

Tab 3 | **SB 136** by **Bean**; (Identical to H 00061) Adoption Benefits

Tab 4 | **SB 158** by **Perry (CO-INTRODUCERS) Hooper, Harrell**; Child Restraint Requirements

Tab 5 | **SB 236** by **Book**; Early Childhood Courts

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The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND ELDER AFFAIRS

Senator Book, Chair

Senator Mayfield, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, October 15, 2019

TIME: 11:00 a.m.—12:30 p.m.

PLACE: 301 Senate Building

MEMBERS: Senator Book, Chair; Senator Mayfield, Vice Chair; Senators Bean, Harrell, Rader, Torres, and Wright

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Presentation by Chad Poppell, Secretary, Department of Children and Families		Presented
2	Testimony from the Honorable Judge Sjostrom, Chief Judge, 2nd Circuit on Early Childhood Court		Discussed
3	SB 136 Bean (Identical H 61)	Adoption Benefits; Revising the definition of the term "qualifying adoptive employee"; providing that certain adoptive veterans and servicemembers are eligible to apply for certain monetary benefits; defining the terms "veteran" and "servicemember", etc. CF 10/15/2019 Favorable AHS AP	Favorable Yeas 6 Nays 0
4	SB 158 Perry	Child Restraint Requirements; Increasing the age of children for whom operators of motor vehicles must provide protection by using a crash-tested, federally approved child restraint device; increasing the age of children for whom a separate carrier, an integrated child seat, or a child booster seat may be used, etc. CF 10/15/2019 Favorable IS RC	Favorable Yeas 6 Nays 0
5	SB 236 Book	Early Childhood Courts; Authorizing circuit courts to create early childhood court programs; requiring that early childhood court programs have certain components; providing requirements and guidelines for the Office of the State Courts Administrator when hiring community coordinators and a statewide training specialist; requiring the Department of Children and Families to contract with certain university-based centers, etc. CF 10/15/2019 Fav/CS ACJ AP	Fav/CS Yeas 6 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

Tuesday, October 15, 2019, 11:00 a.m.—12:30 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
	Other Related Meeting Documents		

2019 – 2021 Strategic Plan

Senate Children, Families and Elder Affairs
October 15, 2019

Presented by:
Secretary Chad Poppell



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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Overview

- Systemic Challenges
- Departmental Transformation
- Restoring Accountability
- Funding Model Proviso
- Successes since last Legislative Session



Systematic Challenges

- Too far removed from the people we serve
- Functioning as an emergency room rather than a prevention agency
- No “real” levers to pull to address persistent poor performance



Department Transformation

Vision, Strategy, Focus



REDUCE THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN CRISIS BY 20%

CURRENT STATE



Focus is on the 380,538 Floridians in crisis, not those in pre-crisis



High numbers of families in crisis



20.1% of families re-enter a state of crisis within 12 months of last intervention

20%

VISION

Move DCF from a crisis agency to a prevention agency

STRATEGY

Increased Prevention

STRATEGY

Increased Accountability

FOCUS

Wildly Important Goals (WIGs)

BATTLE WIG
Increase Pre-crisis Contacts

BATTLE WIG
Reduce Re-Entry from 13,029 (16.8%) to 9,493 (12.4%)

DESIRED STATE (2021)

Decrease the number of families in crisis by 20%

Increase pre-crisis contacts by 25%

Reduce recidivism and re-entry by 25%

DCF REQUESTS THAT SUPPORT SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION TO A PREVENTION AGENCY

Transformational

Goal: Shift from Benefits to Economic Independence

- Implement care coordination to facilitate self-sufficiency
- Enhance SNAP employment and training services
- Workforce optimization tool

Goal: Expand Community-Based Prevention and Early Intervention Services

- 2-1-1 Initiative
- Telehealth services
- Expand Access to Short-term Residential Treatment
- Increase Access to Specialty Teams
- Forensic Community Transitional Beds

Goal: Moving OCW to an Integrated Prevention Focused Program

- Differential Response with a Focus on Prevention
- Evidence-Based Practices and Service Intervention
- Child Fatality Prevention

Highly Accountable

Goal: Bring us Closer to People we Serve

- Restoration of quality review

Goal: Increase Capacity by Increasing Accountability

- Development of group homes for potentially or dually-served youth
- Equitable CBC funding model

Goal: Transforming ESS Program Through Increased Accountability

- Reengineer the workflow process
- Front-end, automated fraud detection and prevention solution
- Wage verification services to enhance accuracy

Goal: Integrated and Coordinated Community Behavioral Health Services

- Reducing length-of-stay
- Care coordination
- Simplify and modernize application process

Goal: Implement System of Care Enhancements and Efficiencies

- Changes to Chapter 394, F.S., to improve and expand access to substance abuse and mental health services

Goal: Move Child Welfare Decision-Making to a More State Part of the Organization

- Multidisciplinary Teams
- CPI Efficiencies
- FDLE Workgroup
 - Sexual Abuse policy; training, creation of statewide Task Force/child welfare oversight committee

Current State

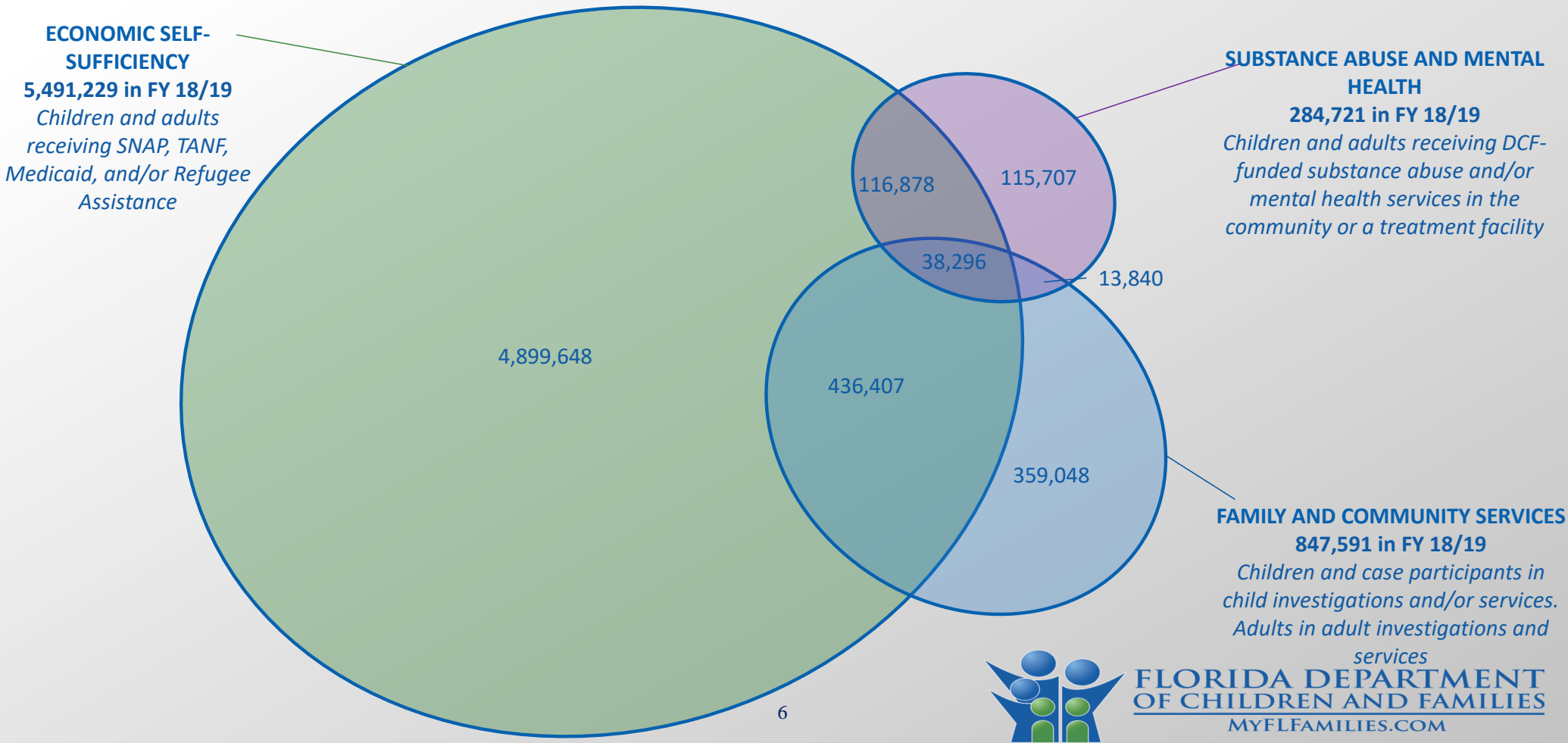
DCF Vision

Desired End State (2021)



DCF PROGRAM REACH

DCF REACHES 6 MILLION VULNERABLE FLORIDIANS – 28% OF FLORIDA'S POPULATION



Department Transformation

Important Goals

Goal 1: Reduce the number of families in crisis by 20% by June 30, 2021.

Goal 2: Increase pre-crisis contacts by 25% by June 30, 2021.

Referrals to community services and face-to-face services such as education, treatment appointments, etc.

Goal 3: Decrease re-entry into crisis by 25% by June 30, 2021.

June 2019 baseline: 20.1% Goal is 15.0% by June 2021

<p>% children with a verified abuse finding with at least one other verified finding in the prior 12 months</p>	<p>% people entering a SAMH crisis state* who exited one of those states in the prior 12 months</p>	<p>% non-disabled people aged 18-59 approved for TANF/Food Assistance who exited those benefits in the prior 12 months</p>	<p>% verified adult victims with another verified report in the prior 12 months in the same setting with the same perpetrator</p>
<p><i>June 2019 baseline: 7.6% Goal is 3%</i></p>	<p><i>June 2019 baseline: 20.6% Goal is 10% * - from the community or jail</i></p>	<p><i>June 2019 baseline: 20.6% Goal is 15.5%</i></p>	<p><i>June 2019 baseline: 12.7% Goal is 10.0%</i></p>



Restore DCF's Role in System Accountability

- Align the philosophies and general direction of all child welfare organizations
- Set clear expectations
- Create definitive points where DCF must take action



Quality Assurance Office

- Chief Quality Officer:
 - Restore DCF's quality assurance capabilities across all programs
 - Analyze current metrics
 - Create performance metrics for all contracted partners
 - Report on contractor performance
 - Recommend needed changes
 - Establish a tiered plan to resolve poor performance



CBC Funding Model

Current Situation

- No consistent methodology applied.
- Funding challenges have made it difficult to measure performance and ensure accountability.
- Varying funding levels hinder competitive bids in most areas of the state.
- The current funding model lacks flexibility to address increases and decreases in the number of children served.
- Persistent non-recurring funding being added into system.



Results of Historical Allocation

CBC Lead Agency	FY 18-19 Core Services Allocation	Budget per Total Children Served	Budget per Removal
Citrus Health Network	\$ 73,695,431	\$ 17,418	\$ 89,112
ChildNet – Broward	\$ 57,852,883	\$ 13,606	\$ 77,447
Family Support Services of North Fla.	\$ 36,023,588	\$ 5,893	\$ 51,097
Embrace Families	\$ 55,340,527	\$ 11,059	\$ 47,421
Communities Connected for Kids	\$ 22,244,914	\$ 9,192	\$ 44,401
Big Bend CBC	\$ 25,670,255	\$ 9,486	\$ 43,731
Partnership for Strong Families	\$ 22,746,647	\$ 8,889	\$ 42,280
Families First Network	\$ 34,653,459	\$ 7,924	\$ 42,055
Eckerd Community Hillsborough	\$ 55,647,111	\$ 8,924	\$ 40,500
ChildNet – Palm Beach	\$ 32,457,349	\$ 9,686	\$ 38,185
Heartland for Children	\$ 33,111,801	\$ 8,598	\$ 37,288
Kids Central, Inc.	\$ 38,743,638	\$ 6,945	\$ 37,182
Brevard Family Partnership	\$ 19,324,292	\$ 7,298	\$ 35,263
Community Partnership for Children	\$ 25,575,246	\$ 7,465	\$ 34,891
Childrens Network of SW Florida	\$ 34,042,548	\$ 6,291	\$ 34,667
Sarasota Y / Safe Children Coalition	\$ 22,324,993	\$ 6,369	\$ 32,591
Eckerd Community Alternatives	\$ 45,640,756	\$ 8,193	\$ 31,917
Kids First of Florida, Inc.	\$ 6,628,898	\$ 6,563	\$ 29,860
Family Integrity Program	\$ 4,486,766	\$ 6,618	\$ 29,714
Statewide	\$646,211,102	\$ 8,934	\$ 43,660
	Min	\$ 5,893	\$ 29,714
	Max	\$ 17,418	\$ 89,112
	Geomean	\$ 8,419	\$41,224

*Removals from Child Welfare Dashboard July 2018 thru June 2019 as of 7/16/2019



History of Deficits and Risk Pool / LBC / Back of Bill Funding

Community Based Care (CBC) Lead Agency	FY18-19 Core Services Funding	% of Core Services Funding	FY14-15 Allocation for Deficits	FY15-16 Allocation for Deficits	FY16-17 Allocation for Deficits	FY17-18 Allocation for Deficits	FY18-19 Allocation for Deficits	Five (5) Year Total
Our Kids of Miami-Dade & Monroe	\$ 73,695,431	11%	\$ 5,410,094	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,410,094
ChildNet (Broward)	\$ 57,852,883	9%	\$ 5,361,574	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 2,409,883	\$ 6,756,529	\$ -	\$ 20,627,986
Eckerd Kids (Hillsborough)	\$ 55,647,111	9%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,026,682	\$ 4,926,445	\$ 4,644,547	\$ 10,597,674
Eckerd Kids (Pasco-Pinellas)	\$ 45,640,756	7%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,703,784	\$ 7,234,221	\$ 10,938,005
CBC of Central Florida (Orange-Osceola) **	\$ 55,340,527	9%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,317,872	\$ -	\$ 2,317,872
Kids Central	\$ 38,743,638	6%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,270,073	\$ 1,380,153	\$ 1,965,000	\$ 4,615,226
Family Support Services of North Florida	\$ 36,023,588	6%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lakeview - Families First Network	\$ 34,653,459	5%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,310,473	\$ -	\$ 664,252	\$ 1,974,725
Heartland for Children	\$ 33,111,801	5%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ChildNet (Palm Beach)	\$ 32,457,349	5%	\$ 6,937,987	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,117,302	\$ -	\$ 13,305,289
Children's Network of Southwest Florida	\$ 34,042,548	5%	\$ 748,936	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,229,145	\$ 1,978,081
Big Bend CBC	\$ 25,670,255	4%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 828,155	\$ 577,224	\$ 1,405,379
Community Partnership for Children	\$ 25,575,246	4%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,816,255	\$ 705,423	\$ 509,548	\$ 3,031,226
Partnership for Strong Families	\$ 22,746,647	4%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Communities Connected for Kids ***	\$ 22,244,914	3%	\$ 1,218,683	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,218,683
Sarasota Family YMCA - Safe Childrens Coalition	\$ 22,324,993	3%	\$ -	\$ 1,891,577	\$ 2,494,002	\$ 2,719,085	\$ 1,402,921	\$ 8,507,585
Brevard Family Partnership *	\$ 19,324,292	3%	\$ 196,184	\$ 2,690,176	\$ -	\$ 397,573	\$ -	\$ 3,283,933
CBC of Central Florida (Seminole)	\$ -	-	\$ 405,130	\$ 2,418,247	\$ 2,822,632	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,646,009
Kids First of Florida	\$ 6,628,898	1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
St Johns County - Family Integrity Program	\$ 4,486,766	1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147,679	\$ -	\$ 147,679
Total	\$ 646,211,102	100%	\$ 20,278,588	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 14,500,000	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 18,226,858	\$ 95,005,446



CBC Funding Model

Proviso

- From the funds in Specific Appropriation 326, DCF, in consultation with the CBCs, shall study the equity allocation model prescribed in section 409.991, Florida Statutes, and provide a report that identifies at least three alternative funding methodologies for the distribution of core service funds to the lead agencies. All recommendations must be developed in a budget neutral manner and may include an evaluation of base funding. The report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by October 15, 2019.



CBC Funding Model

- Each of these models were required to be performance based, scalable, and standardize funding across the child welfare system.
- The resulting Alternate Funding Methodologies Report provides a detailed approach to CBC funding and multiple alternative models.



Wins!



- Chief Innovation Officer
- Identified and reinvested 2 million work hours back to the frontlines by utilizing new technology, enhancing current policies and procedures, and creating efficiencies within every program and core function of DCF.
- Current Projects:
 - Courtroom Skype
 - Office of Well-Being
 - Case Management Efficiency Project



Wins!



**Child Protective Investigator (CPI)
Efficiency Project**

- CPI Workgroup:
 - Addressed the needs present in the field of child protective investigations
- This workgroup put forth solutions:
 - Increasing productivity
 - Improving performance
 - Allowing for a higher quality of life
- Their recommendations are projected to save over one million work hours.
 - Updates to investigative protocols
 - Mobile application
 - Automating mandatory forms



Wins!



Active Alert Monitor

- The Active Alert Monitor ensures the safety of DCF's lone workers in the field (such as Child Protective Investigators).
- Leverages a GPS-enabled tether that connects to their phones.
- When pulled, a signal is sent to the nearest 911 command center and law enforcement is notified immediately.



Questions?



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The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

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

BILL: SB 136

INTRODUCER: Senator Bean

SUBJECT: Adoption Benefits

DATE: October 14, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Delia	Hendon	CF	Favorable
2.			AHS	
3.			AP	

I. Summary:

SB 136 allows military veterans and service members who adopt a child through the state child welfare system to receive monetary benefits. Such benefits are currently available to employees of state agencies, charter schools and the Florida Virtual School. The State Employee Adoption Benefit Program administered through the Department of Children and Families (DCF) allows qualifying employees who adopt a child from the child welfare system to receive a one-time benefit of \$5,000, or \$10,000 for the adoption of a child with special needs. The bill also modifies the existing benefit criteria by allowing other-personal-services (OPS) employees who have been employed full-time or part-time by a state agency for at least one year to qualify for the benefit.

The adoption benefit program is subject to appropriation. If the program is expanded it would still be limited to the amount of funds appropriated by the Legislature.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

In Florida, the Department of Children and Families (DCF) provides child welfare services.¹ Florida law requires that child welfare services, including adoption services, be delivered through community-based care (CBC) lead agencies contracted by DCF.² For example, CBCs provide pre- and post-adoption services and administer maintenance adoption subsidies that provide ongoing financial support for children adopted from the foster care system.

¹ Section 20.19(4)(a)3., F.S.

² Section 409.986(1), F.S.

The State Employee Adoption Incentive Program

The State Employee Adoption Incentive Program (Program) was reenacted in July 1, 2015.³ The original program, enacted in 2000,⁴ was repealed in 2010.⁵ The program was designed to increase the number of adoptions in Florida by offering an incentive to certain state employees and other applicants.⁶ The program provides a lump-sum benefit payment for the adoption of a child within the child welfare system (\$5,000), and a higher benefit amount for adoptions of children with special needs within the child welfare system (\$10,000).⁷

The program is currently available to both full and part-time employees of a state agency, a charter school, or the Florida Virtual School.⁸ A “qualifying adoptive employee” includes individuals who are regular, and not temporary, employees of:⁹

- A branch, department, or agency of state government for which the Chief Financial Officer processes payroll requisitions;
- A state university or Florida College System institution as defined in law;
- A school district unit as defined in law;
- A water management district as defined in law;
- The Florida School for the Deaf and Blind (limited to instructional personnel as defined in law).
- A charter school as defined in law; or
- The Florida Virtual School.

The receipt of a benefit payment through the program does not preclude the employee from receiving adoption assistance under any other state program.¹⁰ The program’s capacity is limited by the amount of funds appropriated for the program.¹¹ Payments under the program are based solely on the employment relationship between the employed individual and the employing entity.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 409.1664, F.S., by allowing veterans and service members living in the state of Florida who adopt a child from the state child welfare system on or after July 1, 2020, to receive the monetary benefit paid to qualifying adoptive employees, regardless of whether the veteran or service member is considered a qualifying adoptive employee under statute.

³ Section 6, ch. 2015-130, L.O.F.

⁴ Section 1, ch. 2000-241, L.O.F.

⁵ Chapter 2010-158, L.O.F.

⁶ Chapter 2010-158, L.O.F. Currently the following applicants who adopt a child within the child welfare system after July 1, 2020 are eligible for the program: full or part-time employees of the state (Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches, including the Department of the Lottery), the state universities, community colleges, school districts, water management districts, charter schools, FLVS employees, and instructional personnel employed by the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, provided the employee is paid from regular salary appropriations (not OPS or otherwise “temporary” or casual labor).

⁷ Section 409.1664, F.S. Section 409.166(2)(a), F.S. defines a special needs child for purposes of the State Employee Adoption Incentive Program.

⁸ Section 409.1664(1)(b), F.S.

⁹ *Id.* at (1)(c).

¹⁰ *Id.* at (4).

¹¹ *Id.* at (2)(c).

The bill also clarifies that, for the purposes of qualifying for the benefit, an employee of a state agency may include other-personal-services (OPS) employees who have been employed full-time or part-time by a state agency for at least one year. The bill also provides DCF with rulemaking authority to administer needed changes.

Section 2 provides that the bill takes effect July 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The table below includes the amount of funds appropriated and the total payments issued under the program to adoptive families, as well as the number of applicants for the awards and the number of awards actually distributed. The data ranges from FY 2015-2016 through FY 2018-2019.

State Employee Adoptive Benefits Program				
Fiscal Year	Number of Applicants	Number of Awards	Available GR	Total Amount of Expenditures
FY 2015-2016	104	139	\$3 million	\$1,386,900
FY 2016-2017	151	219	\$2.75 million	\$2,185,000
FY 2017-2018	259	166	\$2.75 million	\$2,560,000
FY 2018-2019	314	233	\$4,880,694	\$3,130,000

Adoption award payments are disbursed to qualified applicants on a first-come, first served basis. If sufficient funding is not available to pay an eligible applicant, the applicant may reapply for the adoption benefit the following year.

At this time, the fiscal impact of extending the adoption benefits to veterans and service members is indeterminate. No analysis has been received from the Department of Children and Families.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 409.1664 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.

By Senator Bean

4-00153B-20

2020136__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to adoption benefits; amending s. 409.1664, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "qualifying adoptive employee"; providing that certain adoptive veterans and servicemembers are eligible to apply for certain monetary benefits; defining the terms "veteran" and "servicemember"; authorizing the Department of Children and Families to adopt rules; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 409.1664, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.1664 Adoption benefits for qualifying adoptive employees of state agencies, veterans, and servicemembers.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Child within the child welfare system" has the same meaning as provided in s. 409.166.

(b) "Qualifying adoptive employee" means a full-time or part-time employee of a state agency, a charter school established under s. 1002.33, or the Florida Virtual School established under s. 1002.37 who is paid from regular salary appropriations, or otherwise meets his or her employer's definition of a regular rather than temporary employee, and who adopts a child within the child welfare system pursuant to chapter 63 on or after July 1, 2015. The term includes instructional personnel, as defined in s. 1012.01, who are employed by the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind. For

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purposes of this paragraph, an employer's definition of a regular employee may include an other-personal-services employee who has been continuously employed full-time or part-time by the state agency for at least 1 year.

(c) "State agency" means a branch, department, or agency of state government for which the Chief Financial Officer processes payroll requisitions, a state university or Florida College System institution as defined in s. 1000.21, a school district unit as defined in s. 1001.30, or a water management district as defined in s. 373.019.

(2) A qualifying adoptive employee who adopts a child within the child welfare system who has special needs described in s. 409.166(2)(a)2. is eligible to receive a lump-sum monetary benefit in the amount of \$10,000 per such child, subject to applicable taxes. A qualifying adoptive employee who adopts a child within the child welfare system who does not have special needs described in s. 409.166(2)(a)2. is eligible to receive a lump-sum monetary benefit in the amount of \$5,000 per such child, subject to applicable taxes. A qualifying adoptive employee of a charter school or the Florida Virtual School may retroactively apply for the monetary benefit provided in this subsection if such employee was employed by a charter school or the Florida Virtual School when he or she adopted a child within the child welfare system pursuant to chapter 63 on or after July 1, 2015.

(a) Benefits paid to a qualifying adoptive employee who is a part-time employee must be prorated based on the qualifying adoptive employee's full-time equivalency at the time of applying for the benefits.

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59 (b) Monetary benefits awarded under this subsection are
60 limited to one award per adopted child within the child welfare
61 system.

62 (c) The payment of a lump-sum monetary benefit for adopting
63 a child within the child welfare system under this section is
64 subject to a specific appropriation to the department for such
65 purpose.

66 (3) A qualifying adoptive employee must apply to his or her
67 agency head, or to his or her school director in the case of a
68 qualifying adoptive employee of a charter school or the Florida
69 Virtual School, to obtain the monetary benefit provided in
70 subsection (2). Applications must be on forms approved by the
71 department and must include a certified copy of the final order
72 of adoption naming the applicant as the adoptive parent.
73 Monetary benefits shall be approved on a first-come, first-
74 served basis based upon the date that each fully completed
75 application is received by the department.

76 (4) This section does not preclude a qualifying adoptive
77 employee from receiving adoption assistance for which he or she
78 may qualify under s. 409.166 or any other statute that provides
79 financial incentives for the adoption of children.

80 (5) Parental leave for a qualifying adoptive employee must
81 be provided in accordance with the personnel policies and
82 procedures of his or her employer.

83 (6) The department may adopt rules to administer this
84 section. The rules may provide for an application process such
85 as, but not limited to, an open enrollment period during which
86 qualifying adoptive employees may apply for monetary benefits
87 under this section.

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

97 (8) Each state agency shall develop a uniform procedure for
98 informing employees about this benefit and for assisting the
99 department in making eligibility determinations and processing
100 applications. Any procedure adopted by a state agency is valid
101 and enforceable if the procedure does not conflict with the
102 express terms of this section.

103 (9) A veteran or servicemember who is domiciled in this
104 state and who adopts a child within the child welfare system
105 pursuant to chapter 63 on or after July 1, 2020, is eligible to
106 apply for the monetary benefits awarded under subsection (2),
107 regardless of whether the veteran or servicemember is a
108 qualifying adoptive employee. As used in this subsection, the
109 term "veteran" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1.01(14)
110 and the term "servicemember" has the same meaning as provided in
111 s. 250.01(19). The department may adopt rules to administer this
112 subsection.

113 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

October 15, 2019

Meeting Date

136

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Adoption Benefits

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Alan Abramowitz

Job Title Executive Director

Address 600 S. Calhoun

Street

Phone 850.241.3232

Tallahassee

FL

32399

Email alan.abramowitz@gal.fl.gov

City

State

Zip

Speaking: [checked] For [] Against [] Information

Waive Speaking: [] In Support [] Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Statewide Guardian ad Litem Program

Appearing at request of Chair: [] Yes [checked] No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: [checked] 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.

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/15/19 Meeting Date

136 Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Adoption Benefits

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Summer Pfeiffer

Job Title VP of Governmental Relations

Address 1801 Microsoft Commons Dr Phone (850) 339-5463

Street

Tallahassee

FL

City

State

Zip

Email

Speaking: [] For [] Against [] Information

Waive Speaking: [x] In Support [] Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Children's Home Society of FL

Appearing at request of Chair: [] Yes [x] No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: [x] 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.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/15/19
Meeting/Date

136
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Adoption

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Bill Helmich

Job Title _____

Address 120 S. Monroe St
Street

Phone 6502513126

Tallahassee FL 32301
City State Zip

Email _____

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing VFW / American Legion

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)

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs
ITEM: SB 136
FINAL ACTION: Favorable
MEETING DATE: Tuesday, October 15, 2019
TIME: 11:00 a.m.—12:30 p.m.
PLACE: 301 Senate Building

FINAL VOTE		SENATORS						
Yea	Nay		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
X		Bean						
X		Harrell						
		Rader						
X		Torres						
X		Wright						
X		Mayfield, VICE CHAIR						
X		Book, CHAIR						
6	0	TOTALS						
Yea	Nay		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute TP=Temporarily Postponed WD=Withdrawn
 UNF=Unfavorable RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment VA=Vote After Roll Call OO=Out of Order
 -R=Reconsidered RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment VC=Vote Change After Roll Call 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.)

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

BILL: SB 158

INTRODUCER: Senator Perry

SUBJECT: Child Restraint Requirements

DATE: October 14, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Delia	Hendon	CF	Favorable
2.			IS	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 158 amends current law relating to child restraint requirements while transporting a child in a motor vehicle. The bill increases from age five years or younger, to age six years or younger, the age of children which must use a crash-tested, federally-approved child restraint device. The bill also increases from age four through five years, to age four through six years, the age of a child for which use of a separate carrier, an integrated child seat, or a child booster seat is authorized.

The bill may have a limited positive fiscal impact on private sector sales of child restraint devices. The bill will likely not have a fiscal impact on the public sector.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

Child Passenger Safety

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “Child Passenger Safety: Fact Sheet,” motor vehicle injuries are a leading cause of death among children in the U.S.

- Use of a car seat reduces the risk for death to infants (aged less than 1 year) by 71 to 84 percent in passenger vehicles.
- Use of a booster seat reduces the risk for serious injury by 45 percent for children aged 4-8 years when compared with seat belt use alone).
- For older children and adults, use of a seat belt reduces the risk for death and serious injury by approximately one-half.

A study of five states that increased the age requirement to 7 or 8 years for car seat/booster seat use found that the rate of children using car seats and booster seats increased nearly three times and the rate of children who sustained fatal or incapacitating injuries decreased by 17 percent.¹

The CDC has produced the following guidelines for parents and caregivers:

Child Seat Stages:

- *Birth up to age 2*—Rear-facing car seat.
- *Age 2 up to at least age 5*—Forward-facing car seat. When a child outgrows a rear-facing seat, he or she should be buckled in a forward-facing car seat, in the back seat, until at least age 5 or when they reach the upper weight or height limit of seat.
- *Age 5 up until seat belts fit properly*—booster seat. Once a child outgrows a forward-facing seat, (by reaching the upper height or weight limit of their seat) he or she should be buckled in a belt positioning booster seat until seat belts fit properly.
- *Once seat belts fit properly without a booster seat*—Child no longer needs to use a booster seat once seat belts fit them properly. The seat belt fits properly when the lap belt lays across the upper thighs (not the stomach) and the shoulder belt lays across the chest (not the neck). The recommended height for proper seat belt fit is 57 inches tall.²

Child Restraint Devices or “Car Seats” and U.S.D.O.T. Recommendations

Car seats available on the market offer a variety of choices. The best choice, according to NHTSA, is a selection based on a given child’s age and size, which complies with the specific car seat manufacturer’s instructions for height and weight limits, and is properly installed in accordance with the vehicle’s owner’s manual. Further, for maximum safety, NHTSA recommends keeping a child in a car seat for as long as possible, provided the child does not exceed the manufacturer’s height and weight limitations. NHTSA also recommends keeping a child in the back seat at least through the age of 12.³

Car seats are generally available in four types, with variations in each type:

- Rear-facing car seats have a harness and, in a crash, cradles and moves with a child to reduce the stress to the child’s neck and spinal cord,
- Forward-facing car seats have a harness and tether that limits a child’s forward movement during a crash,
- Booster seats position the seat belt so that it fits properly over the stronger parts of a child’s body, and
- Seat belts.⁴

NHTSA recommends that a child from birth through 12 months should always ride in a rear-facing car seat, noting that convertible and all-in-one versions of these seats usually have higher

¹ http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/child_passenger_safety/cps-factsheet.html (last visited October 2, 2019).

² *Id.*

³ NHTSA, *Car Seats and Booster Seats*, available at <https://www.nhtsa.gov/equipment/car-seats-and-booster-seats#age-size-rec> (last viewed October 2, 2019).

⁴ *Id.*

height and weight limits for the rear-facing position, which facilitates keeping a child in a rear-facing position for a longer period of time.⁵

For children one through three years old, NHTSA suggests keeping a child in a rear-facing seat until the child reaches the top height or weight limit indicated by the car seat's manufacturer. Once either limit is exceeded, NHTSA recommends a forward-facing seat with a harness and tether.⁶

For children four through seven years, NHTSA advises a child should be kept in a forward-facing car seat with a harness and tether until the child reaches the top height or weight limit set by the car seat's manufacturer. Again, once either limit is exceeded, the child should be transported in a booster seat, but NHTSA recommends the booster seat still be installed properly in the back seat of the vehicle.⁷

For children eight through 12 years, NHTSA recommends keeping a child in a booster seat until the child is big enough to fit in a seat belt properly. Proper fit in a seat belt means that the lap belt lies snugly across the upper thighs, not the stomach, and the shoulder belt lies snugly across the shoulder and chest, not across the neck or face. NHTSA notes the child should still ride in the back seat of the vehicle "because it's safer there."⁸

Florida Law

Safety Belt Use Under 18

Section 316.614(4)(a), F.S., prohibits a person from operating a motor vehicle or autocycle in this state unless each passenger and the operator of the vehicle or autocycle under the age of 18 years are restrained by a safety belt or by a child restraint device, if applicable.

Child Restraint Requirements

Section 316.613, F.S., requires every operator of a motor vehicle⁹ operated on the roadways, streets, or highways of this state to provide for protection of a child who is five years of age or younger by properly using a crash-tested, federally approved child restraint device:

- For children through three years of age, the device must be a separate carrier or a vehicle manufacturer's integrated child seat.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Section 316.003(42), F.S., defines "motor vehicle," except for purposes of the payment of tolls, as "a self-propelled vehicle not operated upon rails or guideway, but not including any bicycle, motorized scooter, electric personal assistive mobility device, mobile carrier, personal delivery device, swamp buggy, or moped." As used in s. 316.613, F.S., the term "motor vehicle" does not include:

- A school bus as defined in s. 316.003, F.S.
- A bus used for the transportation of persons for compensation, other than a bus regularly used to transport children to or from school, as defined in s. 316.615(1)(b), F.S., or in conjunction with school activities.
- A farm tractor or implement of husbandry.
- A truck having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 26,000 pounds.
- A motorcycle, moped, or bicycle.

- For children aged four through five years, a separate carrier, an integrated child seat, or a child booster seat may be used. However, the requirement does not apply when a safety belt is used as required in s. 316.614(4)(a), F.S., and the child:
 - Is being transported gratuitously by an operator who is not a member of the child's immediate family;
 - Is being transported in a medical emergency situation involving the child; or
 - Has a medical condition that necessitates an exception as evidenced by appropriate documentation from a health care professional.

A person who violates the provisions of s. 316.613, F.S., commits a moving violation punishable by a penalty of \$60 plus any applicable local court costs.¹⁰ In addition, the violator will have three points assessed against his or her driver license. In lieu of the monetary penalty and the assessment of points, a violator may elect to participate in a child restraint safety program, with the approval of the court with jurisdiction over the violation. After completing the program, the court may waive the monetary penalty, and must waive the assessment of points.

Current law also addresses use of safety belts or other restraint systems on school buses and on child-care facility vehicles.

School Buses

Section 316.6145, F.S., requires each school bus¹¹ purchased new after December 31, 2000, and used to transport students in grades pre-K through 12 be equipped with safety belts or with any other federally approved restraint system in a number sufficient to allow each student being transported to use a separate safety belt or restraint system. Enacted in 1999, the statute requires each school district to prioritize the allocation of buses equipped with safety belts or restraint systems to children in elementary schools.¹² However, the provisions of s. 316.613, F.S., relating to child safety restraints, do not apply to school buses, as they are excluded from the definition of “motor vehicle” for purposes of that section.¹³

Child Care Facility Vehicles

Section 402.305(1), F.S., requires the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) to establish licensing standards that each licensed child care facility must meet regardless of the origin or source of the fees used to operate the facility or the type of children served. Section 402.305(10), F.S., requires the minimum standards, among other items, to include requirements

¹⁰ Section 318.18(3)(a), F.S.

¹¹ As used in that section, “school bus” means one that is owned, leased, operated, or contracted by a school district.

¹² Section 1006.25(2), F.S., requires each school bus regularly used for the transportation of prekindergarten disability program and K-12 public school students to and from school or to and from school activities, and owned, operated, rented, contracted, or leased by any district school board to comply with the applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards. Subsection (4) of that section requires students be transported only in designated seating positions, except in specified emergency situations, and use the occupant crash protection system provided by the manufacturer. The Department of Education posts on its website guidelines providing “clarification and interpretation of the NHTSA Guidelines, and additional background and Department of Education recommendations regarding technical and operational issues associated with transporting pre-school age students.” See Florida Department of Education, *Florida Guidelines for Seating of Pre-school Age Children in School Buses*, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/schools/healthy-schools/transportation/> (last viewed October 2, 2019).

¹³ Section 316.613(2)(a), F.S.

for child restraints or seat belts in vehicles used by child care facilities¹⁴ and large family child care homes¹⁵ to transport children.

Pursuant to that direction, DCF's Florida Administrative Code Rule 65C-22.001(6)(e)¹⁶ requires each child transported in a child care facility vehicle or a large family child care home vehicle to be in an individual, factory-installed seat belt or a federally approved child restraint.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 316.613, F.S., by increasing from five years of age or younger, to six years of age or younger, the requirement to provide for protection of a child by properly using a crash-tested, federally approved child restraint device. The bill also increases from age four through five years, to age four through six years, the authorization to use a separate carrier, an integrated child seat, or a child booster seat. Children being transported in a child restraint device in compliance with the current provisions of s. 316.613(1) and (1)(a)2., F.S., must be kept in that (or another) compliant device for one additional year.

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

¹⁴ Section 402.302(1), F.S., defines "child care" to mean "the care, protection, and supervision of a child, for a period of less than 24 hours a day on a regular basis, which supplements parental care, enrichment, and health supervision for the child, in accordance with his or her individual needs, and for which a payment, fee, or grant is made for care." Subsection (2) of that section defines "child care facility" to include "any child care center or child care arrangement which provides child care for more than five children unrelated to the operator and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, wherever operated, and whether or not operated for profit."

¹⁵ Section 402.302, F.S., defines "large family child care home" to mean "an occupied resident in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two unrelated families, which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit, and which has at least two full-time child care personnel on the premises during the hours of operation, with one of the two personnel being the owner or occupant of the residence."

¹⁶ See Florida Department of Children and Families, *Chapter 65C-22 Florida Administrative Code Child Care Standards*, available online at <http://ccrain.fl-dcf.org/documents/2/470.pdf> (last viewed October 2, 2019).

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill would result in increased sales of child restraint devices as children will need them for longer periods of time and new or replacement devices may need to be purchased.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill is not expected to have a fiscal impact on the government sector.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 316.613 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.

By Senator Perry

8-00229-20

2020158__

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to child restraint requirements;
 3 amending s. 316.613, F.S.; increasing the age of
 4 children for whom operators of motor vehicles must
 5 provide protection by using a crash-tested, federally
 6 approved child restraint device; increasing the age of
 7 children for whom a separate carrier, an integrated
 8 child seat, or a child booster seat may be used;
 9 providing an effective date.

10

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

12

13 Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
 14 316.613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

15

316.613 Child restraint requirements.—

16

(1) (a) Every operator of a motor vehicle as defined in this
 17 section, while transporting a child in a motor vehicle operated
 18 on the roadways, streets, or highways of this state, shall, if
 19 the child is 6 ~~5~~ years of age or younger, provide for protection
 20 of the child by properly using a crash-tested, federally
 21 approved child restraint device.

22

1. For children aged through 3 years, such restraint device
 23 must be a separate carrier or a vehicle manufacturer's
 24 integrated child seat.

25

2. For children aged 4 through 6 ~~5~~ years, a separate
 26 carrier, an integrated child seat, or a child booster seat may
 27 be used. However, the requirement to use a child restraint
 28 device under this subparagraph does not apply when a safety belt
 29 is used as required in s. 316.614(4) (a) and the child:

Page 1 of 2

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

8-00229-20

2020158__

30 a. Is being transported gratuitously by an operator who is
 31 not a member of the child's immediate family;
 32 b. Is being transported in a medical emergency situation
 33 involving the child; or
 34 c. Has a medical condition that necessitates an exception
 35 as evidenced by appropriate documentation from a health care
 36 professional.
 37 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

Page 2 of 2

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

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

Meeting Date Oct 15, 2019

Bill Number (if applicable) 158

Topic Child Restraint

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name BETH LABASKY

Job Title Consultant

Address 1400 Village Sq. Blvd.
Street

Phone 850 322 7335

Ste 3416 Tall. Fla 32312
City State Zip

Email bethlabasky@prof.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Informed Families of Florida
Florida Impact

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10-15-19

Meeting Date

158

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Child Restraints

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Fely Curva, Ph.D.

Job Title Partner Curvo Associates LLC

Address 1212 Piedmont Dr.

Phone (850) 508-2256

Street

Jallahossee

FL

32312

City

State

Zip

Email fely.curva@gmail.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Budd Bell Clearinghouse on Human Services

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/15/19

Meeting Date

SB0158

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Child Restraint Requirements - SB 158

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Roy Miller

Job Title President and Founder

Address 111 S. Magnolia Drive, Suite 4

Phone 850.425.2600

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

Email info@iamforkids.org

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing The Children's Campaign

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10-15-19
Meeting Date

SB 158
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Child Restraint Requirements

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Phyllis Kalifeh, Ed.D.

Job Title President / CEO

Address 2807 Remington Green Circle
Street

Phone (850) 487-6300

Tallahassee FL 32308
City State Zip

Email pkalifeh@thechildrensforum.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing The Children's Forum

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10-15

Meeting Date

158

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic CHILD SAFETY RESTRAINTS

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name MONTE STEVENS

Job Title

Address 123 S. ADAMS ST

Phone 671 4401

Street

TALLAHASSEE FL 32301

Email Stevens@theSenGroup.com

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing AAA

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.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/15/19 Meeting Date

0158 Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Child Restraint Requirements

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Karen Mazzola

Job Title Treasurer

Address 1747 Orlando Central Parkway

Phone 407-855-7604

Street Orlando FL 32809

Email Treasurer@floridapta.org

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida PTA

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.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10-15-19

Meeting Date

158

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic CHILD RESTRAINT REQUIREMENTS

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name DAVID CULLEN

Job Title _____

Address 9830 ELM ST

Street

Phone 941-323-2404

OCEAN CITY MD

City

State

21847

Zip

Email cullenasea@aol.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing ADVOCACY INSTITUTE FOR CHILDREN

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)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/15/19
Meeting Date

158
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Child Restraint Requirements

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Doug Bell

Job Title _____

Address 119 S. Monroe St
Street

Phone 850 205 9000

TLH FL
City State Zip

Email doug.bell@mhdfirm.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics

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.

**The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD**

COMMITTEE: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs
ITEM: SB 158
FINAL ACTION: Favorable
MEETING DATE: Tuesday, October 15, 2019
TIME: 11:00 a.m.—12:30 p.m.
PLACE: 301 Senate Building

FINAL VOTE		SENATORS						
Yea	Nay		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
X		Bean						
X		Harrell						
		Rader						
X		Torres						
X		Wright						
X		Mayfield, VICE CHAIR						
X		Book, CHAIR						
6	0	TOTALS						
Yea	Nay		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute TP=Temporarily Postponed WD=Withdrawn
 UNF=Unfavorable RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment VA=Vote After Roll Call OO=Out of Order
 -R=Reconsidered RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment VC=Vote Change After Roll Call 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.)

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

BILL: CS/SB 236

INTRODUCER: Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs and Senator Book

SUBJECT: Early Childhood Courts

DATE: October 15, 2019 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Preston	Hendon	CF	Fav/CS
2.			ACJ	
3.			AP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:
COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Technical Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 236 creates a new section of the Florida Statutes, to support an Early Childhood Court (ECC) program that addresses cases involving children typically under the age of three and uses specialized dockets, multidisciplinary teams, evidence-based treatment and a nonadversarial approach. The bill provides legislative intent and requires:

- Specified core components to be considered an early childhood court. Those components include judicial leadership, community coordination, a court team, and a continuum of mental health services.
- The Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA), in coordination with the circuit courts, to hire and train a full-time community coordinator at each ECC program site unless the court chooses to establish a coordination system in lieu of the position. The OSCA may also hire a statewide community coordinator to provide training to the participating court teams.
- The Department of Children and Families (DCF or department) to contract with one or more university based centers with an expertise in infant mental health to hire a statewide clinical director.

The bill is contingent upon an annual appropriation. If implemented, the bill has a fiscal impact on state government and has an effective date of July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

Problem-Solving Courts

In 1989, Florida started problem-solving court initiatives by creating the first drug court in the United States in Miami-Dade County. Other types of problem-solving court dockets subsequently followed using the drug court model and were implemented to assist individuals with a range of problems such as drug addiction, mental illness, domestic violence, and child abuse and neglect.¹

Florida's problem-solving courts address the root causes of an individual's involvement with the justice system through specialized dockets, multidisciplinary teams, and a nonadversarial approach. Offering evidence-based treatment, judicial supervision, and accountability, problem-solving courts provide individualized interventions for participants, to reduce recidivism and promote confidence and satisfaction with the justice system process.²

Early Childhood Courts in Florida

Early childhood courts address child welfare cases involving children typically under the age of three. ECC is considered a "problem-solving court" that is coordinated by the Office of the State Courts Administrator with a goal of improving child safety and well-being, healing trauma and repairing the parent-child relationship, expediting permanency, preventing recurrence of maltreatment, and stopping the intergenerational cycle of abuse/neglect/violence.³

Using the Miami Child Well-Being Court model and the National ZERO TO THREE organization's Safe Babies Court Teams approach, Florida's Early Childhood Court program began a little more than 4 years ago.⁴ Currently, there are 24 ECC programs in Florida.

The Legislature appropriated \$11.3 million in current year for problem-solving courts, including early childhood courts. The Trial Court Budget Commission determines the allocation of those funds to the circuits.⁵

The Miami Child Well-Being Court

The development of the Miami Child Well-Being Court (CWBC) model began in the early 1990s out of an atypical collaboration that included a judge, a psychologist, and an early interventionist/education expert. The Miami CWBC model evolved over the course of more than a decade and is now widely recognized as one of the country's leading court improvement

¹ The most common problem-solving courts in Florida are drug courts, mental health courts, veterans courts and early childhood courts. Florida Courts, Office of Court Improvement, Problem-Solving Courts, *available at*: <https://www.flcourts.org/Resources-Services/Court-Improvement/Problem-Solving-Courts> (last visited October 2, 2019).

² *Id.*

³ Center for Prevention & Early Intervention Policy, Florida State University, Florida's Early Childhood Court Manual, April 2017, *available at*: <http://cpeip.fsu.edu/babyCourt/resources/Early%20Childhood%20Court%20Manual%204172015.pdf>. (last visited October 2, 2019).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Chapter 2019-115, L.O.F. Specific Appropriation 3247.

efforts, with ties to the National Council for Juvenile and Family Court Judges and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Model Courts Project.⁶

The Miami CWBC was unique due to the leadership of a judge who insisted that the court process should be informed by the science of early childhood development and who required the court to engage in intensive efforts to heal the child and—if possible—the parent-child relationship. As with the problem-solving approach of drug and mental health courts, such leadership represented a paradigm shift away from the traditional adversarial culture of the court for one in which judges utilize a systems-integration approach to promote healing and recovery from trauma in maltreated young children and to break the intergenerational nature of child abuse and neglect.^{7,8}

The Miami CWBC galvanized the long-term commitment and shared vision of decision-makers across the judiciary, child welfare, child mental health, and other child- and family-serving systems in Miami-Dade to create meaningful, lasting change for court involved children and their families. The Miami CWBC model is anchored by three essential principles:

- The needs of vulnerable children involved in dependency court will be best served through a problem-solving court approach led by a science informed judge. This approach is realized through a court team that is committed to collaboration in the interest of the child’s safety and emotional well-being. In addition to the judge, the court team includes the attorney representing the parent, the attorney for the state, the guardian ad litem (GAL) or court-appointed special advocate, child’s attorney, or both; and the child welfare caseworker.
- Young children exposed to maltreatment and other harmful experiences need evidence-based clinical intervention to restore their sense of safety and trust and ameliorate early emotional and behavioral problems. Such intervention must address the child-caregiver relationship and has the potential to catalyze the parent’s insight to address the risks to the child’s safety and well-being. The intervention employed in the Miami CWBC is Child-Parent Psychotherapy applied to the context of court-ordered treatment.
- The judicial decision-making process is improved when the treating clinician provides ongoing assessment of the child-parent relationship, the parent’s ability to protect and care for the child, and the child’s wellbeing. This is best accomplished by involving the clinician on the court team to collaborate with the other parties usually involved in court proceedings. This unusual role for the clinician in the court process is actively supported by the judge.⁹

⁶ The Miami Child Well-Being Court Model, Essential Elements and Implementation Guidance, *available at*: <http://www.floridaschildrenfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/MiamiChild.pdf>. (last visited October 3, 2019).

⁷ Harvard Law School, Child Advocacy Program, The Miami Child Well Being Court Model, *available at*: http://cap.law.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/22_miami-child-well-being-court-model.pdf (last visited October 3, 2019).

⁸ In 1994, Dr. Joy Osofsky began developing a similar court in New Orleans, working through an “infant team” of judges, lawyers, therapists and others to provide interventions for abused and neglected babies. They had two goals: to achieve permanency more quickly, although not necessarily reunification, and to prevent further abuse and neglect.

⁹ The Miami Child Well-Being Court Model, Essential Elements and Implementation Guidance, *available at*: <http://www.floridaschildrenfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/MiamiChild.pdf>. (last visited October 3, 2019).

Safe Babies Court Teams

ZERO TO THREE was founded in 1977 as the National Center for Clinical Infant Programs by internationally recognized professionals in the fields of medicine, mental health, social science research, child development and community leadership interested in advancing the healthy development of infants, toddlers, and families. ZERO TO THREE has a history of turning the science of early development into helpful resources, practical tools and responsive policies for millions of parents, professionals, and policymakers. The organization houses a number of programs including Safe Babies Court Teams.¹⁰

In 2003, in partnership with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Court Teams for Maltreated Infants and Toddlers were conceptualized and in 2005, the first court teams were established in Fort Bend, Texas; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; and Des Moines, Iowa. Currently, the initiative operates in multiple sites around the country.¹¹

Based on the Miami Child Well-Being Court and the New Orleans models,^{12,13} the Safe Babies Court Teams Project is based on developmental science and aims to:

- Increase awareness among those who work with maltreated infants and toddlers about the negative impact of abuse and neglect on very young children; and,
- Change local systems to improve outcomes and prevent future court involvement in the lives of very young children.¹⁴

This approach is recognized by the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare offsite link as being highly relevant to the child welfare system and demonstrating promising research evidence.¹⁵

The following numbers are based on data extracted from the Florida Dependency Court Information System (FDCIS) on December 2018, for children who were removed from their parents' care due to allegations of abandonment, abuse, or neglect. These measures compare groups of children ages 0-3 at the time of removal who were in the Early Childhood Court (ECC) program to children ages 0-3 who were not in the ECC program.¹⁶

¹⁰ ZERO TO THREE, Our History, available at: <https://www.zerotothree.org/about/our-history> (last visited September 30, 2019).

¹¹ ZERO TO THREE, The Safe Babies Court Team Approach: Championing Children, Encouraging Parents, Engaging Communities, available at: <https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/528-the-safe-babies-court-team-approach-championingchildren-encouraging-parents-engaging-communities>. (last visited September 30, 2019).

¹² ACES Too High, In Safe Babies Courts, 99% of kids don't suffer more abuse — but less than 1% of U.S. family courts are Safe Babies Courts. February 23, 2015, available at: <https://acestoohigh.com/2015/02/23/in-safe-babies-courts-99-of-kids-dont-suffer-more-abuse-but-less-than-1-of-u-s-family-courts-are-safe-babies-courts/> (last visited October 1, 2019).

¹³ *Id.* Safe Babies Courts differ from the other models by providing community coordinators who work with court personnel to keep the process on track.

¹⁴ ZERO TO THREE, Safe Babies Court Teams, available at: <https://www.zerotothree.org/our-work/safe-babies-court-team> (last visited October 1, 2019).

¹⁵ The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, available at: <http://www.cebc4cw.org/program/safe-babies-court-teams-project/> (last visited September 30, 2019).

¹⁶ Florida Courts, Office of Court Improvement, Early Childhood Courts, available at: <https://www.flcourts.org/Resources-Services/Court-Improvement/Problem-Solving-Courts/Early-Childhood-Courts> (last visited October 1, 2019).

Measure	# For Children not in ECC	# For Children in ECC
Median number of days from removal to reunification closure	736.2	477.1
Median number of days from removal to adoption closure	699.0	687.3
Median number of days from removal to permanent guardianship	683.3	453.1
Average time to overall permanency in days	695.0	552.9
Children in ECC had a 40% reduction in recurrence of maltreatment compared to non-ECC children		

Shortening the time children spend in out-of-home care should serve as a potential cost savings for the state due to the reduction in out-of-home care cost.

Differences Between Early Childhood Courts and Regular Dependency Courts

Services	Early Childhood Court	“Regular” Dependency Court
Court hearings	Monthly hearings assess progress and solve problems quickly	Only a 6-month judicial review
Community Coordinator	Coordinates monthly parent team meetings to prioritize family services, integrate fast track services to expedite permanency for the child.	No coordinator. Case plans may not address real family needs. Reviewed every 6 months; not fluid to changing family needs that impact permanency. Needed services often delayed or wait listed.
Integrated Multidisciplinary Team approach	Families encouraged and supported by multidisciplinary team including court staff, community-based care case managers, attorneys, GAL staff & volunteers, and clinicians specializing in Child Parent Therapy.	No teams. Piecemeal services. Not integrated. Families struggle to get needed services timely and to complete case plan.
Visitation	Daily contact encouraged (3x week minimum) to strengthen parent child attachment & promote reunification	Only monthly visitation required in statute.
Evidence based Clinical services	Child Parent Therapy offered to all ECC to heal trauma, improve parenting & optimize child/parent relationship. Clinician reports to court to inform decisions toward stable placement.	Therapies and evidence based interventions not usually offered to children younger than 5 and families.
Time to permanency	Spent 112 days less in the system than non-ECC children to reach a permanent stable family (reunification or placed with relative or non-relative) in 2016	Stayed in out-of-home care 112 days longer than ECC children in 2016

Re-entry into child welfare	Only two ECC children re-entered the system in 2016 (3.39% compared to 3.86% for non ECC)	Statewide recurrence is 9.69%
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III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 39.01304, F.S., provides for an Early Childhood Court (ECC) program that addresses cases involving children most frequently under the age of three and utilizes specialized dockets, multidisciplinary teams, evidence-based treatment and a nonadversarial approach. The bill provides legislative findings and intent and core components that are required for a court to be considered an early childhood court, and requires:

- The Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) to hire and train a full-time community coordinator at each ECC program site unless the court chooses to establish a coordination system in lieu of the position. The OSCA may also hire a statewide community coordinator to implement the program.
- The Department of Children and Families to contract with one or more university based centers with an expertise in infant mental health to hire a statewide clinical consultant.

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

State Courts

Judicial Time and Workload

The total fiscal impact of the bill cannot be accurately determined due to the unavailability of data needed to quantifiably establish the increase in judicial time and workload resulting from increased time or quantify of ECC hearings as well as the actual number of staff required to meet the requirements of the bill.¹⁷

Trial court judicial workload is measured using a case weighting system that calculates the amount of time that it takes for a judge to dispose of a case. Passage of this bill may impact the case weighting system. The number of case filings using the case weighting system is used to determine the needs for additional judicial resources each year. Any judicial workload increases in the future as a result of this bill will be reflected in the Supreme Court’s annual opinion In re: Certification of Need for Additional Judges.¹⁸

The additional judicial workload may be offset to the extent the programs reduce recidivism. Shortening the time children spend in out-of-home care would reduce costs to the state due to the reduction in out-of-home care cost.

Additional Positions and Training

The bill will also have a fiscal impact on the state by requiring specialized staff and support services. Each circuit with an early childhood court would need a community coordinator. In addition, the bill would require training for judges, magistrates and staff. The Office of State Courts Administrator estimates the additional costs of the bill as follows:

Position	FTE	Annual Cost
Statewide training specialist	1	\$101,442
Court community coordinators and oversight positions	20	\$1,912,128
Training requirements		\$100,000
Total	21	\$2,113,570

A cost savings from the use of ECC may also be realized upon the implementation of the Families First Prevention Services Act in 2021. The ECC and its use of some model of parent-child therapy may be eligible for a federal funding match for prevention services.

¹⁷ Office of the State Courts Administrator, 2020 Judicial Impact Statement, SB 236, October 7, 2019.

¹⁸ *Id.*

Department of Children and Families

The bill requires the department to contract with one or more university based centers with an expertise in infant mental health to hire a statewide clinical consultant which is anticipated to result in a cost to the agency of \$136,120.

VI. Technical Deficiencies

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

The bill creates section 39.01304 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 Children, Families, and Elder Affairs on October 15, 2019:

- Removes the requirement for the Florida Institute of Child Welfare to evaluate the early childhood courts because and evaluation was completed in June 2019.
- B. **Amendments:**
- None.



518450

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
10/15/2019	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

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

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 115 - 137

===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 18 - 28

and insert:

providing an effective date.

By Senator Book

32-00048-20

2020236__

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to early childhood courts; creating s.
 3 39.01304, F.S.; providing legislative intent;
 4 providing a purpose; authorizing circuit courts to
 5 create early childhood court programs; requiring that
 6 early childhood court programs have certain
 7 components; defining the term "therapeutic
 8 jurisprudence"; providing requirements and guidelines
 9 for the Office of the State Courts Administrator when
 10 hiring community coordinators and a statewide training
 11 specialist; authorizing the Trial Court Budget
 12 Commission to provide funding to circuit courts that
 13 choose to establish a coordination system in lieu of
 14 creating a community coordinator position; requiring
 15 the Department of Children and Families to contract
 16 with certain university-based centers; requiring the
 17 university-based centers to hire a clinical director;
 18 requiring the Florida Institute for Child Welfare to
 19 submit certain status reports to the Governor and the
 20 Legislature by specified dates; requiring the
 21 institute, in consultation with the department, the
 22 office, and the contracted university-based centers,
 23 to conduct an evaluation of the court programs'
 24 impact; requiring the evaluation to include the
 25 analysis of certain data and recommendations;
 26 requiring the institute to submit the results of its
 27 evaluation to the Governor and the Legislature by a
 28 specified date; providing an effective date.
 29

Page 1 of 5

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

32-00048-20

2020236__

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

31
 32 Section 1. Section 39.01304, Florida Statutes, is created
 33 to read:

34 39.01304 Early childhood court programs.-

35 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the
 36 department, the Department of Health, the Association of Early
 37 Learning Coalitions, and other such agencies, local governments,
 38 interested public or private entities, and individuals to
 39 support the creation and establishment of early childhood court
 40 programs. The purpose of an early childhood court program is to
 41 address the root cause of court involvement through specialized
 42 dockets, multidisciplinary teams, evidence-based treatment, and
 43 the use of a nonadversarial approach. Such programs depend on
 44 the leadership of a judge or magistrate who is educated about
 45 the science of early childhood development and who requires
 46 rigorous efforts to heal children physically and emotionally in
 47 the context of a broad collaboration among professionals from
 48 different systems working directly in the court as a team,
 49 recognizing that the parent-child relationship is the foundation
 50 of child well-being.

51 (2) A circuit court may create an early childhood court
 52 program to serve the needs of infants and toddlers in dependency
 53 court. An early childhood court program must have all of the
 54 following components:

55 (a) Therapeutic jurisprudence, which must drive every
 56 aspect of judicial practice. The judge or magistrate must
 57 support the therapeutic needs of the parent and child in a
 58 nonadversarial manner. As used in this paragraph, the term

Page 2 of 5

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

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2020236__

59 "therapeutic jurisprudence" means the study of how the law may
 60 be used as a therapeutic agent and focuses on how laws impact
 61 emotional and psychological well-being.

62 (b) A procedure for coordinating services and resources for
 63 families who have a case on the court docket. To meet this
 64 requirement, the court may create and fill at least one
 65 community coordinator position pursuant to paragraph (3) (a) or
 66 the court may use a coordination system that implements a
 67 progression of services.

68 (c) A multidisciplinary team made up of key community
 69 stakeholders who commit to work with the judge or magistrate to
 70 restructure the way the community responds to the needs of
 71 maltreated children. The team may include, but is not limited
 72 to, early intervention specialists; mental health and infant
 73 mental health professionals; attorneys representing children,
 74 parents, and the child welfare system; children's advocates;
 75 early learning coalitions and child care providers; substance
 76 abuse program providers; primary health care providers; domestic
 77 violence advocates; and guardians ad litem. The
 78 multidisciplinary team must address the need for children in an
 79 early childhood court program to receive medical care in a
 80 medical home, a screening for developmental delays conducted by
 81 the local agency responsible for complying with part C of the
 82 federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and quality
 83 child care.

84 (d) A continuum of mental health services that includes a
 85 focus on the parent-child relationship and that must be
 86 appropriate for each child and family served.

87 (3) Contingent upon an annual appropriation by the

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2020236__

88 Legislature, and subject to available resources:

89 (a) The Office of the State Courts Administrator shall
 90 coordinate with each participating circuit court to create and
 91 fill at least one community coordinator position for the
 92 circuit's early childhood court program unless the court chooses
 93 to establish a coordination system in lieu of creating a
 94 community coordinator position. Each community coordinator shall
 95 provide direct support to the program by providing coordination
 96 between the multidisciplinary team and the judiciary,
 97 coordinating the responsibilities of the participating agencies
 98 and service providers, and managing the collection of data for
 99 program evaluation and accountability. If a circuit court
 100 establishes a coordination system in lieu of creating a
 101 community coordinator position, the Trial Court Budget
 102 Commission may provide funding equivalent in value to a
 103 community coordinator position to the court for case
 104 coordination functions. The Office of State Courts Administrator
 105 may hire a statewide training specialist to provide training to
 106 the participating court teams.

107 (b) The department shall contract with one or more
 108 university-based centers that have expertise in infant mental
 109 health, and such university-based centers shall hire a clinical
 110 director charged with ensuring the quality, accountability, and
 111 fidelity of the program's evidence-based treatment, including,
 112 but not limited to, training and technical assistance related to
 113 clinical services, clinical consultation and guidance for
 114 difficult cases, and ongoing clinical training for court teams.

115 (c) By December 1 of 2021 and 2022, the Florida Institute
 116 for Child Welfare shall provide a status report on the level of

32-00048-20

2020236__

117 implementation and site characteristics of each early childhood
118 court to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the
119 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

120 (d) In consultation with the department, the Office of the
121 State Courts Administrator, and each center, the Florida
122 Institute for Child Welfare shall evaluate the impact of the
123 early childhood court programs on children and families in the
124 state's child welfare system. The evaluation must include the
125 analysis of data collected by the Office of the State Courts
126 Administrator and measurable outcomes, including, but not
127 limited to, the impact of the early childhood court program on
128 the future incidence of maltreatment of children, timely
129 permanency, reunification of families, and incidents of children
130 reentering the child welfare system. The evaluation must provide
131 recommendations as to whether and how the programs should be
132 expanded, the projected costs of any such expansion, and the
133 projected savings to the state resulting from the programs.
134 After providing the status reports pursuant to paragraph (c),
135 and by October 1, 2023, the institute shall provide a report on
136 the results of the evaluation to the Governor, the President of
137 the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

138 Section 2. This act shall take effect January 1, 2020.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10-15-19

Meeting Date

SB236

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Court

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Daniel Burns

Job Title _____

Address 5080 Tallow Point Rd
Street

Phone 850-322-2032

Tallahassee FL 32309
City State Zip

Email danielrburns@gmail.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Tallahassee Area Foster & Adoptive Parent Association

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.

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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16/15/19

Meeting Date

236
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic ECC 236

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Dr. Mimi Graham

Job Title Director, FSU Center for Prevention

Address 1339 East Lafayette St.

Phone 850 922 1302

Tall FL 32301
City State Zip

Email mgraham@fsu.edu

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing self

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.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
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10-15-19

Meeting Date

236

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Courts

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Phyllis Kalifeh, Ed.D.

Job Title President ICEO

Address 2807 Remington Green Circle
Street

Phone (850) 487-6300

Tallahassee FL 32308
City State Zip

Email pkalifeh@thechildrensfoun.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing The Children's Forum

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.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
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10/15/19

Meeting Date

SB0236

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Courts - SB 236

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Roy Miller

Job Title President and Founder

Address 111 S. Magnolia Drive, Suite 4

Phone 850.425.2600

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

City

State

Zip

Email info@iamforkids.org

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing The Children's Campaign

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.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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10/15/19

Meeting Date

SB 236

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Court

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Alan Abramowitz

Job Title Executive Director

Address 600 S. Calhoun St.

Street

Phone 850.241.3232

Tallahassee

FL

32399

Email alan.abramowitz@gal.fl.gov

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Statewide Guardian ad Litem Program

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.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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10/15/19

Meeting Date

236

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Courts

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Ashlee Tising (pronounced Ty-sing)

Job Title Public Policy Consultant

Address 106 East College Ave.; 12th Floor

Phone 850-425-1671

Tallahassee FL 32301

Email Ashlee.Tising@akerman.com

Speaking: [X] For [] Against [] Information

Waive Speaking: [X] In Support [] Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Self on behalf of ECC

Appearing at request of Chair: [] Yes [X] No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: [X] 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.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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10-15-19

Meeting Date

SB 236

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Courts

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Matt Guse (Guzi)

Job Title CEO

Address 1126 Lee Ave

Phone 850-577-3991

Tallahassee
City State Zip

Email Mguse@floridacc.org

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida Children's Council

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.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

10/15/19

Meeting Date

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

0236

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Courts

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Karen Mazzola

Job Title Treasurer, Florida PTA

Address 1747 Orlando Central Parkway

Phone 407-855-7604

Street Orlando FL 32809

Email Treasurer@floridapta.org

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida PTA

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)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/15/19

Meeting Date

SB236

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Courts

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Heather Davidson

Job Title Director, Public Policy

Address 1300 S. Andrews Ave.

Phone 954 308 9777

Street

Fort Lauderdale, FL

33314

Email hdavidson@unitedway

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against ^{broward.org}

(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing United Way of Broward County

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)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

10/15/19
Meeting Date

SB 236
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Early Childhood Courts

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Megan Turetsky

Job Title Government Affairs Manager

Address 6600 W Commercial Blvd

Phone 954-551-0735

Laudershill FL 33319
City State Zip

Email mturetsky@CSCBroward.org

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Children's Services Council Broward County

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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