A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child welfare; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; clarifying that a long-term placement of a child with a relative or other caregiver is not subject to supervision by the Department of Children and Family Services following a determination by the court that the placement is stable; redefining the term "other person responsible for a child's welfare" to include a frequent visitor in the home who cares for the child; amending s. 414.125, F.S.; prohibiting the department from imposing sanctions under the WAGES Program against a child's caregiver due to the child's failure to make satisfactory progress in school; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsections (42) and (47) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

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

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(42) "Long-term relative custody" or "long-term custodial relationship" means the relationship that a juvenile court order creates between a child and an adult relative of the child or other caregiver approved by the court when the child cannot be placed in the custody of a natural parent and termination of parental rights is not deemed to be in the best interest of the child. Long-term relative custody confers upon 31 the long-term relative or other caregiver the right to

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physical custody of the child, a right which will not be disturbed by the court except upon request of the caregiver or upon a showing that a material change in circumstances necessitates a change of custody for the best interest of the child. A long-term relative or other caregiver shall have all of the rights and duties of a natural parent, including, but not limited to, the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide the child with food, shelter, and education, and ordinary medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care, unless these rights and duties are otherwise enlarged or limited by the court order establishing the long-term custodial relationship. Long-term relative custody or a long-term custodial relationship is not subject to continuing supervision following a determination by the court that the placement is stable and such supervision is no longer needed as provided in s. 39.508(9)(a)5.b.

includes the child's legal guardian, legal custodian, or foster parent; an employee of a private school, public or private child day care center, residential home, institution, facility, or agency; or any other person legally responsible for the child's welfare in a residential setting; and also includes an adult sitter, a or relative entrusted with a child's care, or a frequent visitor in the home entrusted with a child's care. For the purpose of departmental investigative jurisdiction, this definition does not include law enforcement officers, or employees of municipal or county detention facilities or the Department of Corrections, while acting in an official capacity.

Section 2. Section 414.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

414.125 Learnfare program.--

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- (1) The department shall reduce the temporary cash assistance for a participant's eligible dependent child or for an eligible teenage participant who has not been exempted from education participation requirements during a grading period in which the child or teenage participant has accumulated a number of unexcused absences from school that is sufficient to jeopardize the student's academic progress, in accordance with rules adopted by the department with input from the Department of Education. The temporary cash assistance must be reinstituted after a subsequent grading period in which the child has substantially improved the child's attendance. Good cause exemptions from the rule of unexcused absences include the following:
- (a) The student is expelled from school and alternative schooling is not available.
- (b) No licensed day care is available for a child of teen parents subject to Learnfare.
- (c) Prohibitive transportation problems exist (e.g., to and from day care).
- The teen is over 16 years of age and not expected to graduate from high school by age 20.

Within 10 days after sanction notification, the participant parent of a dependent child or the teenage participant may file an internal fair hearings process review procedure appeal, and no sanction shall be imposed until the appeal is resolved.

Each participant with a school-age child is required to have a conference with an appropriate school 31 official of the child's school during each grading period to assure that the participant is involved in the child's educational progress and is aware of any existing attendance or academic problems. The conference must address acceptable student attendance, grades, and behavior and must be documented by the school and reported to the department. The department shall notify a school of any student in attendance at that school who is a participant in the Learnfare program in order that the required conferences are held. A participant who without good cause fails to attend a conference with a school official is subject to the sanction provided in subsection (1).

(3) The department may not impose any sanction against a participant or other relative caretaker of a school-age child due to the child's failure to make satisfactory progress in school.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 1999.

SENATE SUMMARY

Provides that a long-term placement of a child with a relative or other caregiver is not subject to supervision by the Department of Children and Family Services if the court determines that the placement is stable. Provides that, for purposes of ch. 39, F.S., the term "other person responsible for a child's welfare" includes frequent visitors in the home who care for the child. Provides that the Department of Children and Family Services may not impose sanctions under the WAGES Program against a child's caregiver because of the child's failure to make satisfactory progress in school.