Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ Barcode 670834

	CHAMBER ACTION House
	Senate House ·
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11	Senator Campbell moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Delete everything after the enacting clause
15	
16	and insert:
17	Section 1. Subsection (7) of section 39.502, Florida
18	Statues, is amended to read:
19	39.502 Notice, process, and service
20	(7) Service of the summons and service of pleadings,
21	papers, and notices subsequent to the summons on persons
22	outside this state must be made pursuant to $\underline{s. 61.509}$ $\underline{s.}$
23	<del>61.1312</del> .
24	Section 2. For purposes of incorporating amendments
25	to s. 61.13, F.S., subsection (2) of section 44.102, F.S., is
26	re-enacted to read:
27	44.102 Court-ordered mediation
28	(2) A court, under rules adopted by the Supreme Court:
29	(a) Must, upon request of one party, refer to
30	mediation any filed civil action for monetary damages,
31	provided the requesting party is willing and able to pay the
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costs of the mediation or the costs can be equitably divided between the parties, unless:

- The action is a landlord and tenant dispute that does not include a claim for personal injury.
- The action is filed for the purpose of collecting a debt.
  - 3. The action is a claim of medical malpractice.
- The action is governed by the Florida Small Claims Rules.
- The court determines that the action is proper for referral to nonbinding arbitration under this chapter.
  - The parties have agreed to binding arbitration.
- The parties have agreed to an expedited trial pursuant to s. 45.075.
- The parties have agreed to voluntary trial resolution pursuant to s. 44.104.
- (b) May refer to mediation all or any part of a filed civil action for which mediation is not required under this section.
- In circuits in which a family mediation program has been established and upon a court finding of a dispute, shall refer to mediation all or part of custody, visitation, or other parental responsibility issues as defined in s. 61.13. Upon motion or request of a party, a court shall not refer any case to mediation if it finds there has been a history of domestic violence that would compromise the mediation process.
- (d) In circuits in which a dependency or in need of services mediation program has been established, may refer to mediation all or any portion of a matter relating to 31 dependency or to a child in need of services or a family in

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need of services.

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

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

(2)

- The court shall determine all matters relating (b)1. to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act. It is the public policy of this state to assure that each minor child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. After considering all relevant facts, the father of the child shall be given the same consideration as the mother in determining the primary residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the child.
- The court shall order that the parental responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony of the third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the criteria of s. 39.806(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 31 | made regarding the child, may not be granted to the convicted

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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.
- 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 31 | legal standing as "contestants" as defined in s. 61.1306. A

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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. Full rights under this subparagraph apply to either parent unless a court order specifically revokes these rights, including any restrictions on these rights as provided in a domestic violence injunction. A parent having rights under this subparagraph has the same rights upon request as to form, substance, and manner of access as are available to the other parent of a child, including, without limitation, the right to in-person communication with medical, dental, and education providers.
- (e) When either parent materially violates a visitation or custody order without proper cause or consent of the other parent, in addition to any other remedies and sanctions provided at law, the court may order the violating party to post a bond or other security sufficient to provide for economic damages to the other party for any future violation. For purposes of this section, a material violation of a visitation or custody order shall include failure of either parent to provide care for a child during a time designated in a court order for him or her to be responsible for the child. However, when a party materially violates a visitation or custody order by removing the child from this state or country or by concealing the whereabouts of the child, section 4. of this bill and not this subsection shall apply.

- 1. This subsection does not apply when a parent who is the victim of any act of domestic violence or who has reasonable cause to believe he or she is about to become the victim of any act of domestic violence, as defined in s.

  741.28, takes action contrary to a visitation or custody order based upon a good faith belief that such action was necessary to preserve the child from danger to his or her welfare.

  However, in order to gain the exemption conferred in this subparagraph, the party claiming the exemption must within 10 days of the violation file with the court that issued the visitation or custody order an affidavit setting out the facts which are the basis for claiming the exemption.
- 2. Upon a future material violation of any custody or visitation order entered under this section, the court may order the bond or other security forfeited in whole or in part. The proceeds of any bond or other security posted pursuant to this subsection may be used to reimburse the nonviolating party for actual costs or damages, including without limitation the costs to locate and return the child, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and lost wages or child care expenses.
- 3. The court must consider the party's financial resources prior to setting the bond amount under this section.

  Under no circumstances may the court set a bond that is unreasonable.
- 4. Any deficiency of bond or security shall not absolve the violating party of responsibility to pay the full amount of damages determined by the court.
- 5. Any remaining proceeds shall be held as further security if deemed necessary by the court, and if further security is not found to be necessary; applied to any child

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29 30 support arrears owed by the parent against whom the bond was required, and if no arrears exists; all remaining proceeds will be allocated by the court in the best interest of the child.

- 6. At any time after the forfeiture of the bond or other security, the party who posted the bond or other security, or the court on its own motion may request that the party provide documentation substantiating that the proceeds received as a result of the forfeiture have been used solely in accordance with this subsection. Any party using such proceeds for purposes not in accordance with this section may be found in contempt of court.
- Section 4. (1) In a proceeding in which the court enters an order of child custody or visitation, including in a modification proceeding, upon the presentation of competent substantial evidence that there is a risk that one party may violate the court's order of visitation or custody by removing a child from this state or country or by concealing the whereabouts of a child, or upon stipulation of the parties, the court may:
- (a) Order that a parent may not remove the child from this state without the notarized written permission of both parents or further court order;
- (b) Order that a parent may not remove the child from this country without the notarized written permission of both parents or further court order;
- (c) Order that a parent may not take the child to a country that has not ratified or acceded to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction unless the other parent agrees in writing that the 31 child may be taken to the country;

(d) Require a parent to surrender the passport of the 1 2 child; or 3 (e) Require that party to post bond or other security. 4 (2) If the court enters an order of child custody or 5 visitation, including in a modification proceeding, that 6 includes a provision entered under paragraph (1)(b) or 7 paragraph (1)(c), a certified copy of the order should be sent by the parent who requested the restriction to the Passport 8 Services Office of the U.S. Department of State requesting 9 10 that they not issue a passport to the child without their 11 signature or further court order. 12 (3) In assessing the need for a bond or other 13 security, the court may consider any reasonable factor bearing upon the risk that a party may violate a visitation or custody 14 15 order by removing a child from this state or country or by concealing the whereabouts of a child, including but not 16 17 limited to whether: 18 (a) A court has previously found that a party previously removed a child from Florida or another state in 19 20 violation of a custody or visitation order, or whether a court 21 had found that a party has threatened to take a child out of Florida or another state in violation of a custody or 22 23 visitation order; 24 (b) The party has strong family and community ties to Florida or to other states or countries, including whether the 25 26 party or child is a citizen of another country; 27 (c) The party has strong financial reasons to remain 28 in Florida or to relocate to another state or country;

plans to leave Florida, such as quitting employment; sale of a residence or termination of a lease on a residence, without

(d) The party has engaged in activities that suggest

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29 30 efforts to acquire an alternative residence in the state; closing bank accounts or otherwise liquidating assets; or applying for a passport;

- (e) Either party has had a history of domestic violence as either a victim or perpetrator, child abuse or child neglect evidenced by criminal history, including but not limited to, arrest, an injunction for protection against domestic violence issued after notice and hearing under s. 741.30, medical records, affidavits, or any other relevant information; or
  - (f) The party has a criminal record.
- (4) The court must consider the party's financial resources prior to setting the bond amount under this section. Under no circumstances may the court set a bond that is unreasonable.
- (5) Any deficiency of bond or security shall not absolve the violating party of responsibility to pay the full amount of damages determined by the court.
- (6) Upon presentation of competent substantial evidence that the party who posted the bond or other security has materially violated a court order of visitation or custody by removing the child from this state or country or by concealing the whereabouts of the child, the court may order the bond or other security forfeited in whole or in part. This section does not apply when a parent who is the victim of any act of domestic violence or who has reasonable cause to believe he or she is about to become the victim of any act of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28, seeks shelter from such acts or possible acts and takes with him or her, or conceals, any child 17 years of age or younger. However, in 31 order to gain the exemption conferred in this subsection, the

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party claiming the exemption must comply with the requirements set out in s. 787.03(6)(b).

- (7)(a) Upon an order of forfeiture, the proceeds of any bond or other security posted pursuant to this subsection may only be used to:
- 1. Reimburse the nonviolating party for actual costs or damages incurred in upholding the court's order of custody or visitation.
- 2. Locate and return the child to the residence as set forth in the visitation or custody order.
- $\underline{\mbox{3. Reimburse reasonable fees and costs as determined}}$  by the court.
- (b) Any remaining proceeds shall be held as further security if deemed necessary by the court, and if further security is not found to be necessary; applied to any child support arrears owed by the parent against whom the bond was required, and if no arrears exists; all remaining proceeds will be allocated by the court in the best interest of the child.
- other security, the party who posted the bond or other security, or the court on its own motion may request that the party provide documentation substantiating that the proceeds received as a result of the forfeiture have been used solely in accordance with this subsection. Any party using such proceeds for purposes not in accordance with this section may be found in contempt of court.
- Section 5. Sections 61.501 through 61.542, Florida Statutes, are created to read:
- 30 61.501 Short title.--This part may be cited as the 31 "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act."

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1	61.502 Purposes of part; construction of
2	provisions The general purposes of this part are to:
3	(1) Avoid jurisdictional competition and conflict with
4	courts of other states in matters of child custody which have
5	in the past resulted in the shifting of children from state to
6	state with harmful effects on their well-being.
7	(2) Promote cooperation with the courts of other
8	states to the end that a custody decree is rendered in the
9	state that can best decide the case in the interest of the
10	child.
11	(3) Discourage the use of the interstate system for
12	continuing controversies over child custody.
13	(4) Deter abductions.
14	(5) Avoid relitigating the custody decisions of other
15	states in this state.
16	(6) Facilitate the enforcement of custody decrees of
17	other states.
18	(7) Promote and expand the exchange of information and
19	other forms of mutual assistance between the courts of this
20	state and those of other states concerned with the same child.
21	(8) Make uniform the law with respect to the subject
22	of this part among the states enacting it.
23	61.503 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term:
24	(1) "Abandoned" means left without provision for
25	reasonable and necessary care or supervision.
26	(2) "Child" means an individual who has not attained
27	18 years of age.
28	(3) "Child custody determination" means a judgment,
29	decree, or other order of a court providing for the legal
30	custody, physical custody, residential care, or visitation
31	with respect to a child. The term includes a permanent,

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temporary, initial, and modification order. The term does not include an order relating to child support or other monetary obligation of an individual.

- (4) "Child custody proceeding" means a proceeding in which legal custody, physical custody, residential care 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 ss. 61.524-61.540.
- (5) "Commencement" means the filing of the first pleading in a proceeding.
- (6) "Court" means an entity authorized under the laws 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 younger 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 part.
  - (10) "Issuing state" means the state in which a child

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1	custody determination is made.
2	(11) "Modification" means a child custody
3	determination that changes, replaces, supersedes, or is
4	otherwise made after a previous determination concerning the
5	same child, regardless of whether it is made by the court that
6	made the previous determination.
7	(12) "Person" means an individual, corporation,
8	business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability
9	company, association, joint venture, or government;
10	governmental subdivision, agency, instrumentality, or public
11	corporation; or any other legal or commercial entity.
12	(13) "Person acting as a parent" means a person, other
13	than a parent, who:
14	(a) Has physical custody of the child or has had
15	physical custody for a period of 6 consecutive months,
16	including any temporary absence, within 1 year immediately
17	before the commencement of a child custody proceeding; and
18	(b) Has been awarded a child-custody determination by
19	a court or claims a right to a child-custody determination
20	under the laws of this state.
21	(14) "Physical custody" means the physical care and
22	supervision of a child.
23	(15) "State" means a state of the United States, the
24	District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin
25	Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the
26	jurisdiction of the United States.
27	(16) "Tribe" means an Indian tribe, or band, or
28	Alaskan Native village that is recognized by federal law or
29	formally acknowledged by a state.
30	(17) "Warrant" means an order issued by a court
31	authorizing law enforcement officers to take physical custody

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1	of a child.
2	61.504 Proceedings governed by other lawThis part
3	does not govern a proceeding pertaining to the authorization
4	of emergency medical care for a child.
5	61.505 Application to Indian tribes
6	(1) A child custody proceeding that pertains to an
7	Indian child, as defined in the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25
8	U.S.C. s. 1901 et seq., is not subject to this part to the
9	extent that it is governed by the Indian Child Welfare Act.
10	(2) A court of this state shall treat a tribe as if it
11	were a state of the United States for purposes of applying ss.
12	61.501-61.523.
13	(3) A child custody determination made by a tribe
14	under factual circumstances in substantial conformity with the
15	jurisdictional standards of this part must be recognized and
16	enforced under ss. 61.524-61.540.
17	61.506 International application of part
18	(1) A court of this state shall treat a foreign
19	country as if it were a state of the United States for
20	purposes of applying ss. 61.501-61.523.
21	(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a
22	child custody determination made in a foreign country under
23	factual circumstances in substantial conformity with the
24	jurisdictional standards of this part must be recognized and
25	enforced under ss. 61.524-61.540.
26	(3) A court of this state need not apply this part if
27	the child custody law of a foreign country violates
28	fundamental principles of human rights.
29	61.507 Effect of child custody determinationA child

30 custody determination made by a court of this state which had 31 jurisdiction under this part binds all persons who have been

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served in accordance with the laws of this state or notified in accordance with s. 61.509 or who have submitted to the jurisdiction of the court, and who have been given an opportunity to be heard. As to those persons, the determination is conclusive as to all decided issues of law and fact except to the extent the determination is modified.

61.508 Priority.--If a question of existence or exercise of jurisdiction under this part is raised in a child custody proceeding, the question, upon request of a party, must be given priority on the calendar and handled expeditiously.

- 61.509 Notice to persons outside the state.--
- (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 the state in which the service is made. Notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice, but may be made by publication if other means are not effective.
- (2) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by the laws 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.
  - 61.510 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 31 | 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 an act unrelated to the participation in a proceeding under this part which was committed by an individual while present in this state.
  - 61.511 Communication between courts.--
- (1) A court of this state may communicate with a court in another state concerning a proceeding arising under this part.
- in the communication. If the parties elect to participate in the communication, they must be given the opportunity to present facts and legal arguments before a decision on jurisdiction is made.
- (3) Communication between courts on schedules, calendars, court records, and similar matters may occur without informing the parties. A record need not be made of the communication.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a record must be made of a communication under this section. The parties must be informed promptly of the communication and granted access to the record.
- (5) For purposes of this section, the term "record" means a form of information, including, but not limited to, an electronic recording or transcription by a court reporter

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which creates a verbatim memorialization of any communication 1 2 between two or more individuals or entities. 3 61.512 Taking testimony in another state.--4 (1) In addition to other procedures available to a 5 party, a party to a child custody proceeding may offer 6 testimony of witnesses who are located in another state, 7 including testimony of the parties and the child, by deposition or other means available in this state for 8 testimony taken in another state. The court on its own motion 9 10 may order that the testimony of a person be taken in another state and may prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon 11 12 which the testimony is taken. (2) Upon agreement of the parties, a court of this 13 state may permit an individual residing in another state to be 14 15 deposed or to testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means before a designated court or at another 16 17 location in that state. A court of this state shall cooperate with courts of other states in designating an appropriate 18 location for the deposition or testimony. 19 20 (3) Documentary evidence transmitted from another 21 state to a court of this state by technological means that does not produce an original writing may not be excluded from 22 evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission. 23 24 61.513 Cooperation between courts; preservation of 25 records.--26 (1) A court of this state may request the appropriate 27 court of another state to: 28 (a) Hold an evidentiary hearing; 29 (b) Order a person to produce or give evidence 30 pursuant to the laws of that state;

(c) Order that an evaluation be made with respect to

the custody of a child involved in a pending proceeding pursuant to the laws of the state where the proceeding is pending;

- (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; or
- (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).
- incurred under subsections (1) and (2) may be assessed against the parties according to the laws of this state if the court has personal jurisdiction over the party against whom these expenses are being assessed.
- (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.
  - 61.514 Initial child custody jurisdiction.--
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 61.517, 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

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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 grounds that this state is the more appropriate forum under s. 61.520 or s. 61.521, 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) or paragraph (b) have declined to exercise jurisdiction on the grounds that a court of this state is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child under s. 61.520 or s. 61.521; or
- (d) No court of any other state would have
  jurisdiction under the criteria specified in paragraph (a),
  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.
  - 61.515 Exclusive, continuing jurisdiction.--

personal relationships; or

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 61.517, a court of this state which has made a child custody determination consistent with s. 61.514 or s. 61.516 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 does 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
- (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 does not presently reside in this state.
- (2) A court of this state which 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 s. 61.514.
- as otherwise provided in s. 61.517, 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 s. 61.514(1)(a) or s. 61.514(1)(b) and:
- (1) The court of the other state determines it no longer has exclusive, continuing jurisdiction under s. 61.515 or that a court of this state would be a more convenient forum under s. 61.520; 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 does not presently reside in the

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other state.

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61.517 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 part, and a child custody proceeding has not been commenced in a court of a state having jurisdiction under ss. 61.514-61.616, 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 ss. 61.514-61.516. If a child custody proceeding has not been or is not commenced in a court of a state having jurisdiction under ss. 61.514-61.516, 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 part, or a child custody proceeding has been commenced in a court of a state having jurisdiction under ss. 61.514-61.516, any order issued by a court of this state under this section must specify in the order a period that the court considers adequate to allow the person seeking an order to obtain an order from the state having jurisdiction under ss. 61.514-61.516. 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 31 | expires.

- 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 ss. 61.514-61.516, shall immediately communicate with the other court. A court of this state which is exercising jurisdiction under ss.
  61.514-61.516, 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.
  - 61.518 Notice; opportunity to be heard; joinder.--
- (1) Before a child custody determination is made under this part, notice and an opportunity to be heard in accordance with the standards of s. 61.509 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 acting as a parent.
- (2) This part 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 part are governed by the laws of this state as in child custody proceedings between residents of this state.
  - 61.519 Simultaneous proceedings.--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 61.517, a court of this state may not exercise its jurisdiction under ss. 61.514-61.524 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 part, 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 s. 61.520.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in s. 61.517, 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 s. 61.522. 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 part, 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 part 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

1	enforcement;
2	(b) Enjoin the parties from continuing with the
3	proceeding for enforcement; or
4	(c) Proceed with the modification under conditions it
5	considers appropriate.
6	61.520 Inconvenient forum
7	(1) A court of this state which has jurisdiction under
8	this part to make a child custody determination may decline to
9	exercise its jurisdiction at any time if it determines that it
10	is an inconvenient forum under the circumstances and that a
11	court of another state is a more appropriate forum. The issue
12	of inconvenient forum may be raised upon motion of a party,
13	the court's own motion, or request of another court.
14	(2) Before determining whether it is an inconvenient
15	forum, a court of this state shall consider whether it is
16	appropriate for a court of another state to exercise
17	jurisdiction. For this purpose, the court shall allow the
18	parties to submit information and shall consider all relevant
19	factors, including:
20	(a) Whether domestic violence has occurred and is
21	likely to continue in the future and which state could best
22	protect the parties and the child;

- (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;
- (d) The relative financial circumstances of the
  parties;
- 29 (e) Any agreement of the parties as to which state
  30 should assume jurisdiction;
  - (f) The nature and location of the evidence required

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to resolve the pending litigation, including testimony of the 2 child; 3 (g) The ability of the court of each state to decide 4 the issue expeditiously and the procedures necessary to 5 present the evidence; and (h) The familiarity of the court of each state with 6 7 the facts and issues in the pending litigation. (3) If a court of this state determines that it is an 8 inconvenient forum and that a court of another state is a more 9 10 appropriate forum, it shall stay the proceedings upon condition that a child custody proceeding be promptly 11 12 commenced in another designated state and may impose any other 13 condition the court considers just and proper. 14 (4) A court of this state may decline to exercise its 15 jurisdiction under this part if a child custody determination is incidental to an action for divorce or another proceeding 16 17 while still retaining jurisdiction over the divorce or other 18 proceeding. 19 61.521 Jurisdiction declined by reason of conduct.--(1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 61.517 or by 20 21 other law of this state, if a court of this state has jurisdiction under this part because a person seeking to 22 invoke its jurisdiction has engaged in unjustifiable conduct, 23 24 the court shall decline to exercise its jurisdiction unless: 25 (a) The parents and all persons acting as parents have 26 acquiesced in the exercise of jurisdiction; 27 (b) A court of the state otherwise having jurisdiction 28 under ss. 61.514-61.516 determines that this state is a more

(c) No court of any other state would have

jurisdiction under the criteria specified in ss.

appropriate forum under s. 61.520; or

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61.514-61.516. 1 2 (2) If a court of this state declines to exercise its 3 jurisdiction under subsection (1), it may fashion an 4 appropriate remedy to ensure the safety of the child and prevent a repetition of the unjustifiable conduct, including 5 6 staying the proceeding until a child custody proceeding is 7 commenced in a court having jurisdiction under ss. 8 61.514-61.516. 9 (3) If a court dismisses a petition or stays a 10 proceeding because it declines to exercise its jurisdiction under subsection (1), it shall assess against the party 11 seeking to invoke its jurisdiction necessary and reasonable 12 expenses, including costs, communication expenses, attorney's 13 fees, investigative fees, expenses for witnesses, travel 14 15 expenses, and expenses for child care during the course of the 16 proceedings, unless the party from whom fees are sought 17 establishes that the assessment would be clearly 18 inappropriate. The court may not assess fees, costs, or expenses against this state unless authorized by law other 19 20 than this part. 21 61.522 Information to be submitted to the court.--(1) Subject to Florida law providing for the 22 confidentiality of procedures, addresses, and other 23 24 identifying information in a child custody proceeding, each party, in its first pleading or in an attached affidavit, 25 26 shall give information, if reasonably ascertainable, under 27 oath as to the child's present address or whereabouts, the 28 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

31 | must state whether the party:

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- (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 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 which could affect the current proceeding.
  - 61.523 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.
- presence is desired by the court is outside this state, the court may order that a notice given pursuant to s. 61.509 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 the safety of the child and of any person ordered to appear under this section.
- 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.
- 61.524 Definitions.--As used in ss. 61.524-61.540, the term:
- (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

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child custody determination.

61.525 Enforcement under the Hague Convention.--Under this part, 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.

61.526 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 part or the determination was made under factual circumstances meeting the jurisdictional standards of this part and the determination has not been modified in accordance with this part.
- (2) A court of this state may use any remedy available under other laws of this state to enforce a child custody determination made by a court of another state. The remedies provided by ss. 61.524-61.540 are cumulative and do not affect the availability of other remedies to enforce a child custody determination.
  - 61.527 Temporary visitation.--
- (1) A court of this state which does not have jurisdiction to modify a child custody determination may issue a temporary order enforcing:
- (b) The visitation provisions of a child custody determination of another state which does not provide for a specific visitation schedule.
- 30 (2) If a court of this state makes an order under
  31 paragraph (1)(b), it shall specify in the order a period that

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it considers adequate to allow the petitioner to obtain an order from a court having jurisdiction under the criteria specified in ss. 61.514-61.523. The order remains in effect until an order is obtained from the other court or the period expires.

- 61.528 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 circuit court of the county where the petitioner or respondent resides or where a simultaneous request for enforcement is sought:
- (a) A letter or other document requesting
  registration;
- (b) Two copies, including one certified copy, of the determination sought to be registered and a statement under penalty of perjury that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person seeking registration, the order has not been modified; and
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in s. 61.522, 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

1	contest the registration in accordance with this section.
2	(3) The notice required by paragraph (2)(b) must state
3	that:
4	(a) A registered determination is enforceable as of
5	the date of the registration in the same manner as a
6	determination issued by a court of this state;
7	(b) A hearing to contest the validity of the
8	registered determination must be requested within 20 days
9	after service of notice; and
10	(c) Failure to contest the registration will result in
11	confirmation of the child custody determination and preclude
12	further contest of that determination with respect to any
13	matter that could have been asserted.
14	(4) A person seeking to contest the validity of a
15	registered order must request a hearing within 20 days after
16	service of the notice. At that hearing, the court shall
17	confirm the registered order unless the person contesting
18	registration establishes that:
19	(a) The issuing court did not have jurisdiction under
20	ss. 61.514-61.523;
21	(b) The child custody determination sought to be
22	registered has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court
23	having jurisdiction to do so under ss. 61.514-61.523; or
24	(c) The person contesting registration was entitled to
25	notice, but notice was not given in accordance with the
26	standards of s. 61.509 in the proceedings before the court
27	that issued the order for which registration is sought.
28	(5) If a timely request for a hearing to contest the
29	validity of the registration is not made, the registration is
30	confirmed as a matter of law and the person requesting

31 registration and all persons served must be notified of the

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1	confirmation.
2	(6) Confirmation of a registered order, whether by
3	operation of law or after notice and hearing, precludes
4	further contest of the order with respect to any matter that
5	could have been asserted at the time of registration.
6	61.529 Enforcement of registered determination
7	(1) A court of this state may grant any relief
8	normally available under the laws of this state to enforce a
9	registered child custody determination made by a court of
10	another state.
11	(2) A court of this state shall recognize and enforce
12	but may not modify, except in accordance with ss.
13	61.514-61.523, a registered child custody determination of
14	another state.
15	61.530 Simultaneous proceedingsIf a proceeding for
16	enforcement under ss. 61.524-61.540 is commenced in a court of
17	this state and the court determines that a proceeding to
18	modify the determination is pending in a court of another
19	state having jurisdiction to modify the determination under
20	ss. 61.514-61.523, the enforcing court shall immediately
21	communicate with the modifying court. The proceeding for
22	enforcement continues unless the enforcing court, after
23	consultation with the modifying court, stays or dismisses the
24	proceeding.
25	61.531 Expedited enforcement of child custody
26	determination
27	(1) A petition under ss. 61.524-61.540 must be
28	verified. Certified copies of all orders sought to be enforced
29	and of any order confirming registration must be attached to
30	the petition. A copy of a certified copy of an order may be

31 attached instead of the original.

(2) A petition for enforcement of a child custody 1 2 determination must state: 3 (a) Whether the court that issued the determination 4 identified the jurisdictional basis it relied upon in 5 exercising jurisdiction and, if so, specify the basis; 6 (b) Whether the determination for which enforcement is 7 sought has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court whose decision must be enforced under this part and, if so, identify 8 the court, the case number, and the nature of the proceeding; 9 10 (c) Whether any proceeding has been commenced that could affect the current proceeding, including proceedings 11 12 relating to domestic violence, protective orders, termination of parental rights, and adoptions and, if so, identify the 13 court, the case number, and the nature of the proceeding; 14 15 (d) The present physical address of the child and the 16 respondent, if known; 17 (e) Whether relief in addition to the immediate 18 physical custody of the child and attorney's fees is sought, 19 including a request for assistance from law enforcement officers and, if so, the relief sought; and 20 21 (f) If the child custody determination has been registered and confirmed under s. 61.528, the date and place 22 23 of registration. 24 (3) Upon the filing of a petition, the court shall issue an order directing the respondent to appear in person 25 26 with or without the child at a hearing and may enter any order 27 necessary to ensure the safety of the parties and the child. 28 The hearing must be held on the next judicial day after 29 service of the order unless that date is impossible. In that

event, the court shall hold the hearing on the first judicial

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the request of the petitioner.

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- (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 s. 61.535 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 s. 61.528 and that:
- 1. The issuing court did not have jurisdiction under ss. 61.514-61.523;
- 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 ss. 61.514-61.523; or
- 3. The respondent was entitled to notice, but notice was not given in accordance with the standards of s. 61.509 in the proceedings before the court that issued the order for which enforcement is sought; or
- The child custody determination for which enforcement is sought was registered and confirmed under s. 61.528, but has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court of a state having jurisdiction to do so under ss. 61.514-61.523.
- 61.532 Service of petition and order.--Except as otherwise provided in s. 61.534, 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 31 | the child.

1	61.533 Hearing and order
2	(1) Unless the court enters a temporary emergency
3	order under s. 61.517, upon a finding that a petitioner is
4	entitled to immediate physical custody of the child, the court
5	shall order that the petitioner may take immediate physical
6	custody of the child unless the respondent establishes that:
7	(a) The child custody determination has not been
8	registered and confirmed under s. 61.528 and that:
9	1. The issuing court did not have jurisdiction under
10	ss. 61.514-61.523;
11	2. The child custody determination for which
12	enforcement is sought has been vacated, stayed, or modified by
13	a court of a state having jurisdiction to do so under ss.
14	61.514-61.523; or
15	3. The respondent was entitled to notice, but notice
16	was not given in accordance with the standards of s. 61.509 in
17	the proceedings before the court that issued the order for
18	which enforcement is sought; or
19	(b) The child custody determination for which
20	enforcement is sought was registered and confirmed under s.
21	61.528, but has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court
22	of a state having jurisdiction to do so under ss.
23	61.514-61.523.
24	(2) The court shall award the fees, costs, and
25	expenses authorized under s. 61.535 and may grant additional
26	relief, including a request for the assistance of law
27	enforcement officers, and set a further hearing to determine
28	whether additional relief is appropriate.
29	(3) If a party called to testify refuses to answer on
30	the ground that the testimony may be self-incriminating, the

31 court may draw an adverse inference from the refusal.

(4) A privilege against disclosure of communications 1 2 between spouses and a defense of immunity based on the 3 relationship of husband and wife or parent and child may not 4 be invoked in a proceeding under ss. 61.524-61.540. 5 61.534 Warrant to take physical custody of child.--6 (1) Upon the filing of a petition seeking enforcement 7 of a child custody determination, the petitioner may file a verified application for the issuance of a warrant to take 8 physical custody of the child if the child is likely to 9 10 imminently suffer serious physical harm or removal from this 11 state. 12 (2) If the court, upon the testimony of the petitioner or other witness, finds that the child is likely to imminently 13 suffer serious physical harm or removal from this state, it 14 15 may issue a warrant to take physical custody of the child. The petition must be heard on the next judicial day after the 16 17 warrant is executed unless that date is impossible. In that 18 event, the court shall hold the hearing on the first judicial day possible. The application for the warrant must include the 19 statements required by s. 61.531(2). 20 21 (3) A warrant to take physical custody of a child 22 must: (a) Recite the facts upon which a conclusion of 23 24 imminent serious physical harm or removal from the 25 jurisdiction is based; 26 (b) Direct law enforcement officers to take physical 27 custody of the child immediately; and 28 (c) Provide for the placement of the child pending 29 final relief.

31 warrant, and order immediately after the child is taken into

(4) The respondent must be served with the petition,

physical custody.

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- (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.

61.535 Costs, fees, and expenses.--

- (1) So long as the court has personal jurisdiction over the party against whom the expenses are being assessed, 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 expenses for 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 part.
- 61.536 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 part which enforces a child custody determination by a court of another state unless the order has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court 31 having jurisdiction to do so under ss. 61.514-61.523.

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61.537 AppealsAn appeal may be taken from a final
order in a proceeding under ss. 61.524-61.540 in accordance
with expedited appellate procedures in other civil cases.
Unless the court enters a temporary emergency order under s.
61.517, the enforcing court may not stay an order enforcing a
child custody determination pending appeal.
61.538 Role of state attorney
(1) In a case arising under this part 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 ss. 61.524-61.540 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:
(a) An existing child custody determination;
(b) A request to do so from a court in a pending child
<pre>custody proceeding;</pre>
(c) A reasonable belief that a criminal statute has
been violated; or
(d) A reasonable belief that the child has been
wrongfully removed or retained in violation of the Hague
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child
Abduction.
(2) A state attorney acting under this section acts on
behalf of the court and may not represent any party.
61.539 Role of law enforcement officersAt the
request of a state attorney acting under s. 61.538, a law
enforcement officer may take any lawful action reasonably
necessary to locate a child or a party and assist a state

attorney with responsibilities under s. 61.538.

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against the nonprevailing party all direct expenses and costs incurred by the state attorney and law enforcement officers under s. 61.538 or s. 61.539 so long as the court has personal jurisdiction over the nonprevailing party.

- 61.541 Application and construction. -- In applying and construing this part, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.
- 61.542 Transitional provision.--A motion or other request for relief made in a child custody proceeding or to enforce a child custody determination that was commenced before the effective date of this part is governed by the law in effect at the time the motion or other request was made.
- Section 6. 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)

- 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. 61.522 s. 61.132 of the Uniform Child CustodyJurisdiction 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 31 | petition, financial affidavit, uniform child custody

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jurisdiction and enforcement act affidavit, if any, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, prior to the hearing.

(7)(a)1. 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 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, 31 certified by the clerk of the court, from the petitioner and

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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. If delivery 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 lieu of personal service by a law enforcement officer.

Section 7. Sections 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, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 8. This act shall take effect October 1, 2002.

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----- T I T L E A M E N D M E N T -----

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause

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and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child custody jurisdiction and enforcement; amending s. 39.502, F.S.; conforming references and cross references; re-enacting s. 44.102, F.S.; to incorporate an amendment to s. 61.13, F.S.; amending s. 61.13, F.S.; conforming a reference; providing for the posting of a bond with respect to certain orders of child custody or visitation; providing criteria for the court to use in assessing the need for a bond; providing for forfeiture of the bond under certain circumstances; providing for the posting of a bond with respect to certain orders of child custody or visitation; providing criteria for the court to use in assessing the need for a bond; providing for forfeiture of the bond under certain circumstances; creating sections 61.501 through 61.542, F.S., cited as the "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act"; providing purposes; providing definitions; specifying proceedings not governed by the act; providing application to Indian tribes; providing international application of the act; providing the effect of a child custody determination; providing

## Bill No. <u>CS for SB 1312</u>

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priority for questions jurisdiction under the act; providing for notice to persons outside the state; providing for appearance at proceedings and limited immunity; providing for communication between courts of this state and courts of other states; providing for taking testimony in another state; providing for cooperation between courts and the preservation of records; providing for initial child custody jurisdiction; providing for exclusive, continuing jurisdiction; providing for jurisdiction to modify a child custody determination; providing for temporary emergency jurisdiction; providing for notice, opportunity to be heard, and joinder; providing procedures with respect to simultaneous proceedings; providing for determination of an inconvenient forum; providing procedures for a court to decline jurisdiction by reason of conduct; specifying information to be submitted to the court; providing for the appearance of the parties and the child at proceedings; providing definitions relating to enforcement; providing for enforcement under the Hague Convention; providing duty of the court to enforce child custody determinations of a court of another state; providing for temporary visitation; providing for registration of out-of-state child custody determinations; providing for enforcement of registered determinations; providing procedures with

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1 respect to simultaneous proceedings; providing 2 for expedited enforcement of a child custody 3 determination; providing for service of 4 petition and order; providing for hearing and 5 order; providing for issuance of a warrant to take physical custody of a child under certain 6 7 circumstances; providing for award of costs, fees, and expenses to the prevailing party; 8 providing for recognition of enforcement orders 9 10 of a court of another state; providing for appeals; providing for actions by the state 11 12 attorney; providing for actions by law enforcement officers; providing for assessment 13 14 of costs and expenses incurred by the state 15 attorney and law enforcement officers; providing for application and construction of 16 17 the act; providing for transition; amending s. 741.30, F.S.; conforming references and cross 18 19 references; repealing ss. 61.1302, 61.1304, 20 61.1306, 61.1308, 61.131, 61.1312, 61.1314, 61.1316, 61.1318, 61.132, 61.1322, 61.1324, 21 61.1326, 61.1328, 61.133, 61.1332, 61.1334, 22 61.1336, 61.1338, 61.134, 61.1342, 61.1344, 23 24 61.1346, and 61.1348, F.S., relating to the "Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act"; 25 providing an effective date. 26 27 28 29 30