

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

BILL: CS/SB 2568

SPONSOR: Children and Families Committee and Senator Lynn

SUBJECT: Children and Family Services Department

DATE: April 9, 2003

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Dowds</u>	<u>Whiddon</u>	<u>CF</u>	<u>Favorable/CS</u>
2.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>JU</u>	<u> </u>
3.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>CJ</u>	<u> </u>
4.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>AHS</u>	<u> </u>
5.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>AP</u>	<u> </u>
6.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

I. Summary:

Committee Substitute for SB 2568 provides for various revisions to the services of the Department of Children and Families as follows:

- Deletes the requirement for submission of a plan for the full implementation of the redesign of the developmental disability home and community-based services delivery system and replaces it with the direction to the department to test the redesign in three pilots with a report on the results and legislative direction prior to further implementation of the redesign;
- Provides statutory authority for non-licensed staff to administer or assist with the administration of medications to persons with developmental disabilities;
- Authorizes the department to deny, suspend, or revoke the registration of family day care homes and to develop safety requirements for licensure of family day care homes;
- Establishes minimum requirements for the development of training for staff delivering child welfare services and for contracting to develop the curricula and deliver the training;
- Deletes the requirement that Community-Based Care be implemented statewide by December 31, 2004, specifies direction for continuing the implementation and requires an evaluation and report to the Legislature on the status of Community-Based Care;
- Revises the definitions of "abuse," "neglect," and "vulnerable adult" as applied to adult protective services;
- Permits the department to contract with certain sheriffs' offices for the provision of adult protective investigation services for exploitation of vulnerable adults; and

- Directs the Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability to evaluate child welfare legal services (CWLS) with a report on its findings to be submitted to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by December 31, 2003, and prohibits the department from changing its current CWLS system until directed to do so by the Legislature.

This bill substantially amends sections 393.0661, 402.310, 402.313, 402.3131, 402.40, 409.1571, and 415.102 of the Florida Statutes. The bill also creates section 393.506, 400.9685, and 415.1046 of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Developmental Disabilities Program

The Department of Children and Families administers the home and community-based services waiver for persons with developmental disabilities. The purpose of the home and community-based waiver is to promote and maintain the health of individuals with developmental disabilities through the provision of medically necessary supports and services that will help the individual live in the community and avoid the necessity for institutional placement. Most community-based services for the developmental disabilities program are delivered by the private sector, both non-profit and for-profit organizations, and include services such as support coordination, personal attendant services, respite, supported employment, adult day training, companion, and dental services.

Funding for developmental disability services has increased substantially over the last several years, enabling services to be provided to an additional 21,672 individuals between January 1999 and June 2001. To address the wide variation in what the department pays for developmental disabilities services across the state, the 2002 Legislature directed the department to develop and implement a comprehensive redesign of the home and community-based services delivery system for persons with developmental disabilities (ch. 2002-400, L.O.F.). The goals established for the redesign were to achieve “an appropriate rate structure, client choice within a specified service package, appropriate assessment strategies, an efficient billing process that contains reconciliation and monitoring components, a redefined role for support coordinators that avoids potential conflicts of interest, and family/client budgets that are linked to levels of need.” A plan for the full implementation of the redesigned system is required to be submitted to the Legislature by July 1, 2003 and must reflect that certain components have been operationalized. As components of the redesign have emerged, advocates have begun to express a number of concerns, such as whether the proposed rates will be adequate to secure providers with the qualifications necessary for the service, whether the proposed decrease in rates will impact the availability of service providers, and whether the proposed decrease in some providers’ rates will prevent access to necessary services.

Currently, the administration of medication to persons with developmental disabilities in the various programs of the department’s Developmental Disabilities Program requires a nurse, pursuant to the Nursing Practices Act, Part I of ch. 464, F.S. However, there are statutory provisions in laws governing other settings where non-licensed personnel are authorized to carry out this function. In school systems, for example, conditions have been established under which

non-medical school personnel may assist students in the administration of prescription medication (s. 1006.062, F.S.). These conditions include training to the school personnel designated to assist students in the administration of prescribed medication, policies and procedures, and periodic monitoring by specified medical personnel. Such a process for persons with developmental disabilities receiving department services would allow for more flexibility for both the program and individuals with developmental disabilities.

Family Child Care Homes

The Department of Children and Families has the responsibility for the licensure and registration of child care centers, family day care homes, and large family child care homes (ss. 402.301 through 402.319, F.S.), and for the enforcement of the licensure standards and registration requirements, unless a county has chosen to assume the child care licensing responsibility pursuant to s. 402.306, F.S. Child care centers and large family child care homes are required to be licensed pursuant to the licensing standards set forth in ss. 402.305 and 402.3131, F.S., unless certain exemptions are met. Family day care homes are required to be registered, or in some circumstances, licensed (s. 402.313, F.S.).

Section 402.310, F.S., authorizes the department to deny, suspend, or revoke a license for the violations of the licensing standards and requirements as set forth in ss. 402.301 through 402.319, F.S., or to impose an administrative fine of up to \$100 per violation, per day or up to \$500 per violation, per day if the violation could cause death or serious injury. The procedures prescribed in ch. 120, F.S., are required to be used to determine if a license is to be denied, suspended, or revoked or a fine imposed. Sections 402.313(1)(b), and 402.3131(1)(a), F.S., also authorize the department to impose an administrative fine of up to \$100 for family day care homes and up to \$1,000 for large family child care homes for failure to comply with the licensing standards.

The enforcement sanctions available in s. 402.310, F.S., are not available for registered family day care homes that do not comply with the registration requirements. Section 402.313(1)(b), F.S., permits the imposition of an administrative fine of up to \$100 for failure to comply with registration requirements. However, the department has no authority to deny, revoke, or suspend a registration and, thus, close the operation of a family day care home when the violation of the registration requirements or other statutory provisions may warrant such action.

Child Welfare Training

Section 402.40, F.S., establishes the statutory framework for the Department of Children and Families' child welfare training. The department is required by this section to provide a systematic approach to staff development and training for all dependency staff using child welfare training academies across the state. Section 402.40(3), F.S., requires all dependency staff to successfully complete a training program that is specific to their areas of responsibilities.

The department contracts with Tallahassee Community College for the operation of the Professional Development Center, in accordance with s. 402.40(5), F.S. Contracts are also in place with University of South Florida and Florida International University to participate in

curriculum design activities and to deliver training as part of the Professional Development Center services under the administration of Tallahassee Community College. The Professional Development Center was established in 1987 and develops and delivers competency based training and testing for child protection staff in Florida. Currently, there are six regional and sub-regional training centers with 21 training sites and a central office in Tallahassee.

Issues have been raised relative to the training of the child protection staff. First, the adequacy of the training to fully prepare staff for their child protection positions has been questioned. Second, with the implementation of the community-based care initiatives, some lead agencies have become interested in training that is more tailored to meet their private sector needs.

Community-Based Care

Section 409.1671, F.S., establishes the Community-Based Care initiative and directs that foster care and related services be privatized statewide through eligible Lead Agencies by December 31, 2004. The first Lead Agency contract was signed in 1996 with YMCA Children and Families, Inc., in Sarasota County which began its community-based care operation in January, 1997. As of this month, five Lead Agencies have service contracts with the Department of Children and Families to provide community-based care in 12 counties, and six Lead Agencies hold start-up contracts covering 16 counties. Start-up contracts are usually in place for about 12 months during which time the provider develops the infra-structure and capacity to take over service provision. In addition to these contracts, Invitations to Negotiate (ITNs) have been issued for Community-Based Care Lead Agencies in the state's remaining counties, and the department is in negotiation with seven Lead Agencies covering 33 counties for start-up contracts.

Under the start-up contract, as part of the transition to a service contract when responsibility for foster care and related services is turned over to a Lead Agency, the department has recently begun implementing a process which assesses the Lead Agency's level of preparedness with the help of a Readiness Assessment. The Readiness Assessment instrument covers an extensive list of indicators relating to such things as the provider's quality assurance program, its organizational stability, management of human resources, and the provider's plan and system for financial and risk management. In spite of this assessment of readiness, several Lead Agencies have struggled so badly, particularly during initial months of operation, that the viability of the Community-Based Care initiative within those counties has been in serious jeopardy and children have been at risk.

Adult Protective Services

Chapter 415, F.S., sets forth the statutory framework for Florida's system of adult protective services which provides for investigating alleged abuse, neglect, and exploitation and the provision of services and supervision to protect adults from further abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Adults protected by this chapter are vulnerable adults who are at least 18 years of age or older and are experiencing an impaired ability to perform the normal activities of daily living or to provide for their own care or protection [s. 415.102(26), F.S.].

Reports of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation are made to the central abuse hotline (s. 415.103 F.S.). For the purposes of adult protective investigations and services, “abuse,” “neglect,” and “exploitation” are defined as follows:

- “Abuse” is any willful or threatened act or omission that causes or is likely to cause significant impairment to the physical, mental, or emotional health of a vulnerable adult.
- “Neglect” is the failure or the omission of the caregiver to provide the care, supervision, and services that a vulnerable adult needs to maintain his or her physical or mental health.
- “Exploitation” is the acquisition or use of, or attempt to acquire or use, funds, assets, or property of a vulnerable adult by a person who is in a position of trust and confidence or by a person who knows the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent with the intent of depriving the vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of such funds, assets, or property. Exploitation may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - Breaches of fiduciary relationships that result in the unauthorized appropriation, sale, or transfer of property;
 - Unauthorized acquiring of personal assets;
 - Misappropriation, misuse, or the transfer of funds from an account of a vulnerable adult; and
 - Failure to effectively use the funds of a vulnerable adult for the necessities required for his or her support and maintenance.

Protective investigators of the Department of Children and Families conduct an onsite investigation of allegations of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults to determine the following: if the reported victim is a vulnerable adult; if there is any indication of abuse, neglect, or exploitation and the extent and nature of the injuries; the composition of the family or household; the person responsible for the abuse, neglect, or exploitation; the immediate or long term risk; and the services needed to protect the vulnerable adult. If the investigation determines that the vulnerable adult is in need of services or supervision to protect the vulnerable adult from further abuse, neglect, or exploitation, such services are to be arranged (s. 415.105, F.S.). If the department determines such services or supervision are needed but the vulnerable adult lacks the understanding or capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions, the department may petition the court to authorize the provision of protective services (s. 415.1051, F.S.). In addition to receipt of protective services and protective supervision, vulnerable adults who have been abused, neglected, or exploited are provided a cause of action against the perpetrator and may recover damages for the inflicted abuse, neglect, or exploitation (s. 415.1111, F.S.). It has been reported that claims have been filed under s. 415.1111, F.S., for medical incidents alleged to have occurred in hospitals based on the interpretation that a person meets the definition of “vulnerable adult” by virtue of an acute illness or injury that created the need for hospitalization.

Sheriffs’ Offices Provision of Child Protective Investigation Services

Similar procedures are in place for child abuse, neglect, or abandonment (ch. 39, F.S.) and have historically been the responsibility of the Department of Children and Families. Effective FY 1998-1999 with ch. 98-180, L.O.F., the Legislature authorized the transfer of all responsibility for child protective investigations for Pinellas, Manatee, Broward, and Pasco counties to the sheriffs of these counties (s. 39.3065, F.S.). The option for any other county’s sheriff’s office to assume the responsibility of the child protective investigation was adopted effective FY 2000-2001. The Seminole County sheriff’s office has undertaken this function for a

total of five sheriffs' offices that are currently performing child protective investigations in Florida.

The sheriffs' offices are responsible for their own program performance evaluation using criteria agreed upon between the department and the sheriffs' offices but conducted by a team of peer reviewers comprised of representatives from the sheriffs' offices and the department [s. 39.3065(3)(d), F.S.]. An annual report of this evaluation must be submitted to the Legislature. The last program performance evaluation submitted January 31, 2003, reported that all the sheriffs' offices met or exceeded satisfactory performance ratings relative to the quality of protective investigations, achieved the mandated performance standards for child protective investigation outcomes, and achieved a passing rating in program management.

Child Welfare Legal Services

The dependency process provided for in ch. 39, F.S., includes actions to be undertaken by the protective investigator, family services counselor, parent or legal custodian, and the attorney for the Department of Children and Families. Legal services pertaining to the dependency process are referred to as "child welfare legal services." Currently, child welfare legal services are handled by department staff in all counties with the exception of Pasco and Pinellas counties, which are under contract with the State Attorney, and Broward, Hillsborough and Manatee, which contract with the Office of the Attorney General. Privatized components of the child welfare delivery system, including the Community-Based Care Lead Agencies performing the foster care and related services functions and the sheriffs' offices providing the child protective investigations, currently receive the legal services for these functions from the child welfare legal services attorneys for that particular county.

States operate their child welfare legal services using a variety of models. According to the American Bar Association, these models include using local prosecutors (California, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, and West Virginia), using attorneys employed by the agency (New Hampshire and Rhode Island), and using the Offices of Attorney General (Alaska, Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, and New Jersey). Some states use a combination of legal representations, such as Maryland which uses agency attorneys, county or state attorneys, and contract attorneys.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 2568 provides for various revisions to the services of the Department of Children and Families as follows:

- Deletes the requirement for submission of a plan for the full implementation of the redesign of the developmental disability home and community-based services delivery system and replaces it with the direction to the department to test the redesign in three pilots with a report on the results and legislative direction prior to further implementation of the redesign;
- Provides statutory authority for non-licensed staff to administer or assist with the administration of medications to persons with developmental disabilities;
- Authorizes the department to deny, suspend, or revoke the registration of family day care homes and to develop safety requirements for licensure of family day care homes;

- Establishes minimum requirements for the development of training for staff delivering child welfare services and for contracting to develop the curricula and deliver the training;
- Deletes the requirement that Community-Based Care be implemented statewide by December 31, 2004, specifies direction for continuing the implementation, and requires an evaluation and report to the Legislature on the status of Community-Based Care;
- Revises the definitions of “abuse,” “neglect,” and “vulnerable adult” as applied to adult protective services;
- Permits the department to contract with certain sheriffs’ offices for the provision of adult protective investigation services for exploitation of vulnerable adults; and
- Directs the Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability to evaluate child welfare legal services (CWLS) with a report on its findings to be submitted to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by December 31, 2003, and prohibits the department from changing its current CWLS system until directed to do so by the Legislature.

Developmental Disabilities Program

CS/SB 2568 deletes the requirement for submission of a plan for the full implementation of the redesign for the developmental disability home and community-based services delivery system, as well as the accompanying requirements relative to the plan. In lieu of the plan, the bill requires the department to test the redesign in three pilots for a period of at least 6 months. The department is required to develop and administer the new assessment tool on every individual who will be a part of the pilot prior to implementing any other component of the redesign within the pilots. The pilots must be assessed by an independent evaluator which must include, at a minimum, an assessment of the impact of each element of the redesign on consumer flexibility and choice, service quality, service costs, consumer access to necessary services, and consumer satisfaction.

A report on the results of the pilot must be submitted by the department by February 15, 2004, and must include the findings and recommendations of the independent evaluator, a validation of the needs assessment tool, the feasibility of contracting with an external vendor or using support coordinators to apply the new assessment tool, and a plan with time frames for implementing the redesign statewide. Any expansion of the pilots or other implementation of the redesign is prohibited without specific legislative direction.

The bill also allows for non-licensed staff to administer or to assist a person with developmental disabilities with the administration of prescription medications. Specifically, s. 393.506, F.S., is created and permits non-licensed staff of either non-institutional community programs or intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled to administer or assist in administering oral, transdermal, inhaled, or topical prescription medications to persons with developmental disabilities. Any facility, institution, or community program offering this service must develop a plan for training designated staff to be included in their policies and procedures which must be approved by the department before staff may assist with medication. The training must ensure the safe handling, storage, and administration of prescription medication and must be conducted by a licensed registered nurse or a licensed physician. The policies and procedures must include a consent form to be signed by the person with developmental disabilities, the

director retaining a copy of the written prescription with additional specified information, and the storing of the medication in its original container in a secure location. A similar section (s. 400.9685, F.S.) is created for Part XI of ch. 400, F.S., on the Intermediate Care Facilities for Developmentally Disabled Persons.

Family Child Care Homes

The bill expands the department's authority in s. 402.310, F.S., to deny, suspend, or revoke a child care, family day care home and large family child care home license to also apply to a registration of a family day care home, thus providing the department with an additional enforcement strategy for ensuring family day care homes comply with the registration and related statutory requirements for family day care homes. With the inclusion of family day care home registrations, the types of child care licensures which the department has authority to deny, revoke, or suspend are specifically delineated. In addition, the administrative fines of up \$100 per violation per day provided for in s. 402.310, F.S., becomes available to the department for family day care homes. The determination of the appropriate disciplinary action to be taken and procedures required when imposing these sanctions are applied to the registrants of family day care homes by this bill. Sections 402.313 and 402.3131, F.S., are amended to remove the imposition of administrative fines for family day care homes and large family child care homes which are different from the administrative fines authorized in s. 402.310, F.S. Further, s. 402.313, F.S., relating to minimum standards for licensure of family day care homes is amended to require the development of safety standards and to remove the stipulation that the reduced standards for evening child care applies only to municipalities and counties.

Child Welfare Training

CS/SB 2568 requires the Department of Children and Families to establish the core competencies for the knowledge, skills, and abilities that every person delivering child welfare services requires in order to competently perform his or her work responsibilities. These core competencies are to be the basis for a single integrated pre-service curriculum. Each person delivering child welfare services is required to master the components of this pre-service curriculum that are particular to his or her job responsibilities. The terms defined in the section are updated to more current terminology, and the definitions are expanded to include protective investigators and legal services.

The department is required to develop the core competencies in collaboration with individuals with expertise in the field of child welfare, as well as providers that will be affected by the curriculum, including, but not limited to representatives from Community-Based Care Lead Agencies, sheriffs' offices, and child welfare legal services providers. The bill permits the pre-service curriculum to be a compilation of components of the core competencies that are integrated for a comprehensive pre-service curriculum. The requirement to contract with Tallahassee Community College is replaced with the requirement to competitively bid the development, validation, and periodic evaluation of this pre-service training curriculum. Only one training curriculum is permitted to be developed for each component of the core competencies. The ability of state agencies to contract for services with colleges and universities without competitively bidding [s. 287.057(22), F.S.], as well as with other contractors under certain circumstances [s. 287.057(5), F.S.], is negated by this bill.

The department is required to annually examine the advanced training that needs to be available to child welfare staff statewide, develop minimum standards for a certification process, and develop minimum standards for trainer qualifications in collaboration with providers affected by the child welfare training curriculum and experts in the child welfare field. The bill sets forth the roles of the child welfare training academies for which the department may contract to be performed which are as follows: to offer one or more of the pre-service training curricula; to administer the certification process; to develop, validate, and periodically evaluate advanced or additional training curricula; and to offer additional training curricula. The Secretary of the Department of Children and Families is responsible for ensuring that the goals of the child welfare training program are addressed. The contracts for all of the child welfare training academies must also be competitively bid, regardless of the options to contract without the required bid process as provided for in ss. 287.057(5) and (10), F.S. Finally, the bill requires that the core competencies, the minimum standards for the certification process, and the minimum standards for the trainer qualifications be submitted to the appropriate substantive committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives prior to entering into any of the competitive bid processes provided for by the bill.

Community-Based Care

The direction to the department to contract for the provision of child welfare legal services with either the State Attorney or the Office of the Attorney General in the community-based care counties is deleted by this bill. Section 409.1671(1), F.S., is further amended to delete the date by which Community-Based Care must be in place statewide; to direct the department to continue the process of privatizing services in those counties that have start-up contracts in place on May 1, 2003; to specify, however, that no services are to be transferred to a Lead Agency until a specified certification process that speaks to a Lead Agency's readiness is completed; to prohibit any start-up contract from being entered into after May 1, 2003, without statutory direction; and to direct the Office of the Governor to secure an independent evaluation of the status of Community-Based Care in this state and to report to the Legislature by January 31, 2005.

Adult Protective Services

The bill amends the definitions for "abuse," "neglect," and "vulnerable adult" as used for adult protective services in ch. 415, F.S. Specifically, the definitions of "abuse" in s. 415.102, F.S., is amended to stipulate that the acts constituting abuse must have been committed by a caregiver. As currently provided in law, any individual can be the identified perpetrator of abuse against a vulnerable adult for the purposes of the actions provided in ch. 415, F.S., for adult protective services. In earlier revisions to the definition of "abuse" with ch. 2000-349, L.O.F., the commission of the abusive act by a relative, caregiver, or household member was removed, broadening its application. The bill limits the protective investigations, protective services and other provisions of the chapter to incidents of abuse in which the caregiver is the perpetrator.

The bill amends the definition of "neglect" to include failure or omission of vulnerable adults to provide themselves with care and services necessary to maintain their physical and mental health. This revision enables the department to utilize the actions available through ch. 415, F.S., when self-neglect of a vulnerable adult is found, i.e., making the services of the department

available and petitioning the court for an order authorizing the provision of protective services. Self-neglect had also been included as part of the definition of "neglect" until the revisions with ch. 2000-349, L.O.F. The department reports that at least one court has not granted the petition sought by the department to provide protective services due to self-neglect because the statute did not provide the authority.

The definition of "vulnerable adult" is also amended to exclude from persons considered vulnerable adults for ch. 415, F.S., individuals with a temporary impairment due to an acute illness or injury that created the need for or resulted in hospitalization. This amendment clarifies that a temporary impairment creating the need for hospitalization, in of itself, does not enable a person to meet the definition of vulnerable adult.

Sheriffs' Offices Provision of Adult Protective Investigation Services

The bill creates s. 415.1046, F.S., authorizing the department to contract with an eligible sheriff's office for the provision of adult protective investigation services into alleged acts of exploitation of vulnerable adults. A sheriff's office is eligible to assume this responsibility if the sheriff's office has conducted child protective investigations for a minimum of 2 years and has been found by the program performance evaluation to be satisfactorily performing that function. If the department and a sheriff's office enters into a contract for provision of this component of the adult protective investigations, the funding associated with the provision of the services are to be transferred from the department to the sheriff's office for the first year. In subsequent years, the annual appropriation made to the department must include the identification of the funds to be contracted for the provision of these services. The department is authorized to advance payments to the sheriffs' offices, in the same manner as is provided for child protective investigative services. The sheriffs' offices are prohibited from integrating the funds for the adult protective investigations into the sheriffs' regular budgets and are required to maintain budgetary and other performance related data separately from other records of the sheriff's office and report such information to the department as stipulated in the contracts.

Employees of the sheriffs' offices performing the adult protective investigative functions are required to complete the training required of adult protective investigators employed by the department. The sheriffs' offices are required to operate their adult protective investigative services in accordance with the performance standards and outcome measures required of the department by the Legislature for adult protective investigations. A program performance evaluation of the adult protective investigation services similar to the program performance evaluation required for child protective investigations is required by this bill, the results of which are to be incorporated into the annual report required for the child protective investigation pursuant to s. 39.3065(3)(d), F.S.

Child Welfare Legal Services

The bill directs the Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability to evaluate the system for providing child welfare legal services, prescribes elements to be included in the evaluation, and requires a report to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by December 31, 2003. The department is directed to maintain its current system for providing these legal services until directed otherwise by the Legislature.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2003.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Family day care homes will be required to adhere to additional standards relative to the safety of the homes which may have associated costs. However, safety standards are also likely to prevent injury to the children in the care of the family day care homes

C. Government Sector Impact:

Tallahassee Community College will be required to competitively bid for the child welfare training academy contracts that are now guaranteed.

The Department of Children and Families reports that the only fiscal impact would be the loss of funds transferred to a sheriff's office that contracts with the department for provision of adult protective investigative services. Such a transfer would also result in the reduction of the responsibility required to be performed by the department.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Amendments:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.
