1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to children and young adults in out-3 of-home care; creating s. 39.00146, F.S.; requiring a face sheet with specified information for every case 4 5 record of a child under certain supervision; requiring 6 the face sheet to be updated monthly; requiring the 7 Department of Children and Families to adopt rules; 8 amending s. 39.522, F.S.; requiring the court to hear 9 all parties if any party or the current caregiver 10 denies a need for a change in placement for a child; amending s. 39.523, F.S.; providing legislative 11 12 findings; requiring the coordination of a child and family team or multidisciplinary team under certain 13 14 circumstances; providing priority for the initial placement of a child; requiring consideration of a 15 child's siblings and child care provider or school 16 17 when determining the initial placement of the child; providing priority for a change of placement of a 18 19 child; providing when a child must remain in his or 20 her current placement and when the child may be moved 21 to a new placement; requiring the coordination of a 22 child and family team under certain circumstances; 23 requiring a transition plan to be created for each 24 placement of a child and notice to be given within a 25 specified time, except in cases of emergency;

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providing requirements for the transition plan; requiring the plan to be filed with the court within a specified time; creating s. 39.525, F.S.; providing for a child and family team under certain circumstances; providing requirements for the child and family team facilitator; providing membership of the child and family team; providing requirements for the child and family team; providing requirements for the case manager after the child and family team has convened; requiring the department to make certain decisions if the child and family team cannot come to a unanimous consensus; creating s. 39.526, F.S.; requiring the department to use reasonable efforts to place siblings in the same out-of-home placement unless it is not in a child's best interest; requiring certain documentation if siblings are not placed together; providing requirements for the department or community-based care lead agency relating to sibling placement; amending s. 39.6035, F.S.; requiring a transition plan be developed during the year after a child turns 16 years of age and be updated as needed; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring judicial review hearings within a specified time after a child's specified birthday; providing the child and other relevant parties the opportunity to address the court

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at each review hearing; requiring the department to provide an updated case plan with certain information; authorizing the court to review the child's status on a more frequent basis; amending s. 39.806, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; creating s. 39.8155, F.S; providing that parental rights may be reinstated under certain conditions; requiring dismissal of the motion to reinstate parental rights if certain criteria are not met; providing evidence that may be considered when determining a motion to reinstate parental rights; requiring supervised visitation and trial home visits for a specified time; requiring the department to report to the court once a month; requiring visitation to cease under certain circumstances; requiring clear and convincing evidence that reinstatement of parental rights in is the child's best interest; requiring an in-home safety plan if parental rights are reinstated; providing that the court retains jurisdiction for a specified time; amending s. 409.1451, F.S.; providing responsibilities of the department for the Road-to-Independence Program; providing requirements for community-based care lead agencies; removing Legislative determination relating to the Independent Living Services Advisory Council's ability to provide valuable contributions to

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the department; requiring certain information be reported to the Governor and the Legislature; revising membership of the council; creating s. 409.14515, F.S.; providing requirements for the department to help children achieve self-sufficiency; amending s. 409.1454, F.S.; providing that children receiving certain services and support may be eligible to have certain fees paid for them; amending s. 409.988, F.S.; requiring a community-based care lead agency to serve certain children; creating s. 414.56, F.S.; creating the Office of Continuing Care; providing duties of the office; providing requirements for the Florida Institute for Child Welfare; providing evaluation and analysis requirements; requiring the evaluation and analysis report be submitted to the Governor and Legislature by specified dates; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Section 39.00146, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 39.00146 Case record face sheet.-

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or in the custody of the department, the department's authorized

The case record of every child under the supervision

agents, or providers contracting with the department, including community-based care lead agencies and their subcontracted providers, must include a face sheet containing relevant information about the child and his or her case, including all of the following:

- (a) General case information, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. The child's full name and date of birth.

- 2. The child's current county of residence and the child's county of residence at the time of the report to the central abuse hotline.
- 3. The reason for the report to the central abuse hotline and any family safety concerns.
- 4. The personal identifying information of the parents or caregiver who had custody of the child at the time of the report to the central abuse hotline, including the full name, date of birth, and county of residence of the parents or caregivers.
 - 5. The date the child was removed from the home.
- 6. The name and contact information of the attorneys assigned to the case in all capacities, including the attorney or attorneys that represent the department, the parents or caregiver, and the guardian ad litem, if one is appointed to the child.
- (b) The name and contact information for all employees of the department, the department's authorized agents, or providers

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126	contracting with the department, including community-based care						
127	lead agencies and their subcontracted providers, who have worked						
128	with the child, including the child's current and previous case						
129	managers, and the name and contact information for the						
130	supervisor of all such employees.						
131	(c) Information pertaining to all relevant family members						
132	and other fictive kin, including, but not limited to, the full						
133	name and contact information of:						
134	1. The child's parents.						
135	2. Any siblings known at the time of the child's removal						
136	from the home, including the location of the current out-of-home						
137	placement of such siblings, if applicable.						
138	3. The child's current caregivers and any previous out-of-						
139	home placements.						
140	4. Any other adults who take care of the child in some						
141	capacity.						
142	5. Any other children who reside in the out-of-home						
143	placement of the child, if applicable.						
144	(d) Information pertaining to recent and upcoming court						
145	hearings, including, but not limited to:						
146	1. The date, subject matter, and county of court						
147	jurisdiction of the most recent court hearing.						
148	2. The date, subject matter, and county of court						
149	jurisdiction of the next scheduled court hearing.						
150	(e) Contact information for persons and organizations						

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151	currently providing services and support to the child.
152	(f) A description of any threats of danger that place the
153	child at imminent risk of removal, if applicable.
154	(g) An explanation of concerns that each individual parent
155	or current caregiver has for the child.
156	(h) Any concerns that exist regarding the parent or the
157	current caregiver's ability to:
158	1. Engage or bond with the child if the child is an
159	infant;
160	2. Structure daily activities that stimulate the child;
161	3. Manage the child's behavior;
162	4. Maintain a safe home; or
163	5. Make healthy decisions for the child.
164	(i) Any transitions in placement the child has experienced
165	since the child's initial placement and a description of how
166	such transitions were accomplished in accordance with s. 39.523.
167	(j) Any other information the department, the department's
168	authorized agents, or providers contracting with the department,
169	including community-based care lead agencies and their
170	subcontracted providers, deem relevant.
171	(2) The department, the department's authorized agents, or
172	providers contracting with the department, including community-
173	based care lead agencies and their subcontracted providers, must
174	ensure that the face sheet for each case record is updated

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monthly.

(3) The department shall adopt rules necessary to implement this section.

Section 2. Subsections (1) through (4) of section 39.522, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through (5), respectively, present subsection (1) of that section is amended, and a new subsection (1) is added to that section, to read:

- 39.522 Postdisposition change of custody.-
- (1) The court may change the temporary legal custody or the conditions of protective supervision at a postdisposition hearing, without the necessity of another adjudicatory hearing.
- (2) (a) (1) (a) At any time before a child is residing in the permanent placement approved at the permanency hearing, a child who has been placed in the child's own home under the protective supervision of an authorized agent of the department, in the home of a relative, in the home of a legal custodian, or in some other place may be brought before the court by the department or by any other interested person, upon the filing of a motion alleging a need for a change in the conditions of protective supervision or the placement. If any party or the current caregiver denies the parents or other legal custodians deny the need for a change, the court shall hear all parties in person or by counsel, or both.
- (b) Upon the admission of a need for a change or after such hearing, the court shall enter an order changing the placement, modifying the conditions of protective supervision,

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or continuing the conditions of protective supervision as ordered. The standard for changing custody of the child shall be the best interests of the child. When determining whether a change of legal custody or placement is in the best interests of the child, the court shall consider:

1. The child's age.

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- 2. The physical, mental, and emotional health benefits to the child by remaining in his or her current placement or moving to the proposed placement.
- 3. The stability and longevity of the child's current placement.
- 4. The established bonded relationship between the child and the current or proposed caregiver.
- 5. The reasonable preference of the child, if the court has found that the child is of sufficient intelligence, understanding, and experience to express a preference.
 - 6. The recommendation of the child's current caregiver.
- 7. The recommendation of the child's guardian ad litem, if one has been appointed.
- 8. The child's previous and current relationship with a sibling, if the change of legal custody or placement will separate or reunite siblings.
- 9. The likelihood of the child attaining permanency in the current or proposed placement.
 - 10. Any other relevant factors.

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(c) (b) If the child is not placed in foster care, the new placement for the child must meet the home study criteria and court approval under this chapter.

Section 3. Section 39.523, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.523 Placement in out-of-home care.-
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.

- (a) The Legislature finds that it is a basic tenet of child welfare practice and the law that a child be placed in the least restrictive, most family-like setting available in close proximity to the home of his or her parents which meets the needs of the child, and that a child be placed in a permanent home in a timely manner.
- (b) The Legislature also finds that there is an association between placements that do not meet the needs of the child and adverse outcomes for the child, that mismatching placements to children's needs has been identified as a factor that negatively impacts placement stability, and that identifying the right placement for each child requires effective assessment.
- (c) The Legislature finds that an effective assessment of where a child should be placed is particularly important for young children who are 3 years of age or younger as evidenced by research on the science of attachment and brain development.

 Such research shows that a stable and nurturing relationship in

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the first years of life, as well as the quality of such relationships, shape a child's brain development, provide a foundation for lifelong mental health and determine well-being as an adult.

- (d) (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that whenever a child is unable to safely remain at home with a parent, the most appropriate available out-of-home placement shall be chosen after an assessment of the child's needs and the availability of caregivers qualified to meet the child's needs.
- (2) ASSESSMENT AND PLACEMENT.—When any child is removed from a home and placed <u>in</u> into out-of-home care, a comprehensive placement assessment process shall be completed to determine the level of care needed by the child and match the child with the most appropriate placement.
- (a) The community-based care lead agency or subcontracted agency with the responsibility for assessment and placement shall must coordinate a child and family team if required under s. 39.525, and may coordinate either a child or family team or a multidisciplinary team staffing for other placement decisions.
- (b) The multidisciplinary team staffing must be with any available individual currently involved with the child, including, but not limited to, a representative from the department and the case manager for the child; a therapist, attorney ad litem, guardian ad litem, teachers, coaches, Children's Medical Services; and other community providers of

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services to the child or stakeholders as applicable. The multidisciplinary team may also include clergy, relatives, and fictive kin if appropriate. Multidisciplinary team participants must gather data and information on the child which is known at the time including, but not limited to:

- 1. Mental, medical, behavioral health, and medication history.
 - 2. Community ties and school placement. +

- 3. Current placement decisions relating to any siblings.
- 4. Alleged type of abuse, or neglect, or abandonment, including sexual abuse and trafficking history.; and
- 5. The child's age, maturity, strengths, hobbies or activities, and the child's preference for placement.
- (c) (b) The comprehensive placement assessment process may also include the use of an assessment instrument or tool that is best suited for the individual child.
- (d) (e) The most appropriate available out-of-home placement shall be chosen after consideration by all members of the multidisciplinary team or child and family team of all of the information and data gathered, including the results and recommendations of any evaluations conducted, and the prioritization for placement under subsection (3) or subsection (4).
- (e) (d) Placement decisions for each child in out-of-home placement shall be reviewed as often as necessary to ensure

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301	permanency for that child and address special issues related to						
302	this population of children.						
303	$\underline{\text{(f)}}$ The department, a sheriff's office acting under s.						
304	39.3065, a community-based care lead agency, or a case						
305	management organization must document all placement assessments						
306	and placement decisions in the Florida Safe Families Network.						
307	$\underline{(g)}$ If it is determined during the comprehensive						
308	placement assessment process that residential treatment as						
309	defined in s. 39.407 would be suitable for the child, the						
310	procedures in that section must be followed.						
311	(3) INITIAL PLACEMENT PRIORITY.—						
312	(a) When a child cannot safely remain at home with a						
313	parent, the department must consider the following options, in						
314	order of priority, as the initial out-of-home placement for the						
315	<pre>child:</pre>						
316	1. The nonoffending parent.						
317	2. A relative caregiver.						
318	3. An adoptive parent of the child's sibling.						
319	4. A fictive kin or nonrelative.						
320	5. A licensed foster home.						
321	6. A group home or congregate care.						
322	(b) Siblings must be placed in the same placement if						
323	possible and if placement together is in the best interest of						
324	each child. A child must be placed separately from a sibling if						

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it is in that child's best interest to be separated from that

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327	(c) The department shall consider the child's current
328	child care provider or school and seek to maintain attendance at
329	the same child care provider or school until a review is
330	conducted to determine whether changing child care providers or
331	schools is in the child's best interest.
332	(4) SUBSEQUENT PLACEMENT PRIORITYWhen the department is
333	considering moving a child from a previous placement, it shall
334	prioritize placement options as provided in this subsection.
335	(a) A child shall remain in his or her current placement
336	<u>if:</u>
337	1.a. Reunification is not a permanency option for the
338	child.
339	b. The child has resided in the same out-of-home placement

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sibling.

- c. The current caregiver of the child in the out-of-home placement requests and is eligible for consideration as an
- adoptive parent or a permanent custodian for the child.
 - d. The child is under 6 years old or is of sufficient age and understanding to express a preference and that preference is to remain with the current caregiver;
 - 2.a. The child is between the ages of 1 and 2 years old and has been in the placement for at least 1 month.
- b. The proposed placement is not to reunify the child with a parent.

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for more than 9 months.

351	c. The current caregiver is willing to continue caring for						
352	the child; or						
353	3.a. The proposed placement is not to reunify a child with						
354	a parent or intended to be a permanent placement.						
355	b. The child has a strong bond with the current caregiver.						
356	c. The proposed placement is to unify the child with a						
357	sibling with whom the child does not have an existing						
358	relationship or the child, if of sufficient age and						
359	understanding, expresses a preference to remain with the current						
360	caregiver.						
361	d. The current caregiver is willing to continue caring for						
362	the child.						
363	(b) A child may be moved to a new placement when:						
364	1. Circumstances do not meet the criteria in subparagraph						
365	<u>(a).</u>						
366	2. The child is separated from a sibling with whom the						
367	child had a preexisting relationship with before the most recent						
368	removal, and the placement would be with that sibling.						
369	3. The child's placement would not be contrary to the						
370	safety or well-being of any child within the group of siblings						
371	placed together.						
372	4. The child is of sufficient age and understanding to						
373	express a preference and that preference is to be placed with						
374	the child's sibling and proposed caregiver.						

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One or more children from the same sibling group are

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the new placement would reunify the entire sibling group with a relative or fictive kin.

- (c) If the proposed placement would involve a child meeting the criteria in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) and the proposed placement is other than the placement prioritized for that child, the department shall convene a child and family team meeting under s. 39.525.
 - (5) TRANSITION PLANNING.—

- (a) An individualized transition plan must be created and implemented for each placement change of a child.
- (b) 1. The transition plan shall begin as early as possible before moving a child and extend as long as necessary to meet the child's developmental stage and psychological needs.
- 2. If a change of placement is due to an emergency which precludes transition activities before the child's move, the department or community-based care lead agency shall provide support services immediately before, during, and after the move. The department shall create a transition plan as soon as possible after the move to assist the child in achieving closure with the former placement and adjusting to the new placement.
- (c) Except in an emergency, the department or community-based care lead agency must provide at least 14 days' notice of the planned move and must include in the notice the reason a placement change is necessary. A copy of the notice must be

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filed with the court and be provided to the parties involved in the child's case and the child's current caregiver.

- (d) The transition plan must be developed through cooperation among the parties to the child's case and the case manager, and such persons must share any relevant information necessary to develop the transition plan.
- (e) The transition plan must, to the extent it is in the best interest for the child:
- 1. Respect the child's developmental stage and psychological needs.

- 2. Ensure the child has all of his or her belongings and is allowed to help pack those belongings when age appropriate.
- 3. Allow for a gradual transition from the current caregiver's home with adequate overlap between the two caregivers, and must permit the child to have a final visitation with everyone important to the child from the current placement, including, but not limited to, pets.
- 4. Allow, when possible, for continued contact with the previous caregiver and others in the home after removal.
- 5. Except in an emergency, prohibit a change in placement that occurs between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.
- (f) The department or the community-based care lead agency must file the transition plan with the court within 48 hours after the creation of such plan and provide a copy of the plan to the parties to which notice was provided under paragraph (c).

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 $\underline{(6)}$ JUDICIAL REVIEW.—At each judicial review, the court shall consider the results of the assessment, the placement decision made for the child, and services provided to the child as required under s. 39.701.

- (7)(4) DATA COLLECTION.—The department shall collect the following information by community-based care lead agencies and post it on the Department of Children and Families' website. The information is to be updated on January 1 and July 1 of each year.
- (a) The number of children placed with relatives and nonrelatives, in family foster homes, and in residential group care.
- (b) An inventory of available services that are necessary to maintain children in the least restrictive setting that meets the needs of the child and a plan for filling any identified gap in those services.
- (c) The number of children who were placed based upon the assessment.
- (d) An inventory of existing placements for children by type and by community-based care lead agency.
- (e) The strategies being used by community-based care lead agencies to recruit, train, and support an adequate number of families to provide home-based family care.
- (8) (5) RULEMAKING.—The department may adopt rules to implement this section.

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Section 4. Section 39.525, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.525 Child and family teams.—Child and family team

- <u>about the child's life and must be held when a proposed</u>
 subsequent placement is not consistent with the placement
 prioritized for the child as required in s. 39.523(4).
- (1) Based on the identified goal of the child and family team meeting, the case manager shall determine which individuals are necessary for that meeting. The team must be as diverse as possible to ensure that the optimal combination of technical skills, cultural knowledge, community resources, and personal relationships is developed and maintained for the child and family.
- (2) The child and family team must be led by a trained, skilled facilitator. The facilitator must maintain an environment that is conducive to respectful, productive collaboration and help team members identify the child's and family's strengths.
- (3) When possible, and subject to the ability of the facilitator to carry out his or her responsibilities as provided in subsection (2), a child and family team must include all of the following individuals:
- (a) The child, if of sufficient age and understanding to participate.

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476	(b) The child's family members and other individuals
477	identified by the family as being important to the child,
478	provided that a parent who has a no contact order or injunction,
479	is alleged to have sexually abused the child, or is subject to a
480	termination of parental rights may not participate.
481	(c) The child's current caregiver.
482	(d) The child's case manager.
483	(e) The child's therapist or other behavioral health
484	professional, when applicable.
485	(4) The child and family team may also include other
486	professionals, including, but not limited to:
487	(a) A representative from Children's Medical Services, if
488	Children's Medical Services is involved with the family;
489	(b) A guardian ad litem, if one is appointed;
490	(c) The parent's attorney, if applicable.
491	(d) A representative from the child's school or child care
492	provider who personally knows the child; or
493	(e) Other community providers of services to the child or
494	parents, when applicable.
495	(5) The child and family team may also include other
496	individuals associated with and supportive of the child and
497	family, including, but not limited to, relatives, friends,
498	neighbors, coaches or other adult leaders of the child's
499	extracurricular activities, clergy or other members of the
500	family's religious community, coworkers of the parents, or other

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individuals whom the family identifies as a potential source of support.

- (6) When a child and family team has been convened, the case manager must make every effort to engage extended family and individuals who provide community-based support who will continue supporting the family after the department is no longer involved.
- (7) Child and family team meetings must be structured to accomplish the identified goal of the meeting. When developing a plan to implement the identified goal of the meeting, team members must consider all of the following:
- (a) Ensuring that a child is safe and is in the least restrictive placement that can meet the child's needs.
- (b) Minimizing the trauma associated with separation from the child's family and helping the child maintain meaningful connections with family members and other individuals who are important to the child.
- (c) Providing input into the placement decision made by the community-based care lead agency and the services to be provided in order to support the child.
- (d) Providing input into the decision to preserve or maintain the placement, including necessary placement preservation strategies.
- (e) Contributing to an ongoing assessment of the child and the family's strengths and needs.

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	(f)	Facilitating	the	timely	achievement	of	permanency	for
the	child.	<u>-</u>						
	(0)	- 6.	,			,		,

(8) After a child and family team meeting has occurred, the child's case manager must:

- (a) Document in the child's case plan a description of roles, responsibilities, and tasks of team members in carrying out the plan to address the identified goal.
- (b) Monitor the plan for progress and ensure that plans are revised or updated as the child's or family's circumstances change.
- (c) Notify the court of the reason for the child and family team meeting and action steps to carry out the team's plan to address the identified goal for the child and family.
- (9) If the child and family team cannot come to a unanimous consensus on a plan to address the identified goal, the facilitator shall notify the court and the department within 48 hours after the conclusion of the team meeting. The department shall then determine how to address the identified goal of the meeting by what is in the child's best interest.
- (10) The identified goal of a child and family team that is convened under s. 39.523(4)(c) must be to recommend what placement would be in the best interest of the child.
- (a) At the conclusion of the team meeting, the case
 manager shall provide a report to the department on the
 recommended placement and why it is in the best interest of the

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551	child.

- (b) If the child and family team cannot come to a unanimous consensus on a placement for the child, the facilitator shall provide a report to the court and department of the concerns and disagreements raised during the team meeting. The department shall determine what placement is in the best interest of the child by considering the concerns raised in the facilitator's report and the factors provided in s. 39.522.
- (11) The Florida Institute for Child Welfare established under s. 1004.615 shall provide recommendations to the department on the effective use of child and family teams.
- Section 5. Section 39.526, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.526 Siblings in out-of-home care.—

(1) Except as provided in s. 39.523(3) and (4), the department or community-based care lead agency shall make reasonable efforts to place siblings with an existing relationship in the same out-of-home placement. Such placement is not required if it is not in the best interest of one of the siblings. The department or community-based care lead agency must document in the child's case file and in the case record face sheet required under s. 39.00146 the reasons that joint placement for the siblings was not able to occur and the reasonable efforts the department will make to provide frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction between the siblings. If

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the court finds that visitation or interaction is not in the best interest of one of the siblings, the court shall limit or restrict visitation or interaction between the siblings.

- (2) The department or the community-based care lead agency shall, to the extent that it is in each sibling's best interest:
- (a) Assign siblings to the same case manager, regardless of when a child enters care.
- (b) Provide training to case managers on the importance of preserving sibling connections.
- (c) Periodically reassess sibling placement, visitation, and other sibling interaction in cases where siblings are separated, not visiting, or not interacting to determine if a change in placement is warranted, subject to s. 39.523(4).
- (d) Place siblings geographically near each other, such as in the same neighborhood or school district, to make it easier for the siblings to see each other regularly, when possible.
- (e) Work with caregivers to help maintain or strengthen relationships among separated siblings by:
- 1. Creating opportunities for siblings to engage in frequent and regular visitation, to be actively involved in each other's lives, and to participate in celebrations, including, but not limited to, birthdays, graduations, holidays, school and extracurricular activities, cultural customs, and other milestones.
 - 2. Utilizing other forms of interaction when regular in-

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person meetings are not possible or are not sufficient to meet
the needs or desires of the siblings, including but not limited
to electronic communication, letters and cards, social media, or
telephone calls.

- 3. Coordinating joint outings or summer or weekend camp experiences to facilitate time together, including, but not limited to, activities or camps specifically designed for siblings residing in out-of-home care.
- 4. Utilizing joint respite care to assist the caregivers who are caring for separated siblings to have needed breaks while also facilitating interaction among the siblings, including, but not limited to, providing babysitting or respite care for each other.
- 5. Prohibiting withholding visitation or interaction among the siblings as a form of punishment.
- 6. Providing a caregiver with information, guidance, training, and support necessary to maintain or strengthen relationships among separated siblings.
- 7. Promptly providing a child with information as to the location of and contact information for his or her siblings who are under the supervision of the department. If the existence or location of, or contact information for, a child's siblings is not known, the department or community-based care lead agency must make reasonable efforts to ascertain such information.
 - (3) If it becomes known that a child in out-of-home care

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has a sibling of whom the child was previously unaware, the department or community-based care lead agency must determine whether the child's current placement or permanency plan requires modification and whether contact between the siblings would be in the best interests of each child, subject to s. 39.523(4).

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 39.6035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.6035 Transition plan.—

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During the year 180-day period after a child reaches 16 17 years of age, the department and the community-based care provider, in collaboration with the caregiver and any other individual whom the child would like to include, shall assist the child in developing a transition plan. The required transition plan is in addition to standard case management requirements. The transition plan must address specific options for the child to use in obtaining services, including housing, health insurance, education, financial literacy, a driver license, and workforce support and employment services. The plan must also include tasks to establish and maintain consider establishing and maintaining naturally occurring mentoring relationships and other personal support services. The transition plan may be as detailed as the child chooses. This plan shall be updated as needed before the child reaches 18 years of age. In developing and updating the transition plan,

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the department and the community-based <u>care lead agency</u> provider shall:

- (a) Provide the child with the documentation required under pursuant to s. $39.701(3).\div$
- (b) Coordinate the transition plan with the independent living provisions in the case plan and, for a child with disabilities, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act transition plan.; and
- (c) Provide information for the financial literacy curriculum for youth offered by the Department of Financial Services.
- Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.701 Judicial review.

- (3) REVIEW HEARINGS FOR CHILDREN 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.—
 At each review hearing held under this subsection, the court shall give the child the opportunity to address the court and provide any information relevant to the child's best interest, particularly in relation to independent living transition services. The foster parent, legal custodian, or guardian ad litem may also provide any information relevant to the child's best interest to the court.
- $\frac{\text{(a)}}{\text{(a)}}$ In addition to the review and report required under paragraphs (1)(a) and (2)(a), respectively, the court shall:
- (a) Inquire about the independent living skills the child

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has acquired and whether the independent living services being provided are age appropriate, at the first judicial review hearing subsequent to the child's 16th birthday. At the Hold a judicial review hearing, the department shall provide the court with an updated case plan that includes specific information related to the independent living skills that the child has acquired since the child's 13th birthday, or since the date the child came into foster care, whichever came later within 90 days after a child's 17th birthday. For any child who may meet the requirements for appointment of a guardian advocate under s. 393.12, or a guardian under chapter 744, the updated case plan must be developed in a face-to-face conference with the child, if appropriate; the child's attorney; any court-appointed quardian ad litem; the temporary custodian of the child; and the parent of the child, if the parent's rights have not been terminated. The court shall also issue an order, separate from the order on judicial review, that the disability of nonage of the child has been removed pursuant to ss. 743.044, 743.045, 743.046, and 743.047, and for any of these disabilities that the court finds is in the child's best interest to remove. shall continue to hold timely judicial review hearings. If necessary, the court may review the status of the child more frequently during the year before the child's 18th birthday. At each review hearing held under this subsection, in addition to any information or report provided to the court by the foster

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parent, legal custodian, or guardian ad litem, the child shall be given the opportunity to address the court with any information relevant to the child's best interest, particularly in relation to independent living transition services.

- (b) The court shall hold a judicial review hearing within 90 days after a child's 17th birthday. The court shall issue an order, separate from the order on judicial review, that the disability of nonage of the child has been removed under ss. 743.044, 743.045, 743.046, and 743.047, for any disability that the court finds is in the child's best interest to remove. The department shall include in the social study report for the first judicial review that occurs after the child's 17th birthday written verification that the child has:
- 1. A current Medicaid card and all necessary information concerning the Medicaid program sufficient to prepare the child to apply for coverage upon reaching the age of 18, if such application is appropriate.
- 2. A certified copy of the child's birth certificate and, if the child does not have a valid driver license, a Florida identification card issued under s. 322.051.
- 3. A social security card and information relating to social security insurance benefits if the child is eligible for those benefits. If the child has received such benefits and they are being held in trust for the child, a full accounting of these funds must be provided and the child must be informed as

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726 to how to access those funds.

- 4. All relevant information related to the Road-to-Independence Program under s. 409.1451, including, but not limited to, eligibility requirements, information on participation, and assistance in gaining admission to the program. If the child is eligible for the Road-to-Independence Program, he or she must be advised that he or she may continue to reside with the licensed family home or group care provider with whom the child was residing at the time the child attained his or her 18th birthday, in another licensed family home, or with a group care provider arranged by the department.
- 5. An open bank account or the identification necessary to open a bank account and to acquire essential banking and budgeting skills.
- 6. Information on public assistance and how to apply for public assistance.
- 7. A clear understanding of where he or she will be living on his or her 18th birthday, how living expenses will be paid, and the educational program or school in which he or she will be enrolled.
- 8. Information related to the ability of the child to remain in care until he or she reaches 21 years of age under s. 39.013.
- 9. A letter providing the dates that the child is under the jurisdiction of the court.

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10. A letter stating that the child is in compliance with financial aid documentation requirements.

11. The child's educational records.

- 12. The child's entire health and mental health records.
- 755 13. The process for accessing the child's his or her case file.
 - 14. A statement encouraging the child to attend all judicial review hearings occurring after the child's 17th birthday.
 - 15. Information on how to obtain a driver license or learner's driver license.
 - (c) (b) At the first judicial review hearing held subsequent to the child's 17th birthday, the department shall provide the court with an updated case plan that includes specific information related to the independent living skills that the child has acquired since the child's 13th birthday, or since the date the child came into foster care, whichever came later.
 - 1. For any child who may meet the requirements for appointment of a guardian pursuant to chapter 744, or a guardian advocate pursuant to s. 393.12, the updated case plan must be developed in a face-to-face conference with the child, if appropriate; the child's attorney; any court-appointed guardian ad litem; the temporary custodian of the child; and the parent, if the parent's rights have not been terminated.

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2. At the judicial review hearing, if the court determines pursuant to chapter 744 that there is a good faith basis to believe that the child qualifies for appointment of a guardian advocate, limited guardian, or plenary guardian for the child and that no less restrictive decisionmaking assistance will meet the child's needs:

1.a. The department shall complete a multidisciplinary report which must include, but is not limited to, a psychosocial evaluation and educational report if such a report has not been completed within the previous 2 years.

2.b. The department shall identify one or more individuals who are willing to serve as the guardian advocate <u>under pursuant</u> to s. 393.12 or as the plenary or limited guardian <u>under pursuant to chapter 744</u>. Any other interested parties or participants may make efforts to identify such a guardian advocate, limited guardian, or plenary guardian. The child's biological or adoptive family members, including the child's parents if the parents' rights have not been terminated, may not be considered for service as the plenary or limited guardian unless the court enters a written order finding that such an appointment is in the child's best interests.

3.e. Proceedings may be initiated within 180 days after the child's 17th birthday for the appointment of a guardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child in a separate proceeding in the court division with jurisdiction

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over guardianship matters and pursuant to chapter 744. The Legislature encourages the use of pro bono representation to initiate proceedings under this section.

- 4.3. In the event another interested party or participant initiates proceedings for the appointment of a guardian advocate, plenary guardian, or limited guardian for the child, the department shall provide all necessary documentation and information to the petitioner to complete a petition under s. 393.12 or chapter 744 within 45 days after the first judicial review hearing after the child's 17th birthday.
- 5.4. Any proceedings seeking appointment of a guardian advocate or a determination of incapacity and the appointment of a guardian must be conducted in a separate proceeding in the court division with jurisdiction over guardianship matters and pursuant to chapter 744.
- (d) (e) If the court finds at the judicial review hearing after the child's 17th birthday that the department has not met its obligations to the child as stated in this part, in the written case plan, or in the provision of independent living services, the court may issue an order directing the department to show cause as to why it has not done so. If the department cannot justify its noncompliance, the court may give the department 30 days within which to comply. If the department fails to comply within 30 days, the court may hold the department in contempt.

(e) (d) If necessary, the court may review the status of the child more frequently during the year before the child's 18th birthday. At the last review hearing before the child reaches 18 years of age, and in addition to the requirements of subsection (2), the court shall:

- 1. Address whether the child plans to remain in foster care, and, if so, ensure that the child's transition plan includes a plan for meeting one or more of the criteria specified in s. 39.6251.
- 2. Ensure that the transition plan includes a supervised living arrangement under s. 39.6251.
 - 3. Ensure the child has been informed of:

- a. The right to continued support and services from the department, and the community-based care lead agency, and the Office of Continuing Care under s. 414.56.
- b. The right to request termination of dependency jurisdiction and be discharged from foster care.
- c. The opportunity to reenter foster care $\underline{\text{under}}$ $\underline{\text{pursuant}}$ to s. 39.6251.
- 4. Ensure that the <u>child</u> young adult, if he or she requests termination of dependency jurisdiction and discharge from foster care, has been informed of:
- a. Services or benefits for which the <u>child</u> young adult may be eligible based on his or her former placement in foster care, including, but not limited to, the assistance of the

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Office of Continuing Care under s. 414.56.

- b. Services or benefits that may be lost through termination of dependency jurisdiction.; and
- c. Other federal, state, local, or community-based services or supports available to him or her.
- Section 8. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 39.806, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.806 Grounds for termination of parental rights.-
- (1) Grounds for the termination of parental rights may be established under any of the following circumstances:
- (e) When a child has been adjudicated dependent, a case plan has been filed with the court, and:
- 1. The child continues to be abused, neglected, or abandoned by the parent or parents. The failure of the parent or parents to substantially comply with the case plan for a period of 12 months after an adjudication of the child as a dependent child or the child's placement into shelter care, whichever occurs first, constitutes evidence of continuing abuse, neglect, or abandonment unless the failure to substantially comply with the case plan was due to the parent's lack of financial resources or to the failure of the department to make reasonable efforts to reunify the parent and child. The 12-month period begins to run only after the child's placement into shelter care or the entry of a disposition order placing the custody of the child with the department or a person other than the parent and

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the court's approval of a case plan having the goal of reunification with the parent, whichever occurs first; or

- 2. The parent or parents have materially breached the case plan by their action or inaction. Time is of the essence for permanency of children in the dependency system. In order to prove the parent or parents have materially breached the case plan, the court must find by clear and convincing evidence that the parent or parents are unlikely or unable to substantially comply with the case plan before time to comply with the case plan expires; or.
- 3. The child has been in care for any 12 of the last 22 months and the parents have not substantially complied with the case plan so as to permit reunification under s. 39.522(3) s. 39.522(2) unless the failure to substantially comply with the case plan was due to the parent's lack of financial resources or to the failure of the department to make reasonable efforts to reunify the parent and child.
- Section 9. Section 39.8155, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 39.8155 Reinstatement of parental rights.-
- (1) After parental rights have been terminated in accordance with this part, the department, the parent whose rights were terminated, or the child may file a motion to reinstate the parent's parental rights. The court may consider a motion to reinstate parental rights if:

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_	(a)	The	grounds	for	termination	of	parental	rights	were
based	on	s. 3	39.806(1)	(a) (or (e)13.				

- (b) The parent was not the verified perpetrator of sexual or physical abuse of the child.
- (c) The parent has not been a perpetrator involved in any verified reports of abuse, neglect, or abandonment since his or her parental rights for the child were terminated, or the parent has not had his or her parental rights terminated for any other child, under any grounds, in this state or any other jurisdiction.
 - (d) The child is at least 13 years of age.
- (e) The child has not achieved permanency and is not in a preadoptive placement, and at least 36 months have passed since the termination of parental rights.
- (2) The court shall dismiss a motion to reinstate parental rights if the criteria are not met in subsection (1).
- (3) If a motion to reinstate parental rights is filed, the court shall consider all relevant evidence, including whether:
- (a) The child possesses sufficient maturity to express a preference regarding the reinstatement of parental rights.
- (b) The child is not in a preadoptive home or under permanent guardianship.
- (c) The parent has a documented change in behavior such that, given the current age and maturity of the child, the circumstances that brought the child into care are remedied.

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	(d)	The	paren	ıt de	mons	trate	s su	fficie	ent p	rote	ctive	
capac	itie	s, g	iven t	he c	hild	's ag	e, pl	nysica	al an	ıd bel	haviora	1
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- (e) Both the parent and child wish to reinstate parental rights.
- (f) A child and family team was convened under s. 39.525 and recommends the reinstatement of parental rights and has developed a plan to transition the child to the former parent's care.
- established by clear and convincing evidence, the court shall order the department to conduct supervised visitation and trial home visits between the child and former parent for at least 3 consecutive months. The court shall consider the plan developed by the child and family team. The department shall report to the court at least once every 30 days regarding the former parent's interactions with the child and recommend whether the court should reinstate parental rights. The department shall immediately cease the visitation with the former parent if there is an allegation of abuse, neglect, or abandonment of the child by the parent; if the department determines that the child's safety or well-being is threatened; or that such visitation is not in the child's best interest. The department shall immediately notify the court if it ceases visitation between the

child and former parent.

of clear and convincing evidence that it is in the best interest of the child. Upon ordering reinstatement of parental rights, the court shall place the child in the custody of the former parent with an in-home safety plan. The court shall retain jurisdiction for at least 6 months, during which the department shall supervise the placement and report to the court on the stability of the placement. The court may continue jurisdiction for up to 12 months after it reinstates parental rights.

Section 10. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 409.1451, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 409.1451 The Road-to-Independence Program.-
- (5) DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES PORTABILITY.-
- (a) The services provided under this section are portable across county lines and between community-based care lead agencies.
- $\frac{1.(a)}{a}$ The service needs that are identified in the original or updated transition plan under, pursuant to s. 39.6035 must, shall be provided by the lead agency where the young adult is currently residing but shall be funded by the lead agency that who initiated the transition plan.
- 2.(b) The lead agency with primary case management responsibilities shall provide maintenance payments, case planning, including a written description of all services that

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will assist a child 16 years of age or older in preparing for the transition from care to independence, as well as regular case reviews that conform with all federal scheduling and content requirements, for all children in foster care who are placed or visiting out-of-state.

- (b) Each community-based care lead agency shall at least annually attempt to contact each young adult who has aged out of foster care, who is potentially eligible for continuing care under s. 39.6251 or for the services available under this section, and who is not participating in any of these services. Through this contact, the lead agency shall communicate the continued availability of these programs and the services of the Office of Continuing Care established under s. 414.56. The lead agency shall also inquire into the young adult's needs and refer him or her to other programs that may be of assistance.
- (c) Each community-based care lead agency must offer services for intensive life skill development for young adults who have aged out of foster care and have the greatest deficits in life skills.
- (7) INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The secretary shall establish the Independent Living Services Advisory Council for the purpose of reviewing and making recommendations concerning the implementation and operation of the provisions of s. 39.6251 and the Road-to-Independence Program. The advisory council shall function as specified in

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this subsection until the Legislature determines that the advisory council can no longer provide a valuable contribution to the department's efforts to achieve the goals of the services designed to enable a young adult to live independently.

- (a) The advisory council shall assess the implementation and operation of the Road-to-Independence Program and advise the department on actions that would improve the ability of the these Road-to-Independence Program services to meet the established goals. The advisory council shall keep the department informed of problems being experienced with the services, barriers to the effective and efficient integration of services and support across systems, and successes that the system of services has achieved. The department shall consider, but is not required to implement, the recommendations of the advisory council.
- (b) 1. The advisory council shall report to the secretary on the status of the implementation of the Road-to-Independence Program, efforts to publicize the availability of the Road-to-Independence Program, the success of the services under the program, problems identified with the program, and recommendations for department or legislative action, and the department's implementation of the recommendations contained in the Independent Living Services Integration Workgroup Report submitted to the appropriate substantive committees of the Legislature by December 31, 2013.

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2. The department shall submit a report by December 31 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes a summary of the factors reported on by the council and identifies the recommendations of the advisory council and the department's response either describes the department's actions to implement the recommendations or provides the department's rationale for not implementing the recommendations. The report must also include the most recent data regarding the status of and outcomes for young adults who turned 18 years of age while in foster care, relating to education, employment, housing, financial, transportation, health and well-being, and connections, and an analysis of such data and outcomes.
(c) Members of the advisory council shall be appointed by

(c) Members of the advisory council shall be appointed by the secretary of the department. The membership of the advisory council must include, at a minimum, young adults who receive services and funding through the Road-to-Independence Program, representatives from the headquarters and regional offices of the department of Children and Families, community-based care lead agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Education, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the State Youth Advisory Board, CareerSource Florida, Inc., the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office, foster parents, recipients of services and funding through the Road-to-Independence Program, and

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advocates for children in care. The secretary shall determine the length of the term to be served by each member appointed to the advisory council, which may not exceed 4 years.

- (d) The advisory council may maintain a committee composed of children currently in care and young adults who aged out of care with which to consult regarding their needs, preferences, and concerns related to preparation for, transition to, and support during independent living.
- (e)(d) The department shall provide administrative support to the Independent Living Services advisory council to accomplish its assigned tasks. The advisory council shall be afforded access to all appropriate data from the department, each community-based care lead agency, and other relevant agencies in order to accomplish the tasks set forth in this section. The data collected may not include any information that would identify a specific child or young adult.
- (e) The advisory council report required under paragraph (b) must include an analysis of the system of independent living transition services for young adults who reach 18 years of age while in foster care before completing high school or its equivalent and recommendations for department or legislative action. The council shall assess and report on the most effective method of assisting these young adults to complete high school or its equivalent by examining the practices of other states.

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Section 11. Section 409.14515, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 409.14515 Independent living preparation.—The department shall assist children who are in foster care in making the transition to independent living and self-sufficiency as adults.

 To support opportunities for participation in age-appropriate life skills activities, the department shall:
- (1) Identify important life skills that children in outof-home care should acquire.
- responsibilities useful for the development of specific life skills for use by children and their caregivers. The ageappropriate activities must address specific topics tailored to the needs of each child's developmental stage. For young adults, the list of age-appropriate activities must include, but is not limited to, informing the young adult of available independent living services and community resources and how to apply for such services.
- (3) Design and disseminate training for caregivers related to building needed life skills. The training must include components that address the challenges of children in foster care in transitioning to adulthood and information on programs for children who are aging out of care under ss. 414.56 and 409.1451, high school completion, applications for financial assistance for higher education, vocational school

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opportunities, supporting education, and employment opportunities.

- (4) Beginning after the child's 13th birthday, regularly assess the degree of life skills acquisition by each child. The department shall share the results of the assessments with the caregiver and support the caregiver in creating, implementing, monitoring, and revising plans as necessary to address the child's life skills deficits, if any.
- (5) Provide opportunities for children in foster care to interact with qualified, trained mentors who are committed to engaging reliably with the child long-term.
- (6) Develop and implement procedures for children of sufficient age and understanding to directly access and manage the personal allowance they receive from the department.
- Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 409.1454, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 409.1454 Motor vehicle insurance and driver licenses for children in care.—
- (4) Payment shall be made to eligible recipients in the order of eligibility until available funds are exhausted. If a child determined to be eligible reaches permanency status or turns 18 years of age, the program may pay for that child to complete a driver education program and obtain a driver license for up to 6 months after the date the child reaches permanency status or 6 months after the date the child turns 18 years of

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age. A child continuing in care under s. 39.6251, or who was in

licensed care when the child reached 18 years of age and is

currently receiving postsecondary education services and support

under s. 409.1451(2), may be eligible to have the costs of

licensure and costs incidental to licensure paid if the child

demonstrates that such costs are creating barriers for obtaining

employment or completing educational goals.

Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 409.988, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.988 <u>Community-based care</u> lead agency duties; general provisions.—

- (1) DUTIES.—A lead agency:
- (a) 1. Shall serve:

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- <u>a.</u> All children referred as a result of a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment to the department's central abuse hotline, including, but not limited to, children who are the subject of verified reports and children who are not the subject of verified reports but who are at moderate to extremely high risk of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, as determined using the department's risk assessment instrument, regardless of the level of funding allocated to the lead agency by the state if all related funding is transferred.
- <u>b.</u> Children who were adopted from the child welfare system and whose families require post-adoption supports.
 - 2. The lead agency May also serve children who have not

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been the subject of reports of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, but who are at risk of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, to prevent their entry into the child protection and child welfare system.

Section 14. Section 414.56, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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- establish an Office of Continuing Care to ensure young adults who age out of the foster care system between 18 and 21 years of age, or 22 years of age with a documented disability, have a point of contact until the young adult reaches the age of 26 in order to receive ongoing support and care coordination needed to achieve self-sufficiency. Duties of the office include, but are not limited to:
- (1) Informing young adults who age out of the foster care system of the purpose of the office, the types of support the office provides, and how to contact the office.
- (2) Serving as a direct contact to the young adult in order to provide information on how to access services to support the young adult's self-sufficiency, including, but not limited to, food assistance, behavioral health services, housing, Medicaid, and educational services.
- (3) Assisting in accessing services and supports for the young adult to attain self-sufficiency, including, but not limited to, completing documentation required to apply for

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1176 services.

- (4) Collaborating with community-based care lead agencies to identify local resources that can provide support to young adults served by the office.
- (5) Remaining in contact with young adults who age out of the foster care system until the young adult reaches the age of 26 in order to assist them in accessing the supports needed to be self-sufficient.
- Section 15. The Florida Institute for Child Welfare established under s. 1004.615 shall:
- (1) (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of the state's efforts to assist young adults in foster care in developing independent living skills. The Florida Institute for Child Welfare shall consult with the Institute for Food and Agricultural Services Extension Program at the University of Florida in conducting its evaluation.
 - (b) The evaluation shall, at a minimum:
- 1. Describe current requirements for caregivers to assist young adults in acquiring independent living skills, the information and available supports provided to caregivers for doing so, and the actual level of engagement in these efforts by caregivers.
- 2. Specify methods and measures used to determine if young adults have acquired or developed adequate independent living skills and how that information is used to support independent-

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1201 living skill development for individual young adults.

- 3. Describe outcomes on a statewide basis, as well as by individual community-based care lead agency, and describe how this information is currently being used to improve performance.
- 4. Identify best practices for helping young adults in foster care develop independent living skills and compare the state's current approach to the best practices.
- 5. Specify any barriers that may prevent young adults from becoming self-sufficient.
- 6. Evaluate whether the state's current approach to developing independent living skills for young adults in foster care is adequate, and recommend any changes to enhance the effectiveness of the state's approach to prepare young adults for self-sufficiency. Any recommendations must prioritize maintaining the state's current approach of primarily relying on caregivers to assist young adults in developing life skills, and recommend that such efforts be part of everyday life experiences to the extent possible.
- 7. Include the input of young adults who are currently in foster care and young adults who were previously in foster care.

 The Florida Institute for Child Welfare shall attempt to interview young adults who are currently in foster care and young adults who were previously in foster care on their experiences with the state's approach to preparing them for adulthood, whether the independent living skills provided were

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age appropriate or helpful, and what recommendations they have
to improve the state's approach in preparing young adults in
foster care for adulthood.

- (c) The Florida Institute for Child Welfare shall submit its evaluation by November 1, 2022, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (2) (a) Analyze permanency outcomes in the state. The analysis shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:
- 1. The frequency of permanency outcomes, both long-term and within 2 years of entering foster care, and the differences observed when data are disaggregated by the child's age at entry into foster care.
- 2. The length of time before parental rights are terminated, disaggregated by the child's age at entry into foster care.
- 3. The frequency of permanency outcomes for children whose parents have had their parental rights terminated, the length of time before permanency is achieved, and the differences in the type of permanency and length of time it took to achieve permanency, disaggregated by age of the child when parental rights were terminated.
- 4. The patterns, indicated by the analysis, regarding the length of time it took to achieve permanency, the types of permanency outcomes experienced by children entering foster care

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1251	at different ages, and now the types of permanency vary based on
1252	the status of the rights of the parents' of the children.
1253	(b) The Florida Institute for Child Welfare shall submit
1254	its report by October 1, 2022, to the Governor, the President of
1255	the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
1256	Section 16. This act shall take effect October 1, 2021.

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