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HOUSE BILL NO. 2014

Offered January 7, 2019

A *BILL to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-228, 16.1-281, 16.1-282, 16.1-282.1, 16.1-282.2, 37.2-408.1, 63.2-100, and 63.2-1726 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding a section numbered 63.2-906.1, relating to statutory alignment with federal Family First Prevention Services Act; statutory alignment.*

Patrons—Peace, Brewer, LaRock and Toscano

Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 16.1-228, 16.1-281, 16.1-282, 16.1-282.1, 16.1-282.2, 37.2-408.1, 63.2-100, and 63.2-1726 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding a section numbered 63.2-906.1 as follows:

§ 16.1-228. Definitions.

When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Abused or neglected child" means any child:

1. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care creates or inflicts, threatens to create or inflict, or allows to be created or inflicted upon such child a physical or mental injury by other than accidental means, or creates a substantial risk of death, disfigurement or impairment of bodily or mental functions, including, but not limited to, a child who is with his parent or other person responsible for his care either (i) during the manufacture or attempted manufacture of a Schedule I or II controlled substance, or (ii) during the unlawful sale of such substance by that child's parents or other person responsible for his care, where such manufacture, or attempted manufacture or unlawful sale would constitute a felony violation of § 18.2-248;

2. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care neglects or refuses to provide care necessary for his health; however, no child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination shall for that reason alone be considered to be an abused or neglected child;

3. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care abandons such child;

4. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care commits or allows to be committed any sexual act upon a child in violation of the law;

5. Who is without parental care or guardianship caused by the unreasonable absence or the mental or physical incapacity of the child's parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person standing in loco parentis;

6. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care creates a substantial risk of physical or mental injury by knowingly leaving the child alone in the same dwelling, including an apartment as defined in § 55-79.2, with a person to whom the child is not related by blood or marriage and who the parent or other person responsible for his care knows has been convicted of an offense against a minor for which registration is required as a violent sexual offender pursuant to § 9.1-902; or

7. Who has been identified as a victim of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking as defined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 7102 et seq., and in the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, 42 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq.

If a civil proceeding under this chapter is based solely on the parent having left the child at a hospital or emergency medical services agency, it shall be an affirmative defense that such parent safely delivered the child to a hospital that provides 24-hour emergency services or to an attended emergency medical services agency that employs emergency medical services personnel, within 14 days of the child's birth. For purposes of terminating parental rights pursuant to § 16.1-283 and placement for adoption, the court may find such a child is a neglected child upon the ground of abandonment.

"Adoptive home" means the place of residence of any natural person in which a child resides as a member of the household and in which he has been placed for the purposes of adoption or in which he has been legally adopted by another member of the household.

"Adult" means a person 18 years of age or older.

"Ancillary crime" or "ancillary charge" means any delinquent act committed by a juvenile as a part of the same act or transaction as, or which constitutes a part of a common scheme or plan with, a delinquent act which would be a felony if committed by an adult.

"Boot camp" means a short term secure or nonsecure juvenile residential facility with highly structured components including, but not limited to, military style drill and ceremony, physical labor,

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59 education and rigid discipline, and no less than six months of intensive aftercare.

60 "Child," "juvenile," or "minor" means a person less than 18 years of age.

61 "Child in need of services" means (i) a child whose behavior, conduct or condition presents or results
62 in a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of the child or (ii) a child under the age of 14
63 whose behavior, conduct or condition presents or results in a serious threat to the well-being and
64 physical safety of another person; however, no child who in good faith is under treatment solely by
65 spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or
66 religious denomination shall for that reason alone be considered to be a child in need of services, nor
67 shall any child who habitually remains away from or habitually deserts or abandons his family as a
68 result of what the court or the local child protective services unit determines to be incidents of physical,
69 emotional or sexual abuse in the home be considered a child in need of services for that reason alone.

70 However, to find that a child falls within these provisions, (i) the conduct complained of must
71 present a clear and substantial danger to the child's life or health or to the life or health of another
72 person, (ii) the child or his family is in need of treatment, rehabilitation or services not presently being
73 received, and (iii) the intervention of the court is essential to provide the treatment, rehabilitation or
74 services needed by the child or his family.

75 "Child in need of supervision" means:

76 1. A child who, while subject to compulsory school attendance, is habitually and without justification
77 absent from school, and (i) the child has been offered an adequate opportunity to receive the benefit of
78 any and all educational services and programs that are required to be provided by law and which meet
79 the child's particular educational needs, (ii) the school system from which the child is absent or other
80 appropriate agency has made a reasonable effort to effect the child's regular attendance without success,
81 and (iii) the school system has provided documentation that it has complied with the provisions of
82 § 22.1-258; or

83 2. A child who, without reasonable cause and without the consent of his parent, lawful custodian or
84 placement authority, remains away from or deserts or abandons his family or lawful custodian on more
85 than one occasion or escapes or remains away without proper authority from a residential care facility in
86 which he has been placed by the court, and (i) such conduct presents a clear and substantial danger to
87 the child's life or health, (ii) the child or his family is in need of treatment, rehabilitation or services not
88 presently being received, and (iii) the intervention of the court is essential to provide the treatment,
89 rehabilitation or services needed by the child or his family.

90 "Child welfare agency" means a child-placing agency, child-caring institution or independent foster
91 home as defined in § 63.2-100.

92 "The court" or the "juvenile court" or the "juvenile and domestic relations court" means the juvenile
93 and domestic relations district court of each county or city.

94 "Delinquent act" means (i) an act designated a crime under the law of the Commonwealth, or an
95 ordinance of any city, county, town, or service district, or under federal law, (ii) a violation of
96 § 18.2-308.7, or (iii) a violation of a court order as provided for in § 16.1-292, but shall not include an
97 act other than a violation of § 18.2-308.7, which is otherwise lawful, but is designated a crime only if
98 committed by a child. For purposes of §§ 16.1-241 and 16.1-278.9, the term shall include a refusal to
99 take a breath test in violation of § 18.2-268.2 or a similar ordinance of any county, city, or town.

100 "Delinquent child" means a child who has committed a delinquent act or an adult who has committed
101 a delinquent act prior to his 18th birthday, except where the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has been
102 terminated under the provisions of § 16.1-269.6.

103 "Department" means the Department of Juvenile Justice and "Director" means the administrative head
104 in charge thereof or such of his assistants and subordinates as are designated by him to discharge the
105 duties imposed upon him under this law.

106 "Family abuse" means any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or
107 places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury and that is committed by
108 a person against such person's family or household member. Such act includes, but is not limited to, any
109 forceful detention, stalking, criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of
110 Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, or any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable
111 apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury.

112 "Family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the
113 same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same
114 home with the person, (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters,
115 half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in
116 the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law,
117 daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v)
118 any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that
119 individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits
120 or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them

then residing in the same home with the person.

"Fictive kin" means persons who are not related to a child by blood or adoption but have an established relationship with the child or his family.

"Foster care services" means the provision of a full range of casework, treatment and community services for a planned period of time to a child who is abused or neglected as defined in § 63.2-100 or in need of services as defined in this section and his family when the child (i) has been identified as needing services to prevent or eliminate the need for foster care placement, (ii) has been placed through an agreement between the local board of social services or a public agency designated by the community policy and management team and the parents or guardians where legal custody remains with the parents or guardians, (iii) has been committed or entrusted to a local board of social services or child welfare agency, or (iv) has been placed under the supervisory responsibility of the local board pursuant to § 16.1-293.

"Independent living arrangement" means placement of (i) a child at least 16 years of age who is in the custody of a local board or licensed child-placing agency by the local board or licensed child-placing agency or (ii) a child at least 16 years of age or a person between the ages of 18 and 21 who was committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately prior to placement by the Department of Juvenile Justice, in a living arrangement in which such child or person does not have daily substitute parental supervision.

"Independent living services" means services and activities provided to a child in foster care 14 years of age or older and who has been committed or entrusted to a local board of social services, child welfare agency, or private child-placing agency. "Independent living services" may also mean services and activities provided to a person who (i) was in foster care on his 18th birthday and has not yet reached the age of 21 years; (ii) is between the ages of 18 and 21 and who, immediately prior to his commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice, was in the custody of a local board of social services; or (iii) is a child at least 16 years of age or a person between the ages of 18 and 21 who was committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately prior to placement in an independent living arrangement. Such services shall include counseling, education, housing, employment, and money management skills development and access to essential documents and other appropriate services to help children or persons prepare for self-sufficiency.

"Intake officer" means a juvenile probation officer appointed as such pursuant to the authority of this chapter.

"Jail" or "other facility designed for the detention of adults" means a local or regional correctional facility as defined in § 53.1-1, except those facilities utilized on a temporary basis as a court holding cell for a child incident to a court hearing or as a temporary lock-up room or ward incident to the transfer of a child to a juvenile facility.

"The judge" means the judge or the substitute judge of the juvenile and domestic relations district court of each county or city.

"This law" or "the law" means the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Law embraced in this chapter.

"Legal custody" means (i) a legal status created by court order which vests in a custodian the right to have physical custody of the child, to determine and redetermine where and with whom he shall live, the right and duty to protect, train and discipline him and to provide him with food, shelter, education and ordinary medical care, all subject to any residual parental rights and responsibilities or (ii) the legal status created by court order of joint custody as defined in § 20-107.2.

"Permanent foster care placement" means the place of residence in which a child resides and in which he has been placed pursuant to the provisions of §§ 63.2-900 and 63.2-908 with the expectation and agreement between the placing agency and the place of permanent foster care that the child shall remain in the placement until he reaches the age of majority unless modified by court order or unless removed pursuant to § 16.1-251 or 63.2-1517. A permanent foster care placement may be a place of residence of any natural person or persons deemed appropriate to meet a child's needs on a long-term basis.

"Qualified individual" means a trained professional or licensed clinician who is not an employee of the local board of social services or licensed child-placing agency that placed the child in a qualified residential treatment program and is not affiliated with any placement setting in which children are placed by such local board of social services or licensed child-placing agency.

"Qualified residential treatment program" means a program that (i) provides 24-hour residential placement services for children in foster care; (ii) has adopted a trauma-informed treatment model that meets the clinical and other needs of children with serious emotional or behavioral disorders, including any clinical or other needs identified through assessments conducted pursuant to clause (viii) of this definition; (iii) employs registered or licensed nursing and other clinical staff who provide care, on site and within the scope of their practice, and are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; (iv) conducts

182 outreach with the child's family members, including efforts to maintain connections between the child
183 and his siblings and other family; documents and maintains records of such outreach efforts; and
184 maintains contact information for any known biological family and fictive kin of the child; (v) whenever
185 appropriate and in the best interest of the child, facilitates participation by family members in the
186 child's treatment program before and after discharge and documents the manner in which such
187 participation is facilitated; (vi) provides discharge planning and family-based aftercare support for at
188 least six months after discharge; (vii) is licensed in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 671(a)(10) and
189 accredited by an organization approved by the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services; and
190 (viii) requires that any child placed in the program receive an assessment within 30 days of such
191 placement by a qualified individual that (a) assesses the strengths and needs of the child using an
192 age-appropriate, evidence-based, validated, and functional assessment tool approved by the
193 Commissioner of Social Services; (b) identifies whether the needs of the child can be met through
194 placement with a family member or in a foster home or, if not, in a placement setting authorized by 42
195 U.S.C. § 672(k)(2), including a qualified residential treatment program, that would provide the most
196 effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the least restrictive environment and be consistent
197 with the short-term and long-term goals established for the child in his foster care or permanency plan;
198 (c) establishes a list of short-term and long-term mental and behavioral health goals for the child; and
199 (d) is documented in a written report to be filed with the court prior to any hearing on the child's
200 placement pursuant to § 16.1-281, 16.1-282, 16.1-282.1, or 16.1-282.2.

201 "Residual parental rights and responsibilities" means all rights and responsibilities remaining with the
202 parent after the transfer of legal custody or guardianship of the person, including but not limited to the
203 right of visitation, consent to adoption, the right to determine religious affiliation and the responsibility
204 for support.

205 "Secure facility" or "detention home" means a local, regional or state public or private locked
206 residential facility that has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement
207 and activities of children held in lawful custody.

208 "Shelter care" means the temporary care of children in physically unrestricting facilities.

209 "State Board" means the State Board of Juvenile Justice.

210 "Status offender" means a child who commits an act prohibited by law which would not be criminal
211 if committed by an adult.

212 "Status offense" means an act prohibited by law which would not be an offense if committed by an
213 adult.

214 "Violent juvenile felony" means any of the delinquent acts enumerated in subsection B or C of
215 § 16.1-269.1 when committed by a juvenile 14 years of age or older.

216 **§ 16.1-281. Foster care plan.**

217 A. In any case in which (i) a local board of social services places a child through an agreement with
218 the parents or guardians where legal custody remains with the parents or guardian, or (ii) legal custody
219 of a child is given to a local board of social services or a child welfare agency, the local department of
220 social services or child welfare agency shall prepare a foster care plan for such child, as described
221 hereinafter. The individual family service plan developed by the family assessment and planning team
222 pursuant to § 2.2-5208 may be accepted by the court as the foster care plan if it meets the requirements
223 of this section.

224 The representatives of such department or agency shall involve the child's parent(s) in the
225 development of the plan, except when parental rights have been terminated or the local department of
226 social services or child welfare agency has made diligent efforts to locate the parent(s) and such
227 parent(s) cannot be located, and any other person or persons standing in loco parentis at the time the
228 board or child welfare agency obtained custody or the board placed the child. The representatives of
229 such department or agency shall involve a child who is 14 years of age or older in the development of
230 the plan and, at the option of such child, up to two members of the case planning team who are chosen
231 by the child and who are not a foster parent of, or caseworker for, the child. A child under 14 years of
232 age may be involved in the development of the plan if such involvement is consistent with the best
233 interests of the child. In cases where either the parent(s) or child is not involved in the development of
234 the plan, the department or agency shall include in the plan a full description of the reasons therefor.

235 The department or child welfare agency shall file the plan with the juvenile and domestic relations
236 district court within 45 days following the transfer of custody or the board's placement of the child
237 unless the court, for good cause shown, allows an extension of time, which shall not exceed an
238 additional 60 days. However, a foster care plan shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of
239 § 16.1-277.01 with a petition for approval of an entrustment agreement. A foster care plan need not be
240 prepared if the child is returned to his prior family or placed in an adoptive home within 45 days
241 following transfer of custody to the board or agency or the board's placement of the child.

242 B. The foster care plan shall describe in writing (i) the programs, care, services and other support
243 which will be offered to the child and his parents and other prior custodians; (ii) the participation and

conduct which will be sought from the child's parents and other prior custodians; (iii) the visitation and other contacts which will be permitted between the child and his parents and other prior custodians, and between the child and his siblings; (iv) the nature of the placement or placements which will be provided for the child; (v) for school-age children, the school placement of the child; (vi) for children 14 years of age and older, the child's needs and goals in the areas of counseling, education, housing, employment, and money management skills development, along with specific independent living services that will be provided to the child to help him reach these goals; *and* (vii) for children 14 years and older, an explanation of the child's rights with respect to education, health, visitation, court participation, and the right to stay safe and avoid exploitation; ~~and (viii).~~ *The foster care plan shall include all documentation specified in 42 U.S.C. § 675(5)(l) and § 63.2-905.3. If the child in foster care is placed in a qualified residential treatment program as defined in § 16.1-228, the foster care plan shall also include the report and documentation set forth in subsection A of § 63.2-906.1. If the child in foster care is pregnant or is the parent of a child, the foster care plan shall also include (a) a list of the services and programs to be provided to or on behalf of the child to ensure parental readiness or capability and (b) a description of the foster care prevention strategy for any child born to the child in foster care.* In cases in which a foster care plan approved prior to July 1, 2011, identifies independent living as the goal for the child, and in cases involving children admitted to the United States as refugees or asylees who are 16 years of age or older and for whom the goal is independent living, the plan shall also describe the programs and services which will help the child prepare for the transition from foster care to independent living. If consistent with the child's health and safety, the plan shall be designed to support reasonable efforts which lead to the return of the child to his parents or other prior custodians within the shortest practicable time which shall be specified in the plan. The child's health and safety shall be the paramount concern of the court and the agency throughout the placement, case planning, service provision and review process. For a child 14 years of age and older, the plan shall include a signed acknowledgment by the child that the child has received a copy of the plan and that the rights contained therein have been explained to the child in an age-appropriate manner.

If the department or child welfare agency concludes that it is not reasonably likely that the child can be returned to his prior family within a practicable time, consistent with the best interests of the child, the department, child welfare agency or team shall ~~(a)~~ (1) include a full description of the reasons for this conclusion; ~~(b)~~ (2) provide information on the opportunities for placing the child with a relative or in an adoptive home; ~~(c)~~ (3) design the plan to lead to the child's successful placement with a relative if a subsequent transfer of custody to the relative is planned, or in an adoptive home within the shortest practicable time; ~~and~~ (4) if neither of such placements is feasible; ~~(d)~~, explain why permanent foster care is the plan for the child or independent living is the plan for the child in cases involving children admitted to the United States as refugees or asylees who are 16 years of age or older and for whom the goal is independent living.

"Independent living" as used in this section has the meaning set forth in § 63.2-100.

The local board or other child welfare agency having custody of the child shall not be required by the court to make reasonable efforts to reunite the child with a parent if the court finds that ~~(1)~~ (A) the residual parental rights of the parent regarding a sibling of the child have previously been involuntarily terminated; ~~(2)~~ (B) the parent has been convicted of an offense under the laws of the Commonwealth or a substantially similar law of any other state, the United States or any foreign jurisdiction that constitutes murder or voluntary manslaughter, or a felony attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit any such offense, if the victim of the offense was a child of the parent, a child with whom the parent resided at the time such offense occurred or the other parent of the child; ~~(3)~~ (C) the parent has been convicted of an offense under the laws of the Commonwealth or a substantially similar law of any other state, the United States or any foreign jurisdiction that constitutes felony assault resulting in serious bodily injury or felony bodily wounding resulting in serious bodily injury or felony sexual assault, if the victim of the offense was a child of the parent or a child with whom the parent resided at the time of such offense; or ~~(4)~~ (D) based on clear and convincing evidence, the parent has subjected any child to aggravated circumstances, or abandoned a child under circumstances which would justify the termination of residual parental rights pursuant to subsection D of § 16.1-283.

As used in this section:

"Aggravated circumstances" means torture, chronic or severe abuse, or chronic or severe sexual abuse, if the victim of such conduct was a child of the parent or child with whom the parent resided at the time such conduct occurred, including the failure to protect such a child from such conduct, which conduct or failure to protect: (i) evinces a wanton or depraved indifference to human life, or (ii) has resulted in the death of such a child or in serious bodily injury to such a child.

"Chronic abuse" or "chronic sexual abuse" means recurring acts of physical abuse that place the child's health, safety and well-being at risk.

"Independent living" has the meaning set forth in § 63.2-100.

305 "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that involves substantial risk of death, extreme physical
306 pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily
307 member, organ or mental faculty.

308 "Severe abuse" or "severe sexual abuse" may include an act or omission that occurred only once, but
309 otherwise meets the definition of "aggravated circumstances."

310 Within 30 days of making a determination that reasonable efforts to reunite the child with the parents
311 are not required, the court shall hold a permanency planning hearing pursuant to § 16.1-282.1.

312 C. A copy of the entire foster care plan shall be sent by the court to the child, if he is 12 years of
313 age or older; the guardian ad litem for the child, the attorney for the child's parents or for any other
314 person standing in loco parentis at the time the board or child welfare agency obtained custody or the
315 board placed the child, to the parents or other person standing in loco parentis, and such other persons
316 as appear to the court to have a proper interest in the plan. However, a copy of the plan shall not be
317 sent to a parent whose parental rights regarding the child have been terminated. A copy of the plan shall
318 be sent by the court to the foster parents. A hearing shall be held for the purpose of reviewing and
319 approving the foster care plan. The hearing shall be held within 60 days of (i) the child's initial foster
320 care placement, if the child was placed through an agreement between the parents or guardians and the
321 local department of social services or a child welfare agency; (ii) the original preliminary removal order
322 hearing, if the child was placed in foster care pursuant to § 16.1-252; (iii) the hearing on the petition for
323 relief of custody, if the child was placed in foster care pursuant to § 16.1-277.02; or (iv) the
324 dispositional hearing at which the child was placed in foster care and an order was entered pursuant to
325 § 16.1-278.2, 16.1-278.3, 16.1-278.4, 16.1-278.5, 16.1-278.6, or 16.1-278.8. However, the hearing shall
326 be held in accordance with the provisions of § 16.1-277.01 with a petition for approval of an
327 entrustment agreement. If the judge makes any revision in any part of the foster care plan, a copy of the
328 changes shall be sent by the court to all persons who received a copy of the original of that part of the
329 plan.

330 C1. Any order transferring custody of the child to a relative other than the child's prior family shall
331 be entered only upon a finding, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the relative is one
332 who, after an investigation as directed by the court, (i) is found by the court to be willing and qualified
333 to receive and care for the child; (ii) is willing to have a positive, continuous relationship with the child;
334 (iii) is committed to providing a permanent, suitable home for the child; and (iv) is willing and has the
335 ability to protect the child from abuse and neglect; and the order shall so state. The court's order
336 transferring custody to a relative should further provide for, as appropriate, any terms or conditions
337 which would promote the child's interest and welfare; ongoing provision of social services to the child
338 and the child's custodian; and court review of the child's placement.

339 C2. Any order entered at the conclusion of the hearing that has the effect of achieving a permanent
340 goal for the child by terminating residual parental rights pursuant to § 16.1-277.01, 16.1-277.02,
341 16.1-278.3, or 16.1-283; by placing the child in permanent foster care pursuant to clause (iv) of
342 subsection A of § 16.1-282.1; or, in cases in which independent living was identified as the goal for a
343 child in a foster care plan approved prior to July 1, 2011, or in which a child has been admitted to the
344 United States as a refugee or asylee and is over 16 years of age and independent living has been
345 identified as the permanency goal for the child, by directing the board or agency to provide the child
346 with services to achieve independent living status, if the child has attained the age of 16 years, pursuant
347 to clause (v) of subsection A of § 16.1-282.1 shall state whether reasonable efforts have been made to
348 place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the foster care plan and to complete the steps
349 necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.

350 D. The court in which the foster care plan is filed shall be notified immediately if the child is
351 returned to his parents or other persons standing in loco parentis at the time the board or agency
352 obtained custody or the board placed the child.

353 E. 1. In cases in which a child is placed by the local board of social services or a licensed
354 child-placing agency in a qualified residential treatment program as defined in § 16.1-228, a hearing
355 shall be held within 60 days of such placement. Prior to such hearing, the qualified residential
356 treatment program shall file with the court the assessment report prepared pursuant to clause (viii) of
357 the definition of qualified residential treatment program set forth in § 16.1-228. The court shall (i)
358 consider the assessment report prepared by a qualified individual pursuant to clause (viii) of the
359 definition of qualified residential treatment program set forth in § 16.1-228 and submitted pursuant to
360 this subsection; (ii) consider the report and documentation required under subsection A of § 63.2-906.1
361 and filed with the foster care or permanency plan; (iii) determine whether the needs of the child can be
362 met through placement in a foster home or, if not, whether placement in the qualified residential
363 treatment program would provide the most effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the
364 least restrictive environment and be consistent with the short-term and long-term goals established for
365 the child in his foster care or permanency plan; and (iv) approve or deny the placement of the child in
366 the qualified residential treatment program. The hearing required by this subsection may be held in

conjunction with a dispositional hearing held pursuant to subsection C, a foster care review hearing held pursuant to § 16.1-282, a permanency planning hearing held pursuant to § 16.1-282.1, or an annual foster care review hearing held pursuant to § 16.1-282.2, provided that such hearing has already been scheduled by the court and is held within 60 days of the child's placement in the qualified residential treatment program.

2. If the child remains placed in the qualified residential treatment program during any subsequent hearings held pursuant to subsection C or § 16.1-282, 16.1-282.1, or 16.1-282.2, the local board of social services or licensed child-placing agency shall present evidence at such hearing that demonstrates (i) that the ongoing assessment of the child's strengths and needs continues to support the determination that the child's needs cannot be met through placement in a foster home and that the child's placement in the qualified residential treatment program provides the most effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the least restrictive environment and is consistent with the short-term and long-term goals established for the child in his foster care or permanency plan; (ii) the specific treatment or service needs of the child that will be met in the qualified residential treatment program and the length of time the child is expected to need such treatment or services; and (iii) the efforts made by the local board of social services to prepare the child to return home or to be placed with a fit and willing relative, legal guardian, or adoptive parent, or in a foster home. The court shall review such evidence and approve or deny the continued placement of the child in the qualified residential treatment program.

F. At the conclusion of the hearing at which the initial foster care plan is reviewed, the court shall schedule a foster care review hearing to be held within four months in accordance with § 16.1-282. However, if an order is entered pursuant to subsection C2, the court shall schedule a foster care review hearing to be held within 12 months of the entry of such order in accordance with the provisions of § 16.1-282.2. Parties who are present at the hearing at which the initial foster care plan is reviewed shall be given notice of the date set for the foster care review hearing and parties who are not present shall be summoned as provided in § 16.1-263.

F. G. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the juvenile judge or the staff of the juvenile court, upon order of the judge, to review the status of children in the custody of local boards of social services or placed by local boards of social services on its own motion. The court shall appoint an attorney to act as guardian ad litem to represent the child any time a hearing is held to review the foster care plan filed for the child or to review the child's status in foster care.

§ 16.1-282. Foster care review.

A. In the case of a child who was the subject of a foster care plan filed with the court pursuant to § 16.1-281, a foster care review hearing shall be held within four months of the dispositional hearing at which the foster care plan pursuant to § 16.1-281 was reviewed if the child: ~~(a)~~ (i) was placed through an agreement between the parents or guardians and the local board of social services where legal custody remains with the parents or guardians and such agreement has not been dissolved by court order; or ~~(b)~~ (ii) is under the legal custody of a local board of social services or a child welfare agency and has not had a petition to terminate parental rights granted, filed or ordered to be filed on the child's behalf; has not been placed in permanent foster care; or is age 16 or over and the plan for the child is not independent living.

Any interested party, including the parent, guardian or person who stood in loco parentis prior to the board's placement of the child or the board's or child welfare agency's assumption of legal custody, may file with the court the petition for a foster care review hearing hereinafter described at any time after the initial foster care placement of the child. However, the board or child welfare agency shall file the petition within three months of the dispositional hearing at which the foster care plan was reviewed pursuant to § 16.1-281.

B. The petition shall:

1. Be filed in the court in which the foster care plan for the child was reviewed and approved. Upon the order of such court, however, the petition may be filed in the court of the county or city in which the board or child welfare agency having legal custody or having placed the child has its principal office or where the child resides;

2. State, if such is reasonably obtainable, the current address of the child's parents and, if the child was in the custody of a person or persons standing in loco parentis at the time the board or child welfare agency obtained legal custody or the board placed the child, of such person or persons;

3. Describe the placement or placements provided for the child while in foster care and the services or programs offered to the child and his parents and, if applicable, the persons previously standing in loco parentis;

4. Describe the nature and frequency of the contacts between the child and his parents and, if applicable, the persons previously standing in loco parentis;

5. Set forth in detail the manner in which the foster care plan previously filed with the court was or was not complied with and the extent to which the goals thereof have been met; and

6. Set forth the disposition sought and the grounds therefor; however, in the case of a child who has attained age 16 and for whom the plan is independent living, the foster care plan shall be included and shall address the services needed to assist the child to transition from foster care to independent living.

C. Upon receipt of the petition filed by the board, child welfare agency, or any interested party as provided in subsection B of this section, the court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days if a hearing was not previously scheduled. The court shall provide notice of the hearing and a copy of the petition to the following, each of whom shall be a party entitled to participate in the proceeding:

1. The child, if he is 12 years of age or older;

2. The attorney-at-law representing the child as guardian ad litem;

3. The child's parents and, if the child was in the custody of a person standing in loco parentis at the time the department obtained custody, such person or persons. No such notification shall be required, however, if the judge certifies on the record that the identity of the parent or guardian is not reasonably ascertainable. An affidavit of the mother that the identity of the father is not reasonably ascertainable shall be sufficient evidence of this fact, provided there is no other evidence before the court which would refute such an affidavit. If the parent or guardian of the child did not appear at the dispositional hearing and was not noticed to return for the foster care review hearing in accordance with subsection E of § 16.1-281, the parent or guardian shall be summoned to appear at the foster care review hearing in accordance with § 16.1-263. The review hearing shall be held pursuant to this section although a parent or guardian fails to appear and is not represented by counsel, provided personal or substituted service was made on the parent or guardian, or the court determines that such person cannot be found, after reasonable effort, or in the case of a person who is without the Commonwealth, the person cannot be found or his post office address cannot be ascertained after reasonable effort;

4. The foster parent or foster parents or other care providers of the child;

5. The petitioning board or child welfare agency; and

6. Such other persons as the court, in its discretion, may direct. The local board of social services or other child welfare agency shall identify for the court such other persons as have a legitimate interest in the hearing, including, but not limited to, preadoptive parents for a child in foster care.

D. *In cases in which a child is placed by the local board of social services or a licensed child-placing agency in a qualified residential treatment program as defined in § 16.1-228, the provisions of subsection E of § 16.1-281 shall apply to any hearing held pursuant to this section.*

E. At the conclusion of the hearing, the court shall, upon the proof adduced in accordance with the best interests of the child and subject to the provisions of subsection ~~D~~ F, enter any appropriate order of disposition consistent with the dispositional alternatives available to the court at the time of the original hearing. The court order shall state whether reasonable efforts, if applicable, have been made to reunite the child with his parents, guardian or other person standing in loco parentis to the child. Any order entered at the conclusion of this hearing that has the effect of achieving a permanent goal for the child by terminating residual parental rights pursuant to § 16.1-277.01, 16.1-277.02, 16.1-278.3, or 16.1-283; by placing the child in permanent foster care pursuant to ~~subdivision clause (iv) of subsection A iv~~ of § 16.1-282.1; or, if the child has attained the age of 16 years and the plan for the child is independent living, directing the board or agency to provide the necessary services to transition from foster care, pursuant to ~~subdivision clause (v) of subsection A v~~ of § 16.1-282.1 shall state whether reasonable efforts have been made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the foster care plan and to complete the steps necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.

~~D~~ F. Any order transferring custody of the child to a relative other than the child's prior family shall be entered only upon a finding, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the relative is one who, after an investigation as directed by the court, (i) is found by the court to be willing and qualified to receive and care for the child; (ii) is willing to have a positive, continuous relationship with the child; (iii) is committed to providing a permanent, suitable home for the child; and (iv) is willing and has the ability to protect the child from abuse and neglect; and the order shall so state. The court's order transferring custody to a relative should further provide for, as appropriate, any terms and conditions which would promote the child's interest and welfare; ongoing provision of social services to the child and the child's custodian; and court review of the child's placement.

~~E~~ G. The court shall possess continuing jurisdiction over cases reviewed under this section for so long as a child remains in a foster care placement or, when a child is returned to his prior family subject to conditions imposed by the court, for so long as such conditions are effective. After the hearing required pursuant to subsection C, the court shall schedule a permanency planning hearing on the case to be held five months thereafter in accordance with § 16.1-282.1 or within 30 days upon the petition of any party entitled to notice in proceedings under this section when the judge determines there is good cause shown for such a hearing. However, in the case of a child who is the subject of an order that has the effect of achieving a permanent goal for the child by terminating residual parental rights pursuant to § 16.1-277.01, 16.1-277.02, 16.1-278.3, or 16.1-283; by placing the child in permanent foster care pursuant to ~~subdivision clause (iv) of subsection A iv~~ of § 16.1-282.1; or by directing the board or

agency to provide the child with services to achieve independent living status, if the child has attained the age of 16 years, pursuant to ~~subdivision~~ *clause (v) of subsection A* of § 16.1-282.1, a permanency planning hearing within five months shall not be required and the court shall schedule a foster care review hearing to be held within 12 months of the entry of such order in accordance with the provisions of § 16.1-282.2.

§ 16.1-282.1. Permanency planning hearing for children in foster care.

A. In the case of a child who was the subject of a foster care plan filed with the court pursuant to § 16.1-281, a permanency planning hearing shall be held within 10 months of the dispositional hearing at which the foster care plan pursuant to § 16.1-281 was reviewed if the child (a) was placed through an agreement between the parents or guardians and the local board of social services where legal custody remains with the parents or guardians and such agreement has not been dissolved by court order; or (b) is under the legal custody of a local board of social services or a child welfare agency and has not had a petition to terminate parental rights filed on the child's behalf, has not been placed in permanent foster care, or is age 16 or over and the plan for the child is not independent living. The board or child welfare agency shall file a petition for a permanency planning hearing 30 days prior to the date of the permanency planning hearing scheduled by the court. The purpose of this hearing is to establish a permanent goal for the child and either to achieve the permanent goal or to defer such action through the approval of an interim plan for the child.

To achieve the permanent goal, the petition for a permanency planning hearing shall seek to (i) transfer the custody of the child to his prior family, or dissolve the board's placement agreement and return the child to his prior family; (ii) transfer custody of the child to a relative other than the child's prior family, subject to the provisions of subsection A1; (iii) terminate residual parental rights pursuant to § 16.1-277.01 or 16.1-283; (iv) place a child who is 16 years of age or older in permanent foster care pursuant to § 63.2-908; (v) if the child has been admitted to the United States as a refugee or asylee and has attained the age of 16 years or older and the plan is independent living, direct the board or agency to provide the child with services to transition from foster care; or (vi) place a child who is 16 years of age or older in another planned permanent living arrangement in accordance with the provisions of subsection A2. In cases in which a foster care plan approved prior to July 1, 2011, includes independent living as the goal for a child who is not admitted to the United States as an asylee or refugee, the petition shall direct the board or agency to provide the child with services to transition from foster care.

For approval of an interim plan, the petition for a permanency planning hearing shall seek to continue custody with the board or agency, or continue placement with the board through a parental agreement; or transfer custody to the board or child welfare agency from the parents or guardian of a child who has been in foster care through an agreement where the parents or guardian retains custody.

Upon receipt of the petition, if a permanency planning hearing has not already been scheduled, the court shall schedule such a hearing to be held within 30 days. The permanency planning hearing shall be held within 10 months of the dispositional hearing at which the foster care plan was reviewed pursuant to § 16.1-281. The provisions of subsection B of § 16.1-282 shall apply to this petition. The procedures of subsection C of § 16.1-282 and the provisions of subsection ~~E~~ G of § 16.1-282 shall apply to the scheduling and notice of proceedings under this section.

A1. The following requirements shall apply to the transfer of custody of the child to a relative other than the child's prior family in accordance with the provisions of *clause (ii) of subsection A*. Any order transferring custody of the child to a relative other than the child's prior family shall be entered only upon a finding, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the relative is one who, after an investigation as directed by the court, (i) is found by the court to be willing and qualified to receive and care for the child; (ii) is willing to have a positive, continuous relationship with the child; (iii) is committed to providing a permanent, suitable home for the child; and (iv) is willing and has the ability to protect the child from abuse and neglect; and the order shall so state. The court's order transferring custody to a relative should further provide, as appropriate, for any terms or conditions which would promote the child's interest and welfare.

A2. The following requirements shall apply to the selection and approval of placement in another planned permanent living arrangement as the permanent goal for the child in accordance with *clause (vi) of subsection A*:

1. The board or child welfare agency shall petition for alternative (vi) of subsection A only if the child has a severe and chronic emotional, physical or neurological disabling condition for which the child requires long-term residential treatment; and the board or child welfare agency has thoroughly investigated the feasibility of the alternatives listed in clauses (i) through (v) of subsection A and determined that none of those alternatives is in the best interests of the child. In a foster care plan filed with the petition pursuant to this section, the board or agency shall document the following: (i) the investigation conducted of the placement alternatives listed in clauses (i) through (v) of subsection A and why each of these is not currently in the best interest of the child; (ii) at least one compelling

reason why none of the alternatives listed in clauses (i) through (v) is achievable for the child at the time placement in another planned permanent living arrangement is selected as the permanent goal for the child; (iii) the identity of the long-term residential treatment service provider; (iv) the nature of the child's disability; (v) the anticipated length of time required for the child's treatment; and (vi) the status of the child's eligibility for admission and long-term treatment. The court shall ensure that the local department has documentation of the intensive, ongoing, and, as of the date of the hearing, unsuccessful efforts made to return the child home or secure a placement for the child with a fit and willing relative, including adult siblings, or an adoptive parent, including through efforts that utilize search technology, including social media, to find the child's biological family members. The court shall ask the child about the child's desired permanency outcome and make a judicial determination, accompanied by an explanation of the reasons that the alternatives listed in clauses (i) through (iii) of subsection A continue to not be in the best interest of the child.

2. Before approving alternative (vi) of subsection A as the plan for the child, the court shall find (i) that the child has a severe and chronic emotional, physical or neurological disabling condition; (ii) that the child requires long-term residential treatment for the disabling condition; and (iii) that none of the alternatives listed in clauses (i) through (v) of subsection A is achievable for the child at the time placement in another planned permanent living arrangement is approved as the permanent goal for the child. If the board or agency petitions for alternative (vi), alternative (vi) may be approved by the court for a period of six months at a time.

3. At the conclusion of the permanency planning hearing, if alternative (vi) of subsection A is the permanent plan, the court shall schedule a hearing to be held within six months to review the child's placement in another planned permanent living arrangement in accordance with subdivision A2 4 of ~~subsection A2~~. All parties present at the hearing at which clause (vi) of subsection A is approved as the permanent plan for the child shall be given notice of the date scheduled for the foster care review hearing. Parties not present shall be summoned to appear as provided in § 16.1-263. Otherwise, this subsection A2 shall govern the scheduling and notice for such hearings.

4. The court shall review a foster care plan for any child who is placed in another planned permanent living arrangement every six months from the date of the permanency planning hearing held pursuant to this subsection, so long as the child remains in the legal custody of the board or child welfare agency. The board or child welfare agency shall file such petitions for review pursuant to the provisions of § 16.1-282 and shall, in addition, include in the petition the information required by subdivision A2 1 of ~~subsection A2 of this section~~. The petition for foster care review shall be filed no later than 30 days prior to the hearing scheduled in accordance with subdivision A2 3 of ~~subsection A2~~. At the conclusion of the foster care review hearing, if alternative (vi) of subsection A remains the permanent plan, the court shall enter an order that states whether reasonable efforts have been made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the permanency plan and to monitor the child's status in another planned permanent living arrangement.

However, if at any time during the six-month approval periods permitted by this subsection, a determination is made by treatment providers that the child's need for long-term residential treatment for the child's disabling condition is eliminated, the board or agency shall immediately begin to plan for post-discharge services and shall, within 30 days of making such a determination, file a petition for a permanency planning hearing pursuant to subsection A of ~~this section~~. Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall schedule a permanency planning hearing to be held within 30 days. The provisions of subsection B of § 16.1-282 shall apply to this petition. The procedures of subsection C of § 16.1-282 and the provisions of subsection E G of § 16.1-282 shall apply to proceedings under this section.

A3. The following requirements shall apply to the selection and approval of permanent foster care pursuant to clause (iv) of subsection A:

1. The court shall ensure that the local department has documentation of the intensive, ongoing, and, as of the date of the hearing, unsuccessful efforts made to return the child home or secure a placement for the child with a fit and willing relative, including adult siblings, or an adoptive parent, including through efforts that utilize search technology, including social media, to find the child's biological family members.

2. The court shall ask the child about the child's desired permanency outcome and make a judicial determination, accompanied by an explanation of the reasons that the alternatives listed in clauses (i) through (iii) of subsection A continue to not be in the best interest of the child.

B. The following requirements shall apply to the selection and approval of an interim plan for the child in accordance with subsection A:

1. The board or child welfare agency shall petition for approval of an interim plan only if the board or child welfare agency has thoroughly investigated the feasibility of the alternatives listed in clauses (i) through (v) of subsection A and determined that none of those alternatives is in the best interest of the child. If the board or agency petitions for approval of an interim plan, such plan may be approved by the court for a maximum period of six months. The board or agency shall also file a foster care plan

that (i) identifies a permanent goal for the child that corresponds with one of the alternatives specified in clauses (i) through (v) of subsection A; (ii) includes provisions for accomplishing the permanent goal within six months; and (iii) summarizes the investigation conducted of the alternatives listed in clauses (i) through (v) of subsection A and why achieving each of these is not in the best interest of the child at this time. The foster care plan shall describe the child's placement, including the in-state and out-of-state placement options and whether the child's placement is in state or out of state. If the child's placement is out of state, the foster care plan shall provide the reason why the out-of-state placement is appropriate and in the best interests of the child.

2. Before approving an interim plan for the child, the court shall find:

a. When returning home remains the plan for the child, that the parent has made marked progress toward reunification with the child, the parent has maintained a close and positive relationship with the child, and the child is likely to return home within the near future, although it is premature to set an exact date for return at the time of this hearing; or

b. When returning home is not the plan for the child, that marked progress is being made to achieve the permanent goal identified by the board or child welfare agency and that it is premature to set an exact date for accomplishing the goal at the time of this hearing. The court shall consider the in-state and out-of-state placement options, and if the child has been placed out of state, determine whether the out-of-state placement is appropriate and in the best interests of the child.

3. Upon approval of an interim plan, the court shall schedule a hearing to be held within six months to determine that the permanent goal is accomplished and to enter an order consistent with alternative clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of subsection A. All parties present at the initial permanency planning hearing shall be given notice of the date scheduled for the second permanency planning hearing. Parties not present shall be summoned to appear as provided in § 16.1-263. Otherwise, subsection A shall govern the scheduling and notice for such hearings.

C. In each permanency planning hearing and in any hearing regarding the transition of the child from foster care to independent living, the court shall consult with the child in an age-appropriate manner regarding the proposed permanency plan or transition plan for the child, unless the court finds that such consultation is not in the best interests of the child.

D. In cases in which a child is placed by the local board of social services or a licensed child-placing agency in a qualified residential treatment program as defined in § 16.1-228, the provisions of subsection E of § 16.1-281 shall apply to any hearing held pursuant to this section.

E. At the conclusion of the permanency planning hearing held pursuant to this section, whether action is taken or deferred to achieve the permanent goal for the child, the court shall enter an order that states whether reasonable efforts have been made to reunite the child with the child's prior family, if returning home is the permanent goal for the child; or whether reasonable efforts have been made to achieve the permanent goal identified by the board or agency, if the goal is other than returning the child home.

In making this determination, the court shall give consideration to whether the board or agency has placed the child in a timely manner in accordance with the foster care plan and completed the steps necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.

§ 16.1-282.2. Annual foster care review.

A. The court shall review a foster care plan annually for any child who remains in the legal custody of a local board of social services or a child welfare agency and (i) on whose behalf a petition to terminate parental rights has been granted, filed or ordered to be filed, (ii) who is placed in permanent foster care, or (iii) who is age 16 or over and for whom the plan is independent living. The foster care review hearing shall be scheduled at the conclusion of a hearing held pursuant to § 16.1-281, 16.1-282, or 16.1-282.1 at which the order is entered: terminating parental rights, directing the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights by the board or agency, placing the child in permanent foster care, or directing the board or agency to provide the child who is age 16 or over and for whom the plan is independent living with services to transition from foster care. The foster care review hearing shall be held within 12 months of the date of such order, so long as the child remains in the custody of the board or agency.

The board or agency shall file the petition for a foster care review hearing, and the court shall provide notice of the foster care review hearing in accordance with the provisions of § 16.1-282. The board or agency shall file a written Adoption Progress Report with the juvenile court pursuant to § 16.1-277.01, 16.1-277.02, 16.1-278.3, or 16.1-283, if applicable, with the petition required by this section. The court order entered at the conclusion of the hearing held on the petition shall state whether reasonable efforts have been made to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the approved foster care plan that established a permanent goal for the child and to complete the steps necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.

B. At the foster care review hearing in the case of a child who is placed in permanent foster care,

the court shall give consideration to the appropriateness of the services being provided to the child and permanent foster parents, to any change in circumstances since the entry of the order placing the child in permanent foster care, and to such other factors as the court deems proper.

C. At the foster care review hearing in the case of a child who meets the criteria of subdivisions A 1 through 4 of § 16.1-283.2, the court shall inquire of the guardian ad litem and the local board of social services whether the child has expressed a preference that the possibility of restoring the parental rights of his parent or parents be investigated. If the child expresses or has expressed such a preference, the court shall direct the local board of social services or the child's guardian ad litem to conduct an investigation of the parent or parents. If, following such investigation, the local board of social services or the child's guardian ad litem deems it appropriate to do so, either may file a petition for the restoration of parental rights. A hearing on such petition shall be held as provided by § 16.1-283.2.

D. In cases in which a child is placed by the local board of social services or a licensed child-placing agency in a qualified residential treatment program as defined in § 16.1-228, the provisions of subsection E of § 16.1-281 shall apply to any hearing held pursuant to this section.

§ 37.2-408.1. Background check required; children's residential facilities.

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 37.2-416, as a condition of employment, volunteering or providing services on a regular basis, every children's residential facility that is regulated or operated by the Department shall require any person who (i) accepts a position of employment at such a facility ~~who was not employed by that facility prior to July 1, 2008,~~ (ii) *is currently employed by such a facility,* (iii) volunteers for such a facility ~~on a regular basis and will be alone with a juvenile in the performance of his duties who was not a volunteer at such facility prior to July 1, 2008,~~ or (iii) (iv) provides contractual services directly to a juvenile for such a facility ~~on a regular basis and will be alone with a juvenile in the performance of his duties who did not provide such services prior to July 1, 2008,~~ to submit to fingerprinting and to provide personal descriptive information, to be forwarded along with the person's fingerprints through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information regarding the person. The children's residential facility shall inform the person that he is entitled to obtain a copy of any background check report and to challenge the accuracy and completeness of any such report and obtain a prompt resolution before a final determination is made of the person's eligibility to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children. The person shall provide the children's residential facility with a written statement or affirmation disclosing whether he has ever been convicted of or is the subject of pending charges for any offense within or outside the Commonwealth. The results of the criminal history background check must be received prior to permitting a person to work ~~with children in the children's residential facility.~~

The Central Criminal Records Exchange, upon receipt of a person's record or notification that no record exists, shall forward it to the state agency that operates or regulates the children's residential facility with which the person is affiliated. The state agency shall, upon receipt of a person's record lacking disposition data, conduct research in whatever state and local recordkeeping systems are available in order to obtain complete data. The state agency shall report to the children's facility whether the person is eligible to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children. Except as otherwise provided in subsection B, no children's residential facility regulated or operated by the Department shall hire for compensated employment or allow to volunteer or provide contractual services persons who have been convicted of or are the subject of pending charges for (a) any offense set forth in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (v) of the definition of barrier crime in § 19.2-392.02 or (b) any offense set forth in clause (iv) of the definition of barrier crime in § 19.2-392.02 (1) in the five years prior to the application date for employment, to be a volunteer, or to provide contractual services or (2) such person continues on probation or parole or has failed to pay required court costs for such offense set forth in clause (iv) of the definition of barrier crime in § 19.2-392.02. The provisions of this section also shall apply to structured residential programs, excluding secure detention facilities, established pursuant to § 16.1-309.3 for juvenile offenders cited in a complaint for intake or in a petition before the court that alleges the juvenile is delinquent or in need of services or supervision.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A, a children's residential facility may hire for compensated employment or for volunteer or contractual service purposes persons who have been convicted of not more than one misdemeanor offense under § 18.2-57 or 18.2-57.2, or any substantially similar offense under the laws of another jurisdiction, if 10 years have elapsed following the conviction, unless the person committed such offense in the scope of his employment, volunteer, or contractual services.

If the person is denied employment, or the opportunity to volunteer or provide services, at a children's residential facility because of information appearing on his criminal history record, and the person disputes the information upon which the denial was based, upon written request of the person the state agency shall furnish the person the procedures for obtaining his criminal history record from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. ~~If the person has been permitted to assume duties that do not involve~~

contact with children pending receipt of the report, the children's residential facility is not precluded from suspending the person from his position pending a final determination of the person's eligibility to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children. The information provided to the children's residential facility shall not be disseminated except as provided in this section.

C. Those persons listed in clauses (i), (ii), ~~and (iii), and (iv)~~ of subsection A also shall authorize the children's residential facility to obtain a copy of information from the central registry maintained pursuant to § 63.2-1515 on any investigation of child abuse or neglect undertaken on him. The person shall provide the children's residential facility with a written statement or affirmation disclosing whether he has ever been the subject of a founded case of child abuse or neglect within or outside the Commonwealth. The children's residential facility shall receive the results of the central registry search prior to permitting a person to work ~~alone with children~~. Children's residential facilities regulated or operated by the Department shall not hire for compensated employment, or allow to volunteer or provide contractual services, persons who have a founded case of child abuse or neglect.

D. The cost of obtaining the criminal history record and the central registry information shall be borne by the person unless the children's residential facility, at its option, decides to pay the cost.

§ 63.2-100. Definitions.

As used in this title, unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Abused or neglected child" means any child less than 18 years of age:

1. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care creates or inflicts, threatens to create or inflict, or allows to be created or inflicted upon such child a physical or mental injury by other than accidental means, or creates a substantial risk of death, disfigurement, or impairment of bodily or mental functions, including, but not limited to, a child who is with his parent or other person responsible for his care either (i) during the manufacture or attempted manufacture of a Schedule I or II controlled substance, or (ii) during the unlawful sale of such substance by that child's parents or other person responsible for his care, where such manufacture, or attempted manufacture or unlawful sale would constitute a felony violation of § 18.2-248;

2. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care neglects or refuses to provide care necessary for his health. However, no child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination shall for that reason alone be considered to be an abused or neglected child. Further, a decision by parents who have legal authority for the child or, in the absence of parents with legal authority for the child, any person with legal authority for the child, who refuses a particular medical treatment for a child with a life-threatening condition shall not be deemed a refusal to provide necessary care if (i) such decision is made jointly by the parents or other person with legal authority and the child; (ii) the child has reached 14 years of age and is sufficiently mature to have an informed opinion on the subject of his medical treatment; (iii) the parents or other person with legal authority and the child have considered alternative treatment options; and (iv) the parents or other person with legal authority and the child believe in good faith that such decision is in the child's best interest. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to limit the provisions of § 16.1-278.4;

3. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care abandons such child;

4. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care commits or allows to be committed any act of sexual exploitation or any sexual act upon a child in violation of the law;

5. Who is without parental care or guardianship caused by the unreasonable absence or the mental or physical incapacity of the child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis;

6. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care creates a substantial risk of physical or mental injury by knowingly leaving the child alone in the same dwelling, including an apartment as defined in § 55-79.2, with a person to whom the child is not related by blood or marriage and who the parent or other person responsible for his care knows has been convicted of an offense against a minor for which registration is required as a violent sexual offender pursuant to § 9.1-902; or

7. Who has been identified as a victim of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking as defined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 7102 et seq., and in the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, 42 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq.

If a civil proceeding under this title is based solely on the parent having left the child at a hospital or emergency medical services agency, it shall be an affirmative defense that such parent safely delivered the child to a hospital that provides 24-hour emergency services or to an attended emergency medical services agency that employs emergency medical services providers, within 14 days of the child's birth. For purposes of terminating parental rights pursuant to § 16.1-283 and placement for adoption, the court may find such a child is a neglected child upon the ground of abandonment.

"Adoptive home" means any family home selected and approved by a parent, local board or a licensed child-placing agency for the placement of a child with the intent of adoption.

797 "Adoptive placement" means arranging for the care of a child who is in the custody of a
798 child-placing agency in an approved home for the purpose of adoption.

799 "Adult abuse" means the willful infliction of physical pain, injury or mental anguish or unreasonable
800 confinement of an adult as defined in § 63.2-1603.

801 "Adult day care center" means any facility that is either operated for profit or that desires licensure
802 and that provides supplementary care and protection during only a part of the day to four or more aged,
803 infirm or disabled adults who reside elsewhere, except (i) a facility or portion of a facility licensed by
804 the State Board of Health or the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, and (ii)
805 the home or residence of an individual who cares for only persons related to him by blood or marriage.
806 Included in this definition are any two or more places, establishments or institutions owned, operated or
807 controlled by a single entity and providing such supplementary care and protection to a combined total
808 of four or more aged, infirm or disabled adults.

809 "Adult exploitation" means the illegal, unauthorized, improper, or fraudulent use of an adult as
810 defined in § 63.2-1603 or his funds, property, benefits, resources, or other assets for another's profit,
811 benefit, or advantage, including a caregiver or person serving in a fiduciary capacity, or that deprives the
812 adult of his rightful use of or access to such funds, property, benefits, resources, or other assets. "Adult
813 exploitation" includes (i) an intentional breach of a fiduciary obligation to an adult to his detriment or
814 an intentional failure to use the financial resources of an adult in a manner that results in neglect of
815 such adult; (ii) the acquisition, possession, or control of an adult's financial resources or property
816 through the use of undue influence, coercion, or duress; and (iii) forcing or coercing an adult to pay for
817 goods or services or perform services against his will for another's profit, benefit, or advantage if the
818 adult did not agree, or was tricked, misled, or defrauded into agreeing, to pay for such goods or services
819 or to perform such services.

820 "Adult foster care" means room and board, supervision, and special services to an adult who has a
821 physical or mental condition. Adult foster care may be provided by a single provider for up to three
822 adults.

823 "Adult neglect" means that an adult as defined in § 63.2-1603 is living under such circumstances
824 that he is not able to provide for himself or is not being provided services necessary to maintain his
825 physical and mental health and that the failure to receive such necessary services impairs or threatens to
826 impair his well-being. However, no adult shall be considered neglected solely on the basis that such
827 adult is receiving religious nonmedical treatment or religious nonmedical nursing care in lieu of medical
828 care, provided that such treatment or care is performed in good faith and in accordance with the
829 religious practices of the adult and there is a written or oral expression of consent by that adult.

830 "Adult protective services" means services provided by the local department that are necessary to
831 protect an adult as defined in § 63.2-1603 from abuse, neglect or exploitation.

832 "Assisted living care" means a level of service provided by an assisted living facility for adults who
833 may have physical or mental impairments and require at least a moderate level of assistance with
834 activities of daily living.

835 "Assisted living facility" means any congregate residential setting that provides or coordinates
836 personal and health care services, 24-hour supervision, and assistance (scheduled and unscheduled) for
837 the maintenance or care of four or more adults who are aged, infirm or disabled and who are cared for
838 in a primarily residential setting, except (i) a facility or portion of a facility licensed by the State Board
839 of Health or the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, but including any
840 portion of such facility not so licensed; (ii) the home or residence of an individual who cares for or
841 maintains only persons related to him by blood or marriage; (iii) a facility or portion of a facility
842 serving infirm or disabled persons between the ages of 18 and 21, or 22 if enrolled in an educational
843 program for the handicapped pursuant to § 22.1-214, when such facility is licensed by the Department as
844 a children's residential facility under Chapter 17 (§ 63.2-1700 et seq.), but including any portion of the
845 facility not so licensed; and (iv) any housing project for persons 62 years of age or older or the disabled
846 that provides no more than basic coordination of care services and is funded by the U.S. Department of
847 Housing and Urban Development, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or by the Virginia Housing
848 Development Authority. Included in this definition are any two or more places, establishments or
849 institutions owned or operated by a single entity and providing maintenance or care to a combined total
850 of four or more aged, infirm or disabled adults. Maintenance or care means the protection, general
851 supervision and oversight of the physical and mental well-being of an aged, infirm or disabled
852 individual.

853 "Auxiliary grants" means cash payments made to certain aged, blind or disabled individuals who
854 receive benefits under Title XVI of the Social Security Act, as amended, or would be eligible to receive
855 these benefits except for excess income.

856 "Birth family" or "birth sibling" means the child's biological family or biological sibling.

857 "Birth parent" means the child's biological parent and, for purposes of adoptive placement, means
858 parent(s) by previous adoption.

"Board" means the State Board of Social Services.

"Child" means any natural person under 18 years of age.

"Child day center" means a child day program offered to (i) two or more children under the age of 13 in a facility that is not the residence of the provider or of any of the children in care or (ii) 13 or more children at any location.

"Child day program" means a regularly operating service arrangement for children where, during the absence of a parent or guardian, a person or organization has agreed to assume responsibility for the supervision, protection, and well-being of a child under the age of 13 for less than a 24-hour period.

"Child-placing agency" means any person who places children in foster homes, adoptive homes or independent living arrangements pursuant to § 63.2-1819 or a local board that places children in foster homes or adoptive homes pursuant to §§ 63.2-900, 63.2-903, and 63.2-1221. Officers, employees, or agents of the Commonwealth, or any locality acting within the scope of their authority as such, who serve as or maintain a child-placing agency, shall not be required to be licensed.

"Child-protective services" means the identification, receipt and immediate response to complaints and reports of alleged child abuse or neglect for children under 18 years of age. It also includes assessment, and arranging for and providing necessary protective and rehabilitative services for a child and his family when the child has been found to have been abused or neglected or is at risk of being abused or neglected.

"Child support services" means any civil, criminal or administrative action taken by the Division of Child Support Enforcement to locate parents; establish paternity; and establish, modify, enforce, or collect child support, or child and spousal support.

"Child-welfare agency" means a child day center, child-placing agency, children's residential facility, family day home, family day system, or independent foster home.

"Children's residential facility" means any facility, child-caring institution, or group home that is maintained for the purpose of receiving children separated from their parents or guardians for full-time care, maintenance, protection and guidance, or for the purpose of providing independent living services to persons between 18 and 21 years of age who are in the process of transitioning out of foster care. Children's residential facility shall not include:

1. A licensed or accredited educational institution whose pupils, in the ordinary course of events, return annually to the homes of their parents or guardians for not less than two months of summer vacation;

2. An establishment required to be licensed as a summer camp by § 35.1-18; and

3. A licensed or accredited hospital legally maintained as such.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department, his designee or authorized representative.

"Department" means the State Department of Social Services.

"Department of Health and Human Services" means the Department of Health and Human Services of the United States government or any department or agency thereof that may hereafter be designated as the agency to administer the Social Security Act, as amended.

"Disposable income" means that part of the income due and payable of any individual remaining after the deduction of any amount required by law to be withheld.

"Energy assistance" means benefits to assist low-income households with their home heating and cooling needs, including, but not limited to, purchase of materials or substances used for home heating, repair or replacement of heating equipment, emergency intervention in no-heat situations, purchase or repair of cooling equipment, and payment of electric bills to operate cooling equipment, in accordance with § 63.2-805, or provided under the Virginia Energy Assistance Program established pursuant to the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (Title XXVI of Public Law 97-35), as amended.

"Family and permanency team" means the group of individuals assembled by the local department to assist with determining planning and placement options for a child, which shall include, as appropriate, all biological relatives and fictive kin of the child, as well as any professionals who have served as a resource to the child or his family, such as teachers, medical or mental health providers, and clergy members. In the case of a child who is 14 years of age or older, the family and permanency team shall also include any members of the child's case planning team that were selected by the child in accordance with subsection A of § 16.1-281.

"Family day home" means a child day program offered in the residence of the provider or the home of any of the children in care for one through 12 children under the age of 13, exclusive of the provider's own children and any children who reside in the home, when at least one child receives care for compensation. The provider of a licensed or registered family day home shall disclose to the parents or guardians of children in their care the percentage of time per week that persons other than the provider will care for the children. Family day homes serving five through 12 children, exclusive of the provider's own children and any children who reside in the home, shall be licensed. However, no family

920 day home shall care for more than four children under the age of two, including the provider's own
921 children and any children who reside in the home, unless the family day home is licensed or voluntarily
922 registered. However, a family day home where the children in care are all related to the provider by
923 blood or marriage shall not be required to be licensed.

924 "Family day system" means any person who approves family day homes as members of its system;
925 who refers children to available family day homes in that system; and who, through contractual
926 arrangement, may provide central administrative functions including, but not limited to, training of
927 operators of member homes; technical assistance and consultation to operators of member homes;
928 inspection, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation of member homes; and referral of children to
929 available health and social services.

930 "*Fictive kin*" means persons who are not related to a child by blood or adoption but have an
931 established relationship with the child or his family.

932 "Foster care placement" means placement of a child through (i) an agreement between the parents or
933 guardians and the local board where legal custody remains with the parents or guardians or (ii) an
934 entrustment or commitment of the child to the local board or licensed child-placing agency.

935 "Foster home" means ~~the place of a residence of any natural person licensed by a child-placing~~
936 *agency or local board* in which any child, other than a child by birth or adoption of such person,
937 resides as a member of the household.

938 "General relief" means money payments and other forms of relief made to those persons mentioned
939 in § 63.2-802 in accordance with the regulations of the Board and reimbursable in accordance with §
940 63.2-401.

941 "Independent foster home" means a private family home in which any child, other than a child by
942 birth or adoption of such person, resides as a member of the household and has been placed therein
943 independently of a child-placing agency except (i) a home in which are received only children related by
944 birth or adoption of the person who maintains such home and children of personal friends of such
945 person and (ii) a home in which is received a child or children committed under the provisions of
946 subdivision A 4 of § 16.1-278.2, subdivision 6 of § 16.1-278.4, or subdivision A 13 of § 16.1-278.8.

947 "Independent living" means a planned program of services designed to assist a child age 16 and over
948 and persons who are former foster care children or were formerly committed to the Department of
949 Juvenile Justice and are between the ages of 18 and 21 in transitioning to self-sufficiency.

950 "Independent living arrangement" means placement of (i) a child at least 16 years of age who is in
951 the custody of a local board or licensed child-placing agency by the local board or licensed child-placing
952 agency or (ii) a child at least 16 years of age or a person between the ages of 18 and 21 who was
953 committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately prior to placement by the Department of
954 Juvenile Justice, in a living arrangement in which such child or person does not have daily substitute
955 parental supervision.

956 "Independent living services" means services and activities provided to a child in foster care 14 years
957 of age or older who was committed or entrusted to a local board of social services, child welfare
958 agency, or private child-placing agency. "Independent living services" may also mean services and
959 activities provided to a person who (i) was in foster care on his 18th birthday and has not yet reached
960 the age of 21 years; (ii) is between the ages of 18 and 21 and who, immediately prior to his
961 commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice, was in the custody of a local board of social
962 services; or (iii) is a child at least 16 years of age or a person between the ages of 18 and 21 who was
963 committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately prior to placement in an independent
964 living arrangement. Such services shall include counseling, education, housing, employment, and money
965 management skills development, access to essential documents, and other appropriate services to help
966 children or persons prepare for self-sufficiency.

967 "Independent physician" means a physician who is chosen by the resident of the assisted living
968 facility and who has no financial interest in the assisted living facility, directly or indirectly, as an
969 owner, officer, or employee or as an independent contractor with the residence.

970 "Intercountry placement" means the arrangement for the care of a child in an adoptive home or foster
971 care placement into or out of the Commonwealth by a licensed child-placing agency, court, or other
972 entity authorized to make such placements in accordance with the laws of the foreign country under
973 which it operates.

974 "Interstate placement" means the arrangement for the care of a child in an adoptive home, foster care
975 placement or in the home of the child's parent or with a relative or nonagency guardian, into or out of
976 the Commonwealth, by a child-placing agency or court when the full legal right of the child's parent or
977 nonagency guardian to plan for the child has been voluntarily terminated or limited or severed by the
978 action of any court.

979 "Kinship care" means the full-time care, nurturing, and protection of children by relatives.

980 "Kinship guardian" means the adult relative of a child in a kinship guardianship established in
981 accordance with § 63.2-1305 who has been awarded custody of the child by the court after acting as the

child's foster parent.

"Kinship guardianship" means a relationship established in accordance with § 63.2-1305 between a child and an adult relative of the child who has formerly acted as the child's foster parent that is intended to be permanent and self-sustaining as evidenced by the transfer by the court to the adult relative of the child of the authority necessary to ensure the protection, education, care and control, and custody of the child and the authority for decision making for the child.

"Kinship Guardianship Assistance program" means a program consistent with 42 U.S.C. § 673 that provides, subject to a kinship guardianship assistance agreement developed in accordance with § 63.2-1305, payments to eligible individuals who have received custody of a relative child of whom they had been the foster parents.

"Local board" means the local board of social services representing one or more counties or cities.

"Local department" means the local department of social services of any county or city in this Commonwealth.

"Local director" means the director or his designated representative of the local department of the city or county.

"Merit system plan" means those regulations adopted by the Board in the development and operation of a system of personnel administration meeting requirements of the federal Office of Personnel Management.

"Parental placement" means locating or effecting the placement of a child or the placing of a child in a family home by the child's parent or legal guardian for the purpose of foster care or adoption.

"Public assistance" means Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); auxiliary grants to the aged, blind and disabled; medical assistance; energy assistance; food stamps; employment services; child care; and general relief.

"Qualified assessor" means an entity contracting with the Department of Medical Assistance Services to perform nursing facility pre-admission screening or to complete the uniform assessment instrument for a home and community-based waiver program, including an independent physician contracting with the Department of Medical Assistance Services to complete the uniform assessment instrument for residents of assisted living facilities, or any hospital that has contracted with the Department of Medical Assistance Services to perform nursing facility pre-admission screenings.

"Qualified individual" means a trained professional or licensed clinician who is not an employee of the local board of social services or licensed child-placing agency that placed the child in a qualified residential treatment program and is not affiliated with any placement setting in which children are placed by such local board of social services or licensed child-placing agency.

"Qualified residential treatment program" means a program that (i) provides 24-hour residential placement services for children in foster care; (ii) has adopted a trauma-informed treatment model that meets the clinical and other needs of children with serious emotional or behavioral disorders, including any clinical or other needs identified through assessments conducted pursuant to clause (viii) of this definition; (iii) employs registered or licensed nursing and other clinical staff who provide care, on site and within the scope of their practice, and are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; (iv) conducts outreach with the child's family members, including efforts to maintain connections between the child and his siblings and other family; documents and maintains records of such outreach efforts; and maintains contact information for any known biological family and fictive kin of the child; (v) whenever appropriate and in the best interest of the child, facilitates participation by family members in the child's treatment program before and after discharge and documents the manner in which such participation is facilitated; (vi) provides discharge planning and family-based aftercare support for at least six months after discharge; (vii) is licensed in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 671(a)(10) and accredited by an organization approved by the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services; and (viii) requires that any child placed in the program receive an assessment within 30 days of such placement by a qualified individual that (a) assesses the strengths and needs of the child using an age-appropriate, evidence-based, validated, and functional assessment tool approved by the Commissioner of Social Services; (b) identifies whether the needs of the child can be met through placement with a family member or in a foster home or, if not, in a placement setting authorized by 42 U.S.C. § 672(k)(2), including a qualified residential treatment program, that would provide the most effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the least restrictive environment and be consistent with the short-term and long-term goals established for the child in his foster care or permanency plan; (c) establishes a list of short-term and long-term mental and behavioral health goals for the child; and (d) is documented in a written report to be filed with the court prior to any hearing on the child's placement pursuant to § 16.1-281, 16.1-282, 16.1-282.1, or 16.1-282.2.

"Registered family day home" means any family day home that has met the standards for voluntary registration for such homes pursuant to regulations adopted by the Board and that has obtained a certificate of registration from the Commissioner.

1043 "Residential living care" means a level of service provided by an assisted living facility for adults
1044 who may have physical or mental impairments and require only minimal assistance with the activities of
1045 daily living. The definition of "residential living care" includes the services provided by independent
1046 living facilities that voluntarily become licensed.

1047 "Sibling" means each of two or more children having one or more parents in common.

1048 "Social services" means foster care, adoption, adoption assistance, child-protective services, domestic
1049 violence services, or any other services program implemented in accordance with regulations adopted by
1050 the Board. Social services also includes adult services pursuant to Article 4 (§ 51.5-144 et seq.) of
1051 Chapter 14 of Title 51.5 and adult protective services pursuant to Article 5 (§ 51.5-148) of Chapter 14
1052 of Title 51.5 provided by local departments of social services in accordance with regulations and under
1053 the supervision of the Commissioner for Aging and Rehabilitative Services.

1054 "Special order" means an order imposing an administrative sanction issued to any party licensed
1055 pursuant to this title by the Commissioner that has a stated duration of not more than 12 months. A
1056 special order shall be considered a case decision as defined in § 2.2-4001.

1057 "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families" or "TANF" means the program administered by the
1058 Department through which a relative can receive monthly cash assistance for the support of his eligible
1059 children.

1060 "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families-Unemployed Parent" or "TANF-UP" means the
1061 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program for families in which both natural or adoptive
1062 parents of a child reside in the home and neither parent is exempt from the Virginia Initiative for
1063 Employment Not Welfare (VIEW) participation under § 63.2-609.

1064 "Title IV-E Foster Care" means a federal program authorized under §§ 472 and 473 of the Social
1065 Security Act, as amended, and administered by the Department through which foster care is provided on
1066 behalf of qualifying children.

1067 **§ 63.2-906.1. Qualified residential treatment programs.**

1068 A. In cases in which a child is placed by a local board or licensed child-placing agency in a
1069 qualified residential treatment program as defined in § 63.2-100, the foster care plan shall include (i) a
1070 description of the reasonable and good faith efforts made by the local department to identify and
1071 include on the child's family and permanency team all appropriate biological relatives, fictive kin,
1072 professionals, and, if the child is 14 years of age or older, members of the child's case planning team
1073 that were selected by the child in accordance with subsection A of § 16.1-281; (ii) contact information
1074 for all members of the child's family and permanency team and for other family members and fictive
1075 kin; (iii) evidence that all meetings of the family and permanency team are held at a time and place
1076 convenient for the child's family; (iv) if reunification is the goal for the child, evidence demonstrating
1077 that the parent from whom the child was removed provided input on the members of the family and
1078 permanency team; (v) the assessment report prepared pursuant to clause (viii) of the definition of
1079 qualified residential treatment program set forth in § 63.2-100 and evidence that such assessment was
1080 conducted in conjunction with the child's family and permanency team; (vi) the placement preferences of
1081 the child and the family and permanency team with recognition that the child should be placed with his
1082 siblings unless the court finds that such placement is contrary to the best interest of the child; and (vii)
1083 if the placement preferences of the child and the family and permanency team differ from the placement
1084 recommended in the assessment report prepared pursuant to clause (viii) of the definition of qualified
1085 residential treatment program set forth in § 63.2-100, the reasons why the preferences of the child and
1086 the family and permanency team were not recommended.

1087 B. In all cases in which a child is placed by a local board or licensed child-placing agency in a
1088 qualified residential treatment program as defined in § 63.2-100, a hearing shall be held in accordance
1089 with the provisions of subsection E of § 16.1-281 within 60 days of such placement.

1090 C. If any child 13 years of age or older is placed in a qualified residential treatment program for
1091 more than 12 consecutive months or 18 nonconsecutive months, or any child 12 years of age or younger
1092 is placed in a qualified residential treatment program for more than six consecutive or nonconsecutive
1093 months, the Commissioner shall submit to the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services (i) the
1094 most recent versions of the evidence and documentation required under subdivision E 2 of § 16.1-181
1095 and (ii) a written approval, signed by the Commissioner, for the continued placement of the child in the
1096 qualified residential treatment program.

1097 **§ 63.2-1726. Background check required; children's residential facilities.**

1098 A. As a condition of employment, volunteering, or providing services on a regular basis, every
1099 children's residential facility that is regulated or operated by the Departments of Social Services,
1100 Education, Military Affairs, or Behavioral Health and Developmental Services shall require any
1101 individual who (i) accepts a position of employment at such a facility ~~who was not employed by that~~
1102 ~~facility prior to July 1, 2007,~~ (ii) ~~is employed by such a facility,~~ (iii) volunteers for such a facility ~~on a~~
1103 ~~regular basis and will be alone with a juvenile in the performance of his duties who was not a volunteer~~
1104 ~~at such facility prior to July 1, 2007,~~ or (iii) (iv) provides contractual services directly to a juvenile for

such a facility on a regular basis and will be alone with a juvenile in the performance of his duties who did not provide such services prior to July 1, 2007, to submit to fingerprinting and to provide personal descriptive information, to be forwarded along with the applicant's fingerprints through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information regarding such applicant. The children's residential facility shall inform the applicant that he is entitled to obtain a copy of any background check report and to challenge the accuracy and completeness of any such report and obtain a prompt resolution before a final determination is made of the applicant's eligibility to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children. The applicant shall provide the children's residential facility with a written statement or affirmation disclosing whether he has ever been convicted of or is the subject of pending charges for any offense within or outside the Commonwealth. The results of the criminal history background check must be received prior to permitting an applicant to work with children in the children's residential facility.

The Central Criminal Records Exchange, upon receipt of an individual's record or notification that no record exists, shall forward it to the state agency which operates or regulates the children's residential facility with which the applicant is affiliated. The state agency shall, upon receipt of an applicant's record lacking disposition data, conduct research in whatever state and local recordkeeping systems are available in order to obtain complete data. The state agency shall report to the children's facility whether the applicant is eligible to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children. Except as otherwise provided in subsection B, no children's residential facility regulated or operated by the Departments of Education, Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Military Affairs, or Social Services shall hire for compensated employment or allow to volunteer or provide contractual services persons who have been convicted of or are the subject of pending charges for (a) any offense set forth in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (v) of the definition of barrier crime in § 19.2-392.02 or (b) any offense set forth in clause (iv) of the definition of barrier crime in § 19.2-392.02 (1) in the five years prior to the application date for employment, to be a volunteer, or to provide contractual services or (2) such person continues on probation or parole or has failed to pay required court costs for such offense set forth in clause (iv) of the definition of barrier crime in § 19.2-392.02. The provisions of this section also shall apply to residential programs established pursuant to § 16.1-309.3 for juvenile offenders cited in a complaint for intake or in a petition before the court that alleges the juvenile is delinquent or in need of services or supervision and to local secure detention facilities, provided, however, that the provisions of this section related to local secure detention facilities shall only apply to an individual who, on or after July 1, 2013, accepts a position of employment at such local secure detention facility, volunteers at such local secure detention facility on a regular basis and will be alone with a juvenile in the performance of his duties, or provides contractual services directly to a juvenile at a local secure detention facility on a regular basis and will be alone with a juvenile in the performance of his duties. The Central Criminal Records Exchange and the state or local agency that regulates or operates the local secure detention facility shall process the criminal history record information regarding such applicant in accordance with this subsection and subsection B.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A, a children's residential facility may hire for compensated employment or for volunteer or contractual service purposes persons who have been convicted of not more than one misdemeanor offense under § 18.2-57 or 18.2-57.2, or any substantially similar offense under the laws of another jurisdiction, if 10 years have elapsed following the conviction, unless the person committed such offense in the scope of his employment, volunteer, or contractual services.

If the applicant is denied employment or the opportunity to volunteer or provide services at a children's residential facility because of information appearing on his criminal history record, and the applicant disputes the information upon which the denial was based, upon written request of the applicant the state agency shall furnish the applicant the procedures for obtaining his criminal history record from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If the applicant has been permitted to assume duties that do not involve contact with children pending receipt of the report, the children's residential facility is not precluded from suspending the applicant from his position pending a final determination of the applicant's eligibility to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children. The information provided to the children's residential facility shall not be disseminated except as provided in this section.

C. Those individuals listed in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) through (iv) of subsection A also shall authorize the children's residential facility to obtain a copy of information from the central registry maintained pursuant to § 63.2-1515 on any investigation of child abuse or neglect undertaken on him. The applicant shall provide the children's residential facility with a written statement or affirmation disclosing whether he has ever been the subject of a founded case of child abuse or neglect within or outside the Commonwealth. The children's residential facility shall receive the results of the central registry search prior to permitting an applicant to work alone with children. Children's residential

1166 facilities regulated or operated by the Departments of Education; Behavioral Health and Developmental
1167 Services; Military Affairs; and Social Services shall not hire for compensated employment or allow to
1168 volunteer or provide contractual services, persons who have a founded case of child abuse or neglect.
1169 Every residential facility for juveniles which is regulated or operated by the Department of Juvenile
1170 Justice shall be authorized to obtain a copy of the information from the central registry.

1171 D. The Boards of Social Services; Education; Juvenile Justice; and Behavioral Health and
1172 Developmental Services, and the Department of Military Affairs, may adopt regulations to comply with
1173 the provisions of this section. Copies of any information received by a children's residential facility
1174 pursuant to this section shall be available to the agency that regulates or operates such facility but shall
1175 not be disseminated further. The cost of obtaining the criminal history record and the central registry
1176 information shall be borne by the employee or volunteer unless the children's residential facility, at its
1177 option, decides to pay the cost.

1178 **2. That an emergency exists and the provisions of this act amending §§ 37.2-408.1 and 63.2-1726 of**
1179 **the Code of Virginia are in force from its passage.**