CHAMBER ACTION

The Committee on Future of Florida's Families recommends the following:

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Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the family court efficiency; creating s. 25.375, F.S.; authorizing the Supreme Court to create a system to identify cases relating to individuals and families within the court system; amending s. 39.013, F.S.; providing for precedence of certain court orders; providing for modifying a court order in certain civil proceedings subsequent to a court terminating jurisdiction; amending ss. 39.0132 and 39.814, F.S.; providing for limited admissibility of evidence in certain civil proceedings subsequent to an order entered after an adjudicatory hearing; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; deleting a provision relating to the continuing nature of certain custody orders; deleting a provision relating to the filing and precedence of certain subsequent custody orders; amending s. 61.13, F.S.; authorizing the court to order payment of child support in any proceeding under ch. 61, F.S.; deleting provisions authorizing the court to

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award grandparents visitation rights; deleting provisions giving grandparents standing equal to that of parents for the purpose of evaluating custody arrangements; amending s. 61.21, F.S.; revising the timeframe for completing a parenting course; amending s. 741.30, F.S.; providing for an order of temporary custody, visitation, or support to remain in effect until the court enters an order in a subsequent action; correcting a reference; amending ss. 61.1827 and 409.2579, F.S.; correcting cross references; providing for severability; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 25.375, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

25.375 Identification of related cases.—The Supreme Court may create a unique identifier for each person by which to identify all court cases related to that person or his or her family previously or currently in the court system. The unique identifier must be the same for that person in any court case.

To create the unique identifier, the court may collect a portion of the person's social security number or other personal identification information, such as the person's date of birth. Until October 2, 2009, the state courts system and the clerk of the court may collect and use a portion of a person's social security number solely for the purpose of case management and identification of related cases. Failure to provide a portion of a social security number for this purpose may not be grounds to

deny any services, rights, or remedies otherwise provided by law.

- Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 39.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.013 Procedures and jurisdiction; right to counsel.--
- the placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for a minor child The order of the circuit court hearing dependency matters shall be filed by the clerk of the court in any dissolution or other custody action or proceeding and shall take precedence over other custody and visitation orders entered in civil those actions or proceedings. However, if the court has terminated jurisdiction, such order may be subsequently modified by a court of competent jurisdiction in any other civil action or proceeding affecting placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for the same minor child using the legal standard applicable in the subsequent proceeding.
- Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 39.0132, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (7) is added to said section, to read:
 - 39.0132 Oaths, records, and confidential information .--
- (6) No court record of proceedings under this chapter shall be admissible in evidence in any other civil or criminal proceeding, except that:
- (a) Orders permanently terminating the rights of a parent and committing the child to a licensed child-placing agency or

the department for adoption shall be admissible in evidence in subsequent adoption proceedings relating to the child.

- (a)(b) Records of proceedings under this chapter forming a part of the record on appeal shall be used in the appellate court in the manner hereinafter provided.
- (b)(c) Records necessary therefor shall be admissible in evidence in any case in which a person is being tried upon a charge of having committed perjury.
- $\underline{(c)}$ (d) Records of proceedings under this chapter may be used to prove disqualification pursuant to s. 435.06 and for proof regarding such disqualification in a chapter 120 proceeding.
- (d) A final order entered pursuant to an adjudicatory hearing is admissible in evidence in any subsequent civil proceeding relating to placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for the same child or a sibling of that child.
- (e) Evidence admitted in any proceeding under this chapter may be admissible in evidence when offered by any party in a subsequent civil proceeding relating to placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for the same child or a sibling of that child if:
- 1. Notice is given to the opposing party or the opposing party's counsel of the intent to offer the evidence and a copy of such evidence is delivered to the opposing party or the opposing party's counsel; and

2. The evidence is otherwise admissible in the subsequent civil proceeding.

- (e) Orders permanently and involuntarily terminating the rights of a parent shall be admissible as evidence in subsequent termination of parental rights proceedings for a sibling of the child for whom parental rights were terminated.
- (7) Final orders, records, and evidence in any proceeding under this chapter that are subsequently admitted in evidence pursuant to subsection (6) remain subject to subsections (3) and (4).
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition .--
- (3) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court shall determine the appropriate placement for the child as follows:
- (b) If there is a parent with whom the child was not residing at the time the events or conditions arose that brought the child within the jurisdiction of the court who desires to assume custody of the child, the court shall place the child with that parent upon completion of a home study, unless the court finds that such placement would endanger the safety, wellbeing, or physical, mental, or emotional health of the child. Any party with knowledge of the facts may present to the court evidence regarding whether the placement will endanger the safety, well-being, or physical, mental, or emotional health of the child. If the court places the child with such parent, it may do either of the following:

1. Order that the parent assume sole custodial responsibilities for the child. The court may also provide for reasonable visitation by the noncustodial parent. The court may then terminate its jurisdiction over the child. The custody order shall continue unless modified by a subsequent order of the circuit court hearing dependency matters. The order of the circuit court hearing dependency matters shall be filed in any dissolution or other custody action or proceeding between the parents and shall take precedence over other custody and visitation orders entered in those actions.

2. Order that the parent assume custody subject to the jurisdiction of the circuit court hearing dependency matters. The court may order that reunification services be provided to the parent from whom the child has been removed, that services be provided solely to the parent who is assuming physical custody in order to allow that parent to retain later custody without court jurisdiction, or that services be provided to both parents, in which case the court shall determine at every review hearing which parent, if either, shall have custody of the child. The standard for changing custody of the child from one parent to another or to a relative or another adult approved by the court shall be the best interest of the child.

Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a

legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department shall set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and shall include the powers ordinarily granted to a guardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, no further judicial reviews are required, so long as permanency has been established for the child.

Section 5. Subsection (6) of section 39.814, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (7) is added to said section, to read:

- 39.814 Oaths, records, and confidential information. --
- (6) No court record of proceedings under this part shall be admissible in evidence in any other civil or criminal proceeding, except that:
- (a) Orders terminating the rights of a parent are admissible in evidence in subsequent adoption proceedings relating to the child and in subsequent termination of parental rights proceedings concerning a sibling of the child.
- (a)(b) Records of proceedings under this part forming a part of the record on appeal shall be used in the appellate court in the manner hereinafter provided.
- (b)(c) Records necessary therefor shall be admissible in evidence in any case in which a person is being tried upon a charge of having committed perjury.

(c) A final order entered pursuant to an adjudicatory hearing is admissible in evidence in any subsequent civil proceeding relating to placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for the same child or a sibling of that child.

- (d) Evidence admitted in any proceeding under this part may be admissible in evidence when offered by any party in a subsequent civil proceeding relating to placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for the same child or a sibling of that child if:
- 1. Notice is given to the opposing party or the opposing party's counsel of the intent to offer the evidence and a copy of such evidence is delivered to the opposing party or the opposing party's counsel; and
- 2. The evidence is otherwise admissible in the subsequent civil proceeding.
- (7) Final orders, records, and evidence in any proceeding under this part that are subsequently admitted in evidence pursuant to subsection (6) remain subject to subsections (3) and (4).
- Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), paragraph (b) of subsection (2), and subsections (7) through (10) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders.--
- (1)(a) In a proceeding <u>under this chapter</u> for dissolution of marriage, the court may at any time order either or both

parents who owe a duty of support to a child to pay support in accordance with the guidelines in s. 61.30. The court initially entering an order requiring one or both parents to make child support payments shall have continuing jurisdiction after the entry of the initial order to modify the amount and terms and conditions of the child support payments when the modification is found necessary by the court in the best interests of the child, when the child reaches majority, or when there is a substantial change in the circumstances of the parties. The court initially entering a child support order shall also have continuing jurisdiction to require the obligee to report to the court on terms prescribed by the court regarding the disposition of the child support payments.

(2)

- (b)1. The court shall determine all matters relating to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction 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.
- 2. The court shall order that the parental responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court

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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. 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. 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.
- (7) In any case where the child is actually residing with a grandparent in a stable relationship, whether the court has awarded custody to the grandparent or not, the court may recognize the grandparents as having the same standing as

parents for evaluating what custody arrangements are in the best interest of the child.

- (7)(8) If the court orders that parental responsibility, including visitation, be shared by both parents, the court may not deny the noncustodial parent overnight contact and access to or visitation with the child solely because of the age or sex of the child.
- (8)(9)(a) Beginning July 1, 1997, each party to any paternity or support proceeding is required to file with the tribunal as defined in s. 88.1011(22) and State Case Registry upon entry of an order, and to update as appropriate, information on location and identity of the party, including social security number, residential and mailing addresses, telephone number, driver's license number, and name, address, and telephone number of employer. Beginning October 1, 1998, each party to any paternity or child support proceeding in a non-Title IV-D case shall meet the above requirements for updating the tribunal and State Case Registry.
- (b) Pursuant to the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, each party is required to provide his or her social security number in accordance with this section. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child support enforcement.
- (c) Beginning July 1, 1997, in any subsequent Title IV-D child support enforcement action between the parties, upon sufficient showing that diligent effort has been made to

ascertain the location of such a party, the court of competent jurisdiction shall deem state due process requirements for notice and service of process to be met with respect to the party, upon delivery of written notice to the most recent residential or employer address filed with the tribunal and State Case Registry pursuant to paragraph (a). Beginning October 1, 1998, in any subsequent non-Title IV-D child support enforcement action between the parties, the same requirements for service shall apply.

(9)(10) At the time an order for child support is entered, each party is required to provide his or her social security number and date of birth to the court, as well as the name, date of birth, and social security number of each minor child that is the subject of such child support order. Pursuant to the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, each party is required to provide his or her social security number in accordance with this section. All social security numbers required by this section shall be provided by the parties and maintained by the depository as a separate attachment in the file. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child support enforcement.

Section 7. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 61.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

61.21 Parenting course authorized; fees; required attendance authorized; contempt.--

 (3) All parties to a dissolution of marriage proceeding with minor children or a paternity action that which involves issues of parental responsibility shall be required to complete the Parent Education and Family Stabilization Course prior to the entry by the court of a final judgment. The court may excuse a party from attending the parenting course or meeting the required timeframe for completing the course for good cause.

- (4) All parties required to complete a parenting course under this section shall begin the course as expeditiously as possible after filing for dissolution of marriage or paternity.

 Unless excused by the court pursuant to subsection (3), the petitioner in the action must complete the course within 45 days after filing the petition, and all other parties to the action must complete the course within 45 days after an adjudication of paternity or the entry of an order granting visitation to the party. Each party and shall file proof of compliance with the court prior to the entry of the final judgment.
- Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) 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.--
- (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. An order of temporary custody remains in effect until the order expires or an order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction in a pending or subsequent civil action or proceeding affecting the placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for the minor child.
- (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 has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence, the court 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 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

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to, a minor child or children of the parties. An order of temporary custody or visitation remains in effect until the order expires or an order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction in a pending or subsequent civil action or proceeding affecting the placement of, access to, parental time with, adoption of, or parental rights and responsibilities for the minor child.

- 4. On the same basis as provided in chapter 61, establishing temporary support for a minor child or children or the petitioner. An order of temporary support remains in effect until the order expires or an order is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction in a pending or subsequent civil action or proceeding affecting child support.
- 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 Children and Family Services Corrections to become certified under s. 741.32 741.325, 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.
- 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.
- Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 447 61.1827, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 61.1827 Identifying information concerning applicants for and recipients of child support services.--
 - (1) Any information that reveals the identity of applicants for or recipients of child support services, including the name, address, and telephone number of such persons, in the possession of a non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement agency is confidential and exempt from public disclosure pursuant to s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a) of Art. I of the State Constitution. The use or disclosure of such information by the non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement agency is limited to the purposes directly connected with:
 - (b) Mandatory disclosure of identifying and location information as provided in s. $61.13\underline{(8)(9)}$ by the non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement agency when providing non-Title IV-D services; or
 - Section 10. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 409.2579, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 466 409.2579 Safeguarding Title IV-D case file information. --

(1) Information concerning applicants for or recipients of Title IV-D child support services is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). The use or disclosure of such information by the IV-D program is limited to purposes directly connected with:

- (e) Mandatory disclosure of identifying and location information as provided in s. $61.13\underline{(8)}(9)$ by the IV-D program when providing Title IV-D services.
- Section 11. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.
 - Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004.