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By the Committee on Family Law & Children and Representatives Betancourt, Fasano, Lynn, Diaz de la Portilla, Crow and Cosgrove

A bill to be entitled An act relating to domestic violence; amending s. 25.385, F.S.; providing for instruction for circuit and county judges in domestic violence; redefining the term "domestic violence" for purposes of training provided by the Florida Court Educational Council; defining "judge who has responsibility for cases of domestic violence"; revising duties of the council; providing for a comprehensive domestic violence education plan and tools; requiring the council to develop educational programs on domestic violence; providing the programs may be a part of other programs offered by the Office of State Courts Administrator; providing for maintenance by the office of certain records of judicial attendance of such programs; providing for public inspection of the records; providing for inclusion of certain information with respect to the programs in the annual report by the council to the Governor and Legislature; amending s. 44.102, F.S.; providing for nonreferral of a case to court-ordered family mediation upon the court's own motion, under specified circumstances; amending s. 61.13, F.S.; prohibiting the court from awarding visitation rights to a parent who has been convicted of a capital felony or a first-degree felony that involved domestic violence; providing certain exceptions; requiring that the Supreme Court through The Florida Bar

annually report to the Governor and Legislature on its courses of continuing legal education on domestic violence; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 25.385, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

8 amended to re9 25.385

25.385 <u>Instruction for circuit and county court judges</u>
<u>in domestic violence</u> Standards for instruction of circuit and
<u>county court judges in handling domestic violence cases.</u>--

- administration of justice in this state that all members of the judiciary be educated on domestic violence. Therefore, the Florida Court Educational Council shall establish standards for domestic violence instruction and a comprehensive education plan to ensure that each circuit and county court judge who has responsibility for cases of domestic violence has the opportunity to attend educational programs on a periodic, regular, and timely basis of circuit and county court judges who have responsibility for domestic violence cases, and the council shall provide such instruction on a periodic and timely basis.
 - (2) As used in this section:
- (a) The term "domestic violence" <u>is defined as in s.</u>

 741.28 means any assault, battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another, who is or was residing in the same single dwelling unit.
- (b) A "judge who has responsibility for cases of domestic violence," includes, but is not limited to, a circuit

or county judge who hears domestic violence-related cases, or cases where domestic violence may be present, on a temporary, part-time, or emergency basis, in any division of the court, including, but not limited to, family, civil, criminal, probate, or juvenile divisions Family or household member" means spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together, as if a family, or who have resided together in the past, as if a family, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time.

- (3)(a) The Florida Court Education Council shall develop and make available educational tools for instruction in domestic violence, which may include, but are not limited to, bench guides, video training tapes, and any other packaged or presented materials the council deems appropriate, so that judges can obtain information timely and efficiently before hearing cases where domestic violence may be involved.
- (b) The Florida Court Education Council shall develop educational programs on domestic violence, which must include training in: laws governing domestic violence; prevalence of domestic violence; characteristics and impacts of domestic violence on children or other dependents; custody and visitation issues; issues of whether, and under what conditions, mediation is appropriate; information on community resources and referral services; and any other information that the council deems appropriate. The educational programs may be a part of other programs provided by the Office of the State Courts Administrator.
- (4) The Office of State Courts Administrator shall maintain records, including the date and curriculum of the

 programs, of all judges who attend educational programs on domestic violence, and of the current assignment of each attendee, and on request shall make such records available for public inspection.

(5) The Florida Court Education Council shall provide, as part of its annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a description of the types of educational programs on domestic violence offered, course materials, learning objectives, the references and the names and credentials of instructors, the number of judges listed by circuit and county who attend the educational programs, and any other information that is relevant to a full description of the educational programs on domestic violence.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 44.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

44.102 Court-ordered mediation.--

- (2) A court, under rules adopted by the Supreme Court:
- (b) In circuits in which a family mediation program has been established and upon a court finding of a dispute, shall refer to mediation all or part of custody, visitation, or other parental responsibility issues as defined in s. 61.13. Upon motion or request of a party, or upon the court's own motion, a court shall not refer any case to mediation if it finds there has been a history of domestic violence that would compromise the mediation process.

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

61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders.-(2)

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- (b)1. The court shall determine all matters relating to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. It is the public policy of this state to assure that each minor child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. After considering all relevant facts, the father of the child shall be given the same consideration as the mother in determining the primary residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the child.
- The court shall order that the parental responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony of the third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the criteria of s. 39.464(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, shared parental responsibility, including visitation, residence of the child, and decisions made regarding the child, may not be granted to the convicted parent. However, the convicted parent is not relieved of any obligation to provide financial support. If the court determines that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child, it may order sole parental responsibility and make such arrangements for visitation as will best protect the child or abused spouse from further 31 harm. Whether or not there is a conviction of any offense of

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domestic violence or child abuse or the existence of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, the court shall consider evidence of domestic violence or child abuse as evidence of detriment to the child. If the parent of the child is convicted of a capital felony or a felony of the first degree which involved domestic violence against another parent of the child, the court may not award visitation rights to the convicted parent unless the child is over 16 years of age and agrees to the order of visitation; or unless the convicted parent acted in self-defense and is granted executive clemency or a petition for such clemency is pending on the parent's behalf; or unless the court finds that visitation is in the manifest best interests of the child.

- In ordering shared parental responsibility, the court may consider the expressed desires of the parents and may grant to one party the ultimate responsibility over specific aspects of the child's welfare or may divide those responsibilities between the parties based on the best interests of the child. Areas of responsibility may include primary residence, education, medical and dental care, and any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a particular family.
- The court shall order "sole parental b. responsibility, with or without visitation rights, to the other parent when it is in the best interests of " the minor child.
- The court may award the grandparents visitation rights with a minor child if it is in the child's best interest. Grandparents have legal standing to seek judicial enforcement of such an award. This section does not require 31 | that grandparents be made parties or given notice of

dissolution pleadings or proceedings, nor do grandparents have legal standing as "contestants" as defined in s. 61.1306. A court may not order that a child be kept within the state or jurisdiction of the court solely for the purpose of permitting visitation by the grandparents.

3. Access to records and information pertaining to a minor child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and school records, may not be denied to a parent because the parent is not the child's primary residential parent.

Section 4. The Supreme Court, through The Florida Bar, shall report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the courses which in their brochure outline contain reference to domestic violence and which The Florida Bar approves for continuing legal education credits for members of The Florida Bar. The report must be submitted annually, beginning September 1, 1998. For courses offered or sponsored by The Florida Bar, the report must include course materials; references and names of instructors; a description of courses offered; the section or committee of The Florida Bar which sponsors the course; the number of attorneys who attend such courses, if available; and any other information that describes or assesses the continuing legal education courses on domestic violence which are offered by The Florida Bar.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1 of the year in which enacted.