31	L6752
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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	•	House
Comm: RCS		
03/13/2013	•	
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The Committee on Judiciary (Lee) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (209714) (with title amendment)

Between lines 410 and 411

5 insert:

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Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

61.13 Support of children; parenting and time-sharing; powers of court.-

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(c) The court shall determine all matters relating to parenting and time-sharing of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and in

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14 accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, except that modification of a parenting plan 15 16 and time-sharing schedule requires a showing of a substantial, 17 material, and unanticipated change of circumstances.

18 1. It is the public policy of this state that each minor child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents 19 20 after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved and to encourage parents to share the rights and 21 22 responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. There is no 23 presumption for or against the father or mother of the child or 24 for or against any specific time-sharing schedule when creating 25 or modifying the parenting plan of the child. Equal time-sharing with a minor child by both parents is presumed to be in the best 26 27 interests of the child unless the court finds that:

a. The safety, well-being, and physical, mental, and 28 29 emotional health of the child would be endangered by equal time-30 sharing, that visitation would be presumed detrimental consistent with s. 39.0139(3), or that supervised visitation is 31 32 appropriate, if any is appropriate;

33 b. Clear and convincing evidence of extenuating 34 circumstances justify a departure from equal time-sharing and 35 the court makes written findings justifying the departure from 36 equal time-sharing;

c. A parent is incarcerated; 38 d. The distance between parental residences makes equal 39 time-sharing impracticable;

40 e. A parent does not request at least 50 percent time-41 sharing;

f. A parent has been convicted of a misdemeanor of the

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43 <u>first degree or higher involving domestic violence; or</u> 44 <u>g. A parent is subject to an injunction for protection</u> 45 <u>against domestic violence.</u>

2. The court shall order that the parental responsibility 46 47 for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court 48 finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental 49 to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a 50 misdemeanor of the first degree or higher involving domestic 51 violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the 52 criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of 53 detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted after 54 the convicted parent is advised by the court that the 55 presumption exists, shared parental responsibility, including 56 time-sharing with the child, and decisions made regarding the 57 child, may not be granted to the convicted parent. However, the convicted parent is not relieved of any obligation to provide 58 59 financial support. If the court determines that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child, it may order 60 sole parental responsibility and make such arrangements for 61 62 time-sharing as specified in the parenting plan as will best 63 protect the child or abused spouse from further harm. Whether or 64 not there is a conviction of any offense of domestic violence or child abuse or the existence of an injunction for protection 65 66 against domestic violence, the court shall consider evidence of 67 domestic violence or child abuse as evidence of detriment to the 68 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

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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 education, health care, and any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a particular family.

b. The court shall order sole parental responsibility for a 77 78 minor child to one parent, with or without time-sharing with the 79 other parent if it is in the best interests of the minor child. 80 3. Access to records and information pertaining to a minor 81 child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and 82 school records, may not be denied to either parent. Full rights 83 under this subparagraph apply to either parent unless a court order specifically revokes these rights, including any 84 85 restrictions on these rights as provided in a domestic violence injunction. A parent having rights under this subparagraph has 86 87 the same rights upon request as to form, substance, and manner 88 of access as are available to the other parent of a child, including, without limitation, the right to in-person 89 90 communication with medical, dental, and education providers.

91 Section 4. <u>The amendment by this act to s. 61.13, Florida</u> 92 <u>Statutes, which creates a presumption in favor of equal time-</u> 93 <u>sharing applies prospectively to initial final custody orders</u> 94 <u>made on or after July 1, 2013. The amendments do not constitute</u> 95 <u>a substantial change in circumstances which warrant the</u> 96 <u>modification of a final custody order entered before July 1,</u> 97 2013.

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101 Delete line 28

102	and insert:
103	alimony; amending 61.13, F.S.; establishing a
104	presumption that it is in the best interests of the
105	child for the court to order equal time-sharing for
106	each minor child; providing exceptions; amending s.
107	61.14, F.S.; providing for prospective application of
108	the presumption in favor of equal time-sharing;
109	authorizing a party