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36-00216-24 202448___ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to guardianship; providing a short title; amending s. 744.102, F.S.; defining the term "family"; amending s. 744.2006, F.S.; requiring that public quardians be appointed on a rotating basis; amending s. 744.3021, F.S.; requiring the court to establish visitation rights of a minor's family; creating a rebuttable presumption; requiring certain evidence for the denial of visitation or other contact; authorizing the court to establish reasonable limitations on such visitation; requiring that any limitations on visitation or other contact be specified in the order of appointment; amending s. 744.3203, F.S.; authorizing the suspension of a power of attorney under certain circumstances; requiring a jury to determine if a power of attorney should be suspended; amending s. 744.3215, F.S.; requiring a

for a certain purpose; requiring the court to establish visitation rights of an alleged incapacitated person's family; creating a rebuttable presumption; requiring certain evidence to deny visitation or other contact; authorizing the court to establish reasonable limitations on such visitation;

full reevaluation of the need for quardianship after a

overseeing the reevaluation proceedings; amending s.

744.331, F.S.; requiring the court to impanel a jury

certain time; prohibiting certain judges from

requiring that any limitations on visitation or other contact be specified in the order determining

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incapacity; requiring a jury to make certain decisions under certain circumstances; authorizing the court to grant authority to certain persons even if a guardian is appointed; amending s. 744.334, F.S.; revising requirements for a petition for the appointment of a guardian; amending s. 744.361, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 744.365 and 744.3678, F.S.; requiring that the verified inventory and annual accounting be made available to certain persons; amending s. 744.372, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 744.462 and 744.474, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 44.407 and 744.2003, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as "Karilyn's Law."

Section 2. Present subsections (8) through (22) of section 744.102, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (9) through (23), respectively, and a new subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

744.102 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(8) "Family" means a parent, sibling, child, spouse, or any other relative by blood, marriage, or adoption of the minor, ward, or alleged incapacitated person.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 744.2006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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744.2006 Office of Public and Professional Guardians; appointment, notification.—

(2) The executive director shall appoint or contract with a public guardian from the list of candidates described in subsection (1). A public guardian must meet the qualifications for a guardian as prescribed in s. 744.309(1)(a). Public guardians for alleged incapacitated persons or minors must be appointed on a rotating basis by the executive director. Upon appointment of the public guardian, the executive director shall notify the chief judge of the judicial circuit and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, in writing, of the appointment.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 744.3021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.3021 Guardians of minors.-

(2) A minor is not required to attend the hearing on the petition for appointment of a guardian, unless otherwise directed by the court. During the hearing on the petition for appointment of a guardian, the court shall establish the visitation rights of the minor's family. There is a rebuttable presumption in favor of allowing visitation or other contact with the minor's family. Visitation or other contact may only be denied upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence that visitation or other contact is not in the best interests of the minor. The court may establish reasonable limitations on the visitation rights of the minor's family. The court shall include any such limitations in the order of appointment.

Section 5. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 744.3203, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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744.3203 Suspension of power of attorney before incapacity determination.—

- (1) At any time during proceedings to determine incapacity but before the entry of an order determining incapacity, the authority granted under an alleged incapacitated person's power of attorney to a parent, spouse, child, or grandchild is suspended only if when the petitioner files a motion stating that a specific power of attorney should be suspended for any of the following grounds:
- (a) The agent's decisions are not in accord with the alleged incapacitated person's known desires.
 - (b) The power of attorney is invalid.
- (c) The agent has failed to discharge his or her duties or incapacity or illness renders the agent incapable of discharging duties.
 - (d) The agent has abused powers.
- (e) There is a danger that the property of the alleged incapacitated person may be wasted, misappropriated, or lost unless the authority under the power of attorney is suspended.

Grounds for suspending a power of attorney do not include the existence of a dispute between the agent and the petitioner which is more appropriate for resolution in some other forum or a legal proceeding other than a guardianship proceeding.

(3) Upon the filing of a response to the motion by the agent under the power of attorney, the court shall <u>impanel a</u> <u>jury to determine whether the petitioner met his or her burden</u> to suspend a power of attorney and shall schedule the motion for an expedited hearing. Unless an emergency arises and the agent's

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response sets forth the nature of the emergency, the property or matter involved, and the power to be exercised by the agent, notice must be given to all interested persons, the alleged incapacitated person, and the alleged incapacitated person's attorney. Based on the jury's determination, the court order following the hearing must set forth what powers the agent is permitted to exercise, if any, pending the outcome of the petition to determine incapacity.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 744.3215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.3215 Rights of persons determined incapacitated.-

- (1) A person who has been determined to be incapacitated retains the right:
- (b) To have continuing review of the need for restriction of his or her rights and to have a full reevaluation every 3 years of the need for guardianship, including an examination by an examining committee and an adjudicatory hearing as required under s. 744.331. The adjudicatory hearing may not be conducted by the same judge who conducted the initial adjudicatory hearing.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) and paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (6) of section 744.331, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (d) is added to subsection (5) of that section, to read:

744.331 Procedures to determine incapacity.

- (5) ADJUDICATORY HEARING.-
- (a) Upon appointment of the examining committee, the court shall set the date upon which the petition will be heard <u>and</u>, if necessary, impanel a jury to determine the validity of the

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alleged incapacitated person's trust, trust amendment, power of attorney, or will. The adjudicatory hearing must be conducted at least 10 days, which time period may be waived, but no more than 30 days, after the filing of the last filed report of the examining committee members, unless good cause is shown. The adjudicatory hearing must be conducted at the time and place specified in the notice of hearing and in a manner consistent with due process.

- (d) In the adjudicatory hearing on a petition alleging incapacity, the court shall establish the visitation rights of the family of the person alleged to be incapacitated. There is a rebuttable presumption in favor of allowing visitation or other contact with the family of the person alleged to be incapacitated. Visitation or other contact may only be denied upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence that visitation or other contact is not in the best interests of the person alleged to be incapacitated. The court may establish reasonable limitations on the visitation rights of the family of the person alleged to be incapacitated. The court must include any such limitations in the order determining incapacity.
- (6) ORDER DETERMINING INCAPACITY.—If, after making findings of fact on the basis of clear and convincing evidence, the court finds that a person is incapacitated with respect to the exercise of a particular right, or all rights, the court shall enter a written order determining such incapacity. In determining incapacity, the court shall consider the person's unique needs and abilities and may only remove those rights that the court finds the person does not have the capacity to exercise. A person is determined to be incapacitated only with

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respect to those rights specified in the order.

- (a) The court shall make all of the following findings:
- 2. The exact areas in which the person lacks capacity to make informed decisions about care and treatment services or to meet the essential requirements for her or his physical or mental health or safety. \div
- 3. The specific legal disabilities to which the person is subject. \div and
- 4. The specific rights that the person is incapable of exercising.
- $\underline{\text{5. The limitations on the visitation rights of the person's}}$ family, if any.
- (f) If Upon the filing of a verified statement by an interested person files a verified statement stating:
- 1. that he or she has a good faith belief that the alleged incapacitated person's trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney, or will is invalid; and provides
- 2. a reasonable factual basis for that belief, the court must impanel a jury to consider the facts provided and determine whether the trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney, or will is a reasonable shall not be deemed to be an alternative to the appointment of a guardian. However, the appointment of a guardian does not limit the court's power to determine that certain authority granted by a trust, trust amendment, durable power of attorney, or will is to remain exercisable by the agent.
 - Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 744.334, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

744.334 Petition for appointment of guardian or professional guardian; contents.—

- (1) Every petition for the appointment of a guardian <u>must</u> shall be verified by the petitioner and shall contain <u>all of the following information</u> statements, to the best of petitioner's knowledge and belief:, showing
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ The name, age, residence, and post office address of the alleged incapacitated person or minor.
- (b) The nature of the her or his incapacity of the alleged incapacitated person, if any.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ The residence and post office address of the petitioner.
- (e) The names and addresses of the next of kin of the alleged incapacitated person or minor, if known to the petitioner \cdot :
- (f) The name of the proposed guardian and the reasons why she or he should be appointed guardian.
- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ Whether the proposed guardian is a professional guardian.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}} \ \text{The relationship and previous relationship of the}$ proposed guardian to the alleged incapacitated person or minor $\underline{\cdot +}$
- (i) Whether the alleged incapacitated person or minor has a valid trust, trust amendment, durable power of attorney, or will.
- (j) Any other type of guardianship under part III of this chapter or alternatives to guardianship that the alleged

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incapacitated person or minor has designated or is in currently or has been in previously. \div

- (k) The reasons why a guardian advocate under s. 744.3085 or other alternatives to guardianship, including a valid will executed as required in s. 732.502, are insufficient to meet the needs of the alleged incapacitated person or minor.; and
- (1) The nature and value of property subject to the guardianship. The petition must state whether a willing and qualified guardian cannot be located.

As used in this subsection, the term "alternatives to guardianship" means an advance directive as defined in s. 765.101, a durable power of attorney as provided in chapter 709, a representative payee under 42 U.S.C. s. 1007, or a trust instrument as defined in s. 736.0103.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (13) and paragraph (d) of subsection (14) of section 744.361, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

744.361 Powers and duties of guardian.-

- (13) Recognizing that every individual has unique needs and abilities, a guardian who is given authority over a ward's person shall, as appropriate under the circumstances:
- (b) Allow the ward to maintain $\underline{\text{visitation or other}}$ contact with $\underline{\text{his or her}}$ family and friends unless $\underline{\text{a court has:}}$
- 1. Determined that such visitation or other contact is not in the best interests of the guardian believes that such contact may cause harm to the ward; or
- 2. Placed reasonable limitations on such visitation or other contact in the order determining incapacity or, in the

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case of a minor, the order of appointment.

(14) A professional guardian must ensure that each of the guardian's wards is personally visited by the guardian or one of the guardian's professional staff at least once each calendar quarter. During the personal visit, the guardian or the guardian's professional staff person shall assess:

(d) The nature and extent of visitation or other contact and communication with the ward's family and friends.

This subsection does not apply to a professional guardian who has been appointed only as guardian of the property.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 744.365, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.365 Verified inventory.-

(1) FILING.—A guardian of the property shall file a verified inventory of the ward's property. The verified inventory must be made available to the ward's family, the ward's next of kin, and the beneficiaries and heirs of the ward's valid will.

Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 744.3678, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.3678 Annual accounting.

(1) Each guardian of the property must file an annual accounting with the court. The annual accounting must be made available to the ward's family, ward's next of kin, and the beneficiaries and heirs of the ward's valid will.

Section 12. Section 744.372, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.372 Judicial review of guardianships.—The court retains

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jurisdiction over all guardianships.

- (1) The court shall review the appropriateness and extent of a guardianship annually and:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ Whether $\underline{\text{Hf}}$ an objection to the terms of the guardianship report has been filed pursuant to s. 744.367;
- (b) (2) Whether an $\pm f$ interim review has been requested under s. 744.3715;
- (c) (3) Whether If a person, including the ward, has filed a suggestion of increased capacity; or
- (d) (4) Whether If the guardianship report has not been received and the guardian has failed to respond to a show cause order.
- (2) Every 3 years the court shall conduct a full reevaluation of the need for guardianship, including an examination by an examining committee and an adjudicatory hearing as required under s. 744.331. The adjudicatory hearing required under this subsection may not be conducted by the same judge who conducted the initial adjudicatory hearing.

Section 13. Section 744.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.462 Determination regarding alternatives to guardianship.—Any judicial determination concerning the validity of the ward's durable power of attorney, trust, or trust amendment, or will must shall be promptly reported in the guardianship proceeding by the guardian of the property. If the instrument has been judicially determined to be valid or if, after the appointment of a guardian, a petition is filed alleging that there is an alternative to guardianship which will sufficiently address the problems of the ward, the court must

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impanel a jury to shall review the continued need for a guardian and the extent of the need for delegation of the ward's rights.

Section 14. Subsection (20) of section 744.474, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.474 Reasons for removal of guardian.—A guardian may be removed for any of the following reasons, and the removal shall be in addition to any other penalties prescribed by law:

(20) Upon a showing that removal of the current guardian is in the best <u>interests</u> interest of the ward. In determining whether a guardian who is <u>a family member of related by blood or marriage to</u> the ward is to be removed, there <u>is shall be</u> a rebuttable presumption that the guardian is acting in the best interests of the ward.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 44.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 44.407 Elder-focused dispute resolution process.-
- (5) QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELDERCARING COORDINATORS.-
- (a) The court shall appoint qualified eldercaring coordinators who:
 - 1. Meet one of the following professional requirements:
- a. Are licensed as a mental health professional under chapter 491 and hold at least a master's degree in the professional field of practice;
 - b. Are licensed as a psychologist under chapter 490;
- c. Are licensed as a physician under chapter 458 or chapter 459;
- d. Are licensed as a nurse under chapter 464 and hold at least a master's degree;
 - e. Are certified by the Florida Supreme Court as a family

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mediator and hold at least a master's degree;

- f. Are a member in good standing of The Florida Bar; or
- g. Are a professional guardian as defined in $\underline{s.744.102}$ $\underline{s.744.102}$ and hold at least a master's degree.
 - 2. Have completed all of the following:
- b. A family mediation training program certified by the Florida Supreme Court.; and
- c. An eldercaring coordinator training program certified by the Florida Supreme Court. The training must total at least 44 hours and must include advanced tactics for dispute resolution of issues related to aging, illness, incapacity, or other vulnerabilities associated with elders, as well as elder, guardianship, and incapacity law and procedures and less restrictive alternatives to quardianship; phases of eldercaring coordination and the role and functions of an eldercaring coordinator; the elder's role within eldercaring coordination; family dynamics related to eldercaring coordination; eldercaring coordination skills and techniques; multicultural competence and its use in eldercaring coordination; at least 6 hours of the implications of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation and other safety issues pertinent to the training; at least 4 hours of ethical considerations pertaining to the training; use of technology within eldercaring coordination; and court-specific eldercaring coordination procedures. Pending certification of a training program by the Florida Supreme Court, the eldercaring coordinator must document completion of training that satisfies the hours and the elements prescribed in this sub-subparagraph.

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3. Have successfully passed a Level 2 background screening as provided in s. 435.04(2) and (3) or are exempt from disqualification under s. 435.07. The prospective eldercaring coordinator must submit a full set of fingerprints to the court or to a vendor, entity, or agency authorized by s. 943.053(13). The court, vendor, entity, or agency shall forward the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing, and the Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing. The prospective eldercaring coordinator shall pay the fees for state and federal fingerprint processing. The state cost for fingerprint processing shall be as provided in s. 943.053(3)(e) for records provided to persons or entities other than those specified as exceptions therein.

- 4. Have not been a respondent in a final order granting an injunction for protection against domestic, dating, sexual, or repeat violence or stalking or exploitation of an elder or a disabled person.
- 5. Have met any additional qualifications the court may require to address issues specific to the parties.
- Section 16. Subsection (3) of section 744.2003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 744.2003 Regulation of professional guardians; application; bond required; educational requirements.—
- (3) Each professional guardian as defined in $\underline{s.744.102}$ $\underline{s.744.102}$ and public guardian must receive a minimum of 40 hours of instruction and training. Each professional guardian must receive a minimum of 30 hours of continuing education every 2 calendar years after the year in which the initial 40-hour

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educational requirement is met. The required continuing education must include at least 2 hours on fiduciary responsibilities; 2 hours on professional ethics; 1 hour on advance directives; 3 hours on abuse, neglect, and exploitation; and 4 hours on guardianship law. The instruction and education must be completed through a course approved or offered by the Office of Public and Professional Guardians. The expenses incurred to satisfy the educational requirements prescribed in this section may not be paid with the assets of any ward. This subsection does not apply to any attorney licensed to practice law in this state or an institution acting as guardian under s. 744.2002(7).

Section 17. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.