

New York State Assembly

Annual 2024 Report

Committee on
Children and Families



Speaker Carl E. Heastie
Andrew D. Hevesi, Chair



Andrew D. Hevesi
Assembly 28th District

THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

CHAIR
Committee on Children and Families

COMMITTEES
Codes, Labor, Health

Honorable Carl Heastie
Speaker of the Assembly
932 Legislative Office Building
Albany, New York 12248

December 15, 2024

Dear Speaker Heastie,

As Chair of the Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families, I am proud to present the 2024 Annual Report. Throughout the year, our Committee has been dedicated to advancing policies that benefit children and families across the state. During the state budget process and beyond, we have worked to ensure families have access to reliable, affordable child care and essential child care resources. Moreover, we have concentrated our efforts on improving the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems to provide supportive services to help children and families thrive in the future.

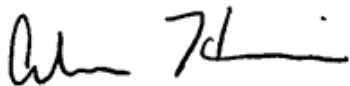
In recognition of the ongoing challenges in recruiting and retaining child care providers, this year's enacted budget allocated \$280 million to offer additional grants for frontline child care employees in direct care roles. Such grants will provide bonus payments ranging from \$1,748 to \$2,280, depending on provider modality. While these bonus payments are appreciated, the Committee continues to emphasize the importance of sustainable long-term investments in our state's child care workforce. In line with this, the Child Care Availability Task Force recently released its highly anticipated report detailing recommendations for a phased-in implementation of universal child care. In addition, the report called for the establishment of a permanent funding stream to support and stabilize the child care workforce. These recommendations will play a crucial role in shaping our Committee's legislative efforts during the 2025 session.

In alignment with the rehabilitative goals of the Family Court Act, the Committee has made significant strides in promoting legislative reforms that prioritize the rights and welfare of justice-involved youth. Throughout the year, we have advanced a series of initiatives aimed at closing the gap between the protections afforded to adults and minors in the justice system. These efforts focus on ensuring that youth receive the same equitable rights as adults during critical stages of the legal process, such as custodial interrogations and the discovery phase of juvenile delinquency proceedings. By advocating for these reforms, we are committed to

fostering a system that is both fair and restorative, emphasizing the unique needs of youth and their potential for rehabilitation rather than punishment.

As we look toward next session, the Committee will continue to pursue initiatives that support children and family throughout the state with a focus on mitigating adverse childhood experiences caused by the state's child welfare system and expanding access to child care services. In closing, I would like to thank you for your leadership and support of the Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families, and I look forward to a productive 2025 legislative session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew D. Hevesi". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "A" and a long, sweeping underline.

Andrew D. Hevesi, Chair
Committee on Children and Families

**2024 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

**Andrew D. Hevesi
Chair**

Committee Members

Majority

Khaleel M. Anderson
Monique Chandler-Waterman
Sarah Clark
Taylor Darling
Maritza Davila
Jessica González-Rojas
Kimberly Jean-Pierre
Jennifer Lunsford
Demond Meeks
Marcela Mitaynes
Clyde Vanel

Minority

Marjorie L. Byrnes (Ranker)
Ed Flood
Brian Maher
John W. McGowan
Sam Pirozzolo

Committee Staff

Kathryn Curren - Committee Clerk

Program and Counsel Staff

Janice Nieves – Assistant Secretary for Program and Policy
Lauren Ryan – Legislative Analyst
Alice Bagley – Executive Secretary

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families, established in 1975 as the Committee on Child Care, has jurisdiction over legislation affecting: 1) child welfare, including foster care, preventive services, and adoption; 2) child care; 3) juvenile justice, including youth development and delinquency prevention programs, Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), and the detention and placement of adjudicated youth; 4) adult protective services; 5) residential and non-residential domestic violence services; and 6) other services and programs for children and their families, including Family Court processes.

In New York State, there are 62 counties and 58 local social services districts. Each county represents a local district, with the exception of New York City, which operates as one district for all five counties. The Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) oversees local district provision and administration of child welfare, child care, youth programs, adult protective and other publicly funded services for children and families. In addition, in New York City, the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) is responsible for the provision and administration of child welfare services, juvenile justice services and child care assistance.

Each local social services district is required by law to provide child protective services, preventive services where a risk of foster care exists, and foster care services for children who are at imminent risk in their own homes. After a child protective investigation, a district will make a determination regarding the need for preventive services, as well as foster care. The district may provide preventive and foster care services directly or through contract with a private not-for-profit agency. Preventive services may help the family avoid foster care or help a child to return home from foster care. Such services may include counseling, drug treatment and home management skills.

If a child is placed in foster care, that decision must be affirmed by a Family Court judge. The court will also determine whether the local district has made reasonable efforts to reunite the child with his or her family and set forward a permanency goal for the child. Foster children may reside in a variety of settings, including foster family homes, group homes and residential institutions. Foster parents receive subsidy payments, comprised of federal, state, and local funds, and issued by the local social services district.

Local social services districts also issue subsidy payments to child care providers on behalf of low-income families eligible for child care assistance. This assistance is comprised of federal, state, and local funds and helps families maintain employment while their children are being cared for in a safe environment. Outside of New York City, child care providers are licensed or registered by OCFS, which also conducts inspections to ensure compliance with state regulations. In New York City, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is the licensing agency for child care providers, while ACS contracts with and issues payments to providers. These payments may also come in the form of a voucher given directly to the eligible family. Statewide, child care is provided in a variety of settings such as child care centers, group family day care homes and family day care homes. Informal child care is also available statewide, for providers that serve no more than two children or serve children for no more than three hours a day. Unlike child care centers and family day care homes, these providers are not required to be registered or licensed. However, due to amendments made by the federal government in 2014, the re-

authorization of the Child Care Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) requires these providers to receive background checks and meet additional requirements similar to child care centers and family day care homes. The CCDBG is a block grant to state, territory, and tribal governments that provides support for children and their families with paying for child care. The key goals of the 2014 CCDBG re-authorization are to protect the health and safety of children in care through more consistent standards and monitoring of standards; improve the quality of care, including through increased supports for child care providers; and enable families to more easily access child care assistance that supports stable and continuous care and that can be coordinated with other programs.

The juvenile justice system in New York State is comprised of state, local and privately operated programs for youth. Youth may be placed by the Family Court in a private voluntary agency, contracting with either the local social services district or OCFS. OCFS operates secure, limited-secure, and non-secure juvenile justice facilities, where adjudicated youth may be placed as juvenile delinquents or by the Criminal Court as juvenile offenders. The “Close to Home” reform enacted in the SFY 2012-13 budget requires that adjudicated youth from NYC be placed with the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) rather than OCFS. This reform lowered the number of youth placed with OCFS by transferring NYC youth in non-secure facilities to, and by placing all newly adjudicated youth with ACS.

In 2017, the enacted budget included language to increase the age of juvenile jurisdiction, thereby ensuring that more youth will receive necessary services and diversion rather than becoming more deeply entrenched in the criminal justice system. Under the new law, youths aged 16 or 17 charged with a misdemeanor offense would have their cases heard in Family Court. For youths aged 16 and 17 charged with a felony, their cases would originate in a separate Youth Part in Criminal Court with a family court judge presiding, where non-violent felonies would be subject to removal to Family Court.

Additionally in 2017, the Legislature passed, and the Governor signed a measure into law that would raise the lower age of youth eligible to be charged as a juvenile delinquent from age seven to age twelve. Some youth, depending on the type of crime committed, would still be considered juvenile delinquents. Instead of being charged as such, youth would be referred for services through an alternative system administered by the local social service districts to be assessed and receive services to address any potential trauma or issues the youth is facing.

OCFS provides after-care services to youth leaving placement, based in statewide Community Multi-Services Offices. Each youth leaving placement in an OCFS-operated facility receives after-care services to help with the transition back into the community. Pursuant to the “Close to Home” plan submitted by ACS; the city provides after-care to youth transitioning out of placement in voluntary agencies.

Localities also operate and provide juvenile justice programs and services. Counties operate detention facilities where a youth may be held prior to adjudication or placement. Counties also operate or contract with providers for non-mandated services for youth involved, or at risk of involvement, in the juvenile justice system. These programs include alternatives to detention and residential care, where an at-risk youth may receive services such as supervision and counseling.

While the state provides funding for alternative programs, the number and types of programs that are available vary statewide.

Local social services districts are also responsible for providing adult protective services for adults who, because of mental or physical impairments, are unable to manage their own resources, carry out activities of daily living, or protect themselves from physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, and have no one willing or able to assist them. Districts are mandated to accept and investigate reports of persons alleged to need protective services and provide such services without regard to income. These services may include arranging for medical and mental health services, assisting in relocating the adult to a safe location, providing drug treatment and assuming guardianship of the adult.

Domestic violence services are also provided by each local social services district, as required by the New York State Domestic Violence Prevention Act of 1987. OCFS issues regulations establishing standards for such services, which include both non-residential and residential domestic violence programs. The residential programs are licensed by OCFS and include shelters with ten beds or more, safe dwellings for victims and their children and safe home networks providing emergency services coordinated by a not-for-profit organization. OCFS also sets the per diem rate for residential domestic violence programs.

II. SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTION

A. CHILD CARE

The availability of child care is tied to both the social and economic development of New York State. Quite often, the child care expenses for a family of four can exceed the cost of food, rent and other household expenses, resulting in the cost of quality child care becoming the single largest expense in the family's budget. The Committee on Children and Families has continued to stress the critical need for accessible, affordable, safe, and quality child care. Parents must have reliable child care in order to maintain their employment, and young children need quality settings for appropriate educational and social development. This year, the Assembly fought to ensure that the State budget would preserve funding for quality child care, while also making quality child care more accessible and safer for children of low- to moderate-income families.

1. Legislative Initiatives

a. Statewide Presumptive Eligibility Standard

A.4099-A (Clark)/ S.4667-A (Brouk); Signed Chapter 549

This law requires local social services districts to implement a presumptive eligibility standard to provide child care assistance and allow districts to utilize federal block grant funding to provide such assistance, regardless of final eligibility determination status.

b. Child Care Assistance Delinking

A.8878-A (Hevesi)/S.8152-A (Brisport); Passed Both Houses; Veto Memo #104

This bill would clarify that local social services districts are not required to limit child care assistance to families based on the work, training, or education schedule of the parents or the number of hours the parents spend in work, training, or educational activities.

c. Expanding Administrative Training

A.8082-A (Paulin)/ A.8905 (Rivera); Passed Assembly

This bill would require the Office of Children and Family Services staff and municipal staff who accept registrations, issue licenses, or conduct inspections of child day care homes, programs or facilities to receive training on recognizing the presence of a controlled substance.

2. Budget Initiatives

Child care subsidies provide low-income families with access to quality child care. The Assembly has found that child care assistance is most successful when a dedicated, stable funding source is provided from year to year. A total of \$1.785 billion in child care subsidies was appropriated in the final budget to support child care across the state.

After years of advocating for the merging of the Empire Afterschool and Advantage Afterschool programs, the Legislature was able to secure \$103.8 million to support consolidation efforts. Further, language was included in the final budget to ensure the expedition of the contract process

for the new L.E.A.P.S. afterschool program, allowing for certain schools who do not contract with a community-based organization to extend their current contracts for one year. Additionally, if the new RFP is not finalized in time for the new school year, language was included to extend all current Empire contracts Afterschool and Advantage Afterschool contracts for one additional year. Afterschool programs provide structured after-school activities in order to reduce negative behaviors and offer a safe environment for children.

The enacted budget for SFY 2024-2025 included an Article VII proposal to require local social services districts to establish differential payment rates for child care services at ten percent higher than the actual cost of care or the market rate, whichever is less, when care is provided during non-traditional hours or for children experiencing homelessness. \$13 million was allocated to support this proposal.

B. JUVENILE JUSTICE/YOUTH PROGRAMS

The Committee has jurisdiction over issues facing families and youth at every stage in the juvenile justice process. Policies concerning preventive services, alternatives to detention and placement programs, treatment of youth in care and after-care supervision all fall under the Committee's purview. The Committee has continually emphasized the need for an integrated, community-based approach in order to prevent youth from being placed in State-operated facilities. For those who must be placed, the Committee traditionally supports a rehabilitative approach to treatment while in care, as well as intensive after-care services so that youth can effectively and safely integrate back into their communities.

1. Legislative Initiatives

a. Sealing and Expungement of Records in Person In Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases

A.8487 (Hevesi)/ S.8010 (Brisport); Signed Chapter 94

This law amends current procedures for the expungement of records in PINS proceedings in family court by including records held by local educational agencies to the expungement provisions. Additionally, the bill would ensure that foster care and preventive service records are excluded from the sealing and expungement provisions and instead, held in confidence, to allow appropriate entities to access to such records.

b. Updating Procedures Related to the Custodial Interrogation of Juveniles

A.8923-A (Hevesi)/ S.1099-A (Bailey); Ordered to 3rd Reading

This bill would establish additional protections and procedures when a youth is taken into custody by law enforcement and during youth interrogations. This bill would strengthen the current provisions in law that a youth be released to their parent or person legally responsible rather than being brought to a detention facility or station house. Additionally, the bill requires that a youth consult with an attorney (either by telephone, video conference or in person) before being questioned. This consultation cannot be waived prior to the questioning.

c. Enhancing the Discovery Provisions for Juvenile Delinquents

A.10049 (Hevesi)/ S.2120-A (Bailey); Reported, referred to Ways and Means

This bill would make reforms to the discovery of evidence process in family court to match the changes made in 2019 for discovery of evidence in criminal court. These changes would ensure that the respondent is provided initial discovery at the initial appearance. It would also update the list of discoverable information, making most of it provided automatically. Time frames have also been included to ensure that the respondent's attorney has sufficient time and access to the information to properly prepare the case. Reciprocal discovery would be required, to ensure the presentment agency is afforded with discoverable information, however, language is included to ensure such information is provided within constitutional limitations and other appropriate limitations are set. The bill would also require a continual duty to disclose information, establish procedures for obtaining a protective order and establish remedies and penalties for non-compliance.

2. Budget Initiatives

The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Enacted Budget continued support for the Raise the Age Initiative, in which multiple agencies work together to raise the age of criminal responsibility from 16 to 18. These agencies include but are not limited to the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS), the Office of Court Administration (OCA), and the Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs (JC). The enacted budget included \$250 million in appropriations to support State and Local costs for comprehensive programs related to this initiative, which includes division, probation, and other services for 16- and 17-year-old youths impacted by the juvenile justice system, remaining consistent with the levels of funding allocated in the Fiscal Year 2023-2024 budget.

The Legislature also allocated \$55 million in funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). SYEP provides quality employment and educational experience during the summer months. Such opportunities enable eligible youth to acquire valuable work skills, generate income, and participate in activities that will support their long-term occupational goals.

In addition, the enacted budget included \$4 million, an increase of \$2.6 million over FY 23-24, to support Settlement Houses. A settlement house is a neighborhood-based organization that provides services and activities for individuals and families in the community. Services may include job training and employment programs, early childhood education, afterschool youth programs, literacy education, legal counseling, mental health and home care, housing, and senior centers. Settlement houses exist statewide, including New York City.

C. CHILD WELFARE

Child abuse and neglect continue to be a reality in the lives of many children in New York State. Victims of abuse and neglect can suffer long-term adverse social and psychological consequences. Therefore, it is imperative that children in these situations are protected and that families are able to receive appropriate services in order to prevent further trauma, thereby lessening the after-effects of abuse.

The foster care system provides temporary placement, care, and services to children and families in crisis while promoting the goal of family reunification. In an effort to achieve family reunification and stability, Federal and State laws have driven the development of preventive, protective, and rehabilitative programs to provide needed services. Adequate care for these children and their families is critical, and it is imperative that a wide array of services is provided to support the reunification of stable and healthy families.

For many children who cannot be reunified with their families, adoption may be the final step in obtaining a permanent family environment. Such permanency is crucial to a child's development and greatly enhances successful outcomes into adulthood. The Committee has continuously stressed the need for effective and timely permanency planning, incentives for adoption and continued post-adoption support for families in need.

1. Legislative Initiatives

a. Reporting of Youth Placed in Foster Care Settings and the Recruitment of Foster Parents A.8484 (Epstein)/ S.8084 (Brisport); Signed Chapter 77

This law updates the reporting requirements for youth placed in foster care settings and the recruitment of foster parents by requiring the Office of Children and Family Services to make such information available publicly on its website and establish an expiration and repeal date.

b. Adoption Subsidies Provided for Disabled or Hard to Place Children A.3580-A (Hevesi)/ S.8905 (Persaud); Signed Chapter 611

This bill would ensure that disabled and hard to place children that are adopted out of foster care continue to receive the benefit of the adoption subsidy if the adoptive relationship becomes disrupted.

c. Virtual Training Opportunities for Child Protective Services Workers A.7341-B (Hevesi)/ S.6357-B (Mannion); Signed Chapter 470

This law provides flexibility for child protective services workers by allowing required training on the Fundamentals of Child Protection through distance learning methods.

d. Study on the Number of Foster Children Diagnosed with a Developmental Disability A.8846-A (Hevesi)/S.8679-A (Mannion); Signed Chapter 663

This bill would expand reporting requirements on foster children to include whether they have a developmental disability. It would also require the Office of Children and Family Services to conduct a study to determine the number of children in foster care who have been diagnosed with developmental disability. In addition, the bill would require the Office to issue a report on the demographics of the foster youth in the state, an evaluation of placement guidelines and regulations, and an analysis of the extent to which foster care youth are prepared for the transition to an independent living situation.

e. Expanding the Family Court’s Jurisdiction to Hear Name Change Proceedings

A.10198 (Hevesi)/ S.9424 (Hoylman-Sigal); Signed Chapter 568

This law authorizes the Family Court to hear applications for name changes in certain instances.

f. Ensuring Older Youth Have Access to Extended Stays at Shelters

A.6982 (Gonzalez-Rojas)/ S.2674 (Fernandez); Passed Assembly

This bill would raise the maximum age at which a homeless youth can continue to receive shelter services from age 21 to age 24.

2. Budget Initiatives

Despite a difficult economic climate, the Legislature worked to preserve vital programs in the area of child welfare. Through the support of the Legislature, many of these programs received continued funding during the SFY 2024-2025, such as Child Advocacy Centers, Safe Harbour, Runaway and Homeless Youth programs and programs for kinship caregivers.

III. PUBLIC HEARING

Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment

On October 9th, 2024, the Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families convened a hearing to examine the administration of the Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR). The hearing provided an opportunity for the Committee to hear testimony from individuals with expertise and lived experience in the state's child welfare system.

During the hearing, several witnesses expressed concern about the significant number of unfounded child abuse and neglect reports in New York State. Data from OCFS indicated that in 2022, nearly 80% of the reports accepted by the SCR were ultimately found to be unsubstantiated, leading families to endure unwarranted and, at times, intrusive investigations by child protective services. Even when a report is classified as unsubstantiated, families under investigation may face unannounced home visits, requests for medical and school records, and detailed interviews. These actions can have lasting impacts on both children and families.

In response to these findings, stakeholders offered several recommendations to enhance and improve SCR practices. One suggestion was to implement a second round of local-level review before initiating a CPS investigation, helping to filter out non-critical reports. Advocates argue that this would ensure that vital resources are directed to families in genuine need. Further recommendations included additional training opportunities for SCR staff to ensure they are gathering as much information as possible during the critical first call with a reporter. Additionally, there were calls to implement legislation that would shift the SCR reporting system from an anonymous model to a semi-confidential one, aiming to reduce cases of malicious reporting and additional legislation to ensure that families are made aware of their rights during a CPS investigation.

The Committee chair and members are actively reviewing and discussing the testimony presented, exploring potential solutions and any relevant legislative actions. Their ongoing efforts aim to safeguard our state's most vulnerable from child abuse and maltreatment.

APPENDIX A

2024 SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY OF ACTION ON ALL BILLS

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON

Children and Families

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD 5

<u>ASSEMBLY</u>	<u>SENATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>BILLS</u>	<u>BILLS</u>	<u>BILLS</u>

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLE TO:

Codes	4	0	4
Judiciary	0	0	0
Ways and Means	11	0	11
Rules	3	0	3
Floor	4	0	4
TOTAL	22	0	22

COMMITTEE ACTION

Held For Consideration	2	0	2
Defeated	0	0	0
Enacting Clause Stricken	4	0	4
REMAINING IN COMMITTEE	93	11	104

BILLS REFERENCE CHANGED TO:

Ways and Means 1

TOTAL	1	0	1
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APPENDIX B

2024 BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW

A.8322-A/S.7452-A	Hevesi/Persaud	Updates the duties of the Council on Children and Families in statute.	Chap. 235
A.8484/ S.8084	Epstein/ Brisport	Updates reporting on foster care youth and the recruitment of foster parents.	Chap. 77
A.8486/ S.8049	Hevesi/ Mannion	Extends the time frame to receive the updated mandated reporter training.	Chap. 25
A.8487/ S.8010	Hevesi/Brisport	Relates to the sealing and expungement of records in PINS proceedings.	Chap. 94
A.3580-A/S.8745	Hevesi/Persaud	Relates to adoption subsidies provided for disabled or hard to place children.	Chap. 611
A.4099-A/S.4667-A	Clark/Brouk	Establish a statewide presumptive eligibility standard for child care assistance.	Chap. 549
A.7341-B/S.6357-B	Hevesi/Mannion	Allow CPS workers to complete certain training requirements virtually.	Chap. 470
A.7348/S.9745	Dickens/Brisport	Update the notice provided to individuals in child abuse and maltreatment proceedings.	Chap. 621
A.8846-A/S.8679-A	Hevesi/Mannion	Require reporting on the number of foster youth with a diagnosed developmental disability.	Chap. 663
A.9321-B/S.8724-B	Hevesi/ Hoylman-Sigal	Enact the Safe Landings for Youth leaving foster care act.	Chap. 664
A.10198/S.9424	Hevesi/Hoylman-Sigal	Expand the jurisdiction of the family court to hear proceedings regarding name changes of children.	Chap. 568

APPENDIX C

2024 BILLS PASSED ASSEMBLY

Bill #	Sponsor	Description	Last Action
A.6982/S.2674	Gonzalez-Rojas/Fernandez	Expand the maximum length of stay for homeless youth in a temporary independent living program.	Passed Assembly
A.7680/S.7446	McMahon/Salazar	Relates to orders of protection in Article 10 proceedings in family court.	Passed Assembly
A.8082-A/S.8905	Paulin/Rivera	Require training on the recognition of a controlled substance for certain workers.	Passed Assembly
A.4986-A /S.5327-A	Hevesi/Brisport	Ensure the amount of child care assistance a family receives is not based on the work, training, or education schedule of the parents.	Passed Both Houses
A.8878-A/S.8152-A	Hevesi/Brisport	Delink the amount of authorized child care assistance from the number of hours a parent or guardian spends in an approved activity.	Passed Both Houses

APPENDIX D

2024 BILLS REPORTED

Bill #	Sponsor	Description	Last Action
A.3446	Burke/ No Same As	Establish minimum caseload requirements for preventive workers.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means
A.4490	Ramos/ No Same As	Waive the processing fees attached to criminal background checks for mentoring programs.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means
A.7323-A	Hevesi/No Same As	Require OCFS to collect data on the number of children living in an “alternative living arrangement.”	Reported, Referred to Rules
A.8610	Solages/ No Same As	Establish a task force to identify evidence-based and evidence informed solutions to reduce children's exposure to adverse childhood experiences.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means
A.8923-A/S.1099-A	Hevesi/Bailey	Update the procedures related to the custodial interrogation of minors.	Ordered to 3 rd Reading
A.9119	Hevesi/ No Same As	Establish the mandatory reporting of child abuse and maltreatment task force.	Enacting Clause Stricken
A.9529/S.8426	Hevesi/Skoufis	Relates to establishing uniform staff/child rations at child care facilities.	Ordered to 3 rd Reading
A.10049/S.2120-A	Hevesi/Bailey	Update the discovery provisions applicable to juvenile delinquency proceedings in family court.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means