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By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senators Garcia and Campbell

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to child welfare; creating s. 39.4015, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring the Department of Children and Families, in collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child protective investigations and community-based care lead agencies, to develop a statewide family-finding program; requiring the implementation of family finding by a specified date; requiring the department and community-based care lead agencies to document strategies taken to engage relatives and kin; providing strategies to engage relatives and kin; requiring the department and community-based care lead agencies to use diligent efforts in family finding; providing that certain actions do not constitute family finding; requiring determinations by the court; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; requiring the court to request that parents consent to providing access to additional records; requiring a judge to appoint a surrogate parent for certain children; requiring the court to place on the record its determinations regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing guidelines for determining reasonableness; amending ss. 39.506; requiring the court to make a determination regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing

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quidelines for determining reasonableness; amending s. 39.507 F.S.; requiring the court to make a determination regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing guidelines for determining reasonableness; requiring the court to advise parents that their parental rights may be terminated and the child's out-of-home placement may become permanent under certain circumstances; amending s. 39.5085, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring the department to provide financial assistance to kinship caregivers who meet certain requirements; providing eligibility criteria for such financial assistance; providing that children living with caregivers who are receiving financial assistance are eligible for Medicaid coverage; providing the purpose of a kinship navigator program; requiring each community-based care lead agency to establish a kinship navigator program by a certain date; providing requirements for programs; requiring the department to adopt rules; deleting provisions related to the Relative Caregiver Program; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; requiring the court to make a determination regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing guidelines for determining reasonableness; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 39.6012, F.S.; revising the types of records that must be attached to a case plan

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and updated throughout the judicial review process; requiring that documentation of the family-finding efforts of the department and the community-based care lead agency be included in certain case plans; amending s. 39.604, F.S.; revising legislative findings and intent; providing requirements and procedures for referring certain children to the Early Steps Program; requiring the Early Steps Program to screen or evaluate all children referred to the program by the department or its contracted agencies; requiring the service coordinator of the Early Steps Program to forward certain information to the department and the community-based care lead agency; requiring the dependency court to appoint a surrogate parent for certain children under certain circumstances; requiring the department or a community-based care lead agency to refer a child to the Child Find program of the Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System under certain circumstances; requiring a caregiver to choose certain providers to care for children in out-of-home care; revising enrollment and attendance requirements for children in an early education or child care program; conforming cross-references; providing requirements and procedures for maintaining the educational stability of a child during the child's placement in out-of-home care, or subsequent changes in out-of-home placement; requiring that a child's transition from a child care or early education program be pursuant to a plan that

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meets certain requirements; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring the court to appoint a surrogate parent if the child is under the age of school entry; requiring the court to determine if the department and community-based lead agency has continued to reasonably engaged in family finding; providing guidelines for determining the level of reasonableness; amending ss. 414.045 and 1009.25, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. Effective January 1, 2019, section 39.4015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 39.4015 Family finding.—
 - (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
 - (a) The Legislature finds that every child who is in outof-home care has the goal of finding a permanent home, whether
 achieved by reunifying the child with his or her parents or
 finding another permanent connection, such as adoption or legal
 guardianship with a relative or nonrelative who has a
 significant relationship with the child.
 - (b) The Legislature finds that while legal permanency is important to a child in out-of-home care, emotional permanency helps increase the likelihood that children will achieve stability and well-being and successfully transition to independent adulthood.
 - (c) The Legislature also finds that research has

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consistently shown that placing a child within his or her own
family reduces the trauma of being removed from his or her home,
is less likely to result in placement disruptions, and enhances
prospects for finding a permanent family if the child cannot
return home.

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

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fictive kin are brought together to make decisions about how to care for their children and develop a plan for services. The term includes family team conferencing, family team meetings, family group conferencing, family team decisionmaking, family unity meetings, and team decisionmaking, which may consist of several phases and employ a trained facilitator or coordinator.

- (d) "Fictive kin" means an individual who is unrelated to the child by either birth or marriage, but has such a close emotional relationship with the child that he or she may be considered part of the family.
- (3) FAMILY-FINDING PROGRAM.—The department, in collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child protective investigations and community-based care lead agencies, shall develop a formal family-finding program to be implemented statewide by child protective investigators and community-based care lead agencies.
- (a) Family finding is required as soon as a child comes to the attention of the department and throughout the duration of the case, and finding and engaging with as many family members and fictive kin as possible for each child who may help with care or support for the child is considered a best practice. The department or community-based care lead agency must specifically document strategies taken to locate and engage relatives and kin. Strategies of engagement may include, but are not limited to, asking the relatives and kin to:
- 1. Participate in a family group decisionmaking conference, family team conferencing, or other family meetings aimed at developing or supporting the family service plan;
 - 2. Attend visitations with the child;

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- 3. Assist in transportation of the child;
- 4. Provide respite or child care services; or
- 5. Provide actual kinship care.
- (b) The department and the community-based care lead agencies must use diligent efforts in family finding, must continue those efforts until multiple relatives and kin are identified, and must go beyond basic searching tools by exploring alternative tools and methodologies. Efforts by the department and the community-based care lead agency may include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Searching for and locating adult relatives and kin.
- 2. Identifying and building positive connections between the child and the child's relatives and fictive kin.
- 3. Supporting the engagement of relatives and fictive kin in social service planning and delivery of services and creating a network of extended family support to assist in remedying the concerns that led to the child becoming involved with the child welfare system, when appropriate.
 - 4. Maintaining family connections, when possible.
- 5. Keeping siblings together in care, when in the best interest of each child and when possible.
- (c) A basic computer search using the Internet or attempts to contact known relatives at a last known address or telephone number do not constitute effective family finding.
- (d) The court's inquiry and determination regarding family finding should be made at each stage of the case, including a shelter hearing conducted pursuant to s. 39.402. The court shall place its determinations on the record as to whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably

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engaged in family finding. The level of reasonableness is to be determined by the length of the case and the amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.

(4) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

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

39.402 Placement in a shelter.-

(11)

- (c) The court shall request that the parents consent to provide access to the child's <u>child care records</u>, <u>early</u> <u>education program records</u>, <u>or other</u> educational records and provide information to the court, the department or its contract agencies, and any guardian ad litem or attorney for the child. If a parent is unavailable or unable to consent or withholds consent and the court determines access to the records and information is necessary to provide services to the child, the court shall issue an order granting access.
- (d) The court may appoint a surrogate parent or may refer the child to the district school superintendent for appointment of a surrogate parent if the child has or is suspected of having a disability and the parent is unavailable pursuant to s.

 39.0016(3)(b). If the child is under the age of school entry, the court must make the appointment.
- (17) At the shelter hearing, the court shall inquire of the parent whether the parent has relatives who might be considered as a placement for the child. The parent shall provide to the

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court and all parties identification and location information regarding the relatives. The court shall advise the parent that the parent has a continuing duty to inform the department of any relative who should be considered for placement of the child. The court shall place its determinations on the record as to whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding. The level of reasonableness is to be determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.

Section 3. Present subsection (9) of section 39.506, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (10), and a new subsection (9) is added to that section, to read:

39.506 Arraignment hearings.-

(9) The court shall review whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding and make a written determination as to its findings. The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.

Section 4. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (7) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication.-

(7)

(c) If a court adjudicates a child dependent and the child is in out-of-home care, the court shall inquire of the parent or parents whether the parents have relatives who might be considered as a placement for the child. The court shall advise

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the parents that, if the parents fail to substantially comply with the case plan, their parental rights may be terminated and that the child's out-of-home placement may become permanent. The parent or parents shall provide to the court and all parties identification and location information of the relatives. The court shall review whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding and make a written determination as to its findings. The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.

(d) The court shall advise the parents that, if they fail to substantially comply with the case plan, their parental rights may be terminated and that the child's out-of-home placement may become permanent.

Section 5. Effective January 1, 2019, section 39.5085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.5085 Kinship Care Relative Caregiver Program.-
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—
- (a) The Legislature finds that an increasing number of relatives and fictive kin are assuming the responsibility of raising children because the parents of these children are unable to care for them.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that these kinship caregivers perform a vital function by providing homes for children who would otherwise be at risk of foster care placement and that kinship care is a crucial option in the spectrum of out-of-home care available to children in need.
 - (c) The Legislature finds that children living with kinship

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caregivers experience increased placement stability, are less likely to reenter care if they are reunified with their parents, and have better behavioral and mental health outcomes.

- (d) The Legislature further finds that these kinship caregivers may face a number of difficulties and need assistance to support the health and well-being of the children they care for. These needs include, but are not limited to, financial assistance, legal assistance, respite care, child care, specialized training, and counseling.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the establishment and implementation of procedures and protocols that are likely to increase and adequately support appropriate and safe kinship care placements.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used this section, the term:
- (a) "Fictive kin" means an individual who is unrelated to the child by either birth or marriage, but has such a close emotional relationship with the child that he or she may be considered part of the family.
- (b) "Kinship care" means the full-time care of a child placed in out-of-home care by the court in the home of a relative or fictive kin.
- (c) "Kinship navigator program" means a statewide program designed to ensure that kinship caregivers are provided with necessary resources for the preservation of the family.
- (d) "Relative" means an individual who is caring full time for a child placed in out-of-home care by the court and who:
- 1. Is related to the child within the fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent of the child; or
 - 2. Is related to a half-sibling of that child within the

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fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent.

- (3) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The department shall provide financial assistance to all caregivers who qualify under this subsection.
- (a) Relatives or fictive kin caring for a child who has been placed with them by the court shall receive a monthly caregiver benefit, beginning when the child is placed with them. The amount of the benefit payment is based on the child's age within a payment schedule established by rule of the department. The cost of providing the assistance described in this section to any caregiver may not exceed the cost of providing out-of-home care in emergency shelter or foster care.
- (b) Caregivers who receive assistance under this section must be capable, as determined by a home study, of providing a physically safe environment and a stable, supportive home for the children under their care and must assure that the children's well-being is met, including, but not limited to, the provision of immunizations, education, and mental health services, as needed.
- (c) Caregivers who qualify for and receive assistance under this section are not required to meet foster care licensing requirements under s. 409.175.
- (d) Children receiving cash benefits under this section are not eligible to simultaneously receive WAGES cash benefits under chapter 414.
- (d) A caregiver may not receive a benefit payment if the parent or stepparent of the child resides in the home. However, a caregiver may receive the benefit payment for a minor parent who is in his or her care, as well as for the minor parent's

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child, if both children have been adjudicated dependent and meet
all other eligibility requirements. If the caregiver is
receiving a benefit payment when a parent, other than an

- eligible minor parent, or stepparent moves into the home, the payment must be terminated no later than the first day of the
- month following the move, allowing for 10-day notice of adverse
- 355 <u>action.</u>

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- (e) Children living with caregivers who are receiving assistance under this section are eligible for Medicaid coverage.
 - (4) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES.-
- (a) The purpose of a kinship navigator program is to help relative caregivers and fictive kin in the child welfare system to navigate the broad range of services available to them and the children from public, private, community, and faith-based organizations.
- (b) By January 1, 2019, each community-based care lead agency shall establish a kinship navigator program. In order to meet the requirements of a kinship navigator program, the program must:
- 1. Be coordinated with other state or local agencies that promote service coordination or provide information and referral services, including any entities that participate in the Florida 211 Network, to avoid duplication or fragmentation of services to kinship care families;
- 2. Be planned and operated in consultation with kinship caregivers and organizations representing them, youth raised by kinship caregivers, relevant governmental agencies, and relevant community-based or faith-based organizations;

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3. Establish a toll-free telephone hotline to provide information to link kinship caregivers, kinship support group facilitators, and kinship service providers to:

a. One another;

- <u>b. Eligibility and enrollment information for federal,</u>
 state, and local benefits;
- c. Relevant training to assist kinship caregivers in caregiving and in obtaining benefits and services; and
- d. Relevant knowledge related to legal options available for child custody, other legal assistance, and help in obtaining legal services.
- 4. Provide outreach to kinship care families, including by establishing, distributing, and updating a kinship care website, or other relevant guides or outreach materials; and
- 5. Promote partnerships between public and private agencies, including schools, community-based or faith-based organizations, and relevant governmental agencies, to increase their knowledge of the needs of kinship care families to promote better services for those families.
- (5) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.
- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to:
- (a) Provide for the establishment of procedures and protocols that serve to advance the continued safety of children by acknowledging the valued resource uniquely available through grandparents, relatives of children, and specified nonrelatives of children pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)3.
 - (b) Recognize family relationships in which a grandparent

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or other relative is the head of a household that includes a child otherwise at risk of foster care placement.

- (c) Enhance family preservation and stability by recognizing that most children in such placements with grandparents and other relatives do not need intensive supervision of the placement by the courts or by the department.
- (d) Recognize that permanency in the best interests of the child can be achieved through a variety of permanency options, including permanent guardianship under s. 39.6221 if the guardian is a relative, by permanent placement with a fit and willing relative under s. 39.6231, by a relative, guardianship under chapter 744, or adoption, by providing additional placement options and incentives that will achieve permanency and stability for many children who are otherwise at risk of foster care placement because of abuse, abandonment, or neglect, but who may successfully be able to be placed by the dependency court in the care of such relatives.
- (e) Reserve the limited casework and supervisory resources of the courts and the department for those cases in which children do not have the option for safe, stable care within the family.
- (f) Recognize that a child may have a close relationship with a person who is not a blood relative or a relative by marriage and that such person should be eligible for financial assistance under this section if he or she is able and willing to care for the child and provide a safe, stable home environment.
- (2) (a) The Department of Children and Families shall establish, operate, and implement the Relative Caregiver Program

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by rule of the department. The Relative Caregiver Program shall, within the limits of available funding, provide financial assistance to:

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

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

3. Nonrelatives who are willing to assume custody and care of a dependent child in the role of substitute parent as a result of a court's determination of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and subsequent placement with the nonrelative caregiver under this chapter. The court must find that a proposed placement under this subparagraph is in the best interest of the child.

4. A relative or nonrelative caregiver, but the relative or nonrelative caregiver may not receive a Relative Caregiver

Program payment if the parent or stepparent of the child resides in the home. However, a relative or nonrelative may receive the Relative Caregiver Program payment for a minor parent who is in his or her care, as well as for the minor parent's child, if

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both children have been adjudicated dependent and meet all other eligibility requirements. If the caregiver is currently receiving the payment, the Relative Caregiver Program payment must be terminated no later than the first of the following month after the parent or stepparent moves into the home, allowing for 10-day notice of adverse action.

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

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

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

(d) Relatives or nonrelatives who are caring for children

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

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

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

409.165, school readiness, and other available services in order
to support the child's safety, growth, and healthy development.
Children living with caregivers who are receiving assistance
under this section shall be eligible for Medicaid coverage.

(g) The department may use appropriate available state, federal, and private funds to operate the Relative Caregiver Program. The department may develop liaison functions to be available to relatives or nonrelatives who care for children pursuant to this chapter to ensure placement stability in extended family settings.

Section 6. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section

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39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (e) The court shall, in its written order of disposition, include all of the following:
 - 1. The placement or custody of the child.
 - 2. Special conditions of placement and visitation.
- 3. Evaluation, counseling, treatment activities, and other actions to be taken by the parties, if ordered.
- 4. The persons or entities responsible for supervising or monitoring services to the child and parent.
- 5. Continuation or discharge of the guardian ad litem, as appropriate.
- 6. The date, time, and location of the next scheduled review hearing, which must occur within the earlier of:
 - a. Ninety days after the disposition hearing;
 - b. Ninety days after the court accepts the case plan;
 - c. Six months after the date of the last review hearing; or
- d. Six months after the date of the child's removal from his or her home, if no review hearing has been held since the child's removal from the home.
 - 7. If the child is in an out-of-home placement, child

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support to be paid by the parents, or the guardian of the child's estate if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child. The court may exercise jurisdiction over all child support matters, shall adjudicate the financial obligation, including health insurance, of the child's parents or guardian, and shall enforce the financial obligation as provided in chapter 61. The state's child support enforcement agency shall enforce child support orders under this section in the same manner as child support orders under chapter 61. Placement of the child shall not be contingent upon issuance of a support order.

- 8.a. If the court does not commit the child to the temporary legal custody of an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult approved by the court, the disposition order <u>must shall</u> include the reasons for such a decision and <u>shall include</u> a <u>written</u> determination as to whether <u>diligent efforts were made</u> by the department <u>and the community-based care lead agency reasonably engaged in family finding in attempting</u> to locate an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult willing to care for the child in order to present that placement option to the court instead of placement with the department. <u>The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.</u>
- b. If no suitable relative is found and the child is placed with the department or a legal custodian or other adult approved by the court, both the department and the court shall consider transferring temporary legal custody to an adult relative approved by the court at a later date, but neither the

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department nor the court is obligated to so place the child if it is in the child's best interest to remain in the current placement.

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

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

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

- 39.6012 Case plan tasks; services.-
- (2) The case plan must include all available information that is relevant to the child's care including, at a minimum:
- (b) A description of the plan for ensuring that the child receives safe and proper care and that services are provided to the child in order to address the child's needs. To the extent available and accessible, the following health, mental health, and education information and records of the child must be attached to the case plan and updated throughout the judicial review process:
- 1. The names and addresses of the child's health, mental health, and educational providers;
 - 2. The child's grade level performance;

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3. The child's school record or, if the child is under the age of school entry, any records from a child care program, early education program, or preschool program;

- 4. Documentation of compliance or noncompliance with the attendance requirements under s. 39.604, if the child is enrolled in a child care program, early education program, or preschool program;
- 5.4. Assurances that the child's placement takes into account proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement;
 - 6. 5. A record of The child's immunizations;
- 7.6. The child's known medical history, including any known health problems;
 - 8.7. The child's medications, if any; and
- 9.8. Any other relevant health, mental health, and education information concerning the child.
- (3) In addition to any other requirement, if the child is in an out-of-home placement, the case plan must include:
- (a) A description of the type of placement in which the child is to be living and, if the child has been placed with the department, whether the department and the community-based care lead agency have reasonably engaged in family finding to locate an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult willing to care for the child in order to present that placement option to the court instead of placement with the department.
- Section 8. Section 39.604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 39.604 Rilya Wilson Act; short title; legislative intent; early intervention; child care; early education; preschool

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requirements; attendance and reporting responsibilities.-

- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Rilya Wilson Act."
 - (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that children from birth to age 5 years are particularly vulnerable to maltreatment and that they enter out-of-home care in disproportionately high numbers.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that children who are abused or neglected are at high risk of experiencing physical and mental health problems and problems with language and communication, cognitive development, and social and emotional development.
- (c) The Legislature also finds that providing early intervention and services, as well as quality child care and early education programs to support the healthy development of these young children, can have positive effects that last throughout childhood and into adulthood.
- (d) The Legislature also finds that the needs of each of these children are unique, and while some children may be best served by a quality child care or early education program, others may need more attention and nurturing that can best be provided by a stay-at-home caregiver The Legislature recognizes that children who are in the care of the state due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment are at increased risk of poor school performance and other behavioral and social problems.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature that children who are currently in out-of-home the care of the state be provided with an age-appropriate developmental child care or early education arrangement that is in the best interest of the child

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education program to help ameliorate the negative consequences of abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

- (3) EARLY INTERVENTION FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF
 THREE.—The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, 42 U.S.C.
 ss. 5101, et seq., and federal the Individuals with Disabilities
 Education Act requires states to have provisions and procedures
 for referring to early intervention services children who are
 under the age of 3 years and involved in substantiated cases of
 child abuse or neglect, or who are affected by substance abuse
 or withdrawal symptoms from prenatal drug exposure.
- (a) Referral process.—A child from birth to age 36 months who is determined to be a victim of any substantiated case of child abuse or neglect or who is affected by substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms from prenatal drug exposure, shall be referred to the Early Steps Program under s. 391.301, according to the following criteria:
- 1. Children who will remain in the home of their parents or legal guardian without referral to a community-based care lead agency for services shall be referred to the Early Steps Program by the protective investigator handling the case within 48 hours of verification of the abuse or neglect.
- 2. When there is an indication that they may have an established condition or developmental delay, children who will remain in the home of their parents or legal guardian and who are referred to a community-based care lead agency for services must be referred to the Early Steps Program by the community-based care lead agency case worker during the case plan development process within 7 days after the identification of an established condition or possible developmental delay. The

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community-based care lead agency shall follow up to determine whether the child has been found eligible for Part C services and shall support the participation of the eligible children's families in the Early Steps Program. Support may include, but need not be limited to:

- a. Assistance with transportation, if necessary;
- $\underline{\text{b. Providing written information about the Early Steps}}\\ \text{Program; and}$
- c. Followup with the family and encouraging the child's participation in the Early Steps Program.
- 3. Children being placed into shelter care for referral to a community-based care lead agency for out-of-home placement must receive an initial assessment during the case plan development process and may be referred to the Early Steps

 Program according to the following criteria:
- a. Children who are not referred for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment under the Medicaid program must be referred to the Early Steps Program by the case worker during the case plan development process for the child. The referral must be documented in the case plan.
- b. Children who are referred for a comprehensive behavioral health assessment under the Medicaid program must be referred to the Early Steps Program by the community-based care lead agency case worker if their comprehensive behavioral health assessment flags them as potentially having a developmental delay or an established condition. The referral must be documented in the case plan. The Early Steps Program referral form must be accompanied by the comprehensive behavioral health assessment that flagged the child as potentially having a developmental

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delay or an established condition.

- (b) Screening and evaluation.—The local Early Steps Program shall screen or evaluate all children referred by the department or its contracted agencies. The information on the outcome of a child's screening or evaluation, and any recommended services on the child's individualized family support plan, shall be forwarded by the Early Steps Program's service coordinator to the department and the community-based care lead agency for consideration in development of the child's case plan.
- (c) Appointment of surrogate parent.—Federal law requires parental consent and participation at every stage of the early intervention process after referral. A dependency court shall appoint a surrogate parent under s. 39.0016 for a child from birth to age 36 months whose parents are unavailable or unwilling to provide consent for services when the child has been determined to be a victim of any substantiated case of child abuse or neglect or is affected by substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms from prenatal drug exposure and has been referred to the Early Steps Program under s. 391.301.
- (4) EARLY INTERVENTION FOR CHILDREN AGES THREE YEARS TO FIVE YEARS.—The federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requires states to develop a comprehensive Child Find program to locate children who are potentially eligible for services, including children who are involved in substantiated cases of child abuse or neglect, and link them to early intervention services. If the department or a community-based care lead agency suspects that a child is a victim of substantiated child abuse or neglect, the child must be referred to the Child Find program of the Florida Diagnostic and Learning

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Resources System for assessment.

- (5) CHILD CARE, EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMS, PRESCHOOL.-Research has found that the quality of child care, early education programs, and preschool programs is important to the cognitive, language, and social development of young children, with consistent and emotionally supportive care being of great benefit to children and their families. Children who receive high-quality early childhood care and education have better math, language, and social skills as they enter school, and, as they grow older, require less remedial education, progress further in school, and have fewer interactions with the justice system. Significant involvement of parents in early childhood care and education may help reduce the incidence of maltreatment of children and may be beneficial to children and families who are already involved in the child welfare system by virtue of establishing caring relationships in a supportive learning environment that assists parents in establishing social support networks, accessing information about parenting and child development, and receiving referrals to other services.
- (a) Early child care and education preference.—Care for children in out-of-home care shall be chosen by the caregiver according to the following order:
- 1. Providers who receive a Gold Seal Quality Care designation pursuant to s. 402.281, or providers participating in a quality rating system;
 - 2. Licensed child care providers;
 - 3. Public school providers; and
- 4. License-exempt child care providers, including religious-exempt and registered providers, and non-public

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schools. These providers must be participating in the school readiness program through the local early learning coalition.

(b) Enrollment

- (3) REQUIREMENTS.-
- 1. A child from birth to the age of school entry, who is under court-ordered protective supervision or in out-of-home care and is the custody of the Family Safety Program Office of the Department of Children and Families or a community-based lead agency, and enrolled in an a licensed early education or child care program must attend the program 5 days a week unless the court grants an exception due to the court determining it is in the best interest of a child from birth to age 3 years:
 - a. With a stay-at-home caregiver to remain at home.
- b. With a caregiver who works less than full time to attend an early education or child care program fewer than 5 days a week.
- 2. Notwithstanding s. 39.202, the department of Children and Families must notify operators of an the licensed early education or child care program, subject to the reporting requirements of this act, of the enrollment of any child from birth to the age of school entry, under court-ordered protective supervision or in out-of-home care. If the custody of the Family Safety Program Office of the Department of Children and Families or a community-based lead agency. When a child is enrolled in an early education or child care program regulated by the department, the child's attendance in the program must be a required task action in the safety plan or the case plan developed for the child pursuant to this chapter. An exemption to participating in the licensed early education or child care

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program 5 days a week may be granted by the court.

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

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

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

 $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$ The department or community-based <u>care</u> lead agency shall conduct a site visit to the residence of the child upon receiving a report of two consecutive unexcused absences or seven consecutive excused absences.

<u>c.3.</u> If the site visit results in a determination that the child is missing, the department or community-based <u>care</u> lead agency shall <u>follow the procedure set forth in s. 39.0141</u> report the child as missing to a law enforcement agency and proceed

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with the necessary actions to locate the child pursuant to procedures for locating missing children.

- <u>d.4.</u> If the site visit results in a determination that the child is not missing, the parent or caregiver shall be notified that failure to ensure that the child attends the licensed early education or child care program is a violation of the safety plan or the case plan. If more than two site visits are conducted pursuant to this <u>paragraph</u> subsection, staff shall <u>initiate action to</u> notify the court of the parent or caregiver's noncompliance with the case plan.
- (6) EDUCATIONAL STABILITY.—Just as educational stability is important for school-age children, it is also important to minimize disruptions to secure attachments and stable relationships with supportive caregivers of children from birth to school age and to ensure that these attachments are not disrupted due to placement in out-of-home care or subsequent changes in out-of-home placement.
- (a) A child must be allowed to remain in the child care or early educational setting that he or she attended before entry into out-of-home care, unless the program is not in the best interest of the child.
- (b) If it is not in the best interest of the child for him or her to remain in his or her child care or early education setting upon entry into out-of-home care, the caregiver must work with the case manager, guardian ad litem, child care and educational staff, and educational surrogate, if one has been appointed, to determine the best setting for the child. Such setting may be a child care provider that receives a Gold Seal Quality Care designation pursuant to s. 402.281, a provider

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participating in a quality rating system, a licensed child care provider, a public school provider, or a license-exempt child care provider, including religious-exempt and registered providers, and non-public schools.

- (c) The department and providers of early care and education shall develop protocols to ensure continuity if children are required to leave a program because of a change in out-of-home placement.
- (7) TRANSITIONS.—In the absence of an emergency, if a child from birth to school age leaves a child care or early education program, the transition must be pursuant to a plan that involves cooperation and sharing of information among all persons involved, that respects the child's developmental stage and associated psychological needs, and that allows for a gradual transition from one setting to another.
- Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.701 Judicial review.-
- (2) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE.—
- (c) Review determinations.—The court and any citizen review panel shall take into consideration the information contained in the social services study and investigation and all medical, psychological, and educational records that support the terms of the case plan; testimony by the social services agency, the parent, the foster parent or legal custodian, the guardian ad litem or surrogate parent for educational decisionmaking if one has been appointed for the child, and any other person deemed appropriate; and any relevant and material evidence submitted to

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the court, including written and oral reports to the extent of their probative value. These reports and evidence may be received by the court in its effort to determine the action to be taken with regard to the child and may be relied upon to the extent of their probative value, even though not competent in an adjudicatory hearing. In its deliberations, the court and any citizen review panel shall seek to determine:

- 1. If the parent was advised of the right to receive assistance from any person or social service agency in the preparation of the case plan.
- 2. If the parent has been advised of the right to have counsel present at the judicial review or citizen review hearings. If not so advised, the court or citizen review panel shall advise the parent of such right.
- 3. If a guardian ad litem needs to be appointed for the child in a case in which a guardian ad litem has not previously been appointed or if there is a need to continue a guardian ad litem in a case in which a guardian ad litem has been appointed.
- 4. Who holds the rights to make educational decisions for the child. If appropriate, the court may refer the child to the district school superintendent for appointment of a surrogate parent or may itself appoint a surrogate parent under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and s. 39.0016. If the child is under the age of school entry, the court must make the appointment.
- 5. The compliance or lack of compliance of all parties with applicable items of the case plan, including the parents' compliance with child support orders.
 - 6. The compliance or lack of compliance with a visitation

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contract between the parent and the social service agency for contact with the child, including the frequency, duration, and results of the parent-child visitation and the reason for any noncompliance.

- 7. The frequency, kind, and duration of contacts among siblings who have been separated during placement, as well as any efforts undertaken to reunite separated siblings if doing so is in the best interest of the child.
- 8. The compliance or lack of compliance of the parent in meeting specified financial obligations pertaining to the care of the child, including the reason for failure to comply, if applicable.
- 9. Whether the child is receiving safe and proper care according to s. 39.6012, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness of the child's current placement, including whether the child is in a setting that is as family-like and as close to the parent's home as possible, consistent with the child's best interests and special needs, and including maintaining stability in the child's educational placement, as documented by assurances from the community-based care provider that:
- a. The placement of the child takes into account the appropriateness of the current educational setting and the proximity to the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.
- b. The community-based care agency has coordinated with appropriate local educational agencies to ensure that the child remains in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement.

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agency continues to reasonably engage in family finding. The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to continue the process.

- 11. 10. A projected date likely for the child's return home or other permanent placement.
- 12. 11. When appropriate, the basis for the unwillingness or inability of the parent to become a party to a case plan. The court and the citizen review panel shall determine if the efforts of the social service agency to secure party participation in a case plan were sufficient.
- 13. 12. For a child who has reached 13 years of age but is not yet 18 years of age, the adequacy of the child's preparation for adulthood and independent living. For a child who is 15 years of age or older, the court shall determine if appropriate steps are being taken for the child to obtain a driver license or learner's driver license.
- $\underline{14.}$ 13. If amendments to the case plan are required. Amendments to the case plan must be made $\underline{as\ provided\ in\ under}$ s. 39.6013.
- Section 10. Effective January 1, 2019, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 414.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 414.045 Cash assistance program.—Cash assistance families include any families receiving cash assistance payments from the state program for temporary assistance for needy families as defined in federal law, whether such funds are from federal funds, state funds, or commingled federal and state funds. Cash

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assistance families may also include families receiving cash assistance through a program defined as a separate state program.

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

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

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

Families described in subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. may receive child care assistance or other supports or services so that the children may continue to be

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cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. Such assistance or services may be funded from the temporary assistance for needy families block grant to the extent permitted under federal law and to the extent funds have been provided in the General Appropriations Act.

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

1009.25 Fee exemptions.—

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

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