PM Chair Torres question

4:36:29 PM Simmons responds

4:36:52 PM Chair Torres follow up question

4:36:57 PM Simmos responds

4:37:23 PM Debra Wise Velez, Kids Central Inc. FCC, speaks to inform

4:43:13 PM Sen Stargel question

4:43:45 PM Ms. Velez responds

4:44:19 PM Sen Stargel follow up

4:44:31 PM Ms. Velez responds

4:45:44 PM Sen Stargel follow up

4:45:48 PM Velez response

4:46:32 PM Pat Sorensen Relative Caregiver speaks to inform

4:51:41 PM Sen Broxson comments

4:52:58 PM Tena Randecker, Relative Caregiver FCC Kinship, speaks to inform

4:59:39 PM Chair calls for questions

5:00:02 PM Linda Gauntt, Heartland FCC Relative Caregiver, speaks to inform

5:06:44 PM Chair calls for question

5:07:04 PM Carol Fowler, FCC Brevard Relative Caregiver, speaks to inform

5:13:53 PM Chair calls for questions

5:14:17 PM Silvia Perez, FCC Brevard County Partnership, speaks to inform

5:24:06 PM Tab 2 SB 522 Sen Bean

5:24:09 PM Sen Bean explains

5:25:41 PM Chair calls for questions

5:25:52 PM Alan Abramowitz, GAL program, waives in support

5:26:08 PM Gary Montgomery, Pastor Living Stone International Church, speaks in favor

5:28:19 PM Chair Calls for questions

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5:28:33 PM Sen Campbell comments
5:29:10 PM Sen Bean closes on SB 522
5:29:15 PM Roll Call SB 522
5:29:28 PM SB 522 recorded favorably
5:29:49 PM Tab 1 SB 326 Sen Young
5:29:57 PM Sen Young explains the bill
5:31:13 PM Chair calls for questions
5:31:35 PM Jill Gran Florida Behaviorial Association, , waives in support
5:31:56 PM Travis Mitchell, Crisis Center of Tampa Bay waives in support
5:32:01 PM Sen Young waives close
5:32:12 PM Roll Call on SB 326
5:32:19 PM SB 326 recorded favorably
5:32:53 PM Tab 4 SB 590
5:33:52 PM SB BC 8282 Stike all
5:33:58 PM Sen Campbell explains
5:35:00 PM Jen Petion, Families First Network, speaks to inform
5:36:56 PM Chair Calls for questions and debate
5:37:04 PM Sen Campbell waives close
5:37:10 PM Amen adopted
5:39:11 PM Chair calls for questions and debate
5:39:32 PM Chair Torres comments
5:41:34 PM Roll Call
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5:41:45 PM CS SB 590 recorded favorably

5:42:05 PM Meeting adjourned