Bill No. CS for SB 696

Amendment No. ____

	CHAMBER ACTION Senate House
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11	Senator Carlton moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 5, line 13, through
15	page 8, line 24, delete those lines
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17	and insert:
18	Section 2. Subsections (48) and (50) of section 39.01,
19	Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:
20	39.01 DefinitionsWhen used in this chapter, unless
21	the context otherwise requires:
22	(48) "Next of kin" means an adult relative of a child
23	who is the child's brother, sister, grandparent,
24	great-grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin.
25	(50) "Participant," for purposes of a shelter
26	proceeding, dependency proceeding, or termination of parental
27 28	rights proceeding, means any person who is not a party but who
29	should receive notice of hearings involving the child, including foster parents or caregivers, identified prospective
30	parents, grandparents or great-grandparents entitled to
31	priority for adoption consideration under s. 63.0425, actual
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custodians of the child, and any other person whose participation may be in the best interest of the child. Participants may be granted leave by the court to be heard without the necessity of filing a motion to intervene.

Section 3. Section 39.509, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

- 39.509 Grandparents and great-grandparents rights.--Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a maternal or paternal grandparent or great-grandparent, as well as a stepgrandparent or step-great-grandparent, is entitled to reasonable visitation with his or her grandchild or great-grandchild who has been adjudicated a dependent child and taken from the physical custody of the parent, custodian, legal guardian, or caregiver unless the court finds that such visitation is not in the best interest of the child or that such visitation would interfere with the goals of the case plan. Reasonable visitation may be unsupervised and, where appropriate and feasible, may be frequent and continuing.
- take place in the home of the grandparent or great-grandparent unless there is a compelling reason for denying such a visitation. The department's caseworker shall arrange the visitation to which a grandparent or great-grandparent is entitled pursuant to this section. The state shall not charge a fee for any costs associated with arranging the visitation. However, the grandparent or great-grandparent shall pay for the child's cost of transportation when the visitation is to take place in the grandparent's or great-grandparent's home. The caseworker shall document the reasons for any decision to restrict a grandparent's or great-grandparent's visitation.
 - (2) A grandparent $\underline{\text{or great-grandparent}}$ entitled to

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29 30 visitation pursuant to this section shall not be restricted from appropriate displays of affection to the child, such as appropriately hugging or kissing his or her grandchild or great-grandchild. Gifts, cards, and letters from the grandparent or great-grandparent and other family members shall not be denied to a child who has been adjudicated a dependent child.

- (3) Any attempt by a grandparent or great-grandparent to facilitate a meeting between the child who has been adjudicated a dependent child and the child's parent, custodian, legal guardian, or caregiver in violation of a court order shall automatically terminate future visitation rights of the grandparent or great-grandparent.
- (4) When the child has been returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or permanent custodian, legal guardian, or caregiver, the visitation rights granted pursuant to this section shall terminate.
- (5) The termination of parental rights does not affect the rights of grandparents or great-grandparents unless the court finds that such visitation is not in the best interest of the child or that such visitation would interfere with the goals of permanency planning for the child.
- (6) In determining whether grandparental or great-grandparental visitation is not in the child's best interest, consideration may be given to the finding of guilt, regardless of adjudication, or entry or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to charges under the following statutes, or similar statutes of other jurisdictions: s. 787.04, relating to removing minors from the state or concealing minors contrary to court order; s. 794.011, relating to sexual battery; s. 31 798.02, relating to lewd and lascivious behavior; chapter 800,

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relating to lewdness and indecent exposure; or chapter 827, relating to the abuse of children. Consideration may also be given to a finding of confirmed abuse, abandonment, or neglect under ss. 415.101-415.113 or this chapter.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 39.801, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

39.801 Procedures and jurisdiction; notice; service of process.--

- (3) Before the court may terminate parental rights, in addition to the other requirements set forth in this part, the following requirements must be met:
- (a) Notice of the date, time, and place of the advisory hearing for the petition to terminate parental rights and a copy of the petition must be personally served upon the following persons, specifically notifying them that a petition has been filed:
 - 1. The parents of the child.
 - 2. The caregivers or legal custodians of the child.
- 3. If the parents who would be entitled to notice are dead or unknown, a living relative of the child, unless upon diligent search and inquiry no such relative can be found.
 - 4. Any person who has physical custody of the child.
- 5. Any grandparent or great-grandparent entitled to priority for adoption under s. 63.0425.
- 6. Any prospective parent who has been identified under s. 39.503 or s. 39.803.
- 7. The guardian ad litem for the child or the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed.

31 The document containing the notice to respond or appear must

contain, in type at least as large as the type in the balance of the document, the following or substantially similar language: "FAILURE TO PERSONALLY APPEAR AT THIS ADVISORY HEARING CONSTITUTES CONSENT TO THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OF THIS CHILD (OR CHILDREN)."

Section 5. Subsection (2), paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (4), and subsections (6) and (7) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

- 61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders.--
- (2)(a) The court shall have jurisdiction to determine custody, notwithstanding that the child is not physically present in this state at the time of filing any proceeding under this chapter, if it appears to the court that the child was removed from this state for the primary purpose of removing the child from the jurisdiction of the court in an attempt to avoid a determination or modification of custody.
- (b)1. The court shall determine all matters relating to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. It is the public policy of this state to assure that each minor child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. After considering all relevant facts, the father of the child shall be given the same consideration as the mother in determining the primary residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the child.
 - 2. The court shall order that the parental

Bill No. <u>CS for SB 696</u> Amendment No. ____

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responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony of the third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, shared parental responsibility, including visitation, residence of the child, and decisions made regarding the child, may not be granted to the convicted parent. However, the convicted parent is not relieved of any obligation to provide financial support. If the court determines that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child, it may order sole parental responsibility and make such arrangements for visitation as will best protect the child or abused spouse from further harm. Whether or not there is a conviction of any offense of domestic violence or child abuse or the existence of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, the court shall consider evidence of domestic violence or child abuse as evidence of detriment to the child.

- a. In ordering shared parental responsibility, the court may consider the expressed desires of the parents and may grant to one party the ultimate responsibility over specific aspects of the child's welfare or may divide those responsibilities between the parties based on the best interests of the child. Areas of responsibility may include primary residence, education, medical and dental care, and any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a particular family.
 - b. The court shall order "sole parental

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responsibility, with or without visitation rights, to the other parent when it is in the best interests of " the minor child.

- The court may award the grandparents and great-grandparents visitation rights with a minor child pursuant to the criteria set forth in s. 752.01, if it is in the child's best interest. Grandparents and great-grandparents have legal standing to seek judicial enforcement of such an award. This section does not require that grandparents or great-grandparents be made parties or given notice of dissolution pleadings or proceedings, nor do grandparents or great-grandparents have legal standing as "contestants" as defined in s. 61.1306. However, courts are strongly encouraged to address grandparents' and great-grandparents' rights in the decree on an original action on a dissolution of marriage in order to minimize the burden of litigation of visitation rights on the child. A court may not order that a child be kept within the state or jurisdiction of the court solely for the purpose of permitting visitation by the grandparents or great-grandparents.
- Access to records and information pertaining to a minor child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and school records, may not be denied to a parent because the parent is not the child's primary residential parent.

(4)

(c) When a custodial parent refuses to honor a noncustodial parent's, or grandparent's, or great-grandparent's visitation rights without proper cause, the court shall, after calculating the amount of visitation improperly denied, award the noncustodial parent, or 31 grandparent, or great-grandparent a sufficient amount of extra

 visitation to compensate the noncustodial parent, or grandparent, or great-grandparent, which visitation shall be ordered as expeditiously as possible in a manner consistent with the best interests of the child and scheduled in a manner that is convenient for the person deprived of visitation. In ordering any makeup visitation, the court shall schedule such visitation in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the child or children and that is convenient for the noncustodial parent, or great-grandparent. In addition, the court:

- 1. May order the custodial parent to pay reasonable court costs and attorney's fees incurred by the noncustodial parent, or great-grandparent to enforce their visitation rights or make up improperly denied visitation;
- 2. May order the custodial parent to attend the parenting course approved by the judicial circuit;
- 3. May order the custodial parent to do community service if the order will not interfere with the welfare of the child;
- 4. May order the custodial parent to have the financial burden of promoting frequent and continuing contact when the custodial parent and child reside further than 60 miles from the noncustodial parent;
- 5. May award custody, rotating custody, or primary residence to the noncustodial parent, upon the request of the noncustodial parent, if the award is in the best interests of the child; or
- 6. May impose any other reasonable sanction as a result of noncompliance.
- (d) A person who violates this subsection may bepunished by contempt of court or other remedies as the court

deems appropriate.

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- (6) In any proceeding under this section, the court may not deny shared parental responsibility, custody, or visitation rights to a parent, or grandparent, or great-grandparent solely because that parent, or grandparent, or great-grandparent is or is believed to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus; but the court may condition such rights upon the parent's, or grandparent's, or great-grandparent's agreement to observe measures approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Public Health Service or by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services for preventing the spread of human immunodeficiency virus to the child.
- (7) In any case where the child is actually residing with a grandparent or great-grandparent in a stable relationship, whether or not the court has awarded custody to the grandparent or great-grandparent or not, the court may recognize the grandparents or great-grandparents as having the same standing as parents for evaluating what custody arrangements are in the best interest of the child.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 63.0425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.0425 Grandparent's or great-grandparent's right to adopt.--
- (1) When a child who has lived with a grandparent or great-grandparent for at least 6 months is placed for adoption, the agency or intermediary handling the adoption shall notify that grandparent or great-grandparent of the impending adoption before the petition for adoption is filed. If the grandparent or great-grandparent petitions the court to 31 adopt the child, the court shall give first priority for

Bill No. <u>CS for SB 696</u> Amendment No. ____

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adoption to that grandparent or great-grandparent.
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           Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 63.172, Florida
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   Statutes, is amended to read:
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           63.172 Effect of judgment of adoption .--
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           (2) If one or both parents of a child die without the
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   relationship of parent and child having been previously
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   terminated and a spouse of the living parent or a close
   relative of the child thereafter adopts the child, the child's
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   right of inheritance from or through the deceased parent is
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   unaffected by the adoption and, unless the court orders
   otherwise, the adoption will not terminate any grandparental
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   or great-grandparental rights delineated under chapter 752.
   For purposes of this subsection, a close relative of a child
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   is the child's brother, sister, grandparent,
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   great-grandparent, aunt, or uncle.
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    (Redesignate subsequent sections.)
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   ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
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   And the title is amended as follows:
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           On page 1, line 15, following the semicolon
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   insert:
          providing for great-grandparents' visitation
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           rights and standing with regard to evaluating
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           custody arrangements; amending s. 39.01, F.S.;
           including references to great-grandparents in
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           definitions relating to dependent children;
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           amending s. 39.509, F.S.; providing for
           great-grandparents visitation rights; amending
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Bill No. <u>CS for SB 696</u>

Amendment No. ____

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           ss. 39.801 and 63.0425, F.S.; providing for a
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           great-grandparent's right to adopt; amending s.
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           63.172, F.S.; conforming references relating to
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           great-grandparental visitation rights under ch.
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           752, F.S.;
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