By Senator Silver

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to domestic violence; amending s. 25.385, F.S.; redefining the term "domestic violence" for purposes of training provided by the Florida Court Educational Council; 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 require judges who hear cases involving domestic violence to attend educational programs on domestic violence; requiring the Florida Court Education Council to develop the programs; requiring that the Office of State Courts Administrator report to the Governor and Legislature on the programs; requiring that The Florida Bar report 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 25.385, Florida Statutes, is Section 1. amended to read: 25.385 Standards for instruction of circuit and county court judges in handling domestic violence cases .--(1) The Florida Court Educational Council shall establish standards for instruction of circuit and county court judges who have responsibility for domestic violence

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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" means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, 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) "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.
- Section 2. 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)

(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

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same consideration as the mother in determining the primary residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the child.

2. 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 harm. Whether or not there is a conviction of any offense of 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, unless the convicted parent acted in self defense and is granted executive clemency or a

petition for such executive clemency is pending on the parent's behalf, or unless the court finds that extraordinary circumstances warrant such visitation.

- 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, education, medical and dental care, and any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a particular family.
- b. The court shall order "sole parental responsibility, with or without visitation rights, to the other parent when it is in the best interests of" the minor child.
- c. 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 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 3. Judicial education on domestic violence.--

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(1) The Supreme Court shall require each judge in this state who is responsible for or who hears cases that involve domestic violence to attend educational programs on domestic violence. The educational programs may be a part of the educational programs provided by the Office of the State Courts Administrator. The Florida Court Education Council shall develop the educational programs, which must include training on the laws governing domestic violence, the prevalence and dynamics of domestic violence, the impact of domestic violence on children, and any other information that the council deems appropriate. This section applies regardless of whether a judge hears cases on a temporary, part-time, or emergency basis, and applies to any judge who hears civil, criminal, or juvenile cases that involve domestic violence. The Office of State Courts Administrator shall (2) maintain records of all judges who attend educational programs on domestic violence, including the date and curriculum of the programs, and shall provide an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must include a description of the type of programs, the proficiency of judges in understanding domestic violence, the number of judges listed by circuit and county who attend the educational programs, the cases assigned to the judges who attend the programs, and any other information that is relevant to a full description of the educational programs on domestic violence. The Florida Bar shall report to the Section 4. Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the

Representatives on the courses on domestic violence which The Florida Bar approves for continuing legal education credits

President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of

for members of The Florida Bar. The report must be submitted by September 1, 1998, and must include course materials, references, 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, 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, 1998.

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## 12 SENATE SUMMARY

Provides that if a parent of a child in a divorce proceeding is convicted of a capital felony or a first-degree felony that involved domestic violence against another parent of the child, the court may not award visitation rights to the convicted parent. Authorizes the court to make an exception and award visitation rights if the child is 16 years of age or older and agrees to the visitation, if the parent acted in self defense in committing the act of domestic violence and has been granted clemency or a petition for clemency is pending, or if the court finds extraordinary circumstances warrant such visitation. Requires judges who hear cases involving domestic violence to attend educational programs on domestic violence. Requires that the Office of State Courts Administrator annually report to the Governor and Legislature on the programs and on judges who attend the programs. Requires that The Florida Bar report to the Governor, the Supreme Court, and the Legislature on The Florida Bar's continuing legal education on domestic violence.