A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child protection; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; defining the term "child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior"; amending s. 39.0121, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Children and Family Services to adopt rules providing for reporting, locating, recovering, and stabilizing missing children who are involved with the department; amending s. 39.0138, F.S.; specifying additional persons to be subject to a criminal history records check prior to placement of a child; requiring a criminal history records check of persons being considered for placement of a child to include a search of the department's automated abuse information system; authorizing the department to adopt rules establishing standards for evaluating such information; creating s. 39.0141, F.S.; requiring the department, the community-based care provider, or the sheriff's office to file a report following a determination that a child involved with the department is missing; amending s. 39.201, F.S.; providing for additional methods to report suspected child abuse, abandonment, and neglect of a child or to report a child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior; amending s. 39.301, F.S.; providing for additional methods of reporting suspected child abuse, abandonment, and neglect; providing certain exceptions to the requirements that a child protective investigation be closed within 60 days; amending s. 39.307, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the provision of services to a

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child in cases of child-on-child sexual abuse to include a child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior; revising terminology; amending s. 39.401, F.S.; requiring judicial review and approval for the placement of a child with a nonrelative; providing conditions for and limitations on nonrelative placements; amending s. 39.502, F.S.; requiring certain notice to foster and preadoptive parents of any hearings involving the child in their care; amending s. 39.503, F.S.; revising procedures relating to diligent searches for missing parents and relatives; amending s. 39.504, F.S.; revising procedures related to injunctions pending disposition of petition issued to protect a child; requiring that such injunctions remain in effect until modified or dissolved by the court; providing additional conditions for an injunction to protect a child from domestic violence; authorizing law enforcement officers to exercise certain arrest powers; amending s. 39.507, F.S.; limiting a court to one order adjudicating dependency; providing for supplemental findings; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; providing an exception from the requirement for a predisposition study in dependency proceedings; correcting cross-references; amending s. 39.701, F.S.; requiring that notice of a judicial review of a child's status be served on certain persons regardless of whether they attended a prior hearing at which the hearing was announced; amending s. 63.0541, F.S.; permitting certain information contained in the Florida Putative Father Registry to be disclosed to

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the department; amending s. 322.142, F.S.; authorizing the department to be provided copies of driver's license files maintained by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for the purpose of conducting protective investigations and expediting the determination of eligibility for public assistance; amending s. 402.401; providing for administration of the Florida Child Welfare Student Loan Forgiveness Program by the Department of Children and Family Services rather than the Department of Education; authorizing loan reimbursement to certain eligible employees; revising loan eligibility requirements; amending s. 409.175, F.S.; revising requirements for licensure as a foster home or childcaring agency; deleting the exemption from licensure for persons who receive a child from the department; clarifying that a permanent quardian is exempt from licensure; amending s. 409.401, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; narrowing the applicability of the compact to children in the foster care system and to the interstate placement of children for adoption; providing definitions; allowing for residential facility placement with notice to the receiving state; allowing for the provisional placement of children with a relative pending meeting the receiving state's requirements for the education and training of prospective foster or adoptive parents; requiring the development of timeframes for completing the placement approval process; providing enforcement

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mechanisms; creating an Interstate Commission for the Placement of Children comprised of the member states; establishing rulemaking authority for the commission; repealing s. 409.402, F.S., relating to fiscal responsibility for a child placed pursuant to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; repealing s. 409.403, F.S., relating to definitions relating to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; amending s. 409.404, F.S.; deleting cross-references; amending s. 787.04, F.S.; prohibiting a person from knowingly and willfully taking or removing a minor from the state or concealing the location of a minor during the pendency of a dependency proceeding or any other action concerning alleged abuse or neglect of the minor; amending s. 937.021, F.S.; requiring that a report of a missing child made by the department, a community-based care provider, or a sheriff's office be treated as a missing child report filed by a parent or quardian; prohibiting a law enforcement agency from requiring an order that a child be taken into custody or any other such order before accepting a missing child report for investigation; amending s. 985.04, F.S.; providing for the disclosure of certain records relating to children having a history of inappropriate sexual behavior to school superintendents; amending ss. 393.0661, 393.071, 393.125, 39.0015, 39.205, 39.302, 39.6011, 39.828, and 419.001, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 1, ch. 2007-174, Laws of Florida; extending the date for the repeal of provisions

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authorizing the reorganization of the Department of Children and Family Services; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. Subsections (14) through (74) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (15) through (75), respectively, and a new subsection (14) is added to that section to read:
- 39.01 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (14) "Child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior" means a child who is 12 years of age or younger and has been found by the department or the court to have committed an inappropriate sexual act.
- Section 2. Subsection (16) is added to section 39.0121, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 39.0121 Specific rulemaking authority.--Pursuant to the requirements of s. 120.536, the department is specifically authorized to adopt, amend, and repeal administrative rules which implement or interpret law or policy, or describe the procedure and practice requirements necessary to implement this chapter, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (16) Provision for reporting, locating, recovering, and stabilizing a child whose whereabouts become unknown while the child is involved with the department and for preventing recurrences of such incidents. At a minimum, the rules must:

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- (a) Provide comprehensive, explicit, and consistent guidelines to be followed by the department's employees and contracted providers when the whereabouts of a child involved with the department is unknown.
- (b) Include criteria to determine when a child is missing for purposes of making a report to a law enforcement agency and require that in all cases in which a law enforcement agency has accepted a case for criminal investigation pursuant to s.

 39.301(2)(c) and the child's whereabouts are unknown, the child shall be considered missing and a report shall be made.
- (c) Include steps to be taken by employees and contracted providers to ensure and provide evidence that parents and guardians have been advised of the requirements of s. 787.04(3) and that any violation of s. 787.04(3) is reported.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 39.0138, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 39.0138 Criminal history records check; limit on placement of a child.--
- (1) The department shall conduct a criminal history records check on for all persons being considered by the department for approval for placement of a child subject to a placement decision under this chapter, including all nonrelative placement decisions, all members of the household of the person being considered, and all frequent visitors to the household. For purposes of this section, a criminal history records check may include, but is not limited to, submission of fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for processing and forwarding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for state and

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national criminal history information, and local criminal records checks through local law enforcement agencies. \underline{A} criminal history records check must also include a search of the department's automated abuse information system. The department shall establish by rule standards for evaluating any information contained in the automated system relating to a person who must be screened for purposes of making a placement decision.

Section 4. Section 39.0141, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.0141 Missing children; report required.--Whenever the whereabouts of a child involved with the department becomes unknown, the department, the community-based care provider, or the sheriff's office providing investigative services for the department shall make reasonable efforts, as defined by rule, to locate the child. If, pursuant to criteria established by rule, the child is determined to be missing, the department, the community-based care provider, or the sheriff's office shall file a report that the child is missing in accordance with s. 937.021.

Section 5. Paragraphs (a), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 39.201, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.201 Mandatory reports of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; mandatory reports of death; central abuse hotline.--

(2)

(a) Each report of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare as defined

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in this chapter, except those solely under s. 827.04(3), and each report that a child is in need of supervision and care and has no parent, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative immediately known and available to provide supervision and care shall be made immediately to the department's central abuse hotline. Such reports may be made on the single statewide toll-free telephone number, by fax, or on the department's Internet website. Personnel at the department's central abuse hotline shall determine if the report received meets the statutory definition of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Any report meeting one of these definitions shall be accepted for the protective investigation pursuant to part III of this chapter.

- (f) Reports involving a known or suspected juvenile sexual offender or a child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior shall be made and received by the department.
- 1. The department shall determine the age of the alleged juvenile sexual offender, if known.
- 2. When the alleged juvenile sexual offender is 12 years of age or younger, the central abuse hotline shall immediately electronically transfer the call to the appropriate law enforcement agency office. The department shall conduct an assessment and assist the family in receiving appropriate services pursuant to s. 39.307, and send a written report of the allegation to the appropriate law enforcement agency county sheriff's office within 48 hours after the initial report is made to the central abuse hotline.
- 3. <u>If When</u> the alleged juvenile sexual offender is 13 years of age or older, the <u>central abuse hotline</u> department

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shall immediately electronically transfer the call to the appropriate <u>law enforcement agency county sheriff's office by the central abuse hotline</u>, and send a written report to the <u>law enforcement agency appropriate county sheriff's office</u> within 48 hours after the initial report to the central abuse hotline.

- (g) Reports involving abandoned newborn infants as described in s. 383.50 shall be made and received by the department.
- 1. If the telephone call, fax, or Internet report is of an abandoned newborn infant as described in s. 383.50 and there is no indication of abuse, neglect, or abandonment other than that necessarily entailed in the infant having been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station, the department shall provide to the caller the name of a licensed child-placing agency on a rotating basis from a list of licensed child-placing agencies eligible and required to accept physical custody of and to place newborn infants left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station. The report shall not be considered a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment solely because the infant has been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station pursuant to s. 383.50.
- 2. If the <u>telephone call</u>, fax, or <u>Internet report includes</u> caller reports indications of abuse or neglect beyond that necessarily entailed in the infant having been left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station, the report shall be considered as a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment and shall be subject to the requirements of s.

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39.395 and all other relevant provisions of this chapter, notwithstanding any provisions of chapter 383.

- (h) Hotline counselors shall receive periodic training in encouraging reporters to provide their names when reporting abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Callers shall be advised of the confidentiality provisions of s. 39.202. The department shall secure and install electronic equipment that automatically provides to the hotline the number from which the call or fax is placed or the Internet protocol (IP) address from which the report is received. This number shall be entered into the report of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and become a part of the record of the report, but shall enjoy the same confidentiality as provided to the identity of the reporter caller pursuant to s. 39.202.
- (i) The department shall voice-record all incoming or outgoing calls that are received or placed by the central abuse hotline which relate to suspected or known child abuse, neglect, or abandonment. The department shall maintain an electronic copy of each fax and Internet report. The recording or electronic copy of each fax and Internet report shall become a part of the record of the report but, notwithstanding s. 39.202, shall be released in full only to law enforcement agencies and state attorneys for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting criminal charges pursuant to s. 39.205, or to employees of the department for the purpose of investigating and seeking administrative penalties pursuant to s. 39.206. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the use of the recordings or the

electronic copy of the faxes or Internet reports by hotline staff for quality assurance and training.

- (4) The department shall establish and maintain a central abuse hotline to receive all reports made pursuant to this section in writing or through a single statewide toll-free telephone number, by fax, or on the Internet website, which any person may use to report known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect at any hour of the day or night, any day of the week. The central abuse hotline shall be operated in such a manner as to enable the department to:
- (a) Immediately identify and locate prior reports or cases of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect through utilization of the department's automated tracking system.
- (b) Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the department's program for reporting and investigating suspected abuse, abandonment, or neglect of children through the development and analysis of statistical and other information.
- (c) Track critical steps in the investigative process to ensure compliance with all requirements for any report of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.
- (d) Maintain and produce aggregate statistical reports monitoring patterns of child abuse, child abandonment, and child neglect. The department shall collect and analyze child-on-child sexual abuse reports and include the information in aggregate statistical reports.
- (e) Serve as a resource for the evaluation, management, and planning of preventive and remedial services for children who have been subject to abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

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(f) Initiate and enter into agreements with other states for the purpose of gathering and sharing information contained in reports on child maltreatment to further enhance programs for the protection of children.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (16) of section 39.301, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.301 Initiation of protective investigations. --

Upon receiving a telephone call, fax, or Internet report an oral or written report of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, or that a child is in need of supervision and care and has no parent, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative immediately known and available to provide supervision and care, the central abuse hotline shall determine if the report requires an immediate onsite protective investigation. For reports requiring an immediate onsite protective investigation, the central abuse hotline shall immediately notify the department's designated children and families district staff responsible for protective investigations to ensure that an onsite investigation is promptly initiated. For reports not requiring an immediate onsite protective investigation, the central abuse hotline shall notify the department's designated children and families district staff responsible for protective investigations in sufficient time to allow for an investigation. At the time of notification of district staff with respect to the report, the central abuse hotline shall also provide information on any previous report concerning a subject of the present report or

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any pertinent information relative to the present report or any noted earlier reports.

- (16) The department shall complete its protective investigation within No later than 60 days after receiving the initial report, unless: the local office of the department shall complete its investigation.
- (a) There is an active, concurrent criminal investigation that will continue beyond the 60-day period and the closure of the protective investigation may compromise successful criminal prosecution of the child abuse or neglect case, in which case the closure date shall coincide with the closure date of the criminal investigation and any resulting legal action.
- (b) In child death cases, the final report of the medical examiner is necessary for the department to close its investigation and the report has not been received within the 60-day period, in which case the report closure date shall be extended to accommodate the medical examiner's final report.
- (c) A child who is necessary to an investigation has been declared missing by the department, a law enforcement agency, or a court, in which case the 60-day period shall be extended until the child has been located or until sufficient information exists to close the investigation although the child's location remains unknown.
- Section 7. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 39.307, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 39.307 Reports of child-on-child sexual abuse.--
- 360 (2) District staff, at a minimum, shall adhere to the following procedures:

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- (a) The purpose of the response to a report alleging juvenile sexual abuse behavior shall be explained to the caregiver.
- 1. The purpose of the response shall be explained in a manner consistent with legislative purpose and intent provided in this chapter.
- 2. The name and office telephone number of the person responding shall be provided to the caregiver of the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior and the victim's caregiver.
- 3. The possible consequences of the department's response, including outcomes and services, shall be explained to the caregiver of the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior and the victim's family or caregiver.
- (b) The caregiver of the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior and the victim's caregiver of the victim shall be involved to the fullest extent possible in determining the nature of the allegation and the nature of any problem or risk to other children.
- (c) The assessment of risk and the perceived treatment needs of the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior, the victim, and respective caregivers shall be conducted by the district staff, the child protection team of the Department of Health, and other providers under contract with the department to provide services

to the caregiver of the alleged offender, the victim, and the victim's caregiver.

- (d) The assessment shall be conducted in a manner that is sensitive to the social, economic, and cultural environment of the family.
- (e) <u>If</u> When necessary, the child protection team of the Department of Health shall conduct a physical examination of the victim that which is sufficient to meet forensic requirements.
- (f) Based on the information obtained from the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior, his or her the alleged juvenile sexual offender's caregiver, the victim, and the victim's caregiver, an assessment service and treatment needs report must be completed within 7 days and, if needed, a case plan developed within 30 days.
- (g) The department shall classify the outcome of its initial assessment of the report as follows:
- 1. Report closed. Services were not offered to the alleged juvenile sexual offender because the department determined that there was no basis for intervention.
- 2. Services accepted by alleged offender or child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior. Services were offered to the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior and accepted by the caregiver.
- 3. Report closed. Services were offered to the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who has exhibited

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inappropriate sexual behavior, but were rejected by the caregiver.

- 4. Notification to law enforcement. Either The risk to the victim's safety and well-being cannot be reduced by the provision of services or the <u>caregiver</u> family rejected services, and notification of the alleged delinquent act or violation of law to the appropriate law enforcement agency was initiated.
- 5. Services accepted by victim. Services were offered to the victim of the alleged juvenile sexual offender and accepted by the caregiver.
- 6. Report closed. Services were offered to the victim of the alleged juvenile sexual offender, but were rejected by the caregiver.
- (3) <u>If When</u> services have been accepted by the alleged juvenile sexual offender <u>or the child who has exhibited</u> <u>inappropriate sexual behavior</u>, <u>the victim</u>, and respective caregivers or family, the department shall designate a case manager and develop a specific case plan.
- (a) Upon receipt of the plan, the caregiver or family shall indicate its acceptance of the plan in writing.
- (b) The case manager shall periodically review the progress toward achieving the objectives of the plan in order to:
- 1. Make adjustments to the plan or take additional action as provided in this part; or
- 2. Terminate the case $\underline{\text{if}}$ when indicated by successful or substantial achievement of the objectives of the plan.

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- (4)(5) Services <u>provided</u> to the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual <u>behavior</u>, the victim, and respective caregivers or family under this section shall be voluntary and of necessary duration.
- (5)(4) If In the event the family or caregiver of the alleged juvenile sexual offender or the child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior fails to adequately participate or allow for the adequate participation of the child juvenile sexual offender in the services or treatment delineated in the case plan, the case manager may recommend that the department:
 - (a) Close the case;
- (b) Refer the case to mediation or arbitration, if available; or
- (c) Notify the appropriate law enforcement agency of failure to comply.
- Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 39.401, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:
- 39.401 Taking a child alleged to be dependent into custody; law enforcement officers and authorized agents of the department.--
- (3) If the child is taken into custody by, or is delivered to, an authorized agent of the department, the authorized agent shall review the facts supporting the removal with an attorney representing the department. The purpose of the this review is shall be to determine whether there is probable cause exists for the filing of a shelter petition.

- (a) If the facts are not sufficient to support the filing of a shelter petition, the child shall immediately be returned to the custody of the parent or legal custodian.
- If the facts are sufficient to support the filing of the shelter petition and the child has not been returned to the custody of the parent or legal custodian, the department shall file the petition and schedule a hearing, and the attorney representing the department shall request that a shelter hearing be held within as quickly as possible, not to exceed 24 hours after the removal of the child. While awaiting the shelter hearing, the authorized agent of the department may place the child in licensed shelter care or may release the child to a parent or legal custodian or responsible adult relative who shall be given priority consideration over a licensed placement, or a responsible adult approved by the department if when this is in the best interests of the child. Any Placement of a child which is not in a licensed shelter must be preceded by a criminal history records check pursuant to s. 39.0138 local and state criminal records check, as well as a search of the department's automated abuse information system, on all members of the household, to assess the child's safety within the home. In addition, the department may authorize placement of a housekeeper/homemaker in the home of a child alleged to be dependent until the parent or legal custodian assumes care of the child.
- (5) Judicial review and approval is required within 24 hours after placement for all nonrelative placements. A nonrelative placement shall be for a specific and predetermined

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period of time, not to exceed 12 months, and shall be reviewed by the court at least every 6 months. If the nonrelative placement continues for longer than 12 months, the department shall request the court to establish permanent guardianship or require that the nonrelative placement seek licensure as a foster care provider within 30 days after the court decision.

Section 9. Subsections (1) and (17) of section 39.502, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.502 Notice, process, and service.--
- (1) (a) Unless parental rights have been terminated, all parents must be notified of all proceedings or hearings involving the child. Notice in cases involving shelter hearings and hearings resulting from medical emergencies must be that most likely to result in actual notice to the parents. In all other dependency proceedings, notice must be provided in accordance with subsections (4)-(9).
- (b) A foster parent or a preadoptive parent must receive at least 72-hour notice, either verbally or in writing, of all proceedings or hearings relating to a child in his or her care, or whom the parent is seeking to adopt.
- (17) The parent or legal custodian of the child, the attorney for the department, the guardian ad litem, the foster parent, the preadoptive parent, and all other parties and participants shall be given reasonable notice of all hearings provided for under this part.
- Section 10. Subsection (6) of section 39.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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39.503 Identity or location of parent unknown; special procedures.--

The diligent search required by subsection (5) must include, at a minimum, inquiries of all relatives of the parent or prospective parent made known to the petitioner, inquiries of all offices of program areas of the department likely to have information about the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of other state and federal agencies likely to have information about the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of appropriate utility and postal providers, a thorough search of at least one electronic database specifically designed for locating missing parents and relatives, a search of the putative father registry, and inquiries of appropriate law enforcement agencies. Pursuant to s. 453 of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 653(c)(4), the department, as the state agency administering Titles IV-B and IV-E of the act, along with any entity contracted by the department to perform diligent searches, shall be provided access to the federal and state parent locator service for diligent search activities. A search using an electronic database specifically designed for locating missing parents and relatives shall be accepted by the court as a sufficient diligent search provided the search tool encompasses all reasonably available public databases commonly used to locate missing persons. Section 11. Section 39.504, Florida Statutes, is amended

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39.504 Injunction pending disposition of petition;

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penalty.--

to read:

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- been initiated pursuant to part III When a petition for shelter placement or a petition for dependency has been filed or when a child has been taken into custody and reasonable cause, as defined in paragraph (b), exists, the court, upon the request of the department, a law enforcement officer, the state attorney, or other responsible person, or upon its own motion, may, if there is reasonable cause, shall have the authority to issue an injunction to prevent any act of child abuse or any unlawful sexual offense involving a child.
- (b) Reasonable cause for the issuance of an injunction exists if there is evidence of child abuse or an unlawful sexual offense involving a child or if there is a reasonable likelihood of such abuse or offense occurring based upon a recent overt act or failure to act.
- (2) Notice shall be provided to the parties as set forth in the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure, unless the child is reported to be in imminent danger, in which case the court may issue an injunction immediately. A judge may issue an emergency injunction pursuant to this section without notice if at times when the court is closed for the transaction of judicial business. If When such an immediate injunction is issued, the court must shall hold a hearing on the next day of judicial business either to dissolve the injunction or to continue or modify it in accordance with the other provisions of this section.
- (3) $\frac{\text{If}}{\text{(a)}}$ $\frac{\text{If}}{\text{In every instance in which}}$ an injunction is issued under this section, the $\frac{\text{primary}}{\text{purpose}}$ purpose of the injunction

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must be shall be primarily to protect and promote the best interests of the child, taking the preservation of the child's immediate family into consideration. The effective period of the injunction shall be determined by the court, except that the injunction will expire at the time of the disposition of the petition for shelter placement or dependency.

- (a) (b) The injunction shall apply to the alleged or actual offender in a case of child abuse or acts of domestic violence an unlawful sexual offense involving a child. The conditions of the injunction shall be determined by the court, which conditions may include ordering the alleged or actual offender to:
- 1. Refrain from further abuse or <u>acts of domestic violence</u> unlawful sexual activity involving a child.
 - 2. Participate in a specialized treatment program.
- 3. Limit contact or communication with the child victim, other children in the home, or any other child.
- 4. Refrain from contacting the child at home, school, work, or wherever the child may be found.
 - 5. Have limited or supervised visitation with the child.
- 6. Pay temporary support for the child or other family members; the costs of medical, psychiatric, and psychological treatment for the child victim incurred as a result of the offenses; and similar costs for other family members.
 - 7. Vacate the home in which the child resides.
- (b) If the intent of the injunction is to protect the child from domestic violence, the conditions may also include:

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- 1. Awarding the exclusive use and possession of the dwelling to the caregiver or excluding the alleged or actual offender from the residence of the caregiver.
- 2. Awarding the temporary custody of the child to the caregiver.
 - 3. Establishing temporary support for the child.

This paragraph does not preclude the adult victim of domestic violence from seeking protection under s. 741.30.

- until modified or dissolved by the court. The petitioner, respondent, or caregiver may move at any time to modify or dissolve the injunction. The injunction is valid and enforceable in all counties in the state. At any time prior to the disposition of the petition, the alleged or actual offender may offer the court evidence of changed circumstances as a ground to dissolve or modify the injunction.
- (4) A copy of any injunction issued pursuant to this section shall be delivered to the protected party, or a parent or caregiver or individual acting in the place of a parent who is not the respondent by, and to any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction to enforce the such injunction. Upon delivery of the injunction to the appropriate law enforcement agency, the agency shall have the duty and responsibility to enforce the injunction, and law enforcement officers may use their arrest powers pursuant to s. 901.15(6).
- (5) Any person who fails to comply with an injunction issued pursuant to this section <u>commits</u> is guilty of a

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misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 12. Subsection (7) of section 39.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.507 Adjudicatory hearings; orders of adjudication .--
- (7) (a) For as long as a court maintains jurisdiction over a dependency case, only one order adjudicating each child in the case dependent shall be entered. This order establishes the legal status of the child for purposes of proceedings under this chapter and may be based on the conduct of one parent, both parents, or a legal custodian.
- (b) Upon a properly noticed motion, a subsequent evidentiary hearing may be held regarding the conduct of one parent, both parents, or a custodian. With court approval, supplemental findings made beyond a preponderance of the evidence may be entered. The child's dependency status may not be retried or readjudicated.
- (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.
- Section 13. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (1) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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- 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition .--
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (a) A written case plan and a predisposition study prepared by an authorized agent of the department must be filed with the court and served upon the parents of the child, provided to the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed, and provided to all other parties, not less than 72 hours before the disposition hearing. All such case plans must be approved by the court. If the court does not approve the case plan at the disposition hearing, the court must set a hearing within 30 days after the disposition hearing to review and approve the case plan. The court may grant an exception to the requirement for a predisposition study by separate order or within the judge's order of disposition upon finding that all information regarding the family and child required by subsection (2) is available in other documents filed with the court.
- (f) If the court places the child in an out-of-home placement, the disposition order must include a written determination that the child cannot safely remain at home with reunification or family preservation services and that removal

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of the child is necessary to protect the child. If the child \underline{is} has been removed before the disposition hearing, the order must also include a written determination as to whether, after removal, the department has made a reasonable effort to reunify the parent and child, if reasonable efforts are required. Reasonable efforts to reunify are not required if the court \underline{finds} has found that any of the acts listed in s. 39.806(1) $\underline{(f)}$ - $\underline{(1)}$ - $\underline{(f)}$ - $\underline{(i)}$ have occurred. The department has the burden of demonstrating that it has made reasonable efforts under this \underline{finds} paragraph.

- 1. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "reasonable effort" means the exercise of reasonable diligence and care by the department to provide the services ordered by the court or delineated in the case plan.
- 2. In support of its determination as to whether reasonable efforts have been made, the court shall:
- a. Enter written findings as to whether or not prevention or reunification efforts were indicated.
- b. If prevention or reunification efforts were indicated, include a brief written description of what appropriate and available prevention and reunification efforts were made.
- c. Indicate in writing why further efforts could or could not have prevented or shortened the separation of the parent and child.
- 3. A court may find that the department has made a reasonable effort to prevent or eliminate the need for removal if:

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- a. The first contact of the department with the family occurs during an emergency;
- b. The appraisal by the department of the home situation indicates that it presents a substantial and immediate danger to the child's safety or physical, mental, or emotional health which cannot be mitigated by the provision of preventive services;
- c. The child cannot safely remain at home, either because there are no preventive services that can ensure the health and safety of the child or, even with appropriate and available services being provided, the health and safety of the child cannot be ensured; or
- d. The parent is alleged to have committed any of the acts listed as grounds for expedited termination of parental rights $\underline{\text{under}}$ in s. 39.806(1) $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ -(1) $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (i).
- 4. A reasonable effort by the department for reunification of the parent and child has been made if the appraisal of the home situation by the department indicates that the severity of the conditions of dependency is such that reunification efforts are inappropriate. The department has the burden of demonstrating to the court that reunification efforts were inappropriate.
- 5. If the court finds that the prevention or reunification effort of the department would not have permitted the child to remain safely at home, the court may commit the child to the temporary legal custody of the department or take any other action authorized by this chapter.

Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 39.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.701 Judicial review.--

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- (5) Notice of a judicial review hearing or a citizen review panel hearing, and a copy of the motion for judicial review, if any, must be served by the clerk of the court upon on all of the following persons, regardless of whether the person was present at the previous hearing at which the date, time, and location of the hearing was announced:
- (a) The social service agency charged with the supervision of care, custody, or guardianship of the child, if that agency is not the movant.
- (b) The foster parent or legal custodian in whose home the child resides.
 - (c) The parents.
- (d) The guardian ad litem for the child, or the representative of the guardian ad litem program if the program has been appointed.
 - (e) The attorney for the child.
 - (f) The child, if the child is 13 years of age or older.
 - (g) (e) Any preadoptive parent.
- 767 (h)(f) Such other persons as the court may in its
 768 discretion direct.

Service of notice is not required on any of the persons listed

771 in paragraphs (a) (f) if the person was present at the previous

hearing during which the date, time, and location of the hearing

773 was announced.

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Section 15. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (1) of section 63.0541, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 63.0541 Public records exemption for the Florida Putative Father Registry.--
- (1) All information contained in the Florida Putative Father Registry and maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics within the Department of Health is confidential and exempt from public disclosure pursuant to s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except as otherwise provided in this section. Information made confidential and exempt by this section shall be disclosed to:
- (d) The department, upon the filing of a request for a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry pursuant to s. 39.503.

Section 16. Subsection (4) of section 322.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.142 Color photographic or digital imaged licenses.--

(4) The department may maintain a film negative or print file. The department shall maintain a record of the digital image and signature of the licensees, together with other data required by the department for identification and retrieval.

Reproductions from the file or digital record are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall be made and issued only for departmental administrative purposes; for the issuance of duplicate licenses; in response to law enforcement agency requests; to the Department of State pursuant to an interagency agreement to facilitate determinations of eligibility of voter registration applicants and registered voters in accordance with

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ss. 98.045 and 98.075; to the Department of Revenue pursuant to an interagency agreement for use in establishing paternity and establishing, modifying, or enforcing support obligations in Title IV-D cases; to the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to an interagency agreement to conduct protective investigations under part III of chapter 39 and s. 415.104 and for purposes of expediting the determination of eligibility for public assistance; or to the Department of Financial Services pursuant to an interagency agreement to facilitate the location of owners of unclaimed property, the validation of unclaimed property claims, and the identification of fraudulent or false claims, and are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).

Section 17. Section 402.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

402.401 Florida Child Welfare Student Loan Forgiveness Program.--

(1) There is created the Florida Child Welfare Student Loan Forgiveness Program to be administered by the Department of Children and Family Services Education. The program shall provide loan reimbursement assistance to eligible employees in child welfare positions that are critical to the department's mission, as determined by the department, and that are within the department, sheriff's offices, or contracted community-based care agencies students for upper division undergraduate and graduate study. The primary purpose of the program is to attract capable and promising students to the child welfare profession, increase employment and retention of individuals who are working

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towards or who have received either a bachelor's degree or a master's degree in social work, or any human services subject area that qualifies the individual for employment as a family services worker, and provide opportunities for persons making midcareer decisions to enter the child welfare profession. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules necessary to administer the program.

(2)(a) To be eligible for a program loan, the employee's outstanding student loans may not be in a default status. a candidate shall:

1. Be a full-time student at the upper-division undergraduate or graduate level in a social work program approved by the Council on Social Work Education leading to either a bachelor's degree or a master's degree in social work or an accredited human services degree program.

2. Have declared an intent to work in child welfare for at least the number of years for which a forgivable loan is received at the Department of Children and Family Services or its successor, or with an eligible lead community-based provider as defined in s. 409.1671.

3. If applying for an undergraduate forgivable loan, have maintained a minimum cumulative grade point average of at least a 2.5 on a 4.0 scale for all undergraduate work. Renewal applicants for undergraduate loans shall have maintained a minimum cumulative grade point average of at least a 2.5 on a 4.0 scale for all undergraduate work and have earned at least 12 semester credits per term, or the equivalent.

- 4. If applying for a graduate forgivable loan, have maintained an undergraduate cumulative grade point average of at least a 3.0 on a 4.0 scale or have attained a Graduate Record Examination score of at least 1,000. Renewal applicants for graduate loans shall have maintained a minimum cumulative grade point average of at least a 3.0 on a 4.0 scale for all graduate work and have earned at least 9 semester credits per term, or the equivalent.
- (b) An undergraduate forgivable loan may be awarded for 2 undergraduate years, not to exceed \$4,000 per year.
- (c) A graduate forgivable loan may be awarded for 2 graduate years, not to exceed \$8,000 per year. In addition to meeting criteria specified in paragraph (a), a loan recipient at the graduate level shall:
- 1. Hold a bachelor's degree from a school or department of social work at any college or university accredited by the Council on Social Work Education, or hold a degree in a human services field from an accredited college or university.
- 2. Not have received an undergraduate forgivable loan as provided for in paragraph (b).
- (d) The State Board of Education shall adopt by rule repayment schedules and applicable interest rates under ss. 1009.82 and 1009.95. A forgivable loan must be repaid within 10 years after completion of a program of studies.
- 1. Credit for repayment of an undergraduate or graduate forgivable loan shall be in an amount not to exceed \$4,000 in loan principal plus applicable accrued interest for each full year of eligible service in the child welfare profession.

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- 2. Any forgivable loan recipient who fails to work at the Department of Children and Family Services or its successor, or with an eligible lead community-based provider as defined in s. 409.1671, is responsible for repaying the loan plus accrued interest at 8 percent annually.
- 3. Forgivable loan recipients may receive loan repayment credit for child welfare service rendered at any time during the scheduled repayment period. However, such repayment credit shall be applicable only to the current principal and accrued interest balance that remains at the time the repayment credit is earned. No loan recipient shall be reimbursed for previous cash payments of principal and interest.
- (3) This section shall be implemented only as specifically funded.
- Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 409.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 409.175 Licensure of family foster homes, residential child-caring agencies, and child-placing agencies; public records exemption.--
- (4)(a) A person, family foster home, or residential child-caring agency may shall not provide receive a child for continuing full-time child care or custody unless such person, home, or agency has first procured a license from the department to provide such care. This requirement does not apply to a person who is a relative of the child by blood, marriage, or adoption, or to a permanent legal guardian established under s. 39.6221, a person who has received the child from the

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PCB HCC 08-22 ORIGINAL YEAR

912 department, a licensed child-placing agency, or an intermediary

912 department, a licensed child-placing agency, or an intermediary 913 for the purposes of adoption pursuant to chapter 63.

Section 19. Section 409.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

s. 409.401, F.S., for present text.)

409.401 Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.--The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in form substantially as follows:

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ARTICLE I. PURPOSE

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The purpose of this Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children is to:

- A. Provide a process through which children subject to this compact are placed in safe and suitable homes in a timely manner.
- B. Facilitate ongoing supervision of a placement, the delivery of services, and communication between the states.
- C. Provide operating procedures that will ensure that children are placed in safe and suitable homes in a timely manner.
- D. Provide for the promulgation and enforcement of administrative rules implementing the provisions of this compact and regulating the covered activities of the member states.

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- E. Provide for uniform data collection and information sharing between member states under this compact.
- F. Promote coordination between this compact, the

 Interstate Compact for Juveniles, the Interstate Compact on

 Adoption and Medical Assistance and other compacts affecting the

 placement of and which provide services to children otherwise

 subject to this compact.
- G. Provide for a state's continuing legal jurisdiction and responsibility for placement and care of a child that it would have had if the placement were intrastate.
- H. Provide for the promulgation of guidelines, in collaboration with Indian tribes, for interstate cases involvingIndian children as is or may be permitted by federal law.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact,

- A. "Approved placement" means the public child-placing agency in the receiving state has determined that the placement is both safe and suitable for the child.
- B. "Assessment" means an evaluation of a prospective placement by a public child-placing agency in the receiving state to determine whether the placement meets the individualized needs of the child, including, but not limited to, the child's safety and stability, health and well-being, and mental, emotional, and physical development. An assessment is only applicable to a placement by a public child-placing agency.

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- C. "Child" means an individual who has not attained the age of 18.
- D. "Certification" means to attest to, declare, or swear to before a judge or notary public.
- E. "Default" means the failure of a member state to perform the obligations or responsibilities imposed by this compact and the bylaws and rules adopted by the Interstate Commission.
- F. "Home study" means an evaluation of a home environment conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements of the state in which the home is located that documents the preparation for and the suitability of the home environment for placement of a child in accordance with the laws and requirements of the state in which the home is located.
- G. "Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians recognized as eligible for services provided to Indians by the Secretary of the Interior because of their status as Indians, including any Alaskan native village as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. s. 1602 s. 3(c).
- H. "Interstate Commission for the Placement of Children"

 means the commission created under Article VIII of this compact

 and which is generally referred to as the "Interstate

 Commission."
- I. "Jurisdiction" means the power and authority of a court
 to hear and decide matters.
- J. "Legal risk placement" or "legal risk adoption" means a placement made preliminary to an adoption when the prospective

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adoptive parents acknowledge in writing that a child may be ordered returned to the sending state or the birth mother's state of residence, if different from the sending state, and a final decree of adoption may not be entered in any jurisdiction until all required consents are obtained or are dispensed with in accordance with applicable law.

- K. "Member state" means a state that has enacted this compact.
- L. "Noncustodial parent" means a person who, at the time of the commencement of court proceedings in the sending state, does not have sole legal custody of the child or has joint legal custody of a child and who is not the subject of allegations or findings of child abuse or neglect.
- $\underline{\text{M.}}$ "Nonmember state" means a state that has not enacted this compact.
- N. "Notice of residential placement" means information regarding a placement into a residential facility provided to the receiving state including, but not limited to, the name, date, and place of birth of the child, the identity and address of the parent or legal guardian, evidence of authority to make the placement, and the name and address of the facility in which the child will be placed. Notice of residential placement shall also include information regarding a discharge and any unauthorized absence from the facility.
- O. "Placement" means the act by a public or private childplacing agency intended to arrange for the care or custody of a child in another state.

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- P. "Private child-placing agency" means any private corporation, agency, foundation, institution, or charitable organization or any private person or attorney that facilitates, causes, or is involved in the placement of a child from one state to another and that is not an instrumentality of the state or acting under color of state law.
- Q. "Provisional placement" means a determination made by the public child-placing agency in the receiving state that the proposed placement is safe and suitable and, to the extent allowable, the receiving state has temporarily waived its standards or requirements otherwise applicable to prospective foster or adoptive parents so as to not delay the placement.

 Completion of the receiving state requirements regarding training for prospective foster or adoptive parents shall not delay an otherwise safe and suitable placement.
- R. "Public child-placing agency" means any government child welfare agency or child protection agency or a private entity under contract with such an agency, regardless of whether the agency or entity acts on behalf of a state, county, municipality, or other governmental unit and which facilitates, causes, or is involved in the placement of a child from one state to another state.
- S. "Receiving state" means the state to which a child is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.
- T. "Relative" means someone who is related to the child as a parent, stepparent, sibling by consanguinity or by adoption, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin or a nonrelative with such significant ties to the child that he or she may be

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regarded as a relative as determined by the court in the sending state.

- U. "Residential facility" means a facility providing a level of care that is sufficient to substitute for parental responsibility or foster care and is beyond what is needed for assessment or treatment of an acute condition. For purposes of the compact, the term "residential facility" does not include an institution that is primarily educational in character or a hospital or other medical facility.
- V. "Rule" means a written directive, mandate, standard, or principle issued by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to Article XI of this compact that is of general applicability and that implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact. A rule has the force and effect of an administrative rule in a member state and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.
- W. "Sending state" means the state from which the placement of a child is initiated.
- X. "Service member's permanent duty station" means the military installation where an active duty Armed Services member is currently assigned and is physically located under competent orders that do not specify the duty as temporary.
- Y. "Service member's state of legal residence" means the state in which the active duty Armed Services member is considered a resident for tax and voting purposes.
- Z. "State" means a state of the United States, the

 District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the

 United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern

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- Marianas Islands, and any other territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
- AA. "State court" means a judicial body of a state that is vested by law with responsibility for adjudicating cases involving abuse, neglect, deprivation, delinquency, or status offenses of an individual who has not attained the age of 18.
- BB. "Supervision" means monitoring provided by the receiving state once a child has been placed in a receiving state pursuant to this compact.

ARTICLE III. APPLICABILITY

- A. Except as otherwise provided in Section B, this compact shall apply to:
- 1. The interstate placement of a child subject to ongoing court jurisdiction in the sending state due to allegations or findings that the child has been abused, neglected, or deprived as defined by the laws of the sending state, provided that the placement of such a child into a residential facility shall only require notice of residential placement to the receiving state prior to placement.
- 2. The interstate placement of a child adjudicated delinquent or unmanageable based on the laws of the sending state and subject to ongoing court jurisdiction of the sending state if:
- a. The child is being placed in a residential facility in another member state and is not covered under another compact; or

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- b. The child is being placed in another member state and the determination of safety and suitability of the placement and services required is not provided through another compact.
- 3. The interstate placement of any child by a public child-placing agency or private child-placing agency as defined in this compact as a preliminary step to a possible adoption.
 - B. The provisions of this compact shall not apply to:
- 1. The interstate placement of a child in a custody proceeding in which a public child-placing agency is not a party, provided that the placement is not intended to effectuate an adoption.
- 2. The interstate placement of a child with a nonrelative in a receiving state by a parent with the legal authority to make such a placement, provided that the placement is not intended to effectuate an adoption.
- 3. The interstate placement of a child by one relative with the lawful authority to make such a placement directly with a relative in a receiving state.
- 4. The placement of a child who is not subject to Section A into a residential facility by the child's parent.
- 5. The placement of a child with a noncustodial parent, provided that:
- a. The noncustodial parent proves to the satisfaction of a court in the sending state a substantial relationship with the child;
- b. The court in the sending state makes a written finding
 that placement with the noncustodial parent is in the best
 interests of the child; and

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- <u>c.</u> The court in the sending state dismisses its jurisdiction over the child's case.
- 6. A child entering the United States from a foreign country for the purpose of adoption or leaving the United States to go to a foreign country for the purpose of adoption in that country.
- 7. A case in which a child who is a United States citizen living overseas with his or her family, at least one of whom is in the United States Armed Services and stationed overseas, is removed and placed in a state.
- 8. The sending of a child by a public child-placing agency or a private child-placing agency for a visit as defined by the rules of the Interstate Commission.
- C. For purposes of determining the applicability of this compact to the placement of a child with a family in the Armed Services, the public child-placing agency or private child-placing agency may choose the state of the service member's permanent duty station or the service member's declared legal residence.
- D. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prohibit the concurrent application of the provisions of this compact with other applicable interstate compacts, including the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance. The Interstate Commission may, in cooperation with other interstate compact commissions having responsibility for the interstate movement, placement, or transfer of children, promulgate like rules to ensure the coordination of services, timely placement of children, and the

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reduction of unnecessary or duplicative administrative or procedural requirements.

ARTICLE IV. JURISDICTION

- A. Except as provided in Section G and Article V, Section B, paragraphs 2. and 3., concerning private and independent adoptions, and in interstate placements in which the public child-placing agency is not a party to a custody proceeding, the sending state shall retain jurisdiction over a child with respect to all matters of custody and disposition of the child which it would have had if the child had remained in the sending state. Such jurisdiction shall also include the power to order the return of the child to the sending state.
- B. When an issue of child protection or custody is brought before a court in the receiving state, such court shall confer with the court of the sending state to determine the most appropriate forum for adjudication.
- C. In accordance with its own laws, the court in the sending state shall have authority to terminate its jurisdiction if:
- 1. The child is reunified with the parent in the receiving state who is the subject of allegations or findings of abuse or neglect, only with the concurrence of the public child-placing agency in the receiving state;
 - 2. The child is adopted;
- 1187 <u>3. The child reaches the age of majority under the laws of</u>
 1188 the sending state;

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- 4. The child achieves legal independence pursuant to the laws of the sending state;
- 5. A guardianship is created by a court in the receiving state with the concurrence of the court in the sending state;
- 6. An Indian tribe has petitioned for and received jurisdiction from the court in the sending state; or
- 7. The public child-placing agency of the sending state requests termination and has obtained the concurrence of the public child-placing agency in the receiving state.
- D. When a sending state court terminates its jurisdiction, the receiving state child-placing agency shall be notified.
- E. Nothing in this article shall defeat a claim of jurisdiction by a receiving state court sufficient to deal with an act of truancy, delinquency, crime, or behavior involving a child as defined by the laws of the receiving state committed by the child in the receiving state which would be a violation of its laws.
- F. Nothing in this article shall limit the receiving state's ability to take emergency jurisdiction for the protection of the child.
- G. The substantive laws of the state in which an adoption will be finalized shall solely govern all issues relating to the adoption of the child and the court in which the adoption proceeding is filed shall have subject matter jurisdiction regarding all substantive issues relating to the adoption, except when:
- 1. The child is a ward of another court that established jurisdiction over the child prior to the placement;

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- 2. The child is in the legal custody of a public agency in the sending state; or
- 3. A court in the sending state has otherwise appropriately assumed jurisdiction over the child prior to the submission of the request for approval of placement.
- H. A final decree of adoption shall not be entered in any jurisdiction until the placement is authorized as an approved placement by the public child-placing agency in the receiving state.

ARTICLE V. PLACEMENT EVALUATION

- A. Prior to sending, bringing, or causing a child to be sent or brought into a receiving state, the public child-placing agency shall provide a written request for assessment to the receiving state.
- B. For placements by a private child-placing agency, a child may be sent or brought, or caused to be sent or brought, into a receiving state upon receipt and immediate review of the required content in a request for approval of a placement in the public child-placing agency in both the sending state and the receiving state. The required content to accompany a request for provisional approval shall include all of following:
- 1. A request for approval identifying the child, birth parents, prospective adoptive parents, and supervising agency, signed by the person requesting approval;
- 2. The appropriate consents or relinquishments signed by the birth-parents in accordance with the laws of the sending

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- state, or where permitted the laws of the state where the adoption will be finalized;
- 3. Certification by a licensed attorney or authorized agent of a private adoption agency that the consent or relinquishment is in compliance with the applicable laws of the sending state or, where permitted, the laws of the state where finalization of the adoption will occur;
 - 4. A home study; and

- 5. An acknowledgment of legal risk signed by the prospective adoptive parents.
- C. The sending state and the receiving state may request additional information or documents prior to finalization of an approved placement, but a state may not delay travel by the prospective adoptive parents with the child if the required content for approval has been submitted, received, and reviewed by the public child-placing agency in both the sending state and the receiving state.
- D. Approval from the public child-placing agency in the receiving state for a provisional or approved placement is required as provided for in the rules of the Interstate Commission.
- E. The procedures for making the request for an assessment shall contain all information and be in such form as provided for in the rules of the Interstate Commission.
- F. Upon receipt of a request from the public child-placing agency of the sending state, the receiving state shall initiate an assessment of the proposed placement to determine its safety and suitability. If the proposed placement is a placement with a

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- relative, the public child-placing agency of the sending state may request a determination for a provisional placement.
- G. The public child-placing agency in the receiving state may request from the public child-placing agency or the private child-placing agency in the sending state, and shall be entitled to receive supporting or additional information necessary to complete the assessment or approve the placement.
- H. The public child-placing agency in the receiving state shall approve a provisional placement and complete or arrange for the completion of the assessment within the timeframes established by the rules of the Interstate Commission.
- I. For a placement by a private child-placing agency, the sending state may not impose any additional requirements to complete the home study that are not required by the receiving state, unless the adoption is finalized in the sending state.
- J. The Interstate Commission may develop uniform standards for the assessment of the safety and suitability of interstate placements.

ARTICLE VI. PLACEMENT AUTHORITY

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this compact, a child subject to this compact may not be placed into a receiving state until approval for such placement is obtained.
- B. If the public child-placing agency in the receiving state does not approve the proposed placement, the child shall not be placed. The receiving state shall provide written documentation of any such determination in accordance with the

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- rules of the Interstate Commission. Such determination is not subject to judicial review in the sending state.
- C. If the proposed placement is not approved, any interested party shall have standing to seek an administrative review of the receiving state's determination.
- 1. The administrative review and any further judicial review associated with the determination shall be conducted in the receiving state pursuant to its applicable administrative procedures.
- 2. If a determination not to approve the placement of the child in the receiving state is overturned upon review, the placement shall be deemed approved, provided that all administrative or judicial remedies have been exhausted or the time for such remedies has passed.

ARTICLE VII. PLACING AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

- A. For the interstate placement of a child made by a public child-placing agency or a state court:
- 1. The public child-placing agency in the sending state shall have financial responsibility for:
- a. The ongoing support and maintenance of the child during the period of the placement, unless otherwise provided for in the receiving state.
- b. As determined by the public child-placing agency in the sending state, services for the child beyond the public services for which the child is eligible in the receiving state.

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2.	The	receiving	state	shall	only	have	financial
responsib	oilit	y for:					

- a. Any assessment conducted by the receiving state.
- b. Supervision conducted by the receiving state at the
 level necessary to support the placement as agreed upon by the
 public child-placing agencies of the receiving and sending
 state.
 - 3. Nothing in this article shall prohibit public child-placing agencies in the sending state from entering into agreements with licensed agencies or persons in the receiving state to conduct assessments and provide supervision.
 - B. For the placement of a child by a private child-placing agency preliminary to a possible adoption, the private child-placing agency shall be:
 - 1. Legally responsible for the child during the period of placement as provided in the laws of the sending state until the finalization of the adoption.
 - 2. Financially responsible for the child absent a contractual agreement to the contrary.
 - <u>C. The public child-placing agency in the receiving state</u>
 shall provide timely assessments, as provided for in the rules
 of the Interstate Commission.
 - D. The public child-placing agency in the receiving state shall provide, or arrange for the provision of, supervision and services for the child, including timely reports, during the period of the placement.
 - E. Nothing in this compact shall be construed as to limit the authority of the public child-placing agency in the

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receiving state from contracting with a licensed agency or
person in the receiving state for an assessment or the provisio
of supervision or services for the child or otherwise
authorizing the provision of supervision or services by a
licensed agency during the period of placement.

- F. Each member state shall provide for coordination among its branches of government concerning the state's participation in and compliance with the compact and Interstate Commission activities through the creation of an advisory council or use of an existing body or board.
- G. Each member state shall establish a central state compact office, which shall be responsible for state compliance with the compact and the rules of the Interstate Commission.
- H. The public child-placing agency in the sending state shall oversee compliance with the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. ss. 1901 et seq., for placements subject to the provisions of this compact prior to placement.
- I. With the consent of the Interstate Commission, states may enter into limited agreements that facilitate the timely assessment and provision of services and supervision of placements under this compact.

ARTICLE VIII. INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

The member states hereby establish, by way of this compact, a commission known as the "Interstate Commission for the Placement of Children." The activities of the Interstate

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Commission are the formation of public policy and are a discretionary state function. The Interstate Commission shall:

- A. Be a joint commission of the member states and shall have the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth in this compact and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states.
- B. Consist of one commissioner from each member state who shall be appointed by the executive head of the state human services administration with ultimate responsibility for the child welfare program. The appointed commissioner shall have the legal authority to vote on policy-related matters governed by this compact that bind the state.
- 1. Each member state represented at a meeting of the Interstate Commission is entitled to one vote.
- 2. A majority of the member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.
- 3. A representative shall not delegate a vote to another member state.
- 4. A representative may delegate voting authority to another person from the representative's state for a specified meeting.
- C. In addition to the commissioners of each member state, the Interstate Commission shall include persons who are members of interested organizations as defined in the bylaws or rules of the Interstate Commission. Such members shall be

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ex officio and shall not be entitled to vote on any matter
before the Interstate Commission.

D. Establish an executive committee that shall have the authority to administer the day-to-day operations of the Interstate Commission. It does not have the power to engage in rulemaking.

ARTICLE IX. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The Interstate Commission shall have the following powers:

- A. To promulgate rules and take all necessary actions to effect the goals, purposes, and obligations as enumerated in this compact.
- ${\tt B.}$ To provide for dispute resolution among member states.
- C. To issue, upon request by a member state, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the compact, its bylaws, rules, or actions.
- D. To enforce compliance with the compact or the bylaws or rules of the Interstate Commission pursuant to Article XII.
- E. Collect standardized data concerning the interstate placement of children subject to this compact as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection and data exchange, and reporting requirements.

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	F.	То	establis	sh a	and i	maintain	offices	as	may	be	necessary
for	the	tran	nsactION	of	its	business	5.				

- G. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.
- H. To hire or contract for services of personnel or consultants as necessary to carry out its functions under the compact and establish personnel qualification policies and rates of compensation.
 - I. To establish and appoint committees and officers, including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article X.
 - J. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services and to receive, use, and dispose thereof.
 - K. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or to otherwise own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.
 - L. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed.
 - M. To establish a budget and make expenditures.
 - N. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.
 - O. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, the judiciary, and state advisory councils of the member states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.

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- P. To coordinate and provide education, training, and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of children for officials involved in such activity.
- Q. To maintain books and records in accordance with the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.
- R. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.

ARTICLE X. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. Bylaws.

- 1. Within 12 months after the first Interstate

 Commission meeting, the Interstate Commission shall adopt

 bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or

 appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact.
- 2. The Interstate Commission's bylaws and rules shall establish conditions and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from disclosure information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.
 - B. Meetings.
- 1. The Interstate Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the member states, shall call additional meetings.

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2. Public notice shall be given by the Interstate
Commission of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to
the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise
provided in the compact. The Interstate Commission and its
committees may close a meeting, or portion thereof, where it
determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be
likely to:

- <u>a.</u> Relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- b. Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal law;
- c. Disclose financial or commercial information that is privileged, proprietary, or confidential in nature;
- d. Involve accusing a person of a crime or formally censuring a person;
- e. Disclose information of a personal nature if disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or physically endanger one or more persons;
- <u>f. Disclose investigative records compiled for law</u> enforcement purposes; or
- g. Specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.
- 3. For a meeting or a portion of a meeting closed pursuant to this section, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel or a designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exemption provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes that shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and

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shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed and the record of a roll call vote. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the Interstate Commission or by court order.

- 4. The bylaws may provide for meetings of the Interstate Commission to be conducted by telecommunication or other electronic communication.
 - C. Officers and staff.
- 1. The Interstate Commission may, through its executive committee, appoint or retain a staff director for such period, upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The staff director shall serve as secretary to the Interstate Commission but shall not have a vote. The staff director may hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.
- 2. The Interstate Commission shall elect, from among its members, a chairperson and a vice chairperson of the executive committee and other necessary officers, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws.
 - D. Qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification.
- 1548 <u>1. The Interstate Commission's staff director and its</u>
 1549 <u>employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either</u>

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personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by a criminal act or the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

- a. The liability of the Interstate Commission's staff director and employees or Interstate Commission representatives, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. The Interstate Commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by a criminal act or the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.
- b. The Interstate Commission shall defend the staff director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the Attorney General or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state, shall defend the commissioner of a member state in a civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of

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an actual or alleged act, an error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

c. To the extent not covered by the state involved, a member state, or the Interstate Commission, the representatives or employees of the Interstate Commission shall be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorney's fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

ARTICLE XI. RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

	Α.	The	Inte	erstate	e Co	ommission	sha	all g	promulgate	ar	<u>nd</u>
publ	ish	rules	in	order	to	effective	ely	and	efficient	ly	achieve
the	purp	oses	of t	the cor	npa	ct.					

- B. Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the bylaws and rules adopted pursuant thereto. Such rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the "Model State Administrative Procedures Act," 1981 Act, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000), or such other administrative procedure acts as the Interstate Commission deems appropriate consistent with due process requirements under the United States Constitution as now or hereafter interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule as approved by the Interstate Commission.
- C. When promulgating a rule, the Interstate Commission shall, at a minimum:
- 1. Publish the proposed rule's entire text stating the reason for that proposed rule;
- 2. Allow and invite any and all persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which information shall be added to the record and be made publicly available; and
- 3. Promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials or interested parties.
- D. Rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission shall have the force and effect of administrative rules and shall be

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binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided for in this compact.

- E. Not later than 60 days after a rule is promulgated, an interested person may file a petition in the United States

 District Court for the District of Columbia or in the Federal

 District Court where the Interstate Commission's principal office is located for judicial review of such rule. If the court finds that the Interstate Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside.
- F. If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule, those states may by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact cause that such rule shall have no further force and effect in any member state.
- G. The existing rules governing the operation of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children superseded by this act shall be null and void no less than 12, but no more than 24 months after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission created hereunder, as determined by the members during the first meeting.
- <u>H. Within the first 12 months of operation, the</u>
 <u>Interstate Commission shall promulgate rules addressing the</u>
 following:
 - 1. Transition rules.
 - 2. Forms and procedures.
- 1658 3. Timelines.
- 1659 4. Data collection and reporting.

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PCB HCC 08-22 ORIGINAL YEAR 1660 Rulemaking. 1661 6. Visitation. Progress reports and supervision. 1662 7. 1663 Sharing of information and confidentiality. 8. 1664 Financing of the Interstate Commission. 9. 1665 10. Mediation, arbitration, and dispute resolution. 1666 11. Education, training, and technical assistance. 12. Enforcement. 1667 1668 13. Coordination with other interstate compacts. Upon determination by a majority of the members of 1669 1670 the Interstate Commission that an emergency exists: 1671 The Interstate Commission may promulgate an emergency 1672 rule only if it is required to: Protect the children covered by this compact from an 1673 imminent threat to their health, safety, and well-being; 1674 1675 b. Prevent loss of federal or state funds; or 1676 Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an 1677 administrative rule required by federal law. 1678 An emergency rule shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures 1679 1680 provided hereunder shall be retroactively applied to said rule 1681 as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 90 days after the effective date of the emergency rule. 1682 1683 3. An emergency rule shall be promulgated as provided for in the rules of the Interstate Commission. 1684 1685 ARTICLE XII. OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, ENFORCEMENT 1686

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A. Oversight.

- 1. The Interstate Commission shall oversee the administration and operation of the compact.
- 2. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this compact and the rules of the Interstate Commission and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The compact and its rules shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided for in this compact.
- 3. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact.
- 4. The Interstate Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any action in which the validity of a compact provision or rule is the issue for which a judicial determination has been sought and shall have standing to intervene in any proceedings. Failure to provide service of process to the Interstate Commission shall render any judgment, order, or other determination, however so captioned or classified, void as to the Interstate Commission, this compact, and the bylaws or rules of the Interstate Commission.
 - B. Dispute resolution.
- 1. The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes that are subject to the compact and that may arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.

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- 2. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among compacting states. The costs of such mediation or dispute resolution shall be the responsibility of the parties to the dispute.
 - C. Enforcement.

- 1. If the Interstate Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact or its bylaws or rules, the Interstate Commission may:
- <u>a. Provide remedial training and specific technical</u> assistance;
- b. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default and the means of curing the default. The Interstate Commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default;
- c. By majority vote of the members, initiate against a defaulting member state legal action in the United State

 District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal office, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws or rules. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney's fees; or

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d. Avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the regulation of official or professional conduct.

ARTICLE XIII. FINANCING OF THE COMMISSION

- A. The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.
- B. The Interstate Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff which assessment must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved by its members each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.
- C. The Interstate Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same, nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the member states except by and with the authority of the member state.
- D. The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds

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handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

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ARTICLE XIV. MEMBER STATES,

EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT

- A. Any state is eligible to become a member state.
- B. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no fewer than 35 states. The effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2007, or upon enactment of the compact into law by the 35th state. Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other member state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The executive heads of the state human services administration with ultimate responsibility for the child welfare program of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states.
- C. The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment shall become effective and binding on the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

ARTICLE XV. WITHDRAWAL AND DISSOLUTION

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A. Withdrawal.

- 1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every member state, provided that a member state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted the compact into law.
- 2. Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same. The effective date of withdrawal shall be the effective date of the repeal of the statute.
- 3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the president of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate Commission shall then notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw.
- 4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal.
- 5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the members of the Interstate Commission.
 - B. Dissolution of compact.
- 1. This compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state that thereby reduces the membership in the compact to one member state.

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2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate

Commission shall be concluded and surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE XVI. SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

- A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and, if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.
- B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.
- <u>C. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prohibit the concurrent applicability of other interstate</u> compacts of which the states are members.

ARTICLE XVII. BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

- A. Other laws.
- 1. Nothing in this compact prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this compact.
 - B. Binding effect of the compact.
- 1. All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the member states.

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- 2. All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.
- 3. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, such provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.

ARTICLE XVIII. INDIAN TRIBES

Notwithstanding any other provision in this compact, the Interstate Commission may promulgate guidelines to permit Indian tribes to utilize the compact to achieve any or all of the purposes of the compact as specified in Article I. The Interstate Commission shall make reasonable efforts to consult with Indian tribes in promulgating guidelines to reflect the diverse circumstances of the various Indian tribes.

Section 20. <u>Sections 409.402 and 409.403</u>, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 21. Section 409.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.404 Agreements between party state officers and agencies.--

(1) The officers and agencies of this state and its subdivisions having authority to place children may are hereby empowered to enter into agreements with appropriate officers or agencies of or in other party states pursuant to paragraph (b) of Article V of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of

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Children, s. 409.401. Any such agreement that which contains a financial commitment or imposes a financial obligation on this state or subdivision or agency thereof is shall not be binding unless it has the approval in writing of the secretary of Children and Family Services in the case of the state.

- (2) Any requirements for visitation, inspection, or supervision of children, homes, institutions, or other agencies in another party state which may apply under the provisions of chapter 63 and this chapter are shall be deemed to be met if performed pursuant to an agreement entered into by appropriate agencies of this state or a subdivision thereof as contemplated by paragraph (b) of Article V of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, s. 409.401.
- Section 22. Subsection (3) of section 787.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 787.04 Removing minors from state or concealing minors contrary to state agency order or court order.--
- (3) It is unlawful for any person, with criminal intent, to knowingly and willfully lead, take, entice, or remove a minor beyond the limits of this state, or to knowingly and willfully conceal the location of a minor, during the pendency of a dependency proceeding affecting such minor or during the pendency of any investigation, action, or proceeding concerning the alleged abuse or neglect of such minor, after having received actual or constructive notice of the pendency of such investigation, action, or proceeding and without the permission of the state agency or court in which the investigation, action, or proceeding is pending.

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Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 937.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

937.021 Missing child reports.--

(1) Upon the filing of a police report that a child is missing by the parent or guardian, the Department of Children and Family Services, a community-based care provider, or a sheriff's office providing investigative services for the department, the law enforcement agency receiving the report shall immediately inform all on-duty law enforcement officers of the existence of the missing child report, communicate the report to every other law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the county, and transmit the report for inclusion within the Florida Crime Information Center computer. A law enforcement agency may not require a reporter to present an order that a child be taken into custody or any other such order before accepting a report that a child is missing.

Section 24. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 985.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information .--

1931 (4)

superintendent the presence of any child in the care and custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department who has a known history of criminal sexual behavior with other juveniles; is an alleged juvenile sexual offender or a child who has exhibited inappropriate sexual behavior, as defined in s.

39.01; or has pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been found to have committed, a violation of chapter 794, chapter

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796, chapter 800, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0133, regardless of adjudication. An Any employee of a district school board who knowingly and willfully discloses such information to an unauthorized person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 25. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 39.0015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.0015 Child abuse prevention training in the district school system.--

- (3) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section:
- 1950 (b) "Child abuse" means those acts as defined in ss.
- 1951 39.01(1), (2), $\underline{(32)}$ $\underline{(31)}$, $\underline{(42)}$ $\underline{(41)}$, $\underline{(44)}$ $\underline{(43)}$, $\underline{(56)}$ $\underline{(55)}$, and 1952 (67) $\underline{(66)}$, 827.04, and 984.03(1), (2), and (37).
 - Section 26. Subsection (5) of section 39.205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.205 Penalties relating to reporting of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.--
 - determined after its investigation that a report is false, the department shall, with the consent of the alleged perpetrator, refer the report to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction for an investigation to determine whether sufficient evidence exists to refer the case for prosecution for filing a false report as defined in s. 39.01(29)(28). During the pendency of the investigation by the local law enforcement agency, the department must notify the local law enforcement agency of, and the local law enforcement agency must respond to, all subsequent reports concerning children in that same family

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in accordance with s. 39.301. If the law enforcement agency believes that there are indicators of abuse, abandonment, or neglect, it must immediately notify the department, which must assure the safety of the children. If the law enforcement agency finds sufficient evidence for prosecution for filing a false report, it must refer the case to the appropriate state attorney for prosecution.

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 39.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.302 Protective investigations of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.--

The department shall conduct a child protective investigation of each report of institutional child abuse, abandonment, or neglect. Upon receipt of a report that alleges that an employee or agent of the department, or any other entity or person covered by s. 39.01(33) or $(47)\frac{(32)}{(32)}$ or (46), acting in an official capacity, has committed an act of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, the department shall initiate a child protective investigation within the timeframe established by the central abuse hotline under s. 39.201(5) and orally notify the appropriate state attorney, law enforcement agency, and licensing agency. These agencies shall immediately conduct a joint investigation, unless independent investigations are more feasible. When conducting investigations onsite or having faceto-face interviews with the child, such investigation visits shall be unannounced unless it is determined by the department or its agent that the unannounced visits would threaten the safety of the child. When a facility is exempt from licensing,

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the department shall inform the owner or operator of the facility of the report. Each agency conducting a joint investigation is entitled to full access to the information gathered by the department in the course of the investigation. A protective investigation must include an onsite visit of the child's place of residence. In all cases, the department shall make a full written report to the state attorney within 3 working days after making the oral report. A criminal investigation shall be coordinated, whenever possible, with the child protective investigation of the department. Any interested person who has information regarding the offenses described in this subsection may forward a statement to the state attorney as to whether prosecution is warranted and appropriate. Within 15 days after the completion of the investigation, the state attorney shall report the findings to the department and shall include in the report a determination of whether or not prosecution is justified and appropriate in view of the circumstances of the specific case.

Section 28. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 39.6011, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.6011 Case plan development. --

- (2) The case plan must be written simply and clearly in English and, if English is not the principal language of the child's parent, to the extent possible in the parent's principal language. Each case plan must contain:
 - (b) The permanency goal as defined in s. $39.01(52)\frac{(51)}{(51)}$.
- (c) If concurrent planning is being used, a description of the permanency goal of reunification with the parent or legal

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custodian in addition to a description of one of the remaining permanency goals described in s. $39.01(52)\frac{(51)}{}$.

Section 29. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 39.828, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.828 Grounds for appointment of a guardian advocate. --
- (1) The court shall appoint the person named in the petition as a guardian advocate with all the powers and duties specified in s. 39.829 for an initial term of 1 year upon a finding that:
- (a) The child named in the petition is or was a drug dependent newborn as described in s. $39.01\underline{(32)(g)}\underline{(31)(g)}$;

Section 30. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 419.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

419.001 Site selection of community residential homes.--

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (d) "Resident" means any of the following: a frail elder as defined in s. 429.65; a physically disabled or handicapped person as defined in s. 760.22(7)(a); a developmentally disabled person as defined in s. 393.063; a nondangerous mentally ill person as defined in s. 394.455(18); or a child who is found to be dependent or a child in need of services as defined in s. 39.01(15)(14), s. 984.03(9) or (12), or s. 985.03.

Section 31. Effective upon this act becoming a law, and operating retroactively to June 29, 2008, subsection (3) of section 1 of chapter 2007-174, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

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Section 1. Flexibility for the Department of Children and Family Services.--

(3) This section expires June 30, 2009 2008.

Section 32. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

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