By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senators Lynn and Rich

590-2218-07

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to child visitation; creating s. 39.0139, F.S.; providing a short title; providing legislative findings and intent; creating a presumption; providing for hearing; providing conditions for visitation or other contact; providing additional considerations for visitation or other contact; amending ss. 39.402, 39.506, 39.509, 39,521, F.S.; subjecting specified visitation orders to s. 39.0139, F.S.; creating s. 753.01, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 753.02, F.S.; providing responsibilities for the Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation; creating s. 753.03, F.S.; providing for the development of standards; providing membership for an advisory board; providing for reports; creating s. 753.04, F.S.; providing interim standards for supervised visitation programs; creating s. 753.05, F.S.; providing for referrals related to child sexual abuse; repealing ss. 753.001, 753.002, and 753.004, F.S., relating to the Florida Family Visitation Network; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 39.0139, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
39.0139 Visitation restrictions.--

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(1) SHORT TITLE.--This act may be cited as the
"Keeping Children Safe Act."
    (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.--
    (a) The Leqislature finds that for some children who
are abused, abandoned, or neglected by a parent or other
careqiver, abuse may include sexual abuse.
    (b) The Legislature also finds that these same
children are at risk of suffering from further harm during
visitation or other contact.
    (c) The Leqislature further finds that visitation or
other contact with the child may be used to influence the
child's testimony.
    (d) Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to
protect children and reduce the risk of further harm to
children who have been sexually abused or exploited by a
parent or other caregiver by placing additional requirements
on judicial determinations related to visitation and other
contact.
    (3) PROCEDURES TO PROTECT CHILD SAFETY DURING
VISITATION AND OTHER CONTACT.--
    (a) A rebuttable presumption of detriment to a child
is created when a parent or careqiver:
    1. Has been the subject of a report to the child abuse
hotline alleging sexual abuse of any child as defined in \(s\).
39.01; or
    2. Has been found quilty of, regardless of
adjudication, or has entered a plea of guilty or nolo
contendere to, charges under the following statutes, or
substantially similar statutes of other jurisdictions:
    a. Section 787.04 , relating to removing minors from
the state or concealing minors contrary to court orderi
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    b. Section 794.011, relating to sexual battery;
    c. Section 798.02, relating to lewd and lascivious
    behaviori
    d. Chapter 800, relating to lewdness and indecent
    exposure;
    e. Section 826.04, relating to incest; or
    f. Chapter 827, relating to the abuse of children.
    3. Has been determined by a court to be a sexual
predator as defined in s. 775.21 or received a substantially
similar designation under the laws of another jurisdiction.
    (b) For purposes of this subsection, the term
"substantially similar" has the same meaning as in s.
39.806(1)(d)2.
    (4) HEARINGS ON VISITATION OR OTHER CONTACT.--A person
who meets the criteria set forth in any category in subsection
(3) may visit or have other contact with a child only after a
hearing and an order by the court which allows the visitation
or other contact. At such a hearing:
    (a) The court must appoint an attorney ad litem or a
guardian ad litem if one has not already been appointed. Any
attorney ad litem or guardian ad litem appointed must have
special training on the dynamics of sexual abuse.
    (b) The court may receive any relevant and material
evidence submitted, including written and oral reports to the
extent of their probative value. These reports and evidence
may be received by the court in its effort to determine the
action to be taken with regard to the child and may be relied
upon to the extent of their probative value, even though not
competent in an adjudicatory hearing.
    (c) If the court finds the person proves by clear and
convincing evidence that the safety, well-being, and physical,
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mental, and emotional health of a child are not endangered by such visitation or contact, the presumption is rebutted and the court may allow visitation or other contact. The court shall enter a written order specifying any conditions it finds necessary to protect the child.
(d) If the court finds the person did not rebut the presumption established above, the court shall enter a written order prohibiting or restricting visitation or other contact with the child.
(5) CONDITIONS FOR VISITATION OR OTHER CONTACT.--Any visitation or other contact ordered under paragraph (4) (d) shall be:
(a) Supervised by a person who has previously received special training on the dynamics of children who have been sexually abused; or
(b) Shall be conducted in a supervised visitation program, provided that the program has an agreement with the court and a current affidavit of compliance on file with the chief judge of the circuit in which the program is located, affirming that the program has agreed to comply with the minimum standards contained in an administrative order issued by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on November 17 , 1999, and provided the program has a written agreement with the court and with the department as described in s. 753.05 containing policies and guidelines specifically related to referrals involving child sexual abuse.
(6) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO VISITATION OR OTHER CONTACT.--
(a) If a party or participant, based on communication with the child or other first-hand knowledge, informs the court that a person is attempting to influence the testimony

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of the child, the court shall immediately suspend visitation or other contact. The court shall then hold a hearing and determine whether it is in the best interests of the child to prohibit or restrict visitation or other contact.
(b) If a child is in therapy as a result of any of the allegations or convictions contained in paragraph (3) (a), and the child's therapist reports that the visitation or other contact is impeding the child's therapeutic progress, the court shall convene a hearing within 7 business days to review the terms, conditions, or appropriateness of continued visitation or other contact.

Section 2. Subsection (9) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
39.402 Placement in a shelter.--
(9) At any shelter hearing, the department shall provide to the court a recommendation for scheduled contact between the child and parents, if appropriate. The court shall determine visitation rights absent a clear and convincing showing that visitation is not in the best interest of the child. Any order for visitation or other contact must conform to the provisions of s. 39.0139. If visitation is ordered but will not commence within 72 hours of the shelter hearing, the department shall provide justification to the court.

Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 39.506, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
39.506 Arraignment hearings.--
(6) At any arraignment hearing, if the child is in an out-of-home placement, the court shall order visitation rights absent a clear and convincing showing that visitation is not in the best interest of the child. Any order for visitation or other contact must conform to the provisions of s. 39.0139.

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Section 4. Section 39.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
39.509 Grandparents rights.--Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a maternal or paternal grandparent as well as a stepgrandparent is entitled to reasonable visitation with his or her grandchild who has been adjudicated a dependent child and taken from the physical custody of the parent 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. Any order for visitation or other contact must conform to the provisions of s. 39.0139.
(1) Grandparent visitation may take place in the home of the grandparent unless there is a compelling reason for denying such a visitation. The department's caseworker shall arrange the visitation to which a 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 shall pay for the child's cost of transportation when the visitation is to take place in the grandparent's home. The caseworker shall document the reasons for any decision to restrict a grandparent's visitation.
(2) A grandparent entitled to 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. Gifts, cards, and letters from the 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 to facilitate a meeting between the child who has been adjudicated a dependent

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child and the child's parent or legal custodian, or any other person in violation of a court order shall automatically terminate future visitation rights of the grandparent.
(4) When the child has been returned to the physical custody of his or her parent, the visitation rights granted pursuant to this section shall terminate.
(5) The termination of parental rights does not affect the rights of 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 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. 798.02, relating to lewd and lascivious behavior; chapter 800, relating to lewdness and indecent exposure; s. 826.04, relating to incest; or chapter 827, relating to the abuse of children. Consideration may be given to the designation by a court as a sexual predator as defined in s. 775.21 or a substantially similar designation under the laws of another jurisdiction. Consideration may also be given to a report of abuse, abandonment, or neglect under ss. 415.101-415.113 or this chapter and the outcome of the investigation concerning such report.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.--
(3) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court shall determine the appropriate placement for the child as follows:
(d) If the child cannot be safely placed in a nonlicensed placement, the court shall commit the child to the temporary legal custody of the department. Such commitment invests in the department all rights and responsibilities of a legal custodian. The department shall not return any child to the physical care and custody of the person from whom the child was removed, except for court-approved visitation periods, without the approval of the court. Any order for visitation or other contact must conform to the provisions of s. 39.0139. The term of such commitment continues until terminated by the court or until the child reaches the age of 18. After the child is committed to the temporary legal custody of the department, all further proceedings under this section are governed by this chapter.
Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18 , whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department shall set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and shall include the powers
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ordinarily granted to a guardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, no further judicial reviews are required, so long as permanency has been established for the child.

Section 6. Section 753.01, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
753.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
(1) "Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation" or "clearinghouse" means the entity within the Institute for Family Violence Studies in the School of Social Work of the Florida State University which serves as a statewide resource on supervised visitation issues by providing technical assistance, training, and research.
(2) "Exchange monitoring" means supervision of movement of a child from the custodial to the noncustodial parent at the start of a visit and back to the custodial parent at the end of the visit.
(3) "Supervised visitation program" means a program created to offer structured contact between a parent or careqiver and one or more children in the presence of a third person responsible for observing and ensuring the safety of those involved. Supervised visitation programs may also include exchange monitoring of children who are participating in court-ordered visitation programs or exchange monitoring when there has been mutual consent between parties for the purposes of facilitating a visitation.

Section 7. Section 753.02, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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    753.02 Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation.--The
clearinghouse has the following responsibilities, subject to
the availability of resources:
    (1) To develop standards for supervised visitation
programs in order to ensure both the quality of each program
and the safety of children and families utilizing program
services.
    (2) To serve as a clearinghouse on resources and
research of supervised visitation programs.
    (3) To provide technical assistance and other support
    services to existing and emerging supervised visitation
programs.
    (4) To compile a directory of state-supervised
visitation programs containing referral information.
    (5) To formulate a newsletter for supervised
visitation programs.
    (6) To organize workshops and conferences that address
issues and concerns of supervised visitation programs.
    (7) To have the authority to apply for grants and
accept private contributions.
    (8) To compile data on the use of supervised
visitation programs.
    Section 8. Section 753.03, Florida Statutes, is
created to read:
    753.03 Standards for supervised visitation and
supervised exchange services.--
    (1) Within existing funds from the Department of
Children and Family Services, the clearinghouse shall develop
standards for supervised visitation programs in order to
ensure the safety and quality of each program. Standards must
be uniform for all the programs and must address the purpose,
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policies, standards of practice, program content, security
measures, qualifications of providers, training standards,
credentials and background screening requirements of staff,
information to be provided to the court, and data collection
for supervised visitation programs.
    (2) The clearinghouse shall use an advisory board to
assist in developing the standards. The advisory board must
include:
    (a) Two members of the executive board of the state
chapter of the Supervised Visitation Network, appointed by the
president of the state chapter of the Supervised Visitation
Network.
    (b) A representative from the Office of the state
Courts Administrator, appointed by the State courts
Administrator.
    (c) A representative from the department, appointed by
the Secretary of Children and Family Services.
    (d) A representative from the Florida Coalition
Against Domestic Violence, appointed by the executive director
of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
    (e) A representative from a local law enforcement
agency, appointed by the executive director of the Florida
Sheriffs Association.
    (f) A circuit court judge who presides over domestic
violence proceedings, appointed by the Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court.
    (g) A circuit court judge who presides over dependency
proceedings, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court.
    (h) Two representatives from a supervised visitation
program, appointed by the director of the clearinghouse.
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    (i) A representative from the Commission on Marriage
and Family Support Initiatives.
    (j) A representative of the Statewide Guardian ad
Litem Office, appointed by the executive director.
    (3) The clearinghouse, with consultation from the
advisory board, shall develop criteria and procedures for
approving and rejecting certification applications and
monitoring compliance with the certification of a supervised
visitation program. The clearinghouse shall recommend the
process for phasing in the implementation of the standards and
certification procedures, criteria for distributing funds to
eliqible programs, and the state entity that should certify
and monitor the supervised visitation programs.
    (4) The clearinghouse shall submit a preliminary
report containing its recommendations for the uniform
standards by December 31, 2007, and a final report of all
recommendations, including those related to the certification
and monitoring developed to date by December 31, 2008, to the
President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of
Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
    Section 9. Section 753.04, Florida Statutes, is
created to read:
    753.04 Interim minimum standards for supervised
visitation programs.--
    (1) Until the standards for supervised visitation and
supervised exchange services are developed pursuant to this
chapter and a certification and monitoring process is fully
implemented, each supervised visitation program must have an
agreement with the court and comply with the "Minimum
Standards for Supervised Visitation Programs Agreement"
adopted by the Supreme Court on November 17, 1999. Under this
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order, a supervised visitation program shall enter into an agreement with the circuit court or circuit courts within the geographic jurisdiction of the program attesting to the willingness of the program to comply with the supreme court's standards.
(2) Until the standards for supervised visitation and supervised exchange services are completed and a certification and monitoring process is fully implemented, a supervised visitation program may not receive grant funds for access and visitation under 42 U.S.C. s. 669b unless the program provides documentation to the state agency administering the grant verifying that the program has entered into an agreement with the circuit court as required under subsection (1). This subsection does not obligate the state agency administering the grant to certify a program's compliance with the Minimum Standards for Supervised Visitation Programs Agreement.

Section 10. Section 753.05, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
753.05 Referrals involving child sexual abuse.--
(1) Any supervised visitation program that wishes to accept referrals involving child sexual abuse must have an agreement with the court and a current affidavit of compliance on file with the chief judge of the circuit in which the program is located, affirming that the program has agreed to comply with the minimum standards contained in an administrative order issued by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on November 17, 1999, and provided the program has a written agreement with the court and with the department that contains policies and guidelines specifically related to child sexual abuse.

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    (2) The agreement must include provisions for the
    following:
    (a) Program staff who supervise visits or other
contact must have specific training in child sexual abuse
provided through the Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation
documented in personnel files;
    (b) The program must have protocols for obtaining
background material on the family prior to the initiation of
services;
    (c) The program must accept only those child sexual
abuse referrals in which staff have the requisite background
material, training, and security in place to safely monitor
contact;
    (d) The program must decline referrals of child sexual
abuse cases when staff lack necessary training and education,
when background material has not been received, or where lack
of security may allow revictimization of the child; and
    (e) The program must suspend visits in cases when the
child appears to be traumatized by the visit or the individual
visiting or having other contact engages in inappropriate
behavior or violates program rules.
    Section 11. Sections 753.001, 753.002, and 753.004,
Florida Statutes, are repealed.
    Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.
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STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SB 20
The committee substitute differs from the underlying bill in
that it:
-- Clarifies that the Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation
is to recommend supervised visitation standards to the
Legislature;
-- Does not contain provisions pertaining to volunteer law
enforcement officers assisting with supervised visitation
programs;
-- Does not contain provisions that provided for a dedicated
funding source for supervised visitation programs; and
-- Provides for the limitation of visitation of a child by a
parent, caregiver, or grandparent who has been reported
to the child abuse hotline or has been convicted of
certain crimes involving minors.
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