Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

	CHAMBER ACTION <u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Roberts offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause
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16	and insert in lieu thereof:
17	Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 25.385, Florida
18	Statutes, is amended to read:
19	25.385 Standards for instruction of circuit and county
20	court judges in handling domestic violence cases
21	(2) As used in this section:
22	(a) The term "Domestic violence" means any assault,
23	aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual
24	assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking,
25	kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense
26	resulting in physical injury or death of one family or
27	household member by another, who is or was residing in the
28	same single dwelling unit.
29	(b) "Family or household member" means:
30	1. Spouse. 7
31	2. Former spouse.7
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1	3. Persons related by blood or marriage who are or
2	were residing in the same single dwelling unit.
3	$\underline{4.}$ Persons who are presently residing together, as if
4	a family ., or
5	5. Persons who have resided together in the past, as
6	if a family ., and
7	$\underline{6.}$ Persons who have a child in common regardless of
8	whether they have been married or have resided together at any
9	time.
10	Section 2. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 39.902,
11	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
12	39.902 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term:
13	(1) "Domestic violence" means any assault, aggravated
14	assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual
15	battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false
16	imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical
17	injury or death of one family or household member by another
18	who is or was residing in the same single dwelling unit.
19	(3) "Family or household member" means:
20	<u>(a)</u> Spouses <u>.</u>
21	(b) Former spouses.,
22	(c) Persons adults related by blood or marriage who
23	are or were residing in the same single dwelling unit. 7
24	(d) Persons who are presently residing together, as if
25	a family <u>.or</u>
26	(e) Persons who have resided together in the past, as
27	if a family ., and
28	$\underline{(f)}$ Persons who have a child in common regardless of
29	whether they have been married or have resided together at any

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 61.1825, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.1825 State Case Registry.--
- (3)(a) For the purpose of this section, a family violence indicator must be placed on a record when:
- $\underline{1.}$ A party executes a sworn statement requesting that a family violence indicator be placed on that party's record which states that the party has reason to believe that release of information to the Federal Case Registry may result in physical or emotional harm to the party or the child;
- 2. A temporary or final injunction for protection against domestic violence has been granted pursuant to s. 741.30(6), an injunction for protection against domestic violence has been issued by a court of a foreign state pursuant to s. 741.315, or a temporary or final injunction for protection against repeat violence has been granted pursuant to s. 784.046; or
- 3. The department has received information on a Title IV-D case from the Domestic and Repeat Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System, established pursuant to s. 784.046(8)(b), that a court has granted a party a domestic violence or repeat violence injunction.
- (b) Before the family violence indicator can be removed from a record, the protected person must be afforded notice and an opportunity to appear before the court on the issue of whether the disclosure will result in harm.
- Section 4. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 90.5036, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 90.5036 Domestic violence advocate-victim privilege.--
 - (1) For purposes of this section:
 - (a) A "domestic violence center" is any public or

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private agency that offers assistance to victims of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28, and their families <u>as its</u> primary mission and is providing all the services mandated under s. 39.905(1)(c).

- (b) A "domestic violence advocate" means any employee or volunteer who has 30 hours of training in assisting victims of domestic violence and is an employee of or volunteer for a program for victims of domestic violence center whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counseling, or assistance to victims of domestic violence.
- and to prevent any other person from disclosing, a confidential communication made by the victim to a domestic violence advocate or any record made in the course of advising, counseling, or assisting the victim. The privilege applies to confidential communications made between the victim and the domestic violence advocate and to records of those communications only if the advocate is registered with the Department of Children and Family Services under s. 39.905 at the time the communication is made. This privilege includes any advice given by the domestic violence advocate in the course of that relationship.

Section 5. Subsection (18) of section 470.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

470.002 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

(18) "Legally authorized person" means, in the priority listed, <u>unless barred by s. 741.2901</u>, the decedent, when written inter vivos authorizations and directions are provided by the decedent, the surviving spouse, son or daughter who is 18 years of age or older, parent, brother or sister 18 years of age or over, grandchild who is 18 years of

age or older, or grandparent; or any person in the next degree of kinship. In addition, the term may include, if no family exists or is available, the following: the guardian of the dead person at the time of death; the personal representative of the deceased; the attorney in fact of the dead person at the time of death; the health surrogate of the dead person at the time of death; a public health officer; the medical examiner, county commission or administrator acting under chapter 245, or other public administrator; a representative of a nursing home or other health care institution in charge of final disposition; or a friend or other person not listed in this subsection who is willing to assume the responsibility as authorized person.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 741.28, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

741.28 Domestic violence; definitions.--As used in ss. 741.28-741.31:

- (1) "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.
 - (2) "Family or household member" means:
 - (a) Spouses.,
 - (b) Former spouses. 7
- (c) Persons related by blood or marriage who are or were residing in the same single dwelling unit.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ Persons who are presently residing together, as if a family. $\underline{\text{or}}$
 - (e) Persons who have resided together in the past, as

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if a family., and

(f) Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time.

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 741.2901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

741.2901 Domestic violence cases; prosecutors; legislative intent; investigation; duty of circuits; first appearance.--

(3) Prior to a defendant's first appearance in any charge of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28, the State Attorney's Office shall perform a thorough investigation of the defendant's history, including, but not limited to: prior arrests for domestic violence, prior arrests for nondomestic charges, prior injunctions for protection against domestic and repeat violence filed listing the defendant as respondent and noting history of other victims, and prior walk-in domestic complaints filed against the defendant. This information shall be presented at first appearance, when setting bond, and when passing sentence, for consideration by the court. When a defendant is arrested for an act of domestic violence, the defendant shall be held in custody until brought before the court for admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903. A family or household member arrested for or charged with intentionally causing the death of another family or household member shall not qualify as a "legally authorized person" as defined in s. 470.002. In determining bail, the court shall consider the safety of the victim, the victim's children, and any other person who may be in danger if the defendant is released.

Section 8. Subsections (1), (3), (5), and (6) of

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section 741.30, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 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. --

- (1) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection against domestic violence.
- (a) Any person described in paragraph (e), who is either the victim of any act of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28, or has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of any act of domestic violence, has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against domestic violence.
- (b) This cause of action for an injunction may be sought whether or not any other cause of action is currently pending between the parties. However, the pendency of any such cause of action shall be alleged in the petition.
- (c) In the event a subsequent cause of action is filed under chapter 61, any orders entered therein shall take precedence over any inconsistent provisions of an injunction issued under this section which addresses matters governed by chapter 61.
- (d) A person's right to petition for an injunction shall not be affected by such person having left a residence or household to avoid domestic violence.
- (e) This cause of action for an injunction may be sought by family or household members. No person shall be precluded from seeking injunctive relief pursuant to this chapter solely on the basis that such person is not a spouse.
 - (f) This cause of action for an injunction shall not

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require that e	either party	be represented	by	an	attorney.
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- (g) Any person, including an officer of the court, who offers evidence or recommendations relating to the cause of action must either present the evidence or recommendations in writing to the court with copies to each party and their attorney, or must present the evidence under oath at a hearing at which all parties are present.
- (h) Nothing in this section shall affect the title to any real estate.
- (i) The court is prohibited from issuing mutual orders of protection. This does not preclude the court from issuing separate injunctions for protection against domestic violence where each party has complied with the provisions of this section. Compliance with the provisions of this section cannot be waived.
- (3)(a) The sworn petition shall allege the existence of such domestic violence and shall include the specific facts and circumstances upon the basis of which relief is sought.
- (b) The sworn petition shall be in substantially the following form:

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PETITION FOR

INJUNCTION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

(a) Petitioner resides at: ...(address)...

(Petitioner may furnish address to the court in a

separate confidential filing if, for safety reasons, the

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petitioner requires the location of the current residence to
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   be confidential.)
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          (b) Respondent resides at: ...(last known address)...
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          (c) Respondent's last known place of employment:
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    ...(name of business and address)...
          (d) Physical description of respondent: ....
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7
          Race....
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          Sex...
          Date of birth....
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          Height....
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          Weight....
          Eye color....
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          Hair color....
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          Distinguishing marks or scars....
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          (e) Aliases of respondent: ....
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          (f) Respondent is the spouse or former spouse of the
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   petitioner or is any other person related by blood or marriage
   to the petitioner or is any other person who is or was
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   residing within a single dwelling unit with the petitioner, as
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   if a family, or is a person with whom the petitioner has a
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   child in common, regardless of whether the petitioner and
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   respondent are or were married or residing together, as if a
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   family.
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               The following describes any other cause of action
          (g)
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   currently pending between the petitioner and respondent: .....
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    27
          The petitioner should also describe any previous or
28
   pending attempts by the petitioner to obtain an injunction for
   protection against domestic violence in this or any other
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   circuit, and the results of that attempt...........
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1	Case numbers should be included if available.
2	(h) Petitioner has suffered or has reasonable cause to
3	fear imminent domestic violence because respondent has (check
4	off all that apply and describe in the space(s) below the
5	incidents of violence or threats of violence, including when
6	and where they occurred):
7	Committed or threatened to commit domestic violence
8	as defined in s. 741.28.
9	Previously threatened, harassed, stalked, or
LO	physically abused the petitioner.
L1	Attempted to harm the petitioner or family members
L2	or individuals associated with the petitioner.
L3	Threatened to conceal, kidnap, or harm the child.
L4	Intentionally injured or killed a family pet.
L5	Used or has threatened to use any weapons such as
L6	guns or knives against the petitioner.
L7	Physically restrained the petitioner from leaving
L8	the home or calling law enforcement.
L9	A criminal history involving violence or the threat
20	of violence (if known).
21	Another order of protection issued against him or
22	her previously or from another jurisdiction (if known).
23	Engaged in any other behavior or conduct that leads
24	the petitioner to believe he or she is in imminent danger of
25	becoming a victim of domestic violence.
26	(i) Petitioner alleges the following additional
27	specific facts: (mark appropriate sections)
28	Petitioner is the custodian of a minor child or
29	children whose names and ages are as follows:
30	Petitioner needs the exclusive use and possession
31	of the dwelling that the parties share.

1	Petitioner is unable to obtain safe alternative
2	housing because:
3	Petitioner genuinely fears that respondent
4	imminently will abuse, remove, or hide the minor child or
5	children from petitioner because:
6	
7	(j) Petitioner genuinely fears imminent domestic
8	violence by respondent.
9	(k) Petitioner seeks an injunction: (mark appropriate
10	section or sections)
11	Immediately restraining the respondent from
12	committing any acts of domestic violence.
13	Restraining the respondent from committing any acts
14	of domestic violence.
15	Awarding to the petitioner the temporary exclusive
16	use and possession of the dwelling that the parties share or
17	excluding the respondent from the residence of the petitioner.
18	Awarding temporary custody of, or temporary
19	visitation rights with regard to, the minor child or children
20	of the parties, or prohibiting or limiting visitation to that
21	which is supervised by a third party.
22	Establishing temporary support for the minor child
23	or children or the petitioner.
24	Directing the respondent to participate in a
25	batterers' intervention program or other treatment pursuant to
26	s. 39.901.
27	\ldots Providing any terms the court deems necessary for
28	the protection of a victim of domestic violence, or any minor
29	children of the victim, including any injunctions or
30	directives to law enforcement agencies.
31	(c) Every petition for an injunction against domestic

violence shall contain, directly above the signature line, a statement in all capital letters and bold type not smaller than the surrounding text, as follows:

I HAVE READ EVERY STATEMENT MADE IN THIS
PETITION AND EACH STATEMENT IS TRUE AND
CORRECT. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE STATEMENTS MADE
IN THIS PETITION ARE BEING MADE UNDER PENALTY
OF PERJURY, PUNISHABLE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION
837.02, FLORIDA STATUTES.

...(initials)...

- (d) If the sworn petition seeks to determine 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. 61.132 of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act.
- (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.
 - (b) In a hearing ex parte for the purpose of obtaining

such ex parte temporary injunction, no evidence other than verified pleadings or affidavits shall be used as evidence, unless the respondent appears at the hearing or has received reasonable notice of the hearing. A denial of a petition for an ex parte injunction shall be by written order noting the legal grounds for denial. When the only ground for denial is no appearance of an immediate and present danger of domestic violence, the court shall set a full hearing on the petition for injunction with notice at the earliest possible time. Nothing herein affects a petitioner's right to promptly amend any petition, or otherwise be heard in person on any petition consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (c) Any such ex parte temporary injunction shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed 15 days.
- (d) A full hearing, as provided by this section, shall be set for a date no later than the date when the temporary injunction ceases to be effective. It is the intent of the Legislature that lack of service of process during the exparte injunction process not leave the victim unprotected. Therefore, the court may grant an extension of the temporary injunction and a continuance of the full hearing before or during a hearing for good cause shown by any party, or upon its own motion for good cause, including failure which shall include a continuance to obtain service of process. Any injunction shall be extended if necessary to remain in full force and effect during any period of continuance.
- (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 the court has reasonable cause to believe the petitioner is in imminent danger of

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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 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 chapter 61, awarding temporary custody of, or temporary visitation rights with regard to, a minor child or children of the parties.
- 4. On the same basis as provided in chapter 61, establishing temporary support for a minor child or children or the petitioner.
- 5. Ordering the respondent to participate in treatment, intervention, or counseling services to be paid for by the respondent. When the court orders the respondent to participate in a batterers' intervention program, the court, or any entity designated by the court, must provide the respondent with a list of all certified batterers' intervention programs and all programs which have submitted an application to the Department of Corrections to become certified under s. 741.325, from which the respondent must choose a program in which to participate. If there are no certified batterers' intervention programs in the circuit, the court shall provide a list of acceptable programs from which the respondent must choose a program in which to participate. A batterers' intervention program shall provide to the court a notification of the respondent's enrollment and discharge from the program to be placed in the case file. The notification of discharge shall specify one of the following categories for discharge, and reason for discharge if other than completion:

completion of the program, rejection of services, or termination from the program.

- 6. Referring a petitioner to a certified domestic violence center. The court must provide the petitioner with a list of certified domestic violence centers in the circuit which the petitioner may contact.
- 7. Ordering such other relief as the court deems necessary for the protection of a victim of domestic violence, including injunctions or directives to law enforcement agencies, as provided in this section.
- (b) In determining whether a petitioner has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence, the court shall consider and evaluate all relevant factors alleged in the petition, including, but not limited to:
- 1. The history of the relationship between the petitioner and the respondent, including threats, harassment, stalking, and physical abuse.
- 2. Whether the respondent has attempted to harm the petitioner or family members or individuals associated with the petitioner.
- 3. Whether the respondent has threatened to conceal, kidnap, or harm the child.
- 4. Whether the respondent has intentionally injured or killed a family pet.
- 5. Whether the respondent has used or has threatened to use any weapons such as guns or knives against the petitioner.
- 6. Whether the respondent has physically restrained the petitioner from leaving the home or calling law enforcement.

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involving violence or the threat of violence.8. The existence of a verifiable order of protection

issued previously or from another jurisdiction.

9. Any other behavior or conduct that leads the court

Whether the respondent has a criminal history

to believe that the petitioner is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence.

In making its determination under this section, the court is not limited to those factors enumerated in subparagraphs 1.-9.

(c) (b) The terms of an injunction restraining the respondent under subparagraph (a)1. or ordering other relief for the protection of the victim under subparagraph (a)7. shall remain in effect until modified or dissolved. Either party may move at any time to modify or dissolve the injunction. No specific allegations are required. Such relief may be granted in addition to other civil or criminal remedies. A respondent who requests to dissolve an injunction must have completed a batterers' intervention program if ordered as a condition of his or her injunction, unless the court finds that there is substantial justification for the respondent's failure to complete the program. The court shall not grant the respondent's request to dissolve the injunction unless there is substantial justification for the respondent's failure to complete the program. Further, the court shall not grant a respondent's request to modify the injunction unless the respondent shows good cause for failure to complete the program or good cause for a modification of the injunction.

 $\underline{(d)}$ A temporary or final judgment on injunction for protection against domestic violence entered pursuant to this section shall, on its face, indicate that:

- 1. The injunction is valid and enforceable in all
 2 counties of the State of Florida.
 3 Law enforcement officers may use their arrest
 - 2. Law enforcement officers may use their arrest powers pursuant to s. 901.15(6) to enforce the terms of the injunction.
 - 3. The court had jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the laws of Florida and that reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard was given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person's right to due process.
 - 4. The date respondent was served with the temporary or final order, if obtainable.
 - (e)(d) An injunction for protection against domestic violence entered pursuant to this section, on its face, may order that the respondent attend a batterers' intervention program as a condition of the injunction. Unless the court makes written factual findings in its judgment or order which are based on substantial evidence, stating why batterers' intervention programs would be inappropriate, the court shall order the respondent to attend a batterers' intervention program if:
 - 1. It finds that the respondent willfully violated the ex parte injunction;
 - 2. The respondent, in this state or any other state, has been convicted of, had adjudication withheld on, or pled nolo contendere to a crime involving violence or a threat of violence; or
 - 3. The respondent, in this state or any other state, has had at any time a prior injunction for protection entered against the respondent after a hearing with notice.

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It is mandatory that such programs be certified under s. 741.32.

 $\underline{(f)}$ (e) The fact that a separate order of protection is granted to each opposing party shall not be legally sufficient to deny any remedy to either party or to prove that the parties are equally at fault or equally endangered.

 $\underline{(g)(f)}$ A final judgment on injunction for protection against domestic violence entered pursuant to this section must, on its face, indicate that it is a violation of s. 790.233, and a first degree misdemeanor, for the respondent to have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition.

(h) All proceedings under this subsection shall be recorded if the court chooses to provide for the recording and has adequate existing court resources for any associated costs. Recording may be by electronic means, as provided by the Rules of Judicial Administration. If the means to record the proceedings are not available, the parties must be notified prior to the full hearing. This notification shall include a statement that the parties may arrange for the court reporting of the proceedings, provided such court reporting is consistent with the Rules of Judicial Administration. The parties arranging for such court reporting shall be responsible for paying the reporting fees.

Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 943.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.171 Basic skills training in handling domestic violence cases.--

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- 30 (a) "Domestic violence" means any assault, <u>aggravated</u>
 31 assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual

battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in the 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:
- 1. Spouse. $\overline{7}$

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- 2. Former spouse.
- 3. Persons related by blood or marriage who are or were residing in the same single dwelling unit.7
- $\underline{4}$. Persons who are presently residing together, as if a family. $\overline{,}$ or
- $\underline{\text{5. Persons}}$ who have resided together in the past, as if a family. $\overline{\text{, and}}$
- <u>6.</u> Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time.

Administrator shall examine the current practice of the courts with respect to the determination of visitation and custody and the terms of visitation and custody when an injunction for protection has been ordered, the consideration of custody and visitation in the injunction hearings, and the issuing of injunctions for protection during a dissolution-of-marriage proceeding. Based on the findings of this examination, the Office of the State Courts Administrator shall develop recommendations for ensuring the most appropriate consideration of custody and visitation issues during the injunction process and of injunction for protection issues during the dissolution-of-marriage process. This examination

and development of recommendations must be conducted in

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collaboration with the Department of Children and Family
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    Services, the Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence, the
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    Department of Revenue, the Florida Sheriffs Association, the
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    Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Family Law
    Section of The Florida Bar, and any other interested
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    organizations identified by the Office of the State Courts
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    Administrator. All participants in this process shall attend
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   meetings at their own expense. A report of the recommendations
    shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the
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    Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by
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    January 1, 2001.
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           Section 11. The Legislature declares that protection
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    against domestic violence is of utmost importance. Further,
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Section 11. The Legislature declares that protection against domestic violence is of utmost importance. Further, the Legislature finds that lack of service of process during the ex parte temporary injunction process can leave the victim unprotected unless the injunction remains in effect. The Legislature therefore requests the Supreme Court to examine its current practice and rules of court with respect to exparte temporary injunctions for protection against domestic violence and the conditions under which continued protection is necessary, and to consider revising and adopting rules to effectuate the legislative expression of this act.

Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 414.0252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

414.0252 Definitions.--As used in ss. $414.015\text{-}414.45\,,$ the term:

(5) "Family" means the assistance group or the individuals whose needs, resources, and income are considered when determining eligibility for temporary assistance. The family for purposes of temporary assistance includes the minor child, custodial parent, or caretaker relative who resides in

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the same house or living unit. The family may also include individuals whose income and resources are considered in whole or in part in determining eligibility for temporary assistance but whose needs, due to federal or state restrictions, are not considered. These individuals include, but are not limited to, ineligible noncitizens or sanctioned individuals. For the purpose of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) services that meet the goal of encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families in 45 C.F.R. s. 260.20(d) and s. 260.31(b)(6), family includes the noncustodial parent who does not reside in the same house or living unit. The noncustodial parent's income shall not be considered in determining the eligibility of the family that includes the custodial parent except to the extent that support payments are provided.
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Section 13. Section 753.01, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

753.01 Supervised visitation programs; legislative findings and intent.--

- (1) The Legislature finds that a large number of children experience the separation or divorce of their parents and that some of those children have been determined by the court to be at risk or are allegedly at risk for physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, parental abduction, domestic violence, or parental impairment due to substance abuse or mental illness.
- (2) The Legislature further finds that there are children who have been adjudicated dependent by the court and ordered into out-of-home placements as a result of those same risks.
 - (3) The Legislature recognizes that Florida is

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witnessing the rapid development of supervised visitation
   centers across the state. These programs offer an opportunity
    for nonresidential parents to maintain contact with their
   children in a safe environment. Supervised visitation centers
   provide a critically needed service in facilitating safe
   contact between perpetrators of domestic violence and their
   children. These centers provide the judiciary with an
   important tool to safeguard against abuse or exposure to other
   behaviors that may be unduly stressful or traumatic to a
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   child.
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(4) Recognizing that in some circumstances it is necessary to provide a safe and structured setting for child visitation and exchange, the Legislature intends through this chapter, subject to specific appropriations, to assist in the development of supervised visitation programs and to provide a means by which uniform standards for the administration and certification of such programs can be developed.

Section 14. Section 753.02, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

753.02 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Child" means an unmarried person under the age of 18 who has not been emancipated by order of the court and whose contact with a noncustodial parent requires supervision pursuant to a court order.
- "Clearinghouse" means the Clearinghouse on (2) Supervised Visitation within the Institute for Family Violence Studies of the Florida State University School of Social Work.
- "Client" means the residential parent, nonresidential parent, or child receiving supervised contact services pursuant to a court referral to a supervised visitation program.

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"Supervised exchange" means the supervision of the

"Supervised visitation" means the contact between

movement of the child from the residential parent to the

visitation, and from the nonresidential parent back to the residential parent at the end of the supervised visitation.

a nonresidential parent and child which occurs in the presence

"Supervised Visitation Network" means the

international association of agencies and individuals created to share information, to establish and improve on supervised

visitation as an integral part of services for families, to

visitation services, to develop standards of practice of

about the value of supervised visitation, and to promote

services in the course of offering a safe and structured

purposes of obtaining criminal history information on

public awareness about the need for supervised visitation.

created to provide facilities, resources, and administrative

setting for supervised visitation and exchange. Only for the

potential employees and volunteers, a supervised visitation

program is a qualified entity, providing care, as defined in

Section 15. Section 753.03, Florida Statutes, is

753.03 Office for Certification and Monitoring of

Supervised Visitation Programs. -- There is established the

Office for Certification and Monitoring of Supervised

provide a forum for the exchange of information and supervised

supervised visitation, to educate professionals and the public

(7) "Supervised visitation program" means a program

nonresidential parent at the start of the supervised

of an independent third party.

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Visitation Programs under the Clearinghouse on Supervised

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created to read:

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Amendment No. ___ (for drafter's use only)

Visitation within the Institute for Family Violence Studies of 1 2 the Florida State University School of Social Work. 3 clearinghouse may certify and monitor all supervised 4 visitation programs that receive court referrals. The purpose 5 of the certification of programs is to uniformly and 6 systematically standardize supervised visitation programs to 7 ensure the safety of the children, parents, and others who use the programs, as well as the safety of the staff and 8 9 surrounding community. 10

Section 16. Section 753.04, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

Visitation.--The Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation shall promulgate minimum standards to govern the purpose, policies, standards of practice, program content, security measures, qualifications of providers, training and credentials of staff, and procedures governing all aspects of supervised visitation program standards. In promulgating the minimum standards, the clearinghouse shall collaborate with the executive board of the Florida Chapter of the Supervised Visitation Network and the advisory board created in this section. The clearinghouse shall:

- (1) Create an advisory board to assist in promulgating minimum standards. The members of the advisory board shall include:
- (a) Two members of the executive board of the Florida
 Chapter of the Supervised Visitation Network, appointed by the president of the Florida Chapter of the Supervised Visitation
 Network.
- (b) A representative from the Office of the State Courts Administrator, appointed by the State Courts

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Administrator.

- (c) A representative from the Department of Children and Family Services, appointed by the Secretary of Children and Family Services.
- (d) A representative from the Florida Coalition

 Against Domestic Violence, appointed by the executive director of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
- (e) A representative from a Florida law enforcement agency, appointed by the executive director of the Florida Sheriffs Association.
- (f) A family law judge, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court.
- (g) Up to two representatives of supervised visitation programs, appointed by the director of the clearinghouse.
- (h) A representative from the Junior League, selected from among those chapters of the Junior League that contribute funding to supervised visitation programs. The name of the representative must be provided to the clearinghouse within 30 days after the effective date of this act.
- (2) Develop by rule criteria for the approval or rejection of certification or funding of supervised visitation programs.
- (3) Develop by rule minimum standards for the administration and implementation of supervised visitation programs to ensure the safety of families and staff in the programs.
- (4) Receive, and approve or reject, applications for certification of supervised visitation programs and receive, and approve or reject, applications for funding of supervised visitation programs. When approving funding for a newly certified supervised visitation program, every effort shall be

made to avoid duplication of services and to minimize any adverse economic impact on existing certified programs or services provided in the same judicial circuit.

- (5) Monitor each certified supervised visitation program annually to ensure compliance with the minimum standards.
- (6) Create a formula for the distribution of funds available for supervised visitation programs, with the advice of the advisory board. In developing the formula, the following shall be considered: population, express support of the local judiciary, a rural and geographical area factor, the incidence of domestic violence, and the number of petitions for dissolution of marriage, injunctions for protection against domestic violence, and petitions for dependency filed in the judicial circuit.
- (7) Continue to develop competency-based training materials on supervised visitation, continue to produce and disseminate a newsletter on supervised visitation issues, continue to compile data on program utilization, and continue to provide technical and legal assistance and research to supervised visitation programs.
 - (8) Adopt rules to implement this section.
- Section 17. <u>Sections 753.001, 753.002, and 753.004,</u> Florida Statutes, are repealed.
- Section 18. <u>The Division of Statutory Revision of the Office of Legislative Services is directed to retitle chapter 753, Florida Statutes, "Supervised Family Visitation."</u>
- Section 19. <u>Implementation of any specific provision</u> of this act relating to supervised family visitation is contingent upon a specific appropriation in the General

Section 20. No funds from the General Appropriations
Act for fiscal year 2000-2001 are provided for the Center for
Marriage and Family within the College of Human Sciences at
Florida State University, and Florida State University shall
not expend any funds from the General Appropriations Act on
the Center for Marriage and Family.

Section 21. Short title.--Sections 21 through 62 of

Section 21. Short title.--Sections 21 through 62 of this act may be cited as the "Uniform Child Custody

Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act."

Section 22. Definitions.--In this act:

- (1) "Abandoned" means left without provision for reasonable and necessary care or supervision.
- (2) "Child" means an individual who has not attained 18 years of age.
- (3) "Child custody determination" means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court providing for the legal custody, physical custody, or visitation with respect to a child. The term includes a permanent, temporary, initial, and modification order. The term does not include an order relating to child support or other monetary obligation of an individual.
- which legal custody, physical custody, or visitation with respect to a child is an issue. The term includes a proceeding for divorce, separation, neglect, abuse, dependency, guardianship, paternity, termination of parental rights, and protection from domestic violence, in which the issue may appear. The term does not include a proceeding involving juvenile delinquency, contractual emancipation, or enforcement under sections 43 through 59.
 - (5) "Commencement" means the filing of the first

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- (6) "Court" means an entity authorized under the law of a state to establish, enforce, or modify a child custody determination.
- (7) "Home state" means the state in which a child lived with a parent or a person acting as a parent for at least 6 consecutive months immediately before the commencement of a child custody proceeding. In the case of a child less than 6 months of age, the term means the state in which the child lived from birth with any of the persons mentioned. A period of temporary absence of any of the mentioned persons is part of the period.
- (8) "Initial determination" means the first child custody determination concerning a particular child.
- (9) "Issuing court" means the court that makes a child custody determination for which enforcement is sought under this act.
- (10) "Issuing state" means the state in which a child custody determination is made.
- (11) "Modification" means a child custody
 determination that changes, replaces, supersedes, or is
 otherwise made after a previous determination concerning the
 same child, whether or not it is made by the court that made
 the previous determination.
- (12) "Person" means an individual, corporation,
 business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability
 company, association, joint venture, or government;
 governmental subdivision, agency, instrumentality, or public
 corporation; or any other legal or commercial entity.
- 30 (13) "Person acting as a parent" means a person, other than a parent, who:

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1	(a) Has physical custody of the child or has had			
2	physical custody for a period of 6 consecutive months,			
3	including any temporary absence, within 1 year immediately			
4	before the commencement of a child custody proceeding; and			
5	(b) Has been awarded legal custody by a court or			
6	claims a right to legal custody under the law of this state.			
7	(14) "Physical custody" means the physical care and			
8	supervision of a child.			
9	(15) "State" means a state of the United States, the			
10	District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin			
11	Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the			
12	jurisdiction of the United States.			
13	(16) "Tribe" means an Indian tribe, or band, or			
14	Alaskan Native village which is recognized by federal law or			
15	formally acknowledged by a state.			
16	(17) "Warrant" means an order issued by a court			
17	authorizing law enforcement officers to take physical custody			
18	of a child.			
19	Section 23. Proceedings governed by other lawThis			
20	act does not govern an adoption proceeding or a proceeding			
21	pertaining to the authorization of emergency medical care for			
22	a child.			
23	Section 24. Application to Indian tribes			
24	(1) A child custody proceeding that pertains to an			
25	Indian child as defined in the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25			
26	U.S.C. s. 1901 et seq., is not subject to this act to the			
27	extent that it is governed by the Indian Child Welfare Act.			
28	(2) A court of this state shall treat a tribe as if it			

were a state of the United States for purposes of applying

sections 21 through 42.

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under factual circumstances in substantial conformity with the 1 jurisdictional standards of this act must be recognized and 2 3 enforced under sections 43 through 59. 4 Section 25. International application of act.--5 (1) A court of this state shall treat a foreign 6 country as if it were a state of the United States for 7 purposes of applying sections 21 through 42. (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a 8 child custody determination made in a foreign country under 9 10 factual circumstances in substantial conformity with the 11 jurisdictional standards of this act must be recognized and 12 enforced under sections 43 through 59. 13 (3) A court of this state need not apply this act if the child custody law of a foreign country violates 14 15 fundamental principles of human rights. 16 Section 26. Effect of child custody determination. -- A 17 child custody determination made by a court of this state that 18 had jurisdiction under this act binds all persons who have been served in accordance with the laws of this state or 19 notified in accordance with section 28 or who have submitted 20 to the jurisdiction of the court, and who have been given an 21 opportunity to be heard. As to those persons, the 22 determination is conclusive as to all decided issues of law 23 24 and fact except to the extent the determination is modified. Section 27. Priority. -- If a question of existence or 25 exercise of jurisdiction under this act is raised in a child 26 27 custody proceeding, the question, upon request of a party, must be given priority on the calendar and handled 28

expeditiously.

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Section 28. <u>Notice to persons outside the state.--</u>
(1) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction

when a person is outside this state may be given in a manner prescribed by the laws of this state for the service of process or by the laws of the state in which the service is made. Notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice, but may be by publication if other means are not effective.

- (2) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by the law of this state or by the law of the state in which the service is made.
- (3) Notice is not required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person who submits to the jurisdiction of the court.

Section 29. Appearance and limited immunity.--

- (1) A party to a child custody proceeding, including a modification proceeding, or a petitioner or respondent in a proceeding to enforce or register a child custody determination, is not subject to personal jurisdiction in this state for another proceeding or purpose solely by reason of having participated, or of having been physically present for the purpose of participating, in the proceeding.
- (2) A person who is subject to personal jurisdiction in this state on a basis other than physical presence is not immune from service of process in this state. A party present in this state who is subject to the jurisdiction of another state is not immune from service of process allowable under the laws of that state.
- (3) The immunity granted by subsection (1) does not extend to civil litigation based on acts unrelated to the participation in a proceeding under this act committed by an individual while present in this state.

Section 30. Communication between courts.--

(1) A court of this state may communicate with a court

The court may allow the parties to participate in

in another state concerning a proceeding arising under this

the communication. If the parties are not able to participate

in the communication, they must be given the opportunity to

(3) Communication between courts on schedules,

without informing the parties. A record need not be made of

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a

(5) For the purposes of this section, "record" means

information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in

Section 31. Taking testimony in another state. --

(1) In addition to other procedures available to a

testimony taken in another state. The court on its own motion may order that the testimony of a person be taken in another

state and may prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon

party, a party to a child custody proceeding may offer

including testimony of the parties and the child, by

deposition or other means allowable in this state for

testimony of witnesses who are located in another state,

record must be made of a communication under this section. The

parties must be informed promptly of the communication and

present facts and legal arguments before a decision on

calendars, court records, and similar matters may occur

act.

jurisdiction is made.

the communication.

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which the testimony is taken.

(2) A court of this state may permit an individual

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residing in another state to be deposed or to testify by
telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means before
a designated court or at another location in that state. A
court of this state shall cooperate with courts of other
states in designating an appropriate location for the
deposition or testimony.
(3) Documentary evidence transmitted from another
state to a court of this state by technological means that do

- (3) Documentary evidence transmitted from another state to a court of this state by technological means that do not produce an original writing may not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission.
- Section 32. <u>Cooperation between courts; preservation</u> of records.--
- (1) A court of this state may request the appropriate court of another state to:
 - (a) Hold an evidentiary hearing;
- (b) Order a person to produce or give evidence pursuant to procedures of that state;
- (c) Order that an evaluation be made with respect to the custody of a child involved in a pending proceeding;
- (d) Forward to the court of this state a certified copy of the transcript of the record of the hearing, the evidence otherwise presented, and any evaluation prepared in compliance with the request; and
- (e) Order a party to a child custody proceeding or any person having physical custody of the child to appear in the proceeding with or without the child.
- (2) Upon request of a court of another state, a court of this state may hold a hearing or enter an order described in subsection (1).
- (3) Travel and other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred under subsections (1) and (2) may be assessed against

the parties according to the laws of this state.

(4) A court of this state shall preserve the pleadings, orders, decrees, records of hearings, evaluations, and other pertinent records with respect to a child custody proceeding until the child attains 18 years of age. Upon appropriate request by a court or law enforcement official of another state, the court shall forward a certified copy of these records.

Section 33. Initial child custody jurisdiction.--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in section 16, a court of this state has jurisdiction to make an initial child custody determination only if:
- (a) This state is the home state of the child on the date of the commencement of the proceeding, or was the home state of the child within 6 months before the commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from this state but a parent or person acting as a parent continues to live in this state;
- (b) A court of another state does not have jurisdiction under paragraph (a), or a court of the home state of the child has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that this state is the more appropriate forum under section 39 or section 40, and:
- 1. The child and the child's parents, or the child and at least one parent or a person acting as a parent, have a significant connection with this state other than mere physical presence; and
- 2. Substantial evidence is available in this state concerning the child's care, protection, training, and personal relationships;
 - (c) All courts having jurisdiction under paragraph (a)

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paragraph (b), or paragraph (c).

1	or paragraph (b) have declined to exercise jurisdiction on the
2	ground that a court of this state is the more appropriate
3	forum to determine the custody of the child under section 39
4	or section 40; or
5	(d) No court of any other state would have
6	jurisdiction under the criteria specified in paragraph (a),
7	paragraph (b), or paragraph (c).

- (2) Subsection (1) is the exclusive jurisdictional basis for making a child custody determination by a court of this state.
- (3) Physical presence of, or personal jurisdiction over, a party or a child is not necessary or sufficient to make a child custody determination.

Section 34. Exclusive, continuing jurisdiction .--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in section 36, a court of this state which has made a child custody determination consistent with section 33 or section 35 has exclusive, continuing jurisdiction over the determination until:
- (a) A court of this state determines that the child, the child's parents, and any person acting as a parent do not have a significant connection with this state and that substantial evidence is no longer available in this state concerning the child's care, protection, training, and personal relationships; or
- (b) A court of this state or a court of another state determines that the child, the child's parent, and any person acting as a parent do not presently reside in this state.
- (2) A court of this state that has made a child custody determination and does not have exclusive, continuing jurisdiction under this section may modify that determination

only if it has jurisdiction to make an initial determination under section 33.

Section 35. <u>Jurisdiction to modify</u>

determination.—Except as otherwise provided in section 16, a

court of this state may not modify a child custody

determination made by a court of another state unless a court

of this state has jurisdiction to make an initial

determination under section 33(1)(a) or (b) and:

- (1) The court of the other state determines it no longer has exclusive, continuing jurisdiction under section 34 or that a court of this state would be a more convenient forum under section 39; or
- (2) A court of this state or a court of the other state determines that the child, the child's parents, and any person acting as a parent do not presently reside in the other state.

Section 36. Temporary emergency jurisdiction.--

- (1) A court of this state has temporary emergency jurisdiction if the child is present in this state and the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because the child, or a sibling or parent of the child, is subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse.
- (2) If there is no previous child custody determination that is entitled to be enforced under this act, and a child custody proceeding has not been commenced in a court of a state having jurisdiction under sections 33 through 35, a child custody determination made under this section remains in effect until an order is obtained from a court of a state having jurisdiction under sections 33 through 35. If a child custody proceeding has not been or is not commenced in a

court of a state having jurisdiction under sections 33 through 35, a child custody determination made under this section becomes a final determination, if it so provides and this state becomes the home state of the child.

- (3) If there is a previous child custody determination that is entitled to be enforced under this act, or a child custody proceeding has been commenced in a court of a state having jurisdiction under sections 33 through 35, any order issued by a court of this state under this section must specify in the order a period which the court considers adequate to allow the person seeking an order to obtain an order from the state having jurisdiction under sections 33 through 35. The order issued in this state remains in effect until an order is obtained from the other state within the period specified or the period expires.
- (4) A court of this state which has been asked to make a child custody determination under this section, upon being informed that a child custody proceeding has been commenced in, or a child custody determination has been made by, a court of a state having jurisdiction under sections 33 through 35, shall immediately communicate with the other court. A court of this state which is exercising jurisdiction pursuant to sections 33 through 35, upon being informed that a child custody proceeding has been commenced in, or a child custody determination has been made by, a court of another state under a statute similar to this section shall immediately communicate with the court of that state to resolve the emergency, protect the safety of the parties and the child, and determine a period for the duration of the temporary order.

Section 37. Notice; opportunity to be heard;

joinder.--

- (1) Before a child custody determination is made under this act, notice and an opportunity to be heard in accordance with the standards of section 28 must be given to all persons entitled to notice under the laws of this state as in child custody proceedings between residents of this state, any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated, and any person having physical custody of the child.
- (2) This act does not govern the enforceability of a child custody determination made without notice or an opportunity to be heard.
- (3) The obligation to join a party and the right to intervene as a party in a child custody proceeding under this act are governed by the laws of this state as in child custody proceedings between residents of this state.

Section 38. Simultaneous proceedings. --

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in section 36, a court of this state may not exercise its jurisdiction under sections 33 through 43 if, at the time of the commencement of the proceeding, a proceeding concerning the custody of the child had been commenced in a court of another state having jurisdiction substantially in conformity with this act, unless the proceeding has been terminated or is stayed by the court of the other state because a court of this state is a more convenient forum under section 39.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in section 36, a court of this state, before hearing a child custody proceeding, shall examine the court documents and other information supplied by the parties pursuant to section 41. If

the court determines that a child custody proceeding was

previously commenced in a court in another state having jurisdiction substantially in accordance with this act, the court of this state shall stay its proceeding and communicate with the court of the other state. If the court of the state having jurisdiction substantially in accordance with this act does not determine that the court of this state is a more appropriate forum, the court of this state shall dismiss the proceeding.

- (3) In a proceeding to modify a child custody determination, a court of this state shall determine whether a proceeding to enforce the determination has been commenced in another state. If a proceeding to enforce a child custody determination has been commenced in another state, the court may:
- (a) Stay the proceeding for modification pending the entry of an order of a court of the other state enforcing, staying, denying, or dismissing the proceeding for enforcement;
- (b) Enjoin the parties from continuing with the proceeding for enforcement; or
- (c) Proceed with the modification under conditions it considers appropriate.

Section 39. Inconvenient forum. --

- (1) A court of this state which has jurisdiction under this act to make a child custody determination may decline to exercise its jurisdiction at any time if it determines that it is an inconvenient forum under the circumstances and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum. The issue of inconvenient forum may be raised upon motion of a party, the court's own motion, or request of another court.
 - (2) Before determining whether it is an inconvenient

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1	forum, a court of this state shall consider whether it is
2	appropriate for a court of another state to exercise
3	jurisdiction. For this purpose, the court shall allow the
4	parties to submit information and shall consider all relevant
5	factors, including:
6	(a) Whether domestic violence has occurred and is
7	likely to continue in the future and which state could best
8	protect the parties and the child;
9	(b) The length of time the child has resided outside

- (b) The length of time the child has resided outside this state;
- (c) The distance between the court in this state and the court in the state that would assume jurisdiction;
- $\underline{\text{(d)}} \quad \underline{\text{The relative financial circumstances of the}} \\ \text{parties;}$
- (e) Any agreement of the parties as to which state should assume jurisdiction;
- (f) The nature and location of the evidence required to resolve the pending litigation, including testimony of the child;
- (g) The ability of the court of each state to decide the issue expeditiously and the procedures necessary to present the evidence; and
- (h) The familiarity of the court of each state with the facts and issues in the pending litigation.
- inconvenient forum and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum, it shall stay the proceedings upon condition that a child custody proceeding be promptly commenced in another designated state and may impose any other condition the court considers just and proper.
 - (4) A court of this state may decline to exercise its

jurisdiction under this act if a child custody determination is incidental to an action for divorce or another proceeding while still retaining jurisdiction over the divorce or other proceeding.

Section 40. <u>Jurisdiction declined by reason of</u> conduct.--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in section 16 or by other law of this state, if a court of this state has jurisdiction under this act because a person seeking to invoke its jurisdiction has engaged in unjustifiable conduct, the court shall decline to exercise its jurisdiction unless:
- (a) The parents and all persons acting as parents have acquiesced in the exercise of jurisdiction;
- (b) A court of the state otherwise having jurisdiction under sections 33 through 35 determines that this state is a more appropriate forum under section 39; or
- (c) No court of any other state would have jurisdiction under the criteria specified in sections 33 through 35.
- (2) If a court of this state declines to exercise its jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (1), it may fashion an appropriate remedy to ensure the safety of the child and prevent a repetition of the unjustifiable conduct, including staying the proceeding until a child custody proceeding is commenced in a court having jurisdiction under sections 33 through 35.
- (3) If a court dismisses a petition or stays a proceeding because it declines to exercise its jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (1), it shall assess against the party seeking to invoke its jurisdiction necessary and reasonable expenses, including costs, communication expenses, attorney's

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fees, investigative fees, expenses for witnesses, travel expenses, and child care during the course of the proceedings, unless the party from whom fees are sought establishes that the assessment would be clearly inappropriate. The court may not assess fees, costs, or expenses against this state unless authorized by law other than this act.

- (1) Subject to local law providing for the confidentiality of procedures, addresses, and other identifying information in a child custody proceeding, each party, in its first pleading or in an attached affidavit, shall give information, if reasonably ascertainable, under oath as to the child's present address or whereabouts, the places where the child has lived during the last 5 years, and the names and present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived during that period. The pleading or affidavit must state whether the party:
- (a) Has participated, as a party or witness or in any other capacity, in any other proceeding concerning the custody of or visitation with the child and, if so, identify the court, the case number, and the date of the child custody determination, if any;
- (b) Knows of any proceeding that could affect the current proceeding, including proceedings for enforcement and proceedings relating to domestic violence, protective orders, termination of parental rights, and adoptions and, if so, identify the court, the case number, and the nature of the proceeding; and
- (c) Knows the names and addresses of any person not a party to the proceeding who has physical custody of the child

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or claims rights of legal custody or physical custody of, or visitation with, the child and, if so, the names and addresses of those persons.

- (2) If the information required by subsection (1) is not furnished, the court, upon motion of a party or its own motion, may stay the proceeding until the information is furnished.
- (3) If the declaration as to any of the items described in paragraphs (1)(a)-(c) is in the affirmative, the declarant shall give additional information under oath as required by the court. The court may examine the parties under oath as to details of the information furnished and other matters pertinent to the court's jurisdiction and the disposition of the case.
- (4) Each party has a continuing duty to inform the court of any proceeding in this or any other state that could affect the current proceeding.

Section 42. Appearance of parties and child.--

- (1) In a child custody proceeding in this state, the court may order a party to the proceeding who is in this state to appear before the court in person with or without the child. The court may order any person who is in this state and who has physical custody or control of the child to appear in person with the child.
- (2) If a party to a child custody proceeding whose presence is desired by the court is outside this state, the court may order that a notice given pursuant to section 8 include a statement directing the party to appear in person with or without the child and informing the party that failure to appear may result in a decision adverse to the party.
 - (3) The court may enter any orders necessary to ensure

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- (4) If a party to a child custody proceeding who is outside this state is directed to appear under subsection (2) or desires to appear in person before the court with or without the child, the court may require another party to pay reasonable and necessary travel and other expenses of the party so appearing and of the child.
 - Section 43. Definitions. -- In sections 43 through 59:
- (1) "Petitioner" means a person who seeks enforcement of an order for return of a child under the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction or enforcement of a child custody determination.
- (2) "Respondent" means a person against whom a proceeding has been commenced for enforcement of an order for return of a child under the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction or enforcement of a child custody determination.
- Section 44. Enforcement under the Hague

 Convention. -- Under this act, a court of this state may enforce
 an order for the return of a child made under the Hague

 Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child

 Abduction as if it were a child custody determination.

Section 45. Duty to enforce.--

(1) A court of this state shall recognize and enforce a child custody determination of a court of another state if the latter court exercised jurisdiction in substantial conformity with this act or the determination was made under factual circumstances meeting the jurisdictional standards of this act and the determination has not been modified in accordance with this act.

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1	(2) A court of this state may utilize any remedy
2	available under other law of this state to enforce a child
3	custody determination made by a court of another state. The
4	remedies provided by sections 43 through 59 are cumulative and
5	do not affect the availability of other remedies to enforce a
6	child custody determination.
7	Section 46. Temporary visitation
8	(1) A court of this state which does not have
9	jurisdiction to modify a child custody determination may issue
10	a temporary order enforcing:
11	(a) A visitation schedule made by a court of another
12	state; or
13	(b) The visitation provisions of a child custody
14	determination of another state that does not provide for a
15	specific visitation schedule.
16	(2) If a court of this state makes an order under
17	paragraph (1)(b), it shall specify in the order a period that
18	it considers adequate to allow the petitioner to obtain an
19	order from a court having jurisdiction under the criteria

specified in sections 33 through 42. The order remains in effect until an order is obtained from the other court or the period expires.

Section 47. Registration of child custody determination. --

- (1) A child custody determination issued by a court of another state may be registered in this state, with or without a simultaneous request for enforcement, by sending to the appropriate court in this state:
- (a) A letter or other document requesting registration;
 - Two copies, including one certified copy, of the

$\underline{\text{determination}}$	sought	to be	regi	stere	ed,	and	а	stateme	ent	under
penalty of pen	rjury tł	nat to	the	best	of	the	kn	owledge	e an	. <u>d</u>
belief of the	person	seekii	ng re	gistr	ati	on t	the	order	has	not
been modified	; and									

- (c) Except as otherwise provided in section 41, the name and address of the person seeking registration and any parent or person acting as a parent who has been awarded custody or visitation in the child custody determination sought to be registered.
- (2) On receipt of the documents required by subsection
 (1), the registering court shall:
- (a) Cause the determination to be filed as a foreign judgment, together with one copy of any accompanying documents and information, regardless of their form; and
- (b) Serve notice upon the persons named pursuant to paragraph (1)(c) and provide them with an opportunity to contest the registration in accordance with this section.
- (3) The notice required by paragraph (2)(b) must state that:
- (a) A registered determination is enforceable as of the date of the registration in the same manner as a determination issued by a court of this state;
- (b) A hearing to contest the validity of the registered determination must be requested within 20 days after service of notice; and
- (c) Failure to contest the registration will result in confirmation of the child custody determination and preclude further contest of that determination with respect to any matter that could have been asserted.
- (4) A person seeking to contest the validity of a registered order must request a hearing within 20 days after

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service of the notice. At that hearing, the court shall 1 2 confirm the registered order unless the person contesting 3 registration establishes that: 4 The issuing court did not have jurisdiction under 5 sections 33 through 42; 6 (b) The child custody determination sought to be 7

- registered has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court having jurisdiction to do so under sections 33 through 42; or
- (c) The person contesting registration was entitled to notice, but notice was not given in accordance with the standards of section 28 in the proceedings before the court that issued the order for which registration is sought.
- (5) If a timely request for a hearing to contest the validity of the registration is not made, the registration is confirmed as a matter of law and the person requesting registration and all persons served must be notified of the confirmation.
- (6) Confirmation of a registered order, whether by operation of law or after notice and hearing, precludes further contest of the order with respect to any matter which could have been asserted at the time of registration.

Section 48. Enforcement of registered determination .--

- (1) A court of this state may grant any relief normally available under the laws of $t\underline{\text{his state to enforce a}}$ registered child custody determination made by a court of another state.
- (2) A court of this state shall recognize and enforce, but may not modify, except in accordance with sections 33 through 42, a registered child custody determination of another state.

Section 49. Simultaneous proceedings .-- If a proceeding

for enforcement under sections 43 through 59 is commenced in a court of this state and the court determines that a proceeding to modify the determination is pending in a court of another state having jurisdiction to modify the determination under sections 33 through 42, the enforcing court shall immediately communicate with the modifying court. The proceeding for enforcement continues unless the enforcing court, after consultation with the modifying court, stays or dismisses the proceeding.

Section 50. <u>Expedited enforcement of child custody</u> determination.--

- (1) A petition under sections 43 through 59 must be verified. Certified copies of all orders sought to be enforced and of any order confirming registration must be attached to the petition. A copy of a certified copy of an order may be attached instead of the original.
- (2) A petition for enforcement of a child custody determination must state:
- (a) Whether the court that issued the determination identified the jurisdictional basis it relied upon in exercising jurisdiction and, if so, what the basis was;
- (b) Whether the determination for which enforcement is sought has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court whose decision must be enforced under this act and, if so, identify the court, the case number, and the nature of the proceeding;
- (c) Whether any proceeding has been commenced that could affect the current proceeding, including proceedings relating to domestic violence, protective orders, termination of parental rights, and adoptions and, if so, identify the court, the case number, and the nature of the proceeding;
 - (d) The present physical address of the child and the

respondent, if known;

- (e) Whether relief in addition to the immediate physical custody of the child and attorney's fees is sought, including a request for assistance from law enforcement officers and, if so, the relief sought; and
- (f) If the child custody determination has been registered and confirmed under section 47, the date and place of registration.
- issue an order directing the respondent to appear in person with or without the child at a hearing and may enter any order necessary to ensure the safety of the parties and the child. The hearing must be held on the next judicial day after service of the order unless that date is impossible. In that event, the court shall hold the hearing on the first judicial day possible. The court may extend the date of the hearing at the request of the petitioner.
- (4) An order issued under subsection (3) must state the time and place of the hearing and advise the respondent that at the hearing the court will order that the petitioner may take immediate physical custody of the child and the payment of fees, costs, and expenses under section 54, and may schedule a hearing to determine whether further relief is appropriate, unless the respondent appears and establishes that:
- (a) The child custody determination has not been registered and confirmed under section 47 and that:
- 1. The issuing court did not have jurisdiction under sections 33 through 42;
- 2. The child custody determination for which enforcement is sought has been vacated, stayed, or modified by

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- 3. The respondent was entitled to notice, but notice was not given in accordance with the standards of section 28 in the proceedings before the court that issued the order for which enforcement is sought; or
- (b) The child custody determination for which enforcement is sought was registered and confirmed under section 47, but has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court of a state having jurisdiction to do so under sections 33 through 42.

Section 51. Service of petition and order.--Except as otherwise provided in section 53, the petition and order must be served by any method authorized by the laws of this state upon the respondent and any person who has physical custody of the child.

Section 52. Hearing and order.--

- (1) Unless the court enters a temporary emergency order pursuant to section 36, upon a finding that a petitioner is entitled to immediate physical custody of the child, the court shall order that the petitioner may take immediate physical custody of the child unless the respondent establishes that:
- (a) The child custody determination has not been registered and confirmed under section 47 and that:
- 1. The issuing court did not have jurisdiction under sections 33 through 42;
- 2. The child custody determination for which enforcement is sought has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court of a state having jurisdiction to do so under sections

The respondent was entitled to notice, but notice

was not given in accordance with the standards of section 28 in the proceedings before the court that issued the order for

The child custody determination for which

enforcement is sought was registered and confirmed under

section 47, but has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court of a state having jurisdiction to do so under sections

(2) The court shall award the fees, costs, and expenses authorized under section 54 and may grant additional

enforcement officers, and set a further hearing to determine

the ground that the testimony may be self-incriminating, the

relationship of husband and wife or parent and child may not

of a child custody determination, the petitioner may file a verified application for the issuance of a warrant to take

imminently suffer serious physical harm or removal from this

physical custody of the child if the child is likely to

Section 53. Warrant to take physical custody of

(1) Upon the filing of a petition seeking enforcement

(3) If a party called to testify refuses to answer on

(4) A privilege against disclosure of communications

relief, including a request for the assistance of law

court may draw an adverse inference from the refusal.

between spouses and a defense of immunity based on the

be invoked in a proceeding under sections 43 through 59.

whether additional relief is appropriate.

which enforcement is sought; or

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or other witness, finds that the child is likely to imminently

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(2) If the court, upon the testimony of the petitioner

suffer serious physical harm or removal from this state, it
may issue a warrant to take physical custody of the child. The
petition must be heard on the next judicial day after the
warrant is executed unless that date is impossible. In that
event, the court shall hold the hearing on the first judicial
day possible. The application for the warrant must include the
statements required by section 50(2).

- (3) A warrant to take physical custody of a child
 must:
- (a) Recite the facts upon which a conclusion of imminent serious physical harm or removal from the jurisdiction is based;
- (b) Direct law enforcement officers to take physical custody of the child immediately; and
- (4) The respondent must be served with the petition, warrant, and order immediately after the child is taken into physical custody.
- (5) A warrant to take physical custody of a child is enforceable throughout this state. If the court finds on the basis of the testimony of the petitioner or other witness that a less intrusive remedy is not effective, it may authorize law enforcement officers to enter private property to take physical custody of the child. If required by exigent circumstances of the case, the court may authorize law enforcement officers to make a forcible entry at any hour.
- (6) The court may impose conditions upon placement of a child to ensure the appearance of the child and the child's custodian.

Section 54. Costs, fees, and expenses.--

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- The court shall award the prevailing party, including a state, necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by or on behalf of the party, including costs, communication expenses, attorney's fees, investigative fees, expenses for witnesses, travel expenses, and child care during the course of the proceedings, unless the party from whom fees or expenses are sought establishes that the award would be clearly inappropriate.
- (2) The court may not assess fees, costs, or expenses against a state unless authorized by law other than this act.

Section 55. Recognition and enforcement. -- A court of this state shall accord full faith and credit to an order issued by another state and consistent with this act which enforces a child custody determination by a court of another state unless the order has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court having jurisdiction to do so under sections 33 through 42.

Section 56. Appeals. -- An appeal may be taken from a final order in a proceeding under sections 43 through 59 in accordance with expedited appellate procedures in other civil cases. Unless the court enters a temporary emergency order under section 36, the enforcing court may not stay an order enforcing a child custody determination pending appeal.

Section 57. Role of state attorney.--

(1) In a case arising under this act or involving the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, the state attorney may take any lawful action, including resort to a proceeding under sections 43 through 59 or any other available civil proceeding, to locate a child, obtain the return of a child, or enforce a child custody determination, if there is:

1	(a) An existing child custody determination;
2	(b) A request to do so from a court in a pending child
3	custody proceeding;
4	(c) A reasonable belief that a criminal statute has
5	been violated; or
6	(d) A reasonable belief that the child has been
7	wrongfully removed or retained in violation of the Hague
8	Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child
9	Abduction.
10	(2) A state attorney acting under this section acts on
11	behalf of the court and may not represent any party.
12	Section 58. Role of law enforcement officersAt the
13	request of a state attorney acting under section 57, a law
14	enforcement officer may take any lawful action reasonably
15	necessary to locate a child or a party and assist a state
16	attorney with responsibilities under section 57.
17	Section 59. Costs and expensesIf the respondent is
18	not the prevailing party, the court may assess against the
19	respondent all direct expenses and costs incurred by the state
20	attorney and law enforcement officers under section 57 or
21	section 58.
22	Section 60. Application and constructionIn applying
23	and construing this act, consideration must be given to the
24	need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its
25	subject matter among states that enact it.
26	Section 61. Severability clauseIf any provision of
27	this act or its application to any person or circumstance is
28	held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions
29	or applications of this act which can be given effect without

the invalid provision or application, and to this end the

provisions of this act are severable.

Section 62. Transitional provision. -- A motion or other 1 request for relief made in a child custody proceeding or to 2 enforce a child custody determination which was commenced 3 4 before the effective date of this act is governed by the law 5 in effect at the time the motion or other request was made. Section 63. Effective October 1, 2000, subsection (7) 6 7 of section 39.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 8 39.502 Notice, process, and service.--(7) Service of the summons and service of pleadings, 9 10 papers, and notices subsequent to the summons on persons 11 outside this state must be made pursuant to section 28 of the 12 Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act s. 61.1312. 13 Section 64. Effective October 1, 2000, paragraph (b) 14 15 of subsection (2) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, is 16 amended to read: 17 61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation 18 rights; power of court in making orders. --19 (2) 20 (b)1. The court shall determine all matters relating to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance 21 with the best interests of the child and in accordance with 22 the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act. It 23 24 is the public policy of this state to assure that each minor 25 child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is 26 27 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

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- 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. 39.806(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.
- 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 65. Effective October 1, 2000, paragraph (d) of subsection (3), subsection (4), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 741.30, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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.--

(3)

(d) If the sworn petition seeks to determine issues of custody or visitation with regard to the minor child or children of the parties, the sworn petition shall be

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accompanied by or shall incorporate the allegations required by $\frac{1}{5}$ section $\frac{41}{5}$ of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

- (4) Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set a hearing to be held at the earliest possible time. The respondent shall be personally served with a copy of the petition, financial affidavit, uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act affidavit, if any, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, prior to the hearing.
- The clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the petition, financial affidavit, uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act affidavit, if any, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, to the sheriff or a law enforcement agency of the county where the respondent resides or can be found, who shall serve it upon the respondent as soon thereafter as possible on any day of the week and at any time of the day or night. The clerk of the court shall be responsible for furnishing to the sheriff such information on the respondent's physical description and location as is required by the department to comply with the verification procedures set forth in this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction to effect service. A law enforcement agency serving injunctions pursuant to this section shall use service and verification procedures consistent with those of the sheriff.
- 2. When an injunction is issued, if the petitioner requests the assistance of a law enforcement agency, the court

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may order that an officer from the appropriate law enforcement agency accompany the petitioner and assist in placing the petitioner in possession of the dwelling or residence, or otherwise assist in the execution or service of the injunction. A law enforcement officer shall accept a copy of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, certified by the clerk of the court, from the petitioner and immediately serve it upon a respondent who has been located but not yet served.

3. All orders issued, changed, continued, extended, or vacated subsequent to the original service of documents enumerated under subparagraph 1., shall be certified by the clerk of the court and delivered to the parties at the time of the entry of the order. The parties may acknowledge receipt of such order in writing on the face of the original order. In the event a party fails or refuses to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of an order, the clerk shall note on the original order that service was effected. at the hearing is not possible, the clerk shall mail certified copies of the order to the parties at the last known address of each party. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. When an order is served pursuant to this subsection, the clerk shall prepare a written certification to be placed in the court file specifying the time, date, and method of service and shall notify the sheriff.

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If the respondent has been served previously with the temporary injunction and has failed to appear at the initial hearing on the temporary injunction, any subsequent petition for injunction seeking an extension of time may be served on the respondent by the clerk of the court by certified mail in

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lieu of personal service by a law enforcement officer.
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           Section 66. Effective October 1, 2000, sections
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    61.1302, 61.1304, 61.1306, 61.1308, 61.131, 61.1312, 61.1314,
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    61.1316, 61.1318, 61.132, 61.1322, 61.1324, 61.1326, 61.1328,
    61.133, 61.1332, 61.1334, 61.1336, 61.1338, 61.134, 61.1342,
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    61.1344, 61.1346, and 61.1348, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
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           Section 67. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000,
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    except that the provisions of the Uniform Child Custody
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    Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act shall take effect October 1,
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    2000.
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    ========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ===========
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   And the title is amended as follows:
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   remove from the title of the bill: the entire title
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17
    and insert in lieu thereof:
                    A bill to be entitled
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           An act relating to family safety; amending ss.
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           25.385, 39.902, 741.28, and 943.171, F.S.;
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           redefining the terms "domestic violence" and
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           "family or household member"; amending s.
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           61.1825, F.S.; providing for additional
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           circumstances when a family violence indicator
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           must be placed on a record; amending s.
           90.5036, F.S.; redefining the terms "domestic
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           violence center" and "domestic violence
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           advocate"; specifying the persons to whom
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           confidential communication provisions apply;
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           providing for confidentiality of certain
           communications only if the domestic violence
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advocate is registered with the Department of 1 2 Children and Family Services; amending s. 3 470.002, F.S.; revising the definition of 4 "legally authorized person" for purposes of 5 domestic violence cases; amending s. 741.2901, F.S.; prohibiting certain family or household 6 7 members from qualifying as legally authorized persons in cases involving domestic violence; 8 amending s. 741.30, F.S.; specifying when a 9 10 person has standing to file a petition for an injunction against domestic violence; providing 11 12 for incidents that describe violence or threats of violence; providing legislative intent with 13 14 regard to victim protection; authorizing the 15 court to grant extensions of temporary 16 injunctions; specifying when a court may grant 17 relief; providing factors for the court to consider in determining imminent danger; 18 requiring a batterers' intervention program to 19 provide notification of discharge; providing 20 that respondents must complete a batterers' 21 intervention program if ordered; providing 22 circumstances under which the court may not 23 24 grant a request to modify or dissolve an 25 injunction; providing for recording of proceedings; directing the Office of the State 26 27 Courts Administrator to examine and develop recommendations concerning certain court 28 29 practices; requiring a report to the Governor 30 and Legislature; amending s. 414.0252, F.S.; modifying the definition of "family" under the 31

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WAGES Program, for specified purposes; creating s. 753.01, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; creating s. 753.02, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 753.03, F.S.; establishing the Office for Certification and Monitoring of Supervised Visitation Programs under the Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation within the Institute for Family Violence Studies of the Florida State University School of Social Work; providing for certification and monitoring of supervised visitation programs; creating s. 753.04, F.S.; providing duties of the Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation; providing for minimum program standards; providing for appointment of an advisory board; providing board membership; providing for approval of program certification and funding; providing for certain training and assistance for supervised visitation programs; providing for rules; repealing ss. 753.001, 753.002, and 753.004, F.S., relating to the Florida Family Visitation Network and supervised visitation projects; providing a directive to statute editors; providing that implementation of provisions of this act relating to supervised family visitation is contingent on appropriations; restricting certain appropriations expenditures; creating the "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act"; providing definitions; specifying proceedings not governed by the act;

providing application to Indian tribes; 1 2 providing international application of the act; providing the effect of a child custody 3 4 determination; providing priority for questions 5 of jurisdiction under the act; providing for notice to persons outside the state; providing 6 7 for appearance at proceedings and limited immunity; providing for communication between 8 courts of this state and courts of other 9 10 states; providing for taking testimony in another state; providing for cooperation 11 12 between courts and the preservation of records; providing for initial child custody 13 jurisdiction; providing for exclusive, 14 15 continuing jurisdiction; providing for jurisdiction to modify a child custody 16 17 determination; providing for temporary emergency jurisdiction; providing for notice, 18 opportunity to be heard, and joinder; providing 19 procedures with respect to simultaneous 20 proceedings; providing for determination of an 21 inconvenient forum; providing procedures for a 22 decline of jurisdiction by reason of conduct; 23 24 specifying information to be submitted to the 25 court; providing for the appearance of the parties and the child at proceedings; providing 26 27 definitions relating to enforcement; providing for enforcement under the Haque Convention; 28 providing duty of the court to enforce child 29 30 custody determinations of a court of another state; providing for temporary visitation; 31

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Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

providing for registration of out-of-state child custody determinations; providing for enforcement of registered determinations; providing procedures with respect to simultaneous proceedings; providing for expedited enforcement of a child custody determination; providing for service of petition and order; providing for hearing and order; providing for issuance of a warrant to take physical custody of a child under certain circumstances; providing for award of costs, fees, and expenses to the prevailing party; providing for recognition of enforcement orders of a court of another state; providing for appeals; providing for actions by the state attorney; providing for actions by law enforcement officers; providing for assessment of costs and expenses incurred by the state attorney and law enforcement officers; providing for application and construction of the act; providing severability; providing for transition; amending ss. 39.502, 61.13, and 741.30, F.S.; conforming references and cross references; repealing ss. 61.1302, 61.1304, 61.1306, 61.1308, 61.131, 61.1312, 61.1314, 61.1316, 61.1318, 61.132, 61.1322, 61.1324, 61.1326, 61.1328, 61.133, 61.1332, 61.1334, 61.1336, 61.1338, 61.134, 61.1342, 61.1344, 61.1346, and 61.1348, F.S., relating to the "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act"; providing effective dates.