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By the Committees on Appropriations; and 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; specifying that implementation of the family-finding program is contingent upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature; specifying when a family finding is required; 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; upon implementation of the family-finding program, 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 s. 39.506, F.S.; upon

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implementation of the family-finding program, requiring the court to make a determination regarding the department's or the community-based lead agency's reasonable engagement in family finding; providing quidelines for determining reasonableness; amending s. 39.507, F.S.; upon implementation of the familyfinding program, 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; creating s. 39.5086, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; providing the purpose of a kinship navigator program; contingent upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, requiring each communitybased care lead agency to establish a kinship navigator program; providing requirements for programs; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; upon implementation of the family-finding program, 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; upon implementation of the family-finding program, 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; revising enrollment and attendance requirements for children in an early education or child care program; conforming crossreferences; providing requirements and procedures for maintaining the educational stability of a child during the child's placement in out-of-home care, or subsequent changes in out-of-home placement; requiring that a child's transition from a child care or early education program be pursuant to a plan that meets certain requirements; amending s. 39.6251, F.S.; requiring the case manager for a young adult in foster care to consult with the young adult when updating the case plan and the transition plan and arrangements; deleting a provision authorizing case management reviews to be conducted by telephone under certain circumstances; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring the court to appoint a surrogate parent if the child is under the age of school entry; upon implementation of the family-finding program, requiring the court to determine if the department and community-based lead agency have continued to reasonably engage in family finding; providing guidelines for determining the level of reasonableness; amending s. 409.166, F.S.;

defining terms; providing conditions for the department to provide adoption assistance payments to adoptive parents of certain children; providing that children and young adults receiving benefits through the adoption assistance program are ineligible for other specified benefits and services; providing additional conditions for eligibility for adoption assistance; contingent upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, requiring the department to create a pilot Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program; providing definitions; specifying eligibility and limitations; establishing a room and board rate for quardians in certain circuits who are eligible for the program; providing an exception to licensing standards in certain circuits under certain circumstances; providing effective dates.

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

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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.

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(b) The Legislature finds that while legal permanency is important to a child in out-of-home care, emotional permanency helps increase the likelihood that children will achieve stability and well-being and successfully transition to independent adulthood.

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

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engagement technique used in identifying family and other close adults for children in out-of-home care and involving them in developing and carrying out a plan for the emotional and legal permanency of a child.

- (c) "Family group decisionmaking" is a generic term that includes a number of approaches in which family members and fictive kin are brought together to make decisions about how to care for their children and develop a plan for services. The term includes family team conferencing, family team meetings, family group conferencing, family team decisionmaking, family unity meetings, and team decisionmaking, which may consist of several phases and employ a trained facilitator or coordinator.
- (d) "Fictive kin" means an individual who is unrelated to the child by either birth or marriage, but has such a close emotional relationship with the child that he or she may be considered part of the family.
- (3) FAMILY-FINDING PROGRAM.—The department, in collaboration with sheriffs' offices that conduct child protective investigations and community-based care lead agencies, shall develop a formal family-finding program to be implemented statewide by child protective investigators and community-based care lead agencies. Implementation of the program is contingent upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature specifically for the program.
- (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

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department or community-based care lead agency must specifically document strategies taken to locate and engage relatives and kin. Strategies of engagement may include, but are not limited to, asking the relatives and kin to:

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

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(c) A basic computer search using the Internet or attempts to contact known relatives at a last known address or telephone number do not constitute effective family finding.

- (d) The court's inquiry and determination regarding family finding should be made at each stage of the case, including a shelter hearing conducted pursuant to s. 39.402. The court shall place its determinations on the record as to whether the department or community-based care lead agency has reasonably engaged in family finding. The level of reasonableness is to be determined by the length of the case and the amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.
- (4) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

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

39.402 Placement in a shelter.-

(11)

- (c) The court shall request that the parents consent to provide access to the child's child care records, early education program records, or other educational records and provide information to the court, the department or its contract agencies, and any 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

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the child to the district school superintendent for appointment of a surrogate parent if the child has or is suspected of having a disability and the parent is unavailable pursuant to s.

39.0016(3)(b). If the child is under the age of school entry, the court must make the appointment.

(17) At the shelter hearing, the court shall inquire of the parent whether the parent has relatives who might be considered as a placement for the child. The parent shall provide to the court and all parties identification and location information regarding the relatives. The court shall advise the parent that the parent has a continuing duty to inform the department of any relative who should be considered for placement of the child. Upon implementation of the program authorized under s. 39.4015, 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) Upon implementation of the program authorized under s. 39.4015, 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

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community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue
the process.

Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (d) is added to that subsection, 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 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. Upon implementation of the program authorized under s. 39.4015, 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. Section 39.5086, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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39.5086 Kinship navigator programs.

- (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 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 in their care. 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

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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 fifth degree by blood or marriage to the parent or stepparent.
  - (3) PURPOSE 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) Contingent upon a specific appropriation, effective

  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;

- 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;

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- b. Eligibility and enrollment information for federal, state, and local benefits;
- c. Relevant training to assist kinship caregivers in caregiving and in obtaining benefits and services; and
- d. Relevant knowledge related to legal options available for child custody, other legal assistance, and help in obtaining legal services.
- 4. Provide outreach to kinship care families, including by establishing, distributing, and updating a kinship care website, or other relevant guides or outreach materials; and
- 5. Promote partnerships between public and private agencies, including schools, community-based or faith-based organizations, and relevant governmental agencies, to increase their knowledge of the needs of kinship care families to promote better services for those families.
- (4) RULEMAKING.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.
- Section 6. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for

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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 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

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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>upon implementation of the program authorized under s. 39.4015, shall include a <u>written</u> determination as to whether <u>diligent efforts</u> were made by the department <u>and the community-based care lead agency reasonably engaged in family finding in attempting to locate an adult relative, legal custodian, or other adult willing to care for the child in order to present that placement option to the court instead of placement with the department. The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead agency has had to begin or continue the process.</u></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 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;
- 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;

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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;

- $\underline{5.4.}$  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 and the program as authorized under s. 39.4015 has been implemented, 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; requirements; attendance; stability and transitions 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 education program to help ameliorate the negative consequences of abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—

- (a) A child from birth to the age of school entry, 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:
  - 1. With a stay-at-home caregiver to remain at home.
- 2. With a caregiver who works less than full time to attend an early education or child care program fewer than 5 days a week.
- (b) 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 program 5 days a week may be granted by the court.
  - (4) ATTENDANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. -
  - (a) A child enrolled in an a licensed early education or

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child care program who meets the requirements of subsection (3) may not be withdrawn from the program without the prior written approval of the <u>department</u> Family Safety Program Office of the <u>Department of Children and Families</u> or the community-based <u>care</u> lead agency.

- (b)1. If a child covered by this section is absent from the program on a day when he or she is supposed to be present, the person with whom the child resides must report the absence to the program by the end of the business day. If the person with whom the child resides, whether the parent or caregiver, fails to timely report the absence, the absence is considered to be unexcused. The program shall report any unexcused absence or seven consecutive excused absences of a child who is enrolled in 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.
- 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.
- 3. If the site visit results in a determination that the child is missing, the department or community-based <u>care</u> lead agency shall <u>follow the procedure set forth in s. 39.0141</u> report the child as missing to a law enforcement agency and proceed with the necessary actions to locate the child pursuant to procedures for locating missing children.
  - 4. If the site visit results in a determination that the

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child is not missing, the parent or caregiver shall be notified that failure to ensure that the child attends the <del>licensed</del> early education or child care program is a violation of the safety plan or the case plan. If more than two site visits are conducted pursuant to this subsection, staff shall <del>initiate</del> action to notify the court of the parent or caregiver's noncompliance with the case plan.

- (5) 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 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

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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.

- (6) 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 (b) of subsection (6) and subsection (7) of section 39.6251, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 39.6251 Continuing care for young adults.—
- (6) A young adult who is between the ages of 18 and 21 and who has left care may return to care by applying to the community-based care lead agency for readmission. The community-based care lead agency shall readmit the young adult if he or she continues to meet the eligibility requirements in this section.
- (b) Within 30 days after the young adult has been readmitted to care, the community-based care lead agency shall assign a case manager to update the case plan and the transition plan and to arrange for the required services. Updates to the case plan and the transition plan and arrangements for the required services Such activities shall be undertaken in consultation with the young adult. The department shall petition the court to reinstate jurisdiction over the young adult.

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Notwithstanding s. 39.013(2), the court shall resume jurisdiction over the young adult if the department establishes that he or she continues to meet the eligibility requirements in this section.

(7) During each period of time that a young adult is in care, the community-based lead agency shall provide regular case management reviews that must include at least monthly contact with the case manager. If a young adult lives outside the service area of his or her community-based care lead agency, monthly contact may occur by telephone.

Section 10. 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 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

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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 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

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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.
- 10. Upon implementation of the program authorized under s. 39.4015, whether the department or community-based care lead agency continues to reasonably engage in family finding. The level of reasonableness is determined by the length of the case and amount of time the department or community-based care lead

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agency has had to continue the process.

- $\underline{11.10.}$  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 <u>as provided in under</u> s. 39.6013.
- Section 11. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 409.166, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 409.166 Children within the child welfare system; adoption assistance program.—
  - (4) ADOPTION ASSISTANCE. -
- (a) For purposes of administering payments under paragraph (d), the term:
- 1. "Child" means an individual who has not attained 21 years of age.
- 2. "Young adult" means an individual who has attained 18 years of age but who has not attained 21 years of age.
  - (b) (a) A maintenance subsidy shall be granted only when all

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other resources available to a child have been thoroughly explored and it can be clearly established that this is the most acceptable plan for providing permanent placement for the child. The maintenance subsidy may not be used as a substitute for adoptive parent recruitment or as an inducement to adopt a child who might be placed without providing a subsidy. However, it shall be the policy of the department that no child be denied adoption if providing a maintenance subsidy would make adoption possible. The best interest of the child shall be the deciding factor in every case. This section does not prohibit foster parents from applying to adopt a child placed in their care. Foster parents or relative caregivers must be asked if they would adopt without a maintenance subsidy.

(c) (b) The department shall provide adoption assistance to the adoptive parents, subject to specific appropriation, in the amount of \$5,000 annually, paid on a monthly basis, for the support and maintenance of a child until the 18th birthday of such child or in an amount other than \$5,000 annually as determined by the adoptive parents and the department and memorialized in a written agreement between the adoptive parents and the department. The agreement shall take into consideration the circumstances of the adoptive parents and the needs of the child being adopted. The amount of subsidy may be adjusted based upon changes in the needs of the child or circumstances of the adoptive parents. Changes may shall not be made without the concurrence of the adoptive parents. However, in no case shall the amount of the monthly payment exceed the foster care maintenance payment that would have been paid during the same period if the child had been in a foster family home.

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(d) Contingent upon a specific appropriation, adoption assistance payments may be made for a child up to 21 years of age whose adoptive parent entered into an initial adoption assistance agreement after the child reached 16 years of age but before the child reached 18 years of age if the child is:

- 1. Completing secondary education or a program leading to an equivalent credential;
- 2. Enrolled in an institution that provides postsecondary or vocational education;
- 3. Participating in a program or activity designed to promote or eliminate barriers to employment;
  - 4. Employed for at least 80 hours per month; or
- 5. Unable to participate in programs or activities listed in subparagraphs 1.-4. full time due to a physical, intellectual, emotional, or psychiatric condition that limits participation. Any such barrier to participation must be supported by documentation in the child's case file or school or medical records.
- (e) A child or young adult receiving benefits through the adoption assistance program is not eligible to simultaneously receive relative caregiver benefits under s. 39.5085 or postsecondary education services and support under s. 409.1451.
- (f)(e) The department may provide adoption assistance to the adoptive parents, subject to specific appropriation, for medical assistance initiated after the adoption of the child for medical, surgical, hospital, and related services needed as a result of a physical or mental condition of the child which existed before the adoption and is not covered by Medicaid, Children's Medical Services, or Children's Mental Health

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Services. Such assistance may be initiated at any time but shall terminate on or before the child's 18th birthday.

- (5) ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICES.-
- (a) As a condition of providing adoption assistance under this section and before the adoption is finalized, the adoptive parents must have an approved adoption home study and must enter into an adoption-assistance agreement with the department which specifies the financial assistance and other services to be provided.
- (b) A child who is handicapped at the time of adoption <u>is</u> shall be eligible for services through the Children's Medical Services network established under part I of chapter 391 if the child was eligible for such services <u>before</u> prior to the adoption.
- Section 12. (1) Contingent upon a specific appropriation, effective August 1, 2018, the Department of Children and Families shall establish and operate a pilot Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program in two circuits in this state. The program will provide payments at a rate of \$333 per month for persons who meet the Title IV-E eligibility requirements as outlined in s. 473(d)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act.
  - (2) For purposes of administering this program, the term:
- (a) "Child" means an individual who has not attained 21 years of age.
- (b) "Young adult" means an individual who has attained 18 years of age but who has not attained 21 years of age.
- (c) "Fictive kin" means a person unrelated by birth,
  marriage, or adoption who has an emotionally significant
  relationship, which possesses the characteristics of a family

relationship, to a child.

- (3) Caregivers enrolled in the Relative Caregiver or

  Nonrelative Caregiver Program prior to August 1, 2018, are not
  eligible to participate in the Title IV-E Guardianship

  Assistance Program pilot. Effective August 1, 2018, eligible
  caregivers enrolled in the pilot may not simultaneously have
  payments made on the child's behalf through the Relative
  Caregiver Program under s. 39.5085, postsecondary education
  services and supports under s. 409.1451, or child-only cash
  assistance under chapter 414.
- (4) Notwithstanding s. 409.145(4), in the two circuits where the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program pilot is established, the room and board rate for guardians who are eligible for the program will be \$333 per month.
- (5) Notwithstanding s. 409.175(11)(a), in the two circuits where the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program pilot is established, an exception of licensing standards may be provided for those standards where a waiver has been granted.
- Section 13. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2018.