By the Committee on Family Law & Children and Representatives Morse, Feeney and Constantine

1 A bill to be entitled An act relating to child custody; amending s. 2 3 61.13, F.S.; providing for consideration of the 4 child's primary caretaker, domestic violence, or child abuse in custody proceedings; 5 6 reenacting ss. 39.408(3)(a) and 741.30(5)(a), 7 F.S., relating to disposition hearings in 8 dependency cases, and relating to temporary 9 injunctions in domestic violence cases, to incorporate said amendment in references; 10 providing an effective date. 11 12 13 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 14 15 Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended, and 16 paragraph (k) of subsection (3) of said section is 17 18 redesignated as paragraph (m), and new paragraphs (k) and (l) are added to said subsection, to read: 19 20 61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders. --21 (2)22 23 The court shall determine all matters relating to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance 24 25 with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. It is the public 26 27 policy of this state to assure that each minor child has 28 frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the 29 parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved

and to encourage parents to share the rights and

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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.

- 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. The court shall consider evidence of domestic violence spousal or child abuse as evidence of detriment to the child. The court shall consider evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony of the second degree or higher involving domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, as 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, shall not be granted to the convicted parent. However, the convicted parent shall not be 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.
- 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 which 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 of a minor child if it is in the child's best interest. Grandparents shall have legal standing to seek judicial enforcement of such an award. Nothing in this section shall require that grandparents be made parties or given notice of dissolution pleadings or proceedings, nor shall grandparents have legal standing as "contestants" as defined in s. 61.1306. No court shall 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, shall not be denied to a parent because such parent is not the child's primary residential parent.
- (3) For purposes of shared parental responsibility and primary residence, the best interests of the child shall include an evaluation of all factors affecting the welfare and interests of the child, including, but not limited to:
- (k) The parent who, during the parties' marriage, was the child's primary caretaker.
  - (1) Evidence of domestic violence or child abuse.
- Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 61.13, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, the sections or subdivisions of Florida Statutes set forth below are reenacted to read:

- 39.408 Hearings for dependency cases.--
- (3) DISPOSITION HEARING.—At the disposition hearing, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted, the court shall receive and consider a predisposition study, which must be in writing and presented by an authorized agent of the department.
- (a) The predisposition study shall cover for any dependent child all factors specified in s. 61.13(3), and must also provide the court with the following documented information:
- 1. An assessment defining the dangers and risks of returning the child home, including a description of the changes in and resolutions to the initial risks.
- 2. A description of what risks are still present and what resources are available and will be provided for the protection and safety of the child.
- 3. A description of the benefits of returning the child home.
  - 4. A description of all unresolved issues.
- 5. An abuse registry history for all caretakers, family members, and individuals residing within the household.
- 6. The complete child protection team report and recommendation or, if no report exists, a statement reflecting that no report has been made.

- 7. All opinions or recommendations from other professionals or agencies that provide evaluative, social, reunification, or other services to the family.
- 8. The availability of appropriate prevention and reunification services for the family to prevent the removal of the child from the home or to reunify the child with the family after removal, including the availability of family preservation services through the Family Builders Program, the Intensive Crisis Counseling Program, or both.
- 9. The inappropriateness of other prevention and reunification services that were available.
- 10. The efforts by the department to prevent out-of-home placement of the child or, when applicable, to reunify the family if appropriate services were available, including the application of intensive family preservation services through the Family Builders Program, the Intensive Crisis Counseling Program, or both.
- 11. Whether the services were provided to the family and child.
- 12. If the services were provided, whether they were sufficient to meet the needs of the child and the family and to enable the child to remain at home or to be returned home.
- 13. If the services were not provided, the reasons for such lack of action.
- 14. The need for, or appropriateness of, continuing the services if the child remains in the custody of the family or if the child is placed outside the home.
  - 15. Whether family mediation was provided.
- 16. Whether a multidisciplinary case staffing was conducted and, if so, the results.

17. If the child has been removed from the home and there is a parent who may be considered for custody pursuant to s. 39.41(1), a recommendation as to whether placement of the child with that parent would be detrimental to the child.

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

- (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:
- 1. Restraining the respondent from committing any acts of domestic violence.
- 2. 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.
- 3. On the same basis as provided in s. 61.13(2), (3), (4), and (5), granting to the petitioner temporary custody of a minor child or children.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.