



Sub. H.B. 117

125th General Assembly

(As Reported by H. Human Services and Aging)

Reps. Widowfield, Husted, Hollister, McGregor, Kearns, Seitz, White, Gilb, Allen, Schmidt, Schneider, Brown, Perry, Cirelli, Reidelbach, Price, Hagan, Flowers, Otterman

BILL SUMMARY

- Requires that a foster caregiver successfully complete at least 24 hours of preplacement training to be eligible for an initial family foster home certificate, rather than at least 12 hours before certification and at least 12 additional hours before children may be placed in the home.
- Changes continuing training requirements for foster caregivers to require that training be completed over the two-year certification period, rather than annually.
- Eliminates specification of courses that must be included in a continuing training program for foster caregivers, and instead requires that ODJFS adopt rules governing continuing training.
- Requires that foster caregivers who operate a treatment foster home complete courses concerning the use of appropriate behavioral intervention techniques, such as de-escalation, self-defense, and physical restraints.
- Makes clarifications to the law that permits a public children services agency, private child placing agency, or private noncustodial agency to waive a certain number of hours of the continuing training foster caregivers must complete.
- Requires ODJFS to establish in rules a reduction in continuing training requirements for certain persons on active duty with the United States armed forces or the Ohio National Guard.

- Creates new exceptions to the limit on the number of children in a foster home.
- Makes clarifications to the law governing injunctive relief against institutions or associations that care for children without a certificate.
- Permits the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services to seek an order preventing an institution or association that holds a certificate from receiving additional children into its care or an order removing children from its care in certain circumstances.
- Makes changes to the law governing criminal records checks of a person seeking to be an adoptive parent or a person responsible for a child's care in out-of-home care.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Background

A foster caregiver who, for hire, gain, or reward, receives or cares for children for two or more consecutive weeks must obtain a certificate from the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS). For a foster caregiver to obtain certification, a public children services agency, private child placing agency, or private noncustodial agency must determine whether certification standards are satisfied.¹ With few exceptions, the standards are established by ODJFS rules. If the agency is satisfied, it is to recommend that ODJFS issue the certificate. ODJFS has sole discretion regarding whether to issue the certificate. A certificate is valid for two years.

Training requirements for foster caregivers

Preplacement training

(R.C. 5103.031)

Under current law, ODJFS is prohibited from issuing a certificate to a foster caregiver seeking to operate a family foster home unless the foster caregiver successfully completes at least 12 hours of preplacement training. The law prohibits the placement of children in a family foster home unless the foster caregiver completes at least 12 additional hours of preplacement training. A foster

¹ *In this analysis, "agency" refers to all three types of agencies.*

caregiver seeking to operate a specialized foster home must successfully complete at least 36 hours of preplacement training.² Both types of foster caregivers must complete the training through an ODJFS-approved preplacement training program operated by an agency.

The bill prohibits ODJFS from issuing a certificate to a foster caregiver seeking to operate a family foster home unless the foster caregiver successfully completes at least 24 hours of preplacement training. It eliminates the requirement that a foster caregiver complete additional training before a child may be placed in the family foster home. But the increase in the number of hours required before ODJFS may issue a certificate means that the total number of training hours required before a child may be placed in a family foster home is unchanged.

Continuing training

(R.C. 5103.032 and 5103.033)

Current law prohibits ODJFS from renewing a foster home certificate unless the foster caregiver successfully completes a certain amount of continuing training. A foster caregiver operating a family foster home must complete at least 20 hours of training annually and foster caregiver operating a specialized foster home at least 30 hours annually. A foster caregiver who operates a foster home for the care of a child who is in the custody of a public children services agency or private child placing agency pursuant to a voluntary surrender agreement executed when the child was less than six months of age must complete at least 12 hours of continuing training annually.

Instead of requiring that continuing training be completed annually, the bill requires that it be completed over a two-year period. A family foster home foster caregiver must complete at least 40 hours, a foster caregiver who operates a specialized foster home at least 60 hours, and a foster caregiver who operates a foster home for the care of a child in the custody of an agency pursuant to a voluntary surrender agreement executed when the child was less than six months of age at least 24 hours.

² "Specialized foster home" means a medically fragile foster home or a treatment foster home. (R.C. 5103.02(F).)

Waiver of failure to complete training for good cause

(R.C. 5103.032)

An agency with which a foster caregiver operating a family foster home works to receive recommendation for certification renewal is permitted by current law to waive up to four hours annually of continuing foster caregiver training if the foster caregiver (1) has provided foster care for at least two years and for at least 90 days of the 12 months preceding the date the agency issues the waiver, (2) has not violated any requirements governing certification of foster homes during the 12 months preceding that date, and (3) has complied in full with the needs assessment and continuing training plan.

The bill instead permits an agency to waive up to eight hours of continuing training at the beginning of a certification period a family foster home foster caregiver is otherwise required to complete in that two-year certification period if the foster caregiver (1) has *held a certificate for a family foster home or specialized foster home* for at least two years and has provided foster care for at least 90 days of the 12 months preceding the date the agency issues the waiver, (2) has not violated any requirements governing certification of foster homes during the 12 months preceding the date the agency issues the waiver, and (3) has complied in full with the needs assessment and continuing training plan *for the preceding certification period*. The bill also permits an agency to waive up to eight hours of continuing training under the same circumstances for foster caregivers operating a specialized foster home. Under current law, that authority extends only to family foster homes.

Reduction of continuing training requirements

(R.C. 5103.032)

The bill requires ODJFS to adopt rules providing for a reduction in continuing training requirements for certain foster caregivers. Foster caregivers who have served in active duty outside Ohio with a branch of the United States armed forces for more than 30 days in the preceding two-year period and foster caregivers who have served in active duty as members of the Ohio National Guard during an emergency in this state that lasted longer than 30 days of the preceding two-year period are subject to a reduction in the continuing training requirements.

Preplacement training programs

(R.C. 5103.039)

Under existing law a preplacement training program operated by an agency is to consist of courses in the role of foster caregivers as part of the care and treatment of foster children. The courses must address certain subjects specified in the Revised Code.³ In the case of a preplacement training program for a foster caregiver seeking certification for a specialized foster home, the bill eliminates the requirement that the courses address up to eight hours of special education surrogate parent training. The bill also requires preplacement training for foster caregivers seeking certification as treatment foster homes to complete a course in appropriate behavioral techniques, such as de-escalation, self-defense, and physical restraint techniques, and the appropriate uses of those techniques.

Continuing training programs

(R.C. 5103.035, 5103.037, 5103.038, 5103.0310 (repealed), 5103.0311, and 5103.0316)

Agencies operate ODJFS-approved continuing training programs for foster caregivers seeking training. To obtain ODJFS approval of a continuing training program, an agency must submit to ODJFS a proposal outlining the program every other year. In the case of a proposal submitted by an agency operating a continuing training program at the time the proposal is submitted, ODJFS must be satisfied with the agency's operation of the program.

A continuing training program for foster caregivers who care for children in the custody of a public children services agency or private child placing agency

³ *The subjects include (1) the legal rights and responsibilities of foster caregivers, (2) agency policies and procedures regarding foster caregivers, (3) ODJFS requirements for certifying foster homes, (4) the effects placement, separation, and attachment have on children, their families, and foster caregivers, (5) foster caregivers' involvement in permanency planning for children and their families, (6) the effects of physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, and substance abuse on normal human growth and development, (7) behavior management techniques, (8) effects of caregiving on children's families, (9) cultural issues in placement, (10) prevention, recognition, and management of communicable diseases, (11) community health and social services available to children and their families, (12) cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid, (13) the substance of state law regarding information that is provided to foster caregivers about certain delinquent children, and (14) in the case of a preplacement training program for a foster caregiver seeking certification for a specialized foster home, additional issues specific to the types of children placed in specialized foster homes.*

pursuant to voluntary surrender agreements executed when the children were less than six months of age must address both infant care and early childhood development, including developmentally appropriate activities.

All other proposed continuing training programs must provide for the program to consist of courses that address at least all of a number of subjects specified in the Revised Code.⁴

The bill eliminates any specification of courses that must be addressed in continuing training programs and requires instead that ODJFS adopt rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (R.C. Chapter 119.) that provide for requirements governing continuing training programs for foster caregivers.

Exceptions to number of children permitted in foster homes

(R.C. 5103.0317)

Under current law, a foster home may not receive more than five children apart from their parents, guardian, or custodian, except in order to accommodate a sibling group or the remaining members of a sibling group. The bill adds the following new exceptions to the five-child limit:

(1) When the additional child or children are related to the foster caregiver by blood or marriage;

(2) When the additional child or children are foster children who previously resided in the foster home;

⁴ *The subjects are (1) parents and foster caregivers as part of child protection teams, (2) the dynamics of child abuse and neglect and recognizing and preventing child abuse and neglect, (3) the effect of child abuse and neglect on child development, (4) how foster caregivers should work with children and their families regarding placement, separation, and attachment issues, (5) behavior management techniques, (6) foster caregivers' working with children's families, (7) effects of caregiving on children's families, (8) caring for children who have been sexually abused, (9) cultural competency, (10) substance abuse and dependency, (11) symptoms of mental illness and learning disorders, (12) developmentally appropriate activities for children, and (13) in the case of a continuing training program for a foster caregiver seeking recertification of a specialized foster home, additional issues specific to the types of children placed in specialized foster homes, including physical restraint techniques and up to eight hours of special education surrogate parent training.*

(3) When the additional child or children are the children of a foster child who resides in the foster home.

Injunction

(R.C. 5103.03)

Under current law, if the Director of ODJFS determines that an institution or association is operating a facility that cares for children without a certificate, the Director may petition the common pleas court in the county in which the facility is located for an order enjoining (stopping) the operation of that facility.⁵ The court is required to grant injunctive relief on a showing that the institution or association is operating a facility without a certificate.

The bill clarifies that if the institution or association that cares for children is operating without a certificate, regardless of whether it is operating a facility, the Director may petition the court of common pleas in the county in which the institution or association is located for an order enjoining its operation. In addition, the bill permits the Director to petition the court for an order, and the court may issue an order, preventing an institution or association that holds a certificate from receiving additional children into its care or an order removing children from its care if both of the following are the case:

(1) ODJFS has evidence that the life, health, or safety of one or more children in the care of the institution or association is at imminent risk;

(2) ODJFS has issued a proposed adjudication order under the Administrative Procedure Act to deny renewal of or revoke the certificate of the institution or association.

⁵ For purposes of the requirement that a certificate be obtained, an "institution" or "association" includes (1) any organization, society, association, or agency that receives or cares for children for two or more consecutive weeks, (2) any individual who, for hire, gain, or reward receives or cares for children for two or more consecutive weeks, unless the individual is related to the children by blood or marriage, and (3) an individual who in any manner becomes a party to the placing of children in foster homes, other than individuals employed by a court or by an institution or association that has been certified to receive and care for children, individuals related to the children by blood or marriage, or an individual appointed as guardian of the children.

Criminal records checks for persons responsible for out-of-home care

(R.C. 2151.86)

Existing law requires criminal records checks for certain persons who work with children. A records check must be requested for (1) a person who is to be responsible for a child's care in out-of-home care, (2) a prospective adoptive parent, and (3) a prospective foster caregiver and all other persons 18 years old or older who reside with the foster caregiver.⁶ The request must be made to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII) for BCII to conduct the criminal records check when the person is under final consideration for appointment or employment. The Superintendent must determine whether the person being checked has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to certain offenses, including, for example, murder, assault, and certain sex offenses. With respect to prospective foster caregivers and persons 18 years old or older who reside with a prospective foster caregiver, the Superintendent must also determine whether the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to arson or aggravated arson.

A person cannot care for children in out-of-home care or be an adoptive parent or foster caregiver if a criminal records check indicates the person, or, in the case of a foster caregiver, a person 18 years old or older who resides with the foster caregiver, committed one of the offenses checked for by the Superintendent, unless the person meets rehabilitation standards established by ODJFS.

The bill extends to all persons responsible for a child's care in out-of-home care and to prospective adoptive parents the existing requirement that the Superintendent of BCII determine whether the person has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to arson or aggravated arson. A person found to have committed such an offence could not become an adoptive parent or be employed as a person responsible for a child's out-of-home care unless the person met the rehabilitation standards established by ODJFS.

⁶ A "person responsible for a child's care in out-of-home care" includes, for example, a foster caregiver; any administrator, employee, or agent of a detention facility, child day-care center, or group home; or any person who performs similar functions with respect to, or has a similar relationship with, children. A person responsible for a child's care in out-of-home care does not include a prospective employee of the Department of Youth Services or a person responsible for a child's care in a hospital or medical clinic other than a children's hospital.

Technical corrections

(R.C. 5120.65)

The bill makes technical corrections to a provision of law governing the Prison Nursery Program.

HISTORY

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Introduced	03-11-03	p. 218
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