A bill to be entitled

An act relating to paternity; permitting a motion to set aside a determination of paternity; specifying contents of the motion; providing standards upon which relief shall be granted; providing remedies; providing that child support obligations shall not be suspended while a motion is pending; providing for genetic testing; providing for assessment of costs and attorney's fees; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. (1) In any action in which a male is required to pay child support as the father of a child, a motion to set aside a determination of paternity may be made at any time upon the grounds set forth in this section. Any such motion shall be filed in the circuit court and shall include:

(a) An affidavit executed by the movant that newly discovered evidence has come to the movant's knowledge since the entry of judgment.

(b) The results of scientific tests that are generally acceptable within the scientific community to show a probability of paternity, administered within 90 days prior to the filing of such motion, which results indicate that the male ordered to pay such child support cannot be the father of the child for whom support is required.

(c) An affidavit executed by the movant stating that the movant is current on all child support payments.

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(2) The court shall grant relief on a motion filed in accordance with subsection (1) upon a finding by the court of all of the following:

- (a) The genetic test required in paragraph (1)(b) was properly conducted.
 - (b) The male is current on all child support payments.
- (c) The male ordered to pay child support has not adopted the child.
- (d) The child was not conceived by artificial insemination while the male ordered to pay child support and the child's mother were in wedlock.
- (e) The male ordered to pay child support did not act to prevent the biological father of the child from asserting his paternal rights with respect to the child.
- (f) The male ordered to pay child support with knowledge that he is not the biological father of the child has not:
- 1. Married the mother of the child and voluntarily assumed the parental obligation and duty to pay child support;
- 2. Acknowledged his paternity of the child in a sworn statement;
- 3. Been named as the child's biological father on the child's birth certificate with his consent;
- 4. Been required to support the child because of a voluntary written promise;
- 5. Received written notice from any state agency or any court directing him to submit to genetic testing which he disregarded;

6. Signed a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity as provided in s. 742.10(4), Florida Statutes; or

- 7. Proclaimed himself to be the child's biological father.
- (3) In the event the movant fails to make the requisite showing required by this section, the court shall deny the motion.
- (4) In the event relief is granted pursuant to this section, relief shall be limited to the issues of prospective child support payments, past due child support payments, and termination of parental rights, custody, and visitation rights. This section shall not be construed to create a cause of action to recover child support that was previously paid.
- (5) The duty to pay child support and other legal obligations for the child shall not be suspended while the motion is pending except for good cause shown. However, the court may order the child support be held in the registry of the court until final determination of paternity has been made.
- (6)(a) In an action brought pursuant to this section, if the genetic test results submitted in accordance with paragraph (1)(b) are provided solely by the male ordered to pay child support, the court on its own motion may, and on the motion of any party shall, order the child's mother, the child, and the male ordered to pay child support to submit to genetic tests. The court shall provide that such genetic testing be done no more than 30 days after the court issues its order.
- (b) If the mother of the child or the male ordered to pay child support willfully fails to submit to genetic testing or if either such party is the custodian of the child and willfully

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fails to submit the child for testing, the court shall issue an order determining the relief on the motion against the party so failing to submit to genetic testing. If a party shows good cause for failing to submit to genetic testing, such failure shall not be considered willful.

- (c) The party requesting genetic testing shall pay any fees charged for the tests. If the custodian of the child is receiving services from an administrative agency in its role as an agency providing enforcement of child support orders, such agency shall pay the cost of genetic testing if it requests the test and may seek reimbursement for the fees from the person against whom the court assesses the costs of the action.
- (7) If relief on a motion filed in accordance with this section is not granted, the court shall assess the costs of the action and attorney's fees against the movant.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.