Bill No. HB 863

	Amendment No.
	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
	<u>.</u>
1	Representative(s) Frishe offered the following:
2	
3	Amendment to Amendment (038815) (with directory and title
4	amendments)
5	Remove lines 5-15 and insert:
6	Section 1. Chapter 61, Florida Statutes, entitled
7	"DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE; SUPPORT; CUSTODY" is retitled as
8	"DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE; SUPPORT; TIME-SHARING."
9	Section 2. Section 61.046, Florida Statutes, is amended to
10	read:
11	61.046 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter:
12	(1) "Business day" means any day other than a Saturday,
13	Sunday, or legal holiday.
14	(2) "Clerk of Court Child Support Collection System" or
15	"CLERC System" means the automated system established pursuant
16	to s. 61.181(2)(b)1., integrating all clerks of court and
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17 depositories and through which payment data and State Case 18 Registry data is transmitted to the department's automated child 19 support enforcement system.

20 (3) "Custodial parent" or "primary residential parent" 21 means the parent with whom the child maintains his or her 22 primary residence.

23

(3) (4) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.

24 <u>(4) (5)</u> "Depository" means the central governmental 25 depository established pursuant to s. 61.181, created by special 26 act of the Legislature or other entity established before June 27 1, 1985, to perform depository functions and to receive, record, 28 report, disburse, monitor, and otherwise handle alimony and 29 child support payments not otherwise required to be processed by 30 the State Disbursement Unit.

31 (5) "Electronic communication" means contact, other than 32 face-to-face contact, facilitated by tools such as telephones, 33 electronic mail (e-mail), web cams, video-conferencing equipment 34 and software or other wired or wireless technologies, or other 35 means of communication to supplement face-to-face contact 36 between a parent and that parent's minor child.

37 (6) "Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders" means
38 the automated registry of support order abstracts and other
39 information established and maintained by the United States
40 Department of Health and Human Services as provided by 42 U.S.C.
41 s. 653(h).

42 (7) "Income" means any form of payment to an individual,
43 regardless of source, including, but not limited to: wages,
44 salary, commissions and bonuses, compensation as an independent 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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contractor, worker's compensation, disability benefits, annuity 45 and retirement benefits, pensions, dividends, interest, 46 royalties, trusts, and any other payments, made by any person, 47 private entity, federal or state government, or any unit of 48 49 local government. United States Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits and unemployment compensation, as defined in 50 51 chapter 443, are excluded from this definition of income except 52 for purposes of establishing an amount of support.

(8) "IV-D" means services provided pursuant to Title IV-D
of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 651 et seq.

(9) "Local officer" means an elected or appointed
constitutional or charter government official including, but not
limited to, the state attorney and clerk of the circuit court.

(10) "National medical support notice" means the noticerequired under 42 U.S.C. s. 666(a)(19).

(11) "Noncustodial parent" means the parent with whom the
 child does not maintain his or her primary residence.

(11)(12) "Obligee" means the person to whom payments are
made pursuant to an order establishing, enforcing, or modifying
an obligation for alimony, for child support, or for alimony and
child support.

66 (12)(13) "Obligor" means a person responsible for making 67 payments pursuant to an order establishing, enforcing, or 68 modifying an obligation for alimony, for child support, or for 69 alimony and child support.

70 (13) "Parenting plan" means a document created to govern 71 the relationship between the parties relating to the decisions

72 that must be made regarding the minor child and the time-sharing 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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73	schedule between the parents and child. The issues concerning
74	the minor child may include, but are not limited to, the child's
75	education, health care, and physical, social, and emotional
76	well-being. When created, all circumstances between the parties,
77	including the parties historic relationship, domestic violence,
78	and other factors, must be taken into consideration. The
79	document shall be developed or agreed to by the parties and
80	approved by a court or, if the parents cannot agree, established
81	by the court.
82	(a) Any parenting plan formulated under this chapter must
83	address all jurisdictional issues, including, but not limited
84	to, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act, the
85	International Custody and Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. s.
86	11601 et seq., the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, and the
87	Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
88	enacted at the Hague on October 25, 1980.
89	(b) For purposes of application of the Uniform Child
90	Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, part II of this
91	chapter, a judgment or order incorporating a parenting plan
92	under this part is a child custody determination under part II.
93	(c) For purposes of the International Custody and
94	Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 11601 et seq., and the
95	Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child
96	Abduction, enacted at the Hague on October 25, 1980, rights of
97	custody and rights of access shall be determined under the
98	parenting plan under this part.
99	(14) "Parenting plan recommendation" means a nonbinding
100	recommendation, made by a licensed mental health professional or
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101 any other individual designated by a court, concerning the 102 parenting plan that will govern the relationship between the 103 parents.

104 <u>(15)(14)</u> "Payor" means an employer or former employer or 105 any other person or agency providing or administering income to 106 the obligor.

107 <u>(16)(15)</u> "Shared parental responsibility" means a court-108 ordered relationship in which both parents retain full parental 109 rights and responsibilities with respect to their <u>minor</u> child 110 and in which both parents confer with each other so that major 111 decisions affecting the welfare of the child will be determined 112 jointly.

113 <u>(17)</u> (16) "Sole parental responsibility" means a court-114 ordered relationship in which one parent makes decisions 115 regarding the minor child.

116 <u>(18)(17)</u> "State Case Registry" means the automated 117 registry maintained by the Title IV-D agency, containing records 118 of each Title IV-D case and of each support order established or 119 modified in the state on or after October 1, 1998. Such records 120 shall consist of data elements as required by the United States 121 Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(19) (18) "State Disbursement Unit" means the unit 122 established and operated by the Title IV-D agency to provide one 123 central address for collection and disbursement of child support 124 125 payments made in cases enforced by the department pursuant to 126 Title IV-D of the Social Security Act and in cases not being enforced by the department in which the support order was 127 128 initially issued in this state on or after January 1, 1994, and 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

129 in which the obligor's child support obligation is being paid 130 through income deduction order.

131 (20) (19) "Support order" means a judgment, decree, or 132 order, whether temporary or final, issued by a court of 133 competent jurisdiction or administrative agency for the support and maintenance of a child which provides for monetary support, 134 135 health care, arrearages, or past support. When the child support obligation is being enforced by the Department of Revenue, the 136 term "support order" also means a judgment, decree, or order, 137 138 whether temporary or final, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction for the support and maintenance of a child and the 139 140 spouse or former spouse of the obligor with whom the child is living which provides for monetary support, health care, 141 142 arrearages, or past support.

143

(21) (20) "Support," unless otherwise specified, means:

(a) Child support and, when the child support obligation
is being enforced by the Department of Revenue, spousal support
or alimony for the spouse or former spouse of the obligor with
whom the child is living.

(b) Child support only in cases not being enforced by theDepartment of Revenue.

150 (22) "Time-sharing schedule" means a timetable that has
151 been developed by the parents of a minor child, incorporated
152 into a parenting plan, and approved by a court which specifies
153 the time that a minor child will spend with each of the child's
154 parents. If the parents cannot agree, the schedule shall be
155 established by the court.

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Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 61.052, FloridaStatutes, is amended to read:

158

61.052 Dissolution of marriage.--

(3) During any period of continuance, the court may make
appropriate orders for the support and alimony of the parties;
the parenting plan primary residence, custody, rotating custody,
visitation, support, maintenance, and education of the minor
child of the marriage; attorney's fees; and the preservation of
the property of the parties.

165 Section 4. Section 61.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to 166 read:

167 61.09 Alimony and child support unconnected with dissolution.--If a person having the ability to contribute to 168 169 the maintenance of his or her spouse and support of his or her minor child fails to do so, the spouse who is not receiving 170 support or who has custody of the child or with whom the child 171 has primary residence may apply to the court for alimony and for 172 support for the child without seeking dissolution of marriage, 173 174 and the court shall enter an order as it deems just and proper.

175 Section 5. Section 61.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to 176 read:

61.10 Adjudication of obligation to support spouse or 177 minor child unconnected with dissolution; parenting plan and 178 time-sharing schedule child custody, child's primary residence, 179 180 and visitation. -- Except when relief is afforded by some other 181 pending civil action or proceeding, a spouse residing in this state apart from his or her spouse and minor child, whether or 182 183 not such separation is through his or her fault, may obtain an 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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adjudication of obligation to maintain the spouse and minor 184 child, if any. The court shall adjudicate his or her financial 185 186 obligations to the spouse and child  $and_7$  shall establish the parenting plan and time-sharing schedule for child's primary 187 188 residence, and shall determine the custody and visitation rights 189 of the parties. Such an action does not preclude either party 190 from maintaining any other proceeding under this chapter for other or additional relief at any time. 191

192Section 6.Section 61.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to193read:

194 61.122 <u>Parenting plan recommendation</u> Child custody 195 evaluations; presumption of psychologist's good faith; 196 prerequisite to parent's filing suit; award of fees, costs, 197 reimbursement.--

198 A psychologist who has been appointed by the court to (1) develop a parenting plan recommendation conduct a child custody 199 200 evaluation in a dissolution of marriage, case of domestic violence, or paternity matter involving parent-child 201 202 relationships, including time-sharing of children, judicial 203 proceeding is presumed to be acting in good faith if the 204 psychologist's recommendation evaluation has been reached 205 conducted pursuant to standards that a reasonable psychologist would use to develop a parenting plan recommendation have used 206 as recommended by the American Psychological Association's 207 208 guidelines for child custody evaluation in divorce proceedings. 209 An administrative complaint against a court-appointed (2) 210 psychologist which relates to a parenting plan recommendation developed child custody evaluation conducted by the psychologist 211 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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212 may not be filed anonymously. The individual who files such an 213 administrative complaint must include in the complaint his or 214 her name, address, and telephone number.

A parent who desires wishes to file a legal action 215 (3) 216 against a court-appointed psychologist who has acted in good faith in developing conducting a parenting plan recommendation 217 218 child custody evaluation must petition the judge who presided over the dissolution of marriage, case of domestic violence, or 219 220 paternity action involving parent-child relationships, including 221 time-sharing of children, child custody proceeding to appoint another psychologist. Upon the parent's showing of good cause, 222 223 the court shall appoint another psychologist. The court shall 224 determine make a determination as to who is responsible for all 225 court costs and attorney's fees associated with making such an 226 appointment.

If a legal action, whether it be a civil action, a 227 (4)criminal action, or an administrative proceeding, is filed 228 against a court-appointed psychologist in a dissolution of 229 230 marriage, case of domestic violence, or paternity action involving parent-child relationships, including time-sharing of 231 232 children <del>child custody proceeding</del>, the claimant is responsible for all reasonable costs and reasonable attorney's fees 233 associated with the action for both parties if the psychologist 234 is held not liable. If the psychologist is held liable in civil 235 court, the psychologist must pay all reasonable costs and 236 237 reasonable attorney's fees for the claimant.

238 Section 7. Section 61.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to 239 read: 421101

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61.13 Custody and Support, parenting, and time-sharing of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders.--242 (1)(a) In a proceeding under this chapter, the court may at any time order either or both parents who owe a duty of 243 244 support to a child to pay support in accordance with the quidelines in s. 61.30. The court initially entering an order 245 246 requiring one or both parents to make child support payments 247 shall have continuing jurisdiction after the entry of the initial order to modify the amount and terms and conditions of 248 249 the child support payments when the modification is found necessary by the court in the best interests of the child, when 250 251 the child reaches majority, or when there is a substantial change in the circumstances of the parties. The court initially 252 253 entering a child support order shall also have continuing jurisdiction to require the obligee to report to the court on 254 255 terms prescribed by the court regarding the disposition of the 256 child support payments.

(b) Each order for support shall contain a provision for 257 258 health care coverage for the minor child when the coverage is 259 reasonably available. Coverage is reasonably available if either 260 the obligor or obligee has access at a reasonable rate to a group health plan. The court may require the obligor either to 261 provide health care coverage or to reimburse the obligee for the 262 cost of health care coverage for the minor child when coverage 263 264 is provided by the obligee. In either event, the court shall 265 apportion the cost of coverage, and any noncovered medical, 266 dental, and prescription medication expenses of the child, to 267 both parties by adding the cost to the basic obligation 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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determined pursuant to s. 61.30(6). The court may order that payment of uncovered medical, dental, and prescription medication expenses of the minor child be made directly to the obligee on a percentage basis.

In a non-Title IV-D case, a copy of the court order for
 health care coverage shall be served on the obligor's union or
 employer by the obligee when the following conditions are met:

a. The obligor fails to provide written proof to the obligee within 30 days after receiving effective notice of the court order that the health care coverage has been obtained or that application for coverage has been made;

b. The obligee serves written notice of intent to enforce
an order for health care coverage on the obligor by mail at the
obligor's last known address; and

c. The obligor fails within 15 days after the mailing of
the notice to provide written proof to the obligee that the
health care coverage existed as of the date of mailing.

2.a. A support order enforced under Title IV-D of the 285 286 Social Security Act which requires that the obligor provide health care coverage is enforceable by the department through 287 288 the use of the national medical support notice, and an amendment to the support order is not required. The department shall 289 transfer the national medical support notice to the obligor's 290 union or employer. The department shall notify the obligor in 291 292 writing that the notice has been sent to the obligor's union or 293 employer, and the written notification must include the obligor's rights and duties under the national medical support 294 295 notice. The obligor may contest the withholding required by the 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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national medical support notice based on a mistake of fact. To 296 contest the withholding, the obligor must file a written notice 297 298 of contest with the department within 15 business days after the 299 date the obligor receives written notification of the national 300 medical support notice from the department. Filing with the department is complete when the notice is received by the person 301 302 designated by the department in the written notification. The notice of contest must be in the form prescribed by the 303 department. Upon the timely filing of a notice of contest, the 304 305 department shall, within 5 business days, schedule an informal conference with the obligor to discuss the obligor's factual 306 307 dispute. If the informal conference resolves the dispute to the obligor's satisfaction or if the obligor fails to attend the 308 informal conference, the notice of contest is deemed withdrawn. 309 If the informal conference does not resolve the dispute, the 310 obligor may request an administrative hearing under chapter 120 311 within 5 business days after the termination of the informal 312 conference, in a form and manner prescribed by the department. 313 However, the filing of a notice of contest by the obligor does 314 not delay the withholding of premium payments by the union, 315 316 employer, or health plan administrator. The union, employer, or health plan administrator must implement the withholding as 317 directed by the national medical support notice unless notified 318 by the department that the national medical support notice is 319 terminated. 320

321 b. In a Title IV-D case, the department shall notify an 322 obligor's union or employer if the obligation to provide health 323 care coverage through that union or employer is terminated. 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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In a non-Title IV-D case, upon receipt of the order 324 3. pursuant to subparagraph 1., or upon application of the obligor 325 326 pursuant to the order, the union or employer shall enroll the minor child as a beneficiary in the group health plan regardless 327 328 of any restrictions on the enrollment period and withhold any required premium from the obligor's income. If more than one 329 330 plan is offered by the union or employer, the child shall be enrolled in the group health plan in which the obligor is 331 enrolled. 332

333 4.a. Upon receipt of the national medical support notice under subparagraph 2. in a Title IV-D case, the union or 334 335 employer shall transfer the notice to the appropriate group health plan administrator within 20 business days after the date 336 on the notice. The plan administrator must enroll the child as a 337 beneficiary in the group health plan regardless of any 338 restrictions on the enrollment period, and the union or employer 339 must withhold any required premium from the obligor's income 340 upon notification by the plan administrator that the child is 341 342 enrolled. The child shall be enrolled in the group health plan in which the obligor is enrolled. If the group health plan in 343 344 which the obligor is enrolled is not available where the child resides or if the obligor is not enrolled in group coverage, the 345 child shall be enrolled in the lowest cost group health plan 346 that is available where the child resides. 347

b. If health care coverage or the obligor's employment is
terminated in a Title IV-D case, the union or employer that is
withholding premiums for health care coverage under a national
medical support notice must notify the department within 20 days
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352 after the termination and provide the obligor's last known 353 address and the name and address of the obligor's new employer, 354 if known.

5.a. The amount withheld by a union or employer in compliance with a support order may not exceed the amount allowed under s. 303(b) of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, U.S.C. s. 1673(b), as amended. The union or employer shall withhold the maximum allowed by the Consumer Credit Protection Act in the following order:

361

(I) Current support, as ordered.

362 (II) Premium payments for health care coverage, as363 ordered.

364

(III) Past due support, as ordered.

365

(IV) Other medical support or coverage, as ordered.

b. If the combined amount to be withheld for current support plus the premium payment for health care coverage exceed the amount allowed under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, and the health care coverage cannot be obtained unless the full amount of the premium is paid, the union or employer may not withhold the premium payment. However, the union or employer shall withhold the maximum allowed in the following order:

373

(I) Current support, as ordered.

374

(II) Past due support, as ordered.

375

(III) Other medical support or coverage, as ordered.

An employer, union, or plan administrator who does not
comply with the requirements in sub-subparagraph 4.a. is subject
to a civil penalty not to exceed \$250 for the first violation
and \$500 for subsequent violations, plus attorney's fees and
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380 costs. The department may file a petition in circuit court to381 enforce the requirements of this subsection.

382 7. The department may adopt rules to administer the child
383 support enforcement provisions of this section that affect Title
384 IV-D cases.

(c) To the extent necessary to protect an award of child support, the court may order the obligor to purchase or maintain a life insurance policy or a bond, or to otherwise secure the child support award with any other assets which may be suitable for that purpose.

(d)1. Unless the provisions of subparagraph 3. apply, all child support orders entered on or after January 1, 1985, shall direct that the payments of child support be made as provided in s. 61.181 through the depository in the county where the court is located. All child support orders shall provide the full name and date of birth of each minor child who is the subject of the child support order.

2. Unless the provisions of subparagraph 3. apply, all child support orders entered before January 1, 1985, shall be modified by the court to direct that payments of child support shall be made through the depository in the county where the court is located upon the subsequent appearance of either or both parents to modify or enforce the order, or in any related proceeding.

3. If both parties request and the court finds that it is in the best interest of the child, support payments need not be directed through the depository. The order of support shall provide, or shall be deemed to provide, that either party may 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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408 subsequently apply to the depository to require direction of the payments through the depository. The court shall provide a copy 409 410 of the order to the depository.

If the parties elect not to require that support 411 4. 412 payments be made through the depository, any party may subsequently file an affidavit with the depository alleging a 413 414 default in payment of child support and stating that the party wishes to require that payments be made through the depository. 415 The party shall provide copies of the affidavit to the court and 416 417 to each other party. Fifteen days after receipt of the affidavit, the depository shall notify both parties that future 418 419 payments shall be paid through the depository.

In IV-D cases, the IV-D agency shall have the same 420 5. 421 rights as the obligee in requesting that payments be made 422 through the depository.

The court shall have jurisdiction to approve, (2)(a) 423 create, or modify a parenting plan determine custody, 424 notwithstanding that the child is not physically present in this 425 426 state at the time of filing any proceeding under this chapter, if it appears to the court that the child was removed from this 427 428 state for the primary purpose of removing the child from the jurisdiction of the court in an attempt to avoid the court's 429 approval, creation, or modification of a parenting plan a 430 determination or modification of custody. 431

432

Any parenting plan approved by the court must, at a (b) 433 minimum, adequately describe in detail how the parents will

share and be responsible for the daily tasks associated with the 434

435 upbringing of a child, the time-sharing schedule arrangements 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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436	that specify the time that the minor child will spend with each
437	of his or her parents, a designation of who will be responsible
438	for any and all forms of health care, other activities, and
439	school-related matters and the methods and technologies that the
440	parents will use to communicate with each other and with the
441	child. Any parenting plan formulated under this part must
442	address all jurisdictional issues, including, but not limited
443	to, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act, the
444	International Custody and Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. s.
445	11601 et seq., the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, and the
446	Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
447	enacted at the Hague on October 25, 1980.

448 (c) (b) 1. The court shall determine all matters relating to parenting and time-sharing custody of each minor child of the 449 parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and 450 in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and 451 452 Enforcement Act. It is the public policy of this state to assure that each minor child has frequent and continuing contact with 453 454 both parents after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved and to encourage parents to share the 455 rights and responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. There is 456 457 no presumption for or against After considering all relevant 458 facts, the father or mother of the child when creating or modifying the parenting plan schedule for shall be given the 459 same consideration as the mother in determining the primary 460 461 residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the 462 child.

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463 The court shall order that the parental responsibility 2. for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court 464 465 finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a 466 467 felony of the third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the 468 469 criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of 470 detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, shared parental responsibility, including time-sharing with 471 472 visitation, residence of the child, and decisions made regarding the child, may not be granted to the convicted parent. However, 473 474 the convicted parent is not relieved of any obligation to provide financial support. If the court determines that shared 475 parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child, it 476 477 may order sole parental responsibility and make such arrangements for time-sharing as specified in the parenting plan 478 479 visitation as will best protect the child or abused spouse from further harm. Whether or not there is a conviction of any 480 481 offense of domestic violence or child abuse or the existence of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, the 482 court shall consider evidence of domestic violence or child 483 abuse as evidence of detriment to the child. 484

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,
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491 education, <u>healthcare</u> medical and dental care, and any other 492 responsibilities that the court finds unique to a particular 493 family.

b. The court shall order "sole parental responsibility for
a minor child to one parent, with or without time-sharing with
<del>visitation rights, to</del> the other parent," when it is in the best
interests of the minor child.

3. Access to records and information pertaining to a minor 498 child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and 499 500 school records, may not be denied to either a parent because the parent is not the child's primary residential parent. Full 501 502 rights under this subparagraph apply to either parent unless a 503 court order specifically revokes these rights, including any restrictions on these rights as provided in a domestic violence 504 505 injunction. A parent having rights under this subparagraph has the same rights upon request as to form, substance, and manner 506 507 of access as are available to the other parent of a child, including, without limitation, the right to in-person 508 509 communication with medical, dental, and education providers.

510 <u>(d) (c)</u> The circuit court in the county in which either 511 parent and the child reside or the circuit court in which the 512 original <u>order approving or creating the parenting plan</u> <del>award of</del> 513 <del>custody</del> was entered <u>has have</u> jurisdiction to modify <u>the</u> 514 <u>parenting plan</u> <del>an award of child custody</del>. The court may change 515 the venue in accordance with s. 47.122.

516 (3) For purposes of <u>establishing, modifying parental</u>
 517 <u>responsibility and creating, developing, approving, or modifying</u>

518 <u>a parenting plan, including a time-sharing schedule, which</u> 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

519	governs each parent's relationship with his or her minor child
520	and the relationship between each parent with regard to his or
521	her minor child, the best interests of the child shall be the
522	primary consideration. There shall be no presumptions for or
523	against either parent when establishing, creating, developing,
524	approving, or modifying the parenting plan, including the time-
525	sharing schedule, as well as determining decisionmaking,
526	regardless of the age or sex of the child, giving due
527	consideration to the developmental needs of the child. The
528	parenting plan, must be in the best interests of the minor
529	child, and evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony
530	of the third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as
531	defined in s. 741.28 or chapter 775, or meeting the criteria of
532	s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of detriment
533	to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, the time-
534	sharing with the child and decisions made regarding the child
535	may not be granted to the convicted parent. Otherwise,
536	determination of the best interests of the child shall be made
537	by evaluating all of the factors affecting the welfare and
538	interests of the child, including, but not limited to:
539	(a) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
540	parent to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing
541	parent-child relationship between the child and the other
542	parent, to honor the time-sharing schedule, and to be reasonable
543	when changes are required.
544	(b) The anticipated division of parental responsibilities
545	after the litigation, including the extent to which parental
546	responsibilities will be delegated to third parties.
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547	(c) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
548	parent to determine, consider, and act upon the needs of the
549	child as opposed to the needs or desires of the parent. shared
550	parental responsibility and primary residence, the best
551	interests of the child shall include an evaluation of all
552	factors affecting the welfare and interests of the child,
553	including, but not limited to:
554	(a) The parent who is more likely to allow the child
555	frequent and continuing contact with the nonresidential parent.
556	(b) The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing
557	between the parents and the child.
558	(c) The capacity and disposition of the parents to provide
559	the child with food, clothing, medical care or other remedial
560	care recognized and permitted under the laws of this state in
561	lieu of medical care, and other material needs.
562	(d) The length of time the child has lived in a stable,
563	satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining
564	continuity.
565	(e) The geographic viability of the parenting plan, with
566	special attention paid to the needs of school-age children and
567	the amount of time to be spent traveling to effectuate the
568	parenting plan. This factor does not create a presumption for or
569	against relocation of either parent with a child. <del>The</del>
570	permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or proposed
571	custodial home.
572	(f) The moral fitness of the parents.
573	(g) The mental and physical health of the parents.
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574	(h) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
575	parent to be informed of the circumstances surrounding the minor
576	child, such as the child's friends, teachers, medical care
577	providers, favorite activities, favorite foods, and clothes
578	sizes.
579	(i) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
580	parent to provide a consistent routine for the child, such as
581	forms of discipline and setting times for homework, meals, and
582	bedtime.
583	(j) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
584	parent to communicate with the other parent and to keep the
585	other parent informed of issues and activities regarding the
586	minor child, and the willingness of each parent to adopt a
587	unified front on all major issues when dealing with the child.
588	(k) Evidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, child
589	abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect, regardless of
590	whether a prior or pending action regarding those issues has
591	been brought.
592	(1) Evidence that either parent has knowingly provided
593	false information to the court regarding any prior or pending
594	action regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, child
595	abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect.
596	(m) The particular parenting tasks customarily performed
597	by each parent and the division of parental responsibilities
598	before the institution of litigation and during the pending
599	litigation, including the extent to which parental
600	responsibilities were undertaken by third parties.

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601	(n) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
602	parent to participate and be involved in the child's school and
603	extracurricular activities.
604	(o) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
605	parent to maintain an environment for the child which is free
606	from substance abuse.
607	(p) The capacity and disposition of each parent to protect
608	the child from the ongoing litigation as demonstrated by not
609	discussing the case with the child, not sharing documents or
610	electronic media related to the case with the child, and not
611	making disparaging comments about the other parent to the child.
612	(q) The developmental stages and needs of the child and
613	the demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to meet
614	the child's developmental needs.
615	(r) The demonstrated capability, experience, and knowledge
616	of each parent on how best to raise a child who has a serious
617	and well-recognized medical condition, including, but not
618	limited to, an autism spectrum disorder or a related condition.
619	(s) Any other factor that is relevant to the determination
620	of a specific parenting plan, including the time-sharing
621	schedule. The home, school, and community record of the child.
622	(i) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court
623	deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding,
624	and experience to express a preference.
625	(j) The willingness and ability of each parent to
626	facilitate and encourage a close and continuing parent-child
627	relationship between the child and the other parent.
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628	(k) Evidence that any party has knowingly provided false
629	information to the court regarding a domestic violence
630	proceeding pursuant to s. 741.30.
631	(1) Evidence of domestic violence or child abuse.
632	(m) Any other fact considered by the court to be relevant.
633	(4)(a) When a <del>noncustodial</del> parent who is ordered to pay
634	child support or alimony and who is awarded visitation rights
635	fails to pay child support or alimony, the $rac{custodial}{custodial}$ parent who
636	should have received the child support or alimony may shall not
637	refuse to honor the time-sharing schedule presently in effect
638	between the parents noncustodial parent's visitation rights.
639	(b) When a <del>custodial</del> parent refuses to honor <u>the other</u> <del>a</del>
640	noncustodial parent's visitation rights under the time-sharing
641	schedule, the <del>noncustodial</del> parent whose time-sharing rights were
642	violated shall continue not fail to pay any ordered child
643	support or alimony.
644	(c) When a <del>custodial</del> parent refuses to honor <u>the time-</u>
645	sharing schedule in the parenting plan a noncustodial parent's
646	or grandparent's visitation rights without proper cause, the
647	court:
648	<u>1.</u> Shall, after calculating the amount of time-sharing
649	visitation improperly denied, award the noncustodial parent
650	<u>denied time-sharing</u> <del>or grandparent</del> a sufficient amount of extra
651	time-sharing <del>visitation</del> to compensate for the time-sharing
652	missed, and such time-sharing the noncustodial parent or
653	grandparent, which visitation shall be ordered as expeditiously
654	as possible in a manner consistent with the best interests of
655	the child and scheduled in a manner that is convenient for the 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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656 <u>parent</u> person deprived of <u>time-sharing</u> visitation. In ordering 657 any makeup <u>time-sharing</u> visitation, the court shall schedule 658 such <u>time-sharing</u> visitation in a manner that is consistent with 659 the best interests of the child or children and that is 660 convenient for the <u>nonoffending</u> noncustodial parent <u>and at the</u> 661 <u>expense of the noncompliant parent</u> or grandparent. In addition, 662 the court:

663 <u>2.1.</u> May order the custodial parent who did not provide
 664 <u>time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the</u>
 665 <u>time-sharing schedule</u> to pay reasonable court costs and
 666 attorney's fees incurred by the <u>nonoffending noncustodial</u> parent
 667 or grandparent to enforce <u>the time-sharing schedule</u> their
 668 visitation rights or make up improperly denied visitation;

3.2. May order the custodial parent who did not provide
 time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the
 time-sharing schedule to attend a the parenting course approved
 by the judicial circuit;

673 <u>4.3.</u> May order the custodial parent who did not provide
674 time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the
675 time-sharing schedule to do community service if the order will
676 not interfere with the welfare of the child;

677 <u>5.4.</u> May order the custodial parent who did not provide 678 <u>time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the</u> 679 <u>time-sharing schedule</u> to have the financial burden of promoting 680 frequent and continuing contact when the custodial parent and 681 child reside further than 60 miles from the noncustodial parent;

 682 <u>6.5.</u> May award custody, rotating custody, or primary
 683 residence to the noncustodial parent, upon the request of the 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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684	noncustodial parent who did not violate the time-sharing
685	schedule, modify the parenting plan, if modification the award
686	is in the best interests of the child; <del>or</del>
687	7. May order the parent who did not provide time-sharing
688	or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the time-sharing
689	schedule to be responsible for incidental costs incurred by the
690	compliant parent as a result of the other parent's
691	noncompliance; or
692	<u>8.</u> 6. May impose any other reasonable sanction as a result
693	of noncompliance.
694	(d) A person who violates this subsection may be punished
695	by contempt of court or other remedies as the court deems
696	appropriate.
697	(5) The court may make specific orders <u>regarding the</u>
698	parenting plan and the time-sharing schedule <del>for the care and</del>
699	<del>custody of the minor child</del> as <u>such orders relate to</u> <del>from</del> the
700	circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case <u>and are</u>
701	is equitable and provide for child support in accordance with
702	the guidelines in s. 61.30. An order for equal time-sharing for
703	award of shared parental responsibility of a minor child does
704	not preclude the court from entering an order for child support
705	of the child.
706	(6) In any proceeding under this section, the court may
707	not deny shared parental responsibility <u>and time-sharing</u> ,
708	<del>custody, or visitation</del> rights to a parent <del>or grandparent</del> solely
709	because that parent <del>or grandparent</del> is or is believed to be
710	infected with human immunodeficiency virus, $\overline{, \tau}$ but the court may
711	condition such rights <u>in an order approving the parenting plan</u> 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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712 upon the parent's or grandparent's agreement to observe measures 713 approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of 714 the United States Public Health Service or by the Department of 715 Health for preventing the spread of human immunodeficiency virus 716 to the child.

717 (7) If the court orders that parental responsibility, 718 including visitation, be shared by both parents, the court may 719 not deny the noncustodial parent overnight contact and access to 720 or visitation with the child solely because of the age or sex of 721 the child.

(7) (8) (a) Beginning July 1, 1997, each party to any 722 723 paternity or support proceeding is required to file with the 724 tribunal as defined in s. 88.1011(22) and State Case Registry upon entry of an order, and to update as appropriate, 725 information on location and identity of the party, including 726 social security number, residential and mailing addresses, 727 728 telephone number, driver's license number, and name, address, and telephone number of employer. Beginning October 1, 1998, 729 730 each party to any paternity or child support proceeding in a non-Title IV-D case shall meet the above requirements for 731 732 updating the tribunal and State Case Registry.

(b) Pursuant to the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, each party is required to provide his or her social security number in accordance with this section. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child support enforcement.

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740 (C) Beginning July 1, 1997, in any subsequent Title IV-D child support enforcement action between the parties, upon 741 742 sufficient showing that diligent effort has been made to 743 ascertain the location of such a party, the court of competent 744 jurisdiction shall deem state due process requirements for notice and service of process to be met with respect to the 745 746 party, upon delivery of written notice to the most recent 747 residential or employer address filed with the tribunal and State Case Registry pursuant to paragraph (a). Beginning October 748 749 1, 1998, in any subsequent non-Title IV-D child support enforcement action between the parties, the same requirements 750 for service shall apply. 751

752 (8) (9) At the time an order for child support is entered, each party is required to provide his or her social security 753 number and date of birth to the court, as well as the name, date 754 of birth, and social security number of each minor child that is 755 756 the subject of such child support order. Pursuant to the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act 757 of 1996, each party is required to provide his or her social 758 security number in accordance with this section. All social 759 760 security numbers required by this section shall be provided by 761 the parties and maintained by the depository as a separate 762 attachment in the file. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the 763 764 purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child 765 support enforcement.

766 Section 8. Section 61.13001, Florida Statutes, is amended 767 to read: 421101

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- 61.13001 Parental relocation with a child.--
- 768 769

(1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section:

770 (a) "Change of residence address" means the relocation of a child to a principal residence more than 50 miles away from 771 772 his or her principal place of residence at the time of the entry 773 of the last order establishing or modifying the parenting plan 774 or time-sharing arrangement for designation of the primary residential parent or the custody of the minor child, unless the 775 move places the principal residence of the minor child less than 776 777 50 miles from either the nonresidential parent.

(b) "Child" means any person who is under the jurisdiction
of a state court pursuant to the Uniform Child Custody
Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act or is the subject of any order
granting to a parent or other person any right to <u>time-sharing</u>,
residential care, <u>or kinship</u>, custody, or visitation as provided
under state law.

(c) "Court" means the circuit court in an original
proceeding which has proper venue and jurisdiction in accordance
with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act,
the circuit court in the county in which either parent and the
child reside, or the circuit court in which the original action
was adjudicated.

(d) "Other person" means an individual who is not the
parent and who, by court order, maintains the primary residence
of a child or has visitation rights with a child.

(e) "Parent" means any person so named by court order or express written agreement that is subject to court enforcement or a person reflected as a parent on a birth certificate and in 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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796 whose home a child maintains a primary or secondary residence.
797 Notwithstanding this paragraph, a putative father is not
798 included in the definition of father and does not have standing
799 to seek relief under this chapter until paternity has been
800 legally established.

801 (f) "Person entitled to be the primary residential parent 802 of a child" means a person so designated by court order or by an 803 express written agreement that is subject to court enforcement 804 or a person seeking such a designation, or, when neither parent 805 has been designated as primary residential parent, the person 806 seeking to relocate with a child.

807 (g) "Principal residence of a child" means the home of the
808 designated primary residential parent. For purposes of this
809 section only, when rotating custody is in effect, each parent
810 shall be considered to be the primary residential parent.

811 <u>(f)(h)</u> "Relocation" means a change in <u>any</u> the principal 812 residence of a child for a period of 60 consecutive days or more 813 but does not include a temporary absence from the <del>principal</del> 814 residence for purposes of vacation, education, or the provision 815 of health care for the child.

816

(2) RELOCATION BY AGREEMENT. --

(a) If the <u>parents</u> primary residential parent and the
other parent and every other person entitled to <u>time-sharing</u>
<del>visitation</del> with the child agree to the relocation of the <u>child</u>
child's principal residence, they may satisfy the requirements
of this section by signing a written agreement that:

822

1. Reflects the consent to the relocation;

2. Defines <u>time-sharing</u> the visitation rights for the
nonrelocating parent and any other persons who are entitled to
time-sharing visitation; and

3. Describes, if necessary, any transportation
arrangements related to time-sharing the visitation.

828 If there is an existing cause of action, judgment, or (b) 829 decree of record pertaining to the child's primary residence or time-sharing visitation, the parties shall seek ratification of 830 the agreement by court order without the necessity of an 831 832 evidentiary hearing unless a hearing is requested, in writing, by one or more of the parties to the agreement within 10 days 833 834 after the date the agreement is filed with the court. If a hearing is not timely requested, it shall be presumed that the 835 relocation is in the best interest of the child and the court 836 837 may ratify the agreement without an evidentiary hearing.

(3) NOTICE OF INTENT TO RELOCATE WITH A CHILD.--Unless an
agreement has been entered as described in subsection (2), a
parent who is entitled to <u>time-sharing with</u> primary residence of
the child shall notify the other parent, and every other person
entitled to <u>time-sharing</u> visitation with the child, of a
proposed relocation of the child's principal residence. The form
of notice shall be according to this section:

(a) The parent seeking to relocate shall prepare a Notice
of Intent to Relocate. The following information must be
included with the Notice of Intent to Relocate and signed under
oath under penalty of perjury:

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849 1. A description of the location of the intended new
850 residence, including the state, city, and specific physical
851 address, if known.

852 2. The mailing address of the intended new residence, if853 not the same as the physical address, if known.

3. The home telephone number of the intended newresidence, if known.

856

4. The date of the intended move or proposed relocation.

5. A detailed statement of the specific reasons for the proposed relocation of the child. If one of the reasons is based upon a job offer which has been reduced to writing, that written job offer must be attached to the Notice of Intent to Relocate.

861 6. A proposal for the revised postrelocation schedule of 862 time-sharing visitation together with a proposal for the 863 postrelocation transportation arrangements necessary to effectuate time-sharing visitation with the child. Absent the 864 existence of a current, valid order abating, terminating, or 865 restricting time-sharing visitation or other good cause 866 867 predating the Notice of Intent to Relocate, failure to comply with this provision renders the Notice of Intent to Relocate 868 legally insufficient. 869

870 7. Substantially the following statement, in all capital
871 letters and in the same size type, or larger, as the type in the
872 remainder of the notice:

873

AN OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED RELOCATION MUST BE MADE IN WRITING,
FILED WITH THE COURT, AND SERVED ON THE PARENT OR OTHER PERSON
SEEKING TO RELOCATE WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF THIS NOTICE
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877 OF INTENT TO RELOCATE. IF YOU FAIL TO TIMELY OBJECT TO THE
878 RELOCATION, THE RELOCATION WILL BE ALLOWED, UNLESS IT IS NOT IN
879 THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE AND
880 WITHOUT A HEARING.

881 8. The mailing address of the parent or other person 882 seeking to relocate to which the objection filed under 883 subsection (5) to the Notice of Intent to Relocate should be 884 sent.

886 The contents of the Notice of Intent to Relocate are not privileged. For purposes of encouraging amicable resolution of 887 888 the relocation issue, a copy of the Notice of Intent to Relocate shall initially not be filed with the court but instead served 889 890 upon the nonrelocating parent, other person, and every other 891 person entitled to time-sharing visitation with the child, and the original thereof shall be maintained by the parent or other 892 893 person seeking to relocate.

(b) The parent seeking to relocate shall also prepare a
Certificate of Filing Notice of Intent to Relocate. The
certificate shall certify the date that the Notice of Intent to
Relocate was served on the other parent and on every other
person entitled to <u>time-sharing visitation</u> with the child.

(c) The Notice of Intent to Relocate, and the Certificate of Filing Notice of Intent to Relocate, shall be served on the other parent and on every other person entitled to <u>time-sharing</u> <del>visitation</del> with the child. If there is a pending court action regarding the child, service of process may be according to court rule. Otherwise, service of process shall be according to 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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905 chapters 48 and 49 or via certified mail, restricted delivery, 906 return receipt requested.

907 (d) A person giving notice of a proposed relocation or
908 change of residence address under this section has a continuing
909 duty to provide current and updated information required by this
910 section when that information becomes known.

911 (e) If the other parent and any other person entitled to 912 time-sharing visitation with the child fails to timely file an objection, it shall be presumed that the relocation is in the 913 914 best interest of the child, the relocation shall be allowed, and the court shall, absent good cause, enter an order, attaching a 915 916 copy of the Notice of Intent to Relocate, reflecting that the 917 order is entered as a result of the failure to object to the 918 Notice of Intent to Relocate, and adopting the time-sharing 919 visitation schedule and transportation arrangements contained in the Notice of Intent to Relocate. The order may issue in an 920 expedited manner without the necessity of an evidentiary 921 hearing. If an objection is timely filed, the burden returns to 922 923 the parent or person seeking to relocate to initiate court proceedings to obtain court permission to relocate before prior 924 925 to doing so.

926 (f) The act of relocating the child after failure to 927 comply with the notice of intent to relocate procedure described 928 in this subsection subjects the party in violation thereof to 929 contempt and other proceedings to compel the return of the child 930 and may be taken into account by the court in any initial or 931 postjudgment action seeking a determination or modification of 932 the parenting plan or the time sharing gehedule, or both

932 the parenting plan or the time-sharing schedule, or both, 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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933	designation of the primary residential parent or of the
934	residence, custody, or visitation with the child as:
935	1. A factor in making a determination regarding the
936	relocation of a child.
937	2. A factor in determining whether the parenting plan or
938	the designation of the primary residential parent or the
939	residence, contact, access, visitation, or time-sharing schedule
940	arrangements should be modified.
941	3. A basis for ordering the temporary or permanent return
942	of the child.
943	4. Sufficient cause to order the parent or other person
944	seeking to relocate the child to pay reasonable expenses and
945	attorney's fees incurred by the party objecting to the
946	relocation.
947	5. Sufficient cause for the award of reasonable attorney's
948	fees and costs, including interim travel expenses incident to
949	time-sharing <del>visitation</del> or securing the return of the child.
950	(4) APPLICABILITY OF PUBLIC RECORDS LAWIf the parent or
951	other person seeking to relocate a child, or the child, is
952	entitled to prevent disclosure of location information under any
953	public records exemption applicable to that person, the court
954	may enter any order necessary to modify the disclosure
955	requirements of this section in compliance with the public
956	records exemption.
957	(5) CONTENT OF OBJECTION TO RELOCATION An objection
958	seeking to prevent the relocation of a child <u>must</u> <del>shall</del> be
959	verified and served within 30 days after service of the Notice
960	of Intent to Relocate. The objection <u>must</u> <del>shall</del> include the 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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961 specific factual basis supporting the reasons for seeking a 962 prohibition of the relocation, including a statement of the 963 amount of participation or involvement the objecting party 964 currently has or has had in the life of the child.

965

(6) TEMPORARY ORDER.--

966 (a) The court may grant a temporary order restraining the
967 relocation of a child or ordering the return of the child, if a
968 relocation has previously taken place, or other appropriate
969 remedial relief, if the court finds:

970 1. The required notice of a proposed relocation of a child971 was not provided in a timely manner;

972 2. The child already has been relocated without notice or973 written agreement of the parties or without court approval; or

974 3. From an examination of the evidence presented at the 975 preliminary hearing that there is a likelihood that upon final 976 hearing the court will not approve the relocation of the primary 977 residence of the child.

978 (b) The court may grant a temporary order permitting the979 relocation of the child pending final hearing, if the court:

980 1. Finds that the required Notice of Intent to Relocate981 was provided in a timely manner; and

982 2. Finds from an examination of the evidence presented at 983 the preliminary hearing that there is a likelihood that on final 984 hearing the court will approve the relocation of the primary 985 residence of the child, which findings must be supported by the 986 same factual basis as would be necessary to support the 987 permitting of relocation in a final judgment.
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988 (C) If the court has issued a temporary order authorizing a party seeking to relocate or move a child before a final 989 990 judgment is rendered, the court may not give any weight to the 991 temporary relocation as a factor in reaching its final decision. 992 (d) If temporary relocation of a child is permitted, the 993 court may require the person relocating the child to provide 994 reasonable security, financial or otherwise, and guarantee that the court-ordered contact with the child will not be interrupted 995 or interfered with by the relocating party. 996 997 NO PRESUMPTION; FACTORS TO DETERMINE CONTESTED (7)

RELOCATION. -- A No presumption does not shall arise in favor of 998 999 or against a request to relocate with the child when a primary 1000 residential parent seeks to move the child and the move will 1001 materially affect the current schedule of contact, access, and 1002 time-sharing with the nonrelocating parent or other person. In reaching its decision regarding a proposed temporary or 1003 1004 permanent relocation, the court shall evaluate all of the following factors: 1005

(a) The nature, quality, extent of involvement, and
duration of the child's relationship with the parent proposing
to relocate with the child and with the nonrelocating parent,
other persons, siblings, half-siblings, and other significant
persons in the child's life.

1011 (b) The age and developmental stage of the child, the 1012 needs of the child, and the likely impact the relocation will 1013 have on the child's physical, educational, and emotional 1014 development, taking into consideration any special needs of the 1015 child.

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1016 (C) The feasibility of preserving the relationship between the nonrelocating parent or other person and the child through 1017 substitute arrangements that take into consideration the 1018 logistics of contact, access, visitation, and time-sharing, as 1019 1020 well as the financial circumstances of the parties; whether those factors are sufficient to foster a continuing meaningful 1021 1022 relationship between the child and the nonrelocating parent or 1023 other person; and the likelihood of compliance with the substitute arrangements by the relocating parent once he or she 1024 1025 is out of the jurisdiction of the court.

1026 (d) The child's preference, taking into consideration the1027 age and maturity of the child.

(e) Whether the relocation will enhance the general
quality of life for both the parent seeking the relocation and
the child, including, but not limited to, financial or emotional
benefits or educational opportunities.

1032 (f) The reasons of each parent or other person for seeking1033 or opposing the relocation.

(g) The current employment and economic circumstances of each parent or other person and whether or not the proposed relocation is necessary to improve the economic circumstances of the parent or other person seeking relocation of the child.

(h) That the relocation is sought in good faith and the
extent to which the objecting parent has fulfilled his or her
financial obligations to the parent or other person seeking
relocation, including child support, spousal support, and
marital property and marital debt obligations.

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(i) The career and other opportunities available to the
objecting parent or objecting other person if the relocation
occurs.

(j) A history of substance abuse or domestic violence as
defined in s. 741.28 or which meets the criteria of s.
39.806(1)(d) by either parent, including a consideration of the
severity of such conduct and the failure or success of any
attempts at rehabilitation.

(k) Whether the proposed move will be poorly understood, tolerated, or accepted by a child who has an autism spectrum disorder or related condition that may prevent the child from adapting well to a new environment and new circumstances.

(1) (k) Any other factor affecting the best interest of the child or as set forth in s. 61.13.

BURDEN OF PROOF. -- The parent or other person wishing 1057 (8)to relocate has the burden of proof if an objection is filed and 1058 1059 must then initiate a proceeding seeking court permission for relocation. The initial burden is on the parent or person 1060 1061 wishing to relocate to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that relocation is in the best interest of the child. If that 1062 1063 burden of proof is met, the burden shifts to the nonrelocating parent or other person to show by a preponderance of the 1064 evidence that the proposed relocation is not in the best 1065 interest of the child. 1066

1067 (9) ORDER REGARDING RELOCATION.--If relocation is 1068 permitted:

1069 (a) The court may, in its discretion, order contact with 1070 the nonrelocating parent, including access, visitation, time-421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1071 sharing, telephone, Internet, web-cam, and other arrangements 1072 sufficient to ensure that the child has frequent, continuing, 1073 and meaningful contact, access, visitation, and time-sharing 1074 with the nonrelocating parent or other persons, if contact is 1075 financially affordable and in the best interest of the child.

(b) If applicable, the court shall specify how the
transportation costs will be allocated between the parents and
other persons entitled to contact, access, visitation, and timesharing and may adjust the child support award, as appropriate,
considering the costs of transportation and the respective net
incomes of the parents in accordance with state child support
guidelines.

1083 (10) PRIORITY FOR HEARING OR TRIAL.--An evidentiary 1084 hearing or nonjury trial on a pleading seeking temporary or 1085 permanent relief filed <u>under</u> <del>pursuant to</del> this section shall be 1086 accorded priority on the court's calendar.

1087

(11) APPLICABILITY.--

1088

(a) The provisions of This section applies apply:

1089 1. To orders entered before October 1, 2006, if the existing order defining custody, primary residence, or <u>time-</u> 1091 <u>sharing visitation</u> of or with the child does not expressly 1092 govern the relocation of the child.

1093 2. To an order, whether temporary or permanent, regarding 1094 the <u>parenting plan</u>, custody, primary residence, <u>time-sharing</u> or 1095 visitation of or with the child entered on or after October 1, 1096 2006.

1097 3. To any relocation or proposed relocation, whether 1098 permanent or temporary, of a child during any proceeding pending 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1099 on October 1, 2006, wherein the <u>parenting plan</u>, custody, primary 1100 residence, <u>time-sharing</u> or visitation of or with the child is an 1101 issue.

(b) To the extent that a provision of this section conflicts with an order existing on October 1, 2006, this section does not apply to the terms of that order which expressly govern relocation of the child or a change in the principal residence address of a parent.

Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section61.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1109 61.181 Depository for alimony transactions, support, 1110 maintenance, and support payments; fees.--

1111

(3)

1112 (d) When time-sharing custody of a child is relinquished by a custodial parent who is entitled to receive child support 1113 moneys from the depository to a licensed or registered long-term 1114 care child agency, that agency may request from the court an 1115 order directing that child support payments that which would 1116 otherwise be distributed to the <del>custodial</del> parent be distributed 1117 to the agency for the period of time that <del>custody of</del> the child 1118 1119 is with by the agency. Thereafter, payments shall be distributed to the agency as if the agency were the custodial parent until 1120 further order of the court. 1121

1122 Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 61.1827, Florida
1123 Statutes, is amended to read:

1124 61.1827 Identifying information concerning applicants for 1125 and recipients of child support services.--

Amendment No.

1126 Any information that reveals the identity of (1)applicants for or recipients of child support services, 1127 including the name, address, and telephone number of such 1128 persons, held by a non-Title IV-D county child support 1129 1130 enforcement agency is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a) of Art. I of the State Constitution. The use or 1131 1132 disclosure of such information by the non-Title IV-D county 1133 child support enforcement agency is limited to the purposes directly connected with: 1134

(a) Any investigation, prosecution, or criminal or civil
proceeding connected with the administration of any non-Title
IV-D county child support enforcement program;

(b) Mandatory disclosure of identifying and location information as provided in <u>s. 61.13(7)</u> <del>s. 61.13(8)</del> by the non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement agency when providing non-Title IV-D services;

(c) Mandatory disclosure of information as required by ss. 409.2577, 61.181, 61.1825, and 61.1826 and Title IV-D of the Social Security Act; or

Disclosure to an authorized person, as defined in 45 1145 (d) 1146 C.F.R. s. 303.15, for purposes of enforcing any state or federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child 1147 or making or enforcing a parenting plan child custody or 1148 visitation determination. As used in this paragraph, the term 1149 "authorized person" includes a noncustodial parent, unless a 1150 1151 court has entered an order under s. 741.30, s. 741.31, or s. 1152 784.046.

Amendment No.

1153 Section 11. Section 61.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1154 read:

1155 61.20 Social investigation and recommendations when <u>a</u> 1156 parenting plan child custody is <u>at</u> in issue.--

1157 (1) In any action where the parenting plan custody of a minor child is at in issue, the court may order a social 1158 1159 investigation and study concerning all pertinent details 1160 relating to the child and each parent when such an investigation has not been done and the study therefrom provided to the court 1161 1162 by the parties or when the court determines that the investigation and study that have been done are insufficient. 1163 1164 The agency, staff, or person conducting the investigation and study ordered by the court pursuant to this section shall 1165 1166 furnish the court and all parties of record in the proceeding a 1167 written study containing recommendations, including a written statement of facts found in the social investigation on which 1168 the recommendations are based. The court may consider the 1169 information contained in the study in making a decision on the 1170 1171 parenting plan, child's custody and the technical rules of evidence do not exclude the study from consideration. 1172

1173 (2)A social investigation and study, when ordered by the court, shall be conducted by qualified staff of the court; a 1174 child-placing agency licensed pursuant to s. 409.175; a 1175 psychologist licensed pursuant to chapter 490; or a clinical 1176 1177 social worker, marriage and family therapist, or mental health counselor licensed pursuant to chapter 491. If a certification 1178 of indigence based on an affidavit filed with the court pursuant 1179 1180 to s. 57.081 is provided by an adult party to the proceeding and 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1181 the court does not have qualified staff to perform the 1182 investigation and study, the court may request that the 1183 Department of Children and Family Services conduct the 1184 investigation and study.

1185 (3) Except as to persons who obtain certification of 1186 indigence as specified in subsection (2), for whom no costs 1187 shall be incurred, the adult parties involved in a child custody proceeding to determine a parenting plan wherein the court has 1188 ordered the performance of a social investigation and study 1189 1190 performed shall be responsible for the payment of the costs of such investigation and study. Upon submission of the study to 1191 1192 the court, the agency, staff, or person performing the study shall include a bill for services, which shall be taxed and 1193 1194 ordered paid as costs in the proceeding.

1195Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection1196(6) of section 61.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1197 61.21 Parenting course authorized; fees; required 1198 attendance authorized; contempt.--

1199 (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS; PURPOSE.--It is the finding of 1200 the Legislature that:

(c) It has been found to be beneficial to parents who are
separating or divorcing to have available an educational program
that will provide general information regarding:

12041. The issues and legal procedures for resolving time-1205sharing custody and child support disputes.

1206 2. The emotional experiences and problems of divorcing1207 adults.

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1208 3. The family problems and the emotional concerns and 1209 needs of the children.

1210

4. The availability of community services and resources.

1211 (6) All parties to a modification of a final judgment 1212 involving <u>a parenting plan or a time-sharing schedule</u> <del>shared</del> 1213 parental responsibilities, custody, or visitation</del> may be 1214 required to complete a court-approved parenting course prior to 1215 the entry of an order modifying the final judgment.

1216 Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), paragraph (b) 1217 of subsection (2), and subsections (7), (8), (11), and (17) of 1218 section 61.30, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1219 61.30 Child support guidelines; retroactive child 1220 support.--

1221 (1) (a) The child support quideline amount as determined by this section presumptively establishes the amount the trier of 1222 fact shall order as child support in an initial proceeding for 1223 1224 such support or in a proceeding for modification of an existing order for such support, whether the proceeding arises under this 1225 1226 or another chapter. The trier of fact may order payment of child support which varies, plus or minus 5 percent, from the 1227 1228 quideline amount, after considering all relevant factors, including the needs of the child or children, age, station in 1229 life, standard of living, and the financial status and ability 1230 of each parent. The trier of fact may order payment of child 1231 support in an amount which varies more than 5 percent from such 1232 quideline amount only upon a written finding explaining why 1233 ordering payment of such guideline amount would be unjust or 1234 1235 inappropriate. Notwithstanding the variance limitations of this 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1236 section, the trier of fact shall order payment of child support 1237 which varies from the guideline amount as provided in paragraph 1238 (11)(b) whenever any of the children are required by court order 1239 or mediation agreement to spend a substantial amount of time 1240 with <u>both</u> the primary and secondary residential parents. This 1241 requirement applies to any living arrangement, whether temporary 1242 or permanent.

1243 (2) Income shall be determined on a monthly basis for the1244 obligor and for the obligee as follows:

1245 (b) Income on a monthly basis shall be imputed to an unemployed or underemployed parent when such employment or 1246 1247 underemployment is found to be voluntary on that parent's part, absent physical or mental incapacity or other circumstances over 1248 1249 which the parent has no control. In the event of such voluntary unemployment or underemployment, the employment potential and 1250 probable earnings level of the parent shall be determined based 1251 1252 upon his or her recent work history, occupational qualifications, and prevailing earnings level in the community; 1253 however, the court may refuse to impute income to a primary 1254 residential parent if the court finds it necessary for the 1255 1256 parent to stay home with the child.

Child care costs incurred on behalf of the children 1257 (7)due to employment, job search, or education calculated to result 1258 in employment or to enhance income of current employment of 1259 either parent shall be reduced by 25 percent and then shall be 1260 added to the basic obligation. After the adjusted child care 1261 costs are added to the basic obligation, any moneys prepaid by 1262 1263 one the noncustodial parent for child care costs for the child 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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or children of this action shall be deducted from that noncustodial parent's child support obligation for that child or those children. Child care costs <u>may shall</u> not exceed the level required to provide quality care from a licensed source for the children.

(8) Health insurance costs resulting from coverage ordered 1269 1270 pursuant to s. 61.13(1)(b), and any noncovered medical, dental, and prescription medication expenses of the child, shall be 1271 added to the basic obligation unless these expenses have been 1272 1273 ordered to be separately paid on a percentage basis. After the health insurance costs are added to the basic obligation, any 1274 1275 moneys prepaid by the noncustodial parent for health-related 1276 costs for the child or children of this action shall be deducted 1277 from that noncustodial parent's child support obligation for that child or those children. 1278

(11) (a) The court may adjust the minimum child support
award, or either or both parents' share of the minimum child
support award, based upon the following considerations:

1282 1. Extraordinary medical, psychological, educational, or 1283 dental expenses.

1284 2. Independent income of the child, not to include moneys1285 received by a child from supplemental security income.

1286 3. The payment of support for a parent which regularly has 1287 been paid and for which there is a demonstrated need.

1288 4. Seasonal variations in one or both parents' incomes or1289 expenses.

1290 5. The age of the child, taking into account the greater 1291 needs of older children.

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1292 6. Special needs, such as costs that may be associated 1293 with the disability of a child, that have traditionally been met 1294 within the family budget even though the fulfilling of those 1295 needs will cause the support to exceed the proposed guidelines.

1296 7. Total available assets of the obligee, obligor, and the 1297 child.

1298 8. The impact of the Internal Revenue Service dependency 1299 exemption and waiver of that exemption. The court may order <u>one</u> 1300 the primary residential parent to execute a waiver of the 1301 Internal Revenue Service dependency exemption if the <u>paying</u> 1302 noncustodial parent is current in support payments.

9. When application of the child support guidelines
requires a person to pay another person more than 55 percent of
his or her gross income for a child support obligation for
current support resulting from a single support order.

1307 10. The particular <u>parenting plan and time-sharing shared</u> 1308 <del>parental</del> arrangement, such as where the child spends a 1309 significant amount of time, but less than 40 percent of the 1310 overnights, with <u>one the noncustodial</u> parent, thereby reducing 1311 the financial expenditures incurred by the <u>other primary</u> 1312 <del>residential</del> parent; or the refusal of <u>a</u> the noncustodial parent 1313 to become involved in the activities of the child.

1314 11. Any other adjustment which is needed to achieve an 1315 equitable result which may include, but not be limited to, a 1316 reasonable and necessary existing expense or debt. Such expense 1317 or debt may include, but is not limited to, a reasonable and 1318 necessary expense or debt which the parties jointly incurred

1319 during the marriage. 421101

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(b) Whenever a particular <u>time-sharing</u> shared parental
arrangement provides that each child spend a substantial amount
of time with each parent, the court shall adjust any award of
child support, as follows:

1324 1. In accordance with subsections (9) and (10), calculate 1325 the amount of support obligation apportioned to <u>each</u> the 1326 noncustodial parent without including day care and health 1327 insurance costs in the calculation and multiply the amount by 1328 1.5.

1329 2. In accordance with subsections (9) and (10), calculate 1330 the amount of support obligation apportioned to the custodial 1331 parent without including day care and health insurance costs in 1332 the calculation and multiply the amount by 1.5.

1333 <u>2.3.</u> Calculate the percentage of overnight stays the child
1334 spends with each parent.

1335 <u>3.4.</u> Multiply <u>each</u> the noncustodial parent's support 1336 obligation as calculated in subparagraph 1. by the percentage of 1337 the custodial parent's overnight stays with the child as 1338 calculated in subparagraph 2. <del>3.</del>

1339 5. Multiply the custodial parent's support obligation as 1340 calculated in subparagraph 2. by the percentage of the 1341 noncustodial parent's overnight stays with the child as 1342 calculated in subparagraph 3.

<u>4.6.</u> The difference between the amounts calculated in
subparagraphs <u>3.</u> <u>4.</u> and <u>4.</u> <u>5.</u> shall be the monetary transfer
necessary between the custodial and noncustodial parents for the
care of the child, subject to an adjustment for day care and
health insurance expenses.
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1348 <u>5.7.</u> Pursuant to subsections (7) and (8), calculate the 1349 net amounts owed by the custodial and noncustodial parents for 1350 the expenses incurred for day care and health insurance coverage 1351 for the child. Day care shall be calculated without regard to 1352 the 25-percent reduction applied by subsection (7).

<u>6.8.</u> Adjust the support obligation owed by the custodial
or noncustodial parent pursuant to subparagraph <u>4.</u> 6. by
crediting or debiting the amount calculated in subparagraph <u>5.</u>
<del>7.</del> This amount represents the child support which must be
exchanged between the custodial and noncustodial parents.

7.9. The court may deviate from the child support amount 1358 1359 calculated pursuant to subparagraph 6. 8. based upon the considerations set forth in paragraph (a)  $\tau$  as well as either the 1360 1361 custodial parent's low income and ability to maintain the basic necessities of the home for the child, the likelihood that 1362 either the noncustodial parent will actually exercise the time-1363 sharing visitation granted by the court, and whether all of the 1364 children are exercising the same time-sharing shared parental 1365 1366 arrangement.

1367 <u>8.10.</u> For purposes of adjusting any award of child support 1368 under this paragraph, "substantial amount of time" means that 1369 the parents divide time with the child on at least a 60-percent 1370 <u>to 40-percent division</u> noncustodial parent exercises visitation 1371 at least 40 percent of the overnights of the year.

(c) A noncustodial parent's failure to regularly exercise court-ordered or agreed <u>time-sharing</u> visitation not caused by the <u>other</u> custodial parent which resulted in the adjustment of the amount of child support pursuant to subparagraph (a)10. or 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1376 paragraph (b) shall be deemed a substantial change of 1377 circumstances for purposes of modifying the child support award. 1378 A modification pursuant to this paragraph <u>is shall be</u> 1379 retroactive to the date the <u>noncustodial</u> parent first failed to 1380 regularly exercise court-ordered or agreed <u>time-sharing</u> 1381 visitation.

1382 (17) In an initial determination of child support, whether 1383 in a paternity action, dissolution of marriage action, or petition for support during the marriage, the court has 1384 1385 discretion to award child support retroactive to the date when the parents did not reside together in the same household with 1386 1387 the child, not to exceed a period of 24 months preceding the filing of the petition, regardless of whether that date precedes 1388 1389 the filing of the petition. In determining the retroactive 1390 award in such cases, the court shall consider the following:

(a) The court shall apply the guidelines in effect at the
time of the hearing subject to the obligor's demonstration of
his or her actual income, as defined by subsection (2), during
the retroactive period. Failure of the obligor to so
demonstrate shall result in the court using the obligor's income
at the time of the hearing in computing child support for the
retroactive period.

1398 (b) The court shall consider the time-sharing arrangement
1399 exercised by the parents during the separation period in
1400 determining the appropriate percentage of overnights exercised
1401 by each parent so as to apply the substantial time-sharing
1402 method of calculating support according to paragraph (11) (b), if

1403 <u>appropriate.</u> 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1404 <u>(c) (b)</u> All actual payments made by <u>one</u> the noncustodial 1405 parent to the <u>other</u> custodial parent or the child or third 1406 parties for the benefit of the child throughout the proposed 1407 retroactive period.

1408(d) (c)The court should consider an installment payment1409plan for the payment of retroactive child support.

1410Section 14.Section 61.401, Florida Statutes, is amended1411to read:

61.401 Appointment of quardian ad litem.--In an action 1412 1413 involving a parenting plan or a time-sharing schedule for dissolution of marriage, modification, parental responsibility, 1414 custody, or visitation, if the court finds it is in the best 1415 interest of the child, the court may appoint a quardian ad litem 1416 1417 to act as next friend of the child, investigator or evaluator, not as attorney or advocate. The court in its discretion may 1418 also appoint legal counsel for a child to act as attorney or 1419 advocate; however, the guardian and the legal counsel shall not 1420 be the same person. In such actions which involve an allegation 1421 of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect as defined in s. 39.01, 1422 which allegation is verified and determined by the court to be 1423 1424 well-founded, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the child. The quardian ad litem shall be a party to any 1425 judicial proceeding from the date of the appointment until the 1426 date of discharge. 1427

1428 Section 15. Section 61.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1429 read:

1430 61.45 <u>Court-ordered parenting plan</u> Court order of 1431 visitation or custody; risk of violation; bond.--421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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In a proceeding in which the court enters a parenting 1432 (1)plan, including a time-sharing schedule an order of child 1433 custody or visitation, including in a modification proceeding, 1434 1435 upon the presentation of competent substantial evidence that 1436 there is a risk that one party may violate the court's parenting plan order of visitation or custody by removing a child from 1437 1438 this state or country or by concealing the whereabouts of a 1439 child, or upon stipulation of the parties, the court may:

(a) Order that a parent may not remove the child from this
state without the notarized written permission of both parents
or further court order;

(b) Order that a parent may not remove the child from this country without the notarized written permission of both parents or further court order;

(c) Order that a parent may not take the child to a country that has not ratified or acceded to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction unless the other parent agrees in writing that the child may be taken to the country;

(d) Require a parent to surrender the passport of thechild; or

1453

(e) Require that party to post bond or other security.

1454 (2) If the court enters <u>a parenting plan</u> an order of child
1455 custody or visitation, including in a modification proceeding,
1456 that includes a provision entered under paragraph (1)(b) or
1457 paragraph (1)(c), a certified copy of the order should be sent
1458 by the parent who requested the restriction to the Passport
1459 Services Office of the United States Department of State
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requesting that they not issue a passport to the child without 1460 their signature or further court order. 1461

1462 In assessing the need for a bond or other security, (3) the court may consider any reasonable factor bearing upon the 1463 1464 risk that a party may violate a parenting plan visitation or custody order by removing a child from this state or country or 1465 1466 by concealing the whereabouts of a child, including but not limited to whether: 1467

A court has previously found that a party previously 1468 (a) 1469 removed a child from Florida or another state in violation of a parenting plan <del>custody or visitation order</del>, or whether a court 1470 1471 had found that a party has threatened to take a child out of Florida or another state in violation of a parenting plan 1472 1473 custody or visitation order;

The party has strong family and community ties to 1474 (b) Florida or to other states or countries, including whether the 1475 1476 party or child is a citizen of another country;

(C) The party has strong financial reasons to remain in 1477 1478 Florida or to relocate to another state or country;

The party has engaged in activities that suggest plans 1479 (d) 1480 to leave Florida, such as quitting employment; sale of a residence or termination of a lease on a residence, without 1481 efforts to acquire an alternative residence in the state; 1482 closing bank accounts or otherwise liquidating assets; or 1483 applying for a passport; 1484

1485 Either party has had a history of domestic violence as (e) either a victim or perpetrator, child abuse or child neglect 1486 1487 evidenced by criminal history, including but not limited to, 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1488 arrest, an injunction for protection against domestic violence 1489 issued after notice and hearing under s. 741.30, medical 1490 records, affidavits, or any other relevant information; or

1491

(f) The party has a criminal record.

(4) The court must consider the party's financial
resources prior to setting the bond amount under this section.
Under no circumstances may the court set a bond that is
unreasonable.

1496 (5) Any deficiency of bond or security shall not absolve
1497 the violating party of responsibility to pay the full amount of
1498 damages determined by the court.

(6) (a) Upon a material violation of any <u>parenting plan</u> custody or visitation order by removing a child from this state or this country or by concealing the whereabouts of a child, the court may order the bond or other security forfeited in whole or in part.

1504 This section, including the requirement to post a bond (b) or other security, does not apply to a parent who, in a 1505 1506 proceeding to order or modify a parenting plan or time-sharing schedule, is determined by the court to be <del>child custody or</del> 1507 1508 visitation, the court determines is a victim of an act of domestic violence or provides the court with has reasonable 1509 cause to believe that he or she is about to become the victim of 1510 an act of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28. An 1511 injunction for protection against domestic violence issued 1512 pursuant to s. 741.30 for a parent as the petitioner which is in 1513 effect at the time of the court proceeding shall be one means of 1514 1515 demonstrating sufficient evidence that the parent is a victim of 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1516 domestic violence or is about to become the victim of an act of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28, and shall exempt the 1517 parent from this section, including the requirement to post a 1518 bond or other security. A parent who is determined by the court 1519 1520 to be exempt from the requirements of this section must meet the requirements of s. 787.03(6) if an offense of interference with 1521 1522 the parenting plan or time-sharing schedule custody is 1523 committed.

(7) (a) Upon an order of forfeiture, the proceeds of any
bond or other security posted pursuant to this subsection may
only be used to:

Reimburse the nonviolating party for actual costs or
 damages incurred in upholding the court's <u>parenting plan</u> <del>order</del>
 of custody or visitation.

1530 2. Locate and return the child to the residence as set1531 forth in the parenting plan visitation or custody order.

1532 3. Reimburse reasonable fees and costs as determined by1533 the court.

(b) Any remaining proceeds shall be held as further security if deemed necessary by the court, and if further security is not found to be necessary; applied to any child support arrears owed by the parent against whom the bond was required, and if no arrears exists; all remaining proceeds will be allocated by the court in the best interest of the child.

1540 (8) At any time after the forfeiture of the bond or other 1541 security, the party who posted the bond or other security, or 1542 the court on its own motion may request that the party provide 1543 documentation substantiating that the proceeds received as a 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1544 result of the forfeiture have been used solely in accordance 1545 with this subsection. Any party using such proceeds for 1546 purposes not in accordance with this section may be found in 1547 contempt of court.

1548Section 16. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of1549section 741.0306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1550 741.30 Domestic violence; injunction; powers and duties of 1551 court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary 1552 injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification 1553 system; enforcement.--

(3)

(b) The sworn petition shall be in substantially thefollowing form:

PETITION FOR INJUNCTION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1561 Before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared 1562 Petitioner (Name), who has been sworn and says that the 1563 following statements are true:

1564

1554

1557

1558

1559

1560

(a) Petitioner resides at: (address)

1565 (Petitioner may furnish address to the court in a separate 1566 confidential filing if, for safety reasons, the petitioner 1567 requires the location of the current residence to be 1568 confidential.)

1569 (b) Respondent resides at: (last known address)
1570 (c) Respondent's last known place of employment: (name
1571 of business and address)
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1572	(d)	Physical	description	of	respondent:	

- 1573 Race
- 1574 Sex

1591

1596

- 1575 Date of birth
- 1576 Height
- 1577 Weight\_\_\_\_
- 1578 Eye color\_\_\_\_
- 1579 Hair color
- 1580 Distinguishing marks or scars\_\_\_\_\_
- 1581 (e) Aliases of respondent:

(f) Respondent is the spouse or former spouse of the petitioner or is any other person related by blood or marriage to the petitioner or is any other person who is or was residing within a single dwelling unit with the petitioner, as if a family, or is a person with whom the petitioner has a child in common, regardless of whether the petitioner and respondent are or were married or residing together, as if a family.

(g) The following describes any other cause of actioncurrently pending between the petitioner and respondent:

1592 The petitioner should also describe any previous or pending 1593 attempts by the petitioner to obtain an injunction for 1594 protection against domestic violence in this or any other 1595 circuit, and the results of that attempt

1597 Case numbers should be included if available.

(h) Petitioner is either a victim of domestic violence or has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1600 of becoming a victim of domestic violence because respondent has 1601 \_\_\_\_\_(mark all sections that apply and describe in the spaces 1602 below the incidents of violence or threats of violence, 1603 specifying when and where they occurred, including, but not 1604 limited to, locations such as a home, school, place of 1605 employment, or visitation exchange) :

committed or threatened to commit domestic violence 1606 1607 defined in s. 741.28, Florida Statutes, as any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, 1608 1609 sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical 1610 1611 injury or death of one family or household member by another. With the exception of persons who are parents of a child in 1612 1613 common, the family or household members must be currently 1614 residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit. 1615

1616 \_\_\_\_previously threatened, harassed, stalked, or 1617 physically abused the petitioner.

1618 \_\_\_\_\_attempted to harm the petitioner or family members or 1619 individuals closely associated with the petitioner.

1620 \_\_\_\_\_threatened to conceal, kidnap, or harm the 1621 petitioner's child or children.

\_\_\_\_\_intentionally injured or killed a family pet.

1623 \_\_\_\_\_used, or has threatened to use, against the petitioner 1624 any weapons such as guns or knives.

1625 \_\_\_\_\_physically restrained the petitioner from leaving the 1626 home or calling law enforcement.

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1627 a criminal history involving violence or the threat of violence (if known). 1628 1629 another order of protection issued against him or her previously or from another jurisdiction (if known). 1630 1631 destroyed personal property, including, but not limited to, telephones or other communication equipment, 1632 1633 clothing, or other items belonging to the petitioner. 1634 engaged in any other behavior or conduct that leads the petitioner to have reasonable cause to believe he or she is 1635 1636 in imminent danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence. (i) Petitioner alleges the following additional specific 1637 1638 facts: (mark appropriate sections) \_A minor child or minor children reside with the 1639 petitioner is the custodian of a minor child or children whose 1640 1641 names and ages are as follows: 1642 1643 Petitioner needs the exclusive use and possession of the dwelling that the parties share. 1644 Petitioner is unable to obtain safe alternative 1645 housing because: 1646 1647 Petitioner genuinely fears that respondent imminently will abuse, remove, or hide the minor child or children from 1648 petitioner because: 1649 1650 (j) Petitioner genuinely fears imminent domestic violence 1651 1652 by respondent. Petitioner seeks an injunction: (mark appropriate 1653 (k) 1654 section or sections) 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM Page 60 of 68

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1655 Immediately restraining the respondent from committing 1656 any acts of domestic violence.

1657 \_\_\_\_\_Restraining the respondent from committing any acts of 1658 domestic violence.

Awarding to the petitioner the temporary exclusive use and possession of the dwelling that the parties share or excluding the respondent from the residence of the petitioner.

Providing a temporary parenting plan, including a temporary time-sharing schedule, Awarding temporary custody of, or temporary visitation rights with regard to, the minor child or children of the parties which might involve, or prohibiting or limiting time-sharing or requiring that it be visitation to that which is supervised by a third party.

1668 \_\_\_\_\_Establishing temporary support for the minor child or 1669 children or the petitioner.

1670 \_\_\_\_\_Directing the respondent to participate in a 1671 batterers' intervention program or other treatment pursuant to 1672 s. 39.901, Florida Statutes.

Providing any terms the court deems necessary for the protection of a victim of domestic violence, or any minor children of the victim, including any injunctions or directives to law enforcement agencies.

(d) If the sworn petition seeks to determine <u>a parenting</u>
plan and time-sharing schedule issues of custody or visitation
with regard to the minor child or children of the parties, the
sworn petition shall be accompanied by or shall incorporate the
allegations required by s. 61.522 of the Uniform Child Custody
Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

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(5) (a) When it appears to the court that an immediate and present danger of domestic violence exists, the court may grant a temporary injunction ex parte, pending a full hearing, and may grant such relief as the court deems proper, including an injunction:

Restraining the respondent from committing any acts of
 domestic violence.

1690 2. Awarding to the petitioner the temporary exclusive use
1691 and possession of the dwelling that the parties share or
1692 excluding the respondent from the residence of the petitioner.

3. On the same basis as provided in s. 61.13, providing 1693 1694 the petitioner with 100 percent of the time-sharing that shall remain granting to the petitioner temporary custody of a minor 1695 1696 child. An order of temporary custody remains in effect until the 1697 order expires or an order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction in a pending or subsequent civil action or 1698 1699 proceeding affecting the placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for 1700 1701 the minor child.

(6) (a) Upon notice and hearing, when it appears to the court that the petitioner is either the victim of domestic violence as defined by s. 741.28 or has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence, the court may grant such relief as the court deems proper, including an injunction:

1708 1. Restraining the respondent from committing any acts of 1709 domestic violence.

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1710 2. Awarding to the petitioner the exclusive use and
1711 possession of the dwelling that the parties share or excluding
1712 the respondent from the residence of the petitioner.

1713 3. On the same basis as provided in chapter 61, providing 1714 the petitioner with 100 percent of the time-sharing in a temporary parenting plan that shall remain awarding temporary 1715 1716 custody of, or temporary visitation rights with regard to, a 1717 minor child or children of the parties. An order of temporary custody or visitation remains in effect until the order expires 1718 1719 or an order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction in a pending or subsequent civil action or proceeding affecting the 1720 1721 placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for the minor child. 1722

4. On the same basis as provided in chapter 61, establishing temporary support for a minor child or children or the petitioner. An order of temporary support remains in effect until the order expires or an order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction in a pending or subsequent civil action or proceeding affecting child support.

Ordering the respondent to participate in treatment, 1729 5. 1730 intervention, or counseling services to be paid for by the respondent. When the court orders the respondent to participate 1731 in a batterers' intervention program, the court, or any entity 1732 designated by the court, must provide the respondent with a list 1733 of all certified batterers' intervention programs and all 1734 1735 programs which have submitted an application to the Department of Children and Family Services to become certified under s. 1736 1737 741.32, from which the respondent must choose a program in which 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1738 to participate. If there are no certified batterers' 1739 intervention programs in the circuit, the court shall provide a 1740 list of acceptable programs from which the respondent must 1741 choose a program in which to participate.

1742 6. Referring a petitioner to a certified domestic violence
1743 center. The court must provide the petitioner with a list of
1744 certified domestic violence centers in the circuit which the
1745 petitioner may contact.

1746 7. Ordering such other relief as the court deems necessary
1747 for the protection of a victim of domestic violence, including
1748 injunctions or directives to law enforcement agencies, as
1749 provided in this section.

Section 17. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 742.031,Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1752742.031 Hearings; court orders for support, hospital1753expenses, and attorney's fee.--

1754 Hearings for the purpose of establishing or refuting (1)the allegations of the complaint and answer shall be held in the 1755 1756 chambers and may be restricted to persons, in addition to the parties involved and their counsel, as the judge in his or her 1757 1758 discretion may direct. The court shall determine the issues of paternity of the child and the ability of the parents to support 1759 the child. Each party's social security number shall be 1760 recorded in the file containing the adjudication of paternity. 1761 If the court finds that the alleged father is the father of the 1762 1763 child, it shall so order. If appropriate, the court shall order the father to pay the complainant, her guardian, or any other 1764 1765 person assuming responsibility for the child moneys sufficient 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1766 to pay reasonable attorney's fees, hospital or medical expenses, cost of confinement, and any other expenses incident to the 1767 1768 birth of the child and to pay all costs of the proceeding. 1769 Bills for pregnancy, childbirth, and scientific testing are 1770 admissible as evidence without requiring third-party foundation testimony, and shall constitute prima facie evidence of amounts 1771 1772 incurred for such services or for testing on behalf of the 1773 child. The court shall order either or both parents owing a 1774 duty of support to the child to pay support pursuant to s. 1775 61.30. The court shall issue, upon motion by a party, a temporary order requiring the provision of child support 1776 1777 pursuant to s. 61.30 pending an administrative or judicial 1778 determination of parentage, if there is clear and convincing 1779 evidence of paternity on the basis of genetic tests or other 1780 evidence. The court may also make a determination of an appropriate parenting plan, including a time-sharing schedule as 1781 1782 to the parental responsibility and residential care and custody of the minor children in accordance with chapter 61. 1783

1784 If a judgment of paternity contains only a child (2) support award with no parenting plan or time-sharing schedule, 1785 1786 the obligee parent shall receive all of the time-sharing and sole parental responsibility no explicit award of custody, the 1787 establishment of a support obligation or of visitation rights in 1788 one parent shall be considered a judgment granting primary 1789 residential care and custody to the other parent without 1790 1791 prejudice to the obligor parent. If a paternity judgment contains no such provisions, custody shall be presumed to be 1792

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1793	with the mother shall be presumed to have all of the time-				
1794	sharing and sole parental responsibility.				
1795	Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the				
1796	amendments made by this act to section 741.30, Florida Statutes,				
1797	in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of				
1798	section 61.1825, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:				
1799	61.1825 State Case Registry				
1800	(3)(a) For the purpose of this section, a family violence				
1801	indicator must be placed on a record when:				
1802	1. A party executes a sworn statement requesting that a				
1803	family violence indicator be placed on that party's record which				
1804	states that the party has reason to believe that release of				
1805	information to the Federal Case Registry may result in physical				
1806	or emotional harm to the party or the child; or				
1807	2. A temporary or final injunction for protection against				
1808	domestic violence has been granted pursuant to s. 741.30(6), an				
1809	injunction for protection against domestic violence has been				
1810	issued by a court of a foreign state pursuant to s. 741.315, or				
1811	a temporary or final injunction for protection against repeat				
1812	violence has been granted pursuant to s. 784.046; or				
1813	3. The department has received information on a Title IV-D				
1814	case from the Domestic Violence and Repeat Violence Injunction				
1815	Statewide Verification System, established pursuant to s.				
1816	784.046(8)(b), that a court has granted a party a domestic				
1817	violence or repeat violence injunction.				
1818	Section 19. <u>Section 61.121, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>				
1819					
1820	====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =======				
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1821 Remove lines 71-73 and insert: An act relating to child support; retitling ch. 61, F.S.; 1822 amending s. 61.046, F.S.; deleting, revising, and providing 1823 definitions; amending s. 61.052, F.S.; authorizing the court to 1824 1825 issue an appropriate order for a parenting plan; amending s. 61.09, F.S.; authorizing the parent who is not receiving child 1826 1827 support to apply to the court for support of the child; amending 1828 s. 61.10, F.S.; providing for the court to adjudicate parenting plans and the time-sharing schedules when unconnected with the 1829 1830 dissolution of a marriage; amending s. 61.122, F.S.; providing for developing a parenting plan recommendation; amending s. 1831 1832 61.13, F.S.; authorizing the court to make orders relating to time-sharing and parenting of children; requiring equal 1833 1834 treatment for mothers and fathers in parenting decisions; 1835 providing for the creation or modification of a parenting plan or time-sharing schedule; establishing criteria for determining 1836 the best interests of a child; providing that a parent may not 1837 refuse to obey time-sharing orders even if the other parent has 1838 not paid alimony or child support; authorizing a court to order 1839 additional time-sharing if the custodial parent refuses to abide 1840 1841 by the time-sharing agreement or order; amending s. 61.13001, F.S.; providing for relocation of a child; providing for a 1842 relocation agreement between the parents; providing procedures 1843 for relocation when an agreement cannot be reached; requiring a 1844 court to consider the impact of a relocation on a child with 1845 1846 certain health conditions; amending s. 61.181, F.S.; providing for distributing child support funds; amending s. 61.1827, F.S., 1847 1848 relating to child support services; conforming provisions to 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM

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1849 changes made by the act; amending s. 61.20, F.S.; providing for the court to order a social service investigation if a parenting 1850 1851 plan is at issue; amending s. 61.21, F.S.; providing that parties to a parenting plan or a time-sharing schedule may be 1852 1853 required by the court to attend a parenting course; amending s. 61.30, F.S.; revising calculations for child support awards; 1854 1855 amending s. 61.401, F.S.; authorizing the court to appoint a quardian ad litem in cases involving a parenting plan or a time-1856 sharing schedule; amending s. 61.45, F.S.; providing for court 1857 1858 orders for parenting plans and time-sharing schedules; amending s. 741.0306, F.S.; including material on parenting plans and 1859 1860 time-sharing schedules in the family law handbook prepared by The Florida Bar; amending s. 741.30, F.S., relating to 1861 injunctions against domestic violence; conforming provisions to 1862 1863 changes made by the act; amending s. 742.031, F.S.; providing 1864 for parenting plans and time-sharing schedules in proceedings to determine paternity; reenacting s. 61.1825(3)(a), F.S., relating 1865 to the State Case Registry, to incorporate the amendments made 1866 1867 to s. 741.30, F.S., in a reference thereto; repealing s. 61.121, F.S., relating to court orders for rotating custody between 1868 1869 parents if it is in the best interests of the child; creating s. 1870 61.13002, F.S.;