CHAMBER ACTION

<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>

Representative(s) Frishe offered the following:

Amendment to Amendment (038815) (with directory and title amendments)

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Remove lines 5-15 and insert:

Section 1. Chapter 61, Florida Statutes, entitled "DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE; SUPPORT; CUSTODY" is retitled as "DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE; SUPPORT; TIME-SHARING."

Section 2. Section 61.046, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.046 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter:
- (1) "Business day" means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.
- (2) "Clerk of Court Child Support Collection System" or "CLERC System" means the automated system established pursuant to s. 61.181(2)(b)1., integrating all clerks of court and 421101

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depositories and through which payment data and State Case
Registry data is transmitted to the department's automated child
support enforcement system.

- (3) "Custodial parent" or "primary residential parent" means the parent with whom the child maintains his or her primary residence.
 - (3) (4) "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
- (4)(5) "Depository" means the central governmental depository established pursuant to s. 61.181, created by special act of the Legislature or other entity established before June 1, 1985, to perform depository functions and to receive, record, report, disburse, monitor, and otherwise handle alimony and child support payments not otherwise required to be processed by the State Disbursement Unit.
- (5) "Electronic communication" means contact, other than face-to-face contact, facilitated by tools such as telephones, electronic mail (e-mail), web cams, video-conferencing equipment and software or other wired or wireless technologies, or other means of communication to supplement face-to-face contact between a parent and that parent's minor child.
- (6) "Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders" means the automated registry of support order abstracts and other information established and maintained by the United States Department of Health and Human Services as provided by 42 U.S.C. s. 653(h).
- (7) "Income" means any form of payment to an individual, regardless of source, including, but not limited to: wages, salary, commissions and bonuses, compensation as an independent 421101

contractor, worker's compensation, disability benefits, annuity and retirement benefits, pensions, dividends, interest, royalties, trusts, and any other payments, made by any person, private entity, federal or state government, or any unit of local government. United States Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits and unemployment compensation, as defined in chapter 443, are excluded from this definition of income except for purposes of establishing an amount of support.

- (8) "IV-D" means services provided pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 651 et seq.
- (9) "Local officer" means an elected or appointed constitutional or charter government official including, but not limited to, the state attorney and clerk of the circuit court.
- (10) "National medical support notice" means the notice required under 42 U.S.C. s. 666(a)(19).
- (11) "Noncustodial parent" means the parent with whom the child does not maintain his or her primary residence.
- $\underline{(11)}$ "Obligee" means the person to whom payments are made pursuant to an order establishing, enforcing, or modifying an obligation for alimony, for child support, or for alimony and child support.
- (12) (13) "Obligor" means a person responsible for making payments pursuant to an order establishing, enforcing, or modifying an obligation for alimony, for child support, or for alimony and child support.
- (13) "Parenting plan" means a document created to govern
 the relationship between the parties relating to the decisions
 that must be made regarding the minor child and the time-sharing
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schedule between the parents and child. The issues concerning the minor child may include, but are not limited to, the child's education, health care, and physical, social, and emotional well-being. When created, all circumstances between the parties, including the parties historic relationship, domestic violence, and other factors, must be taken into consideration. The document shall be developed or agreed to by the parties and approved by a court or, if the parents cannot agree, established by the court.

- (a) Any parenting plan formulated under this chapter must address all jurisdictional issues, including, but not limited to, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act, the International Custody and Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 11601 et seq., the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, and the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction enacted at the Hague on October 25, 1980.
- (b) For purposes of application of the Uniform Child

 Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, part II of this

 chapter, a judgment or order incorporating a parenting plan

 under this part is a child custody determination under part II.
- (c) For purposes of the International Custody and
 Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 11601 et seq., and the
 Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child
 Abduction, enacted at the Hague on October 25, 1980, rights of custody and rights of access shall be determined under the parenting plan under this part.
- (14) "Parenting plan recommendation" means a nonbinding recommendation, made by a licensed mental health professional or 421101

any other individual designated by a court, concerning the parenting plan that will govern the relationship between the parents.

- (15) (14) "Payor" means an employer or former employer or any other person or agency providing or administering income to the obligor.
- (16)(15) "Shared parental responsibility" means a courtordered relationship in which both parents retain full parental
 rights and responsibilities with respect to their minor child
 and in which both parents confer with each other so that major
 decisions affecting the welfare of the child will be determined
 jointly.
- $\underline{(17)}$ "Sole parental responsibility" means a court-ordered relationship in which one parent makes decisions regarding the minor child.
- (18) (17) "State Case Registry" means the automated registry maintained by the Title IV-D agency, containing records of each Title IV-D case and of each support order established or modified in the state on or after October 1, 1998. Such records shall consist of data elements as required by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- (19)(18) "State Disbursement Unit" means the unit established and operated by the Title IV-D agency to provide one central address for collection and disbursement of child support payments made in cases enforced by the department pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act and in cases not being enforced by the department in which the support order was initially issued in this state on or after January 1, 1994, and 421101

in which the obligor's child support obligation is being paid through income deduction order.

- (20) (19) "Support order" means a judgment, decree, or order, whether temporary or final, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or administrative agency for the support and maintenance of a child which provides for monetary support, health care, arrearages, or past support. When the child support obligation is being enforced by the Department of Revenue, the term "support order" also means a judgment, decree, or order, whether temporary or final, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction for the support and maintenance of a child and the spouse or former spouse of the obligor with whom the child is living which provides for monetary support, health care, arrearages, or past support.
 - (21) (20) "Support," unless otherwise specified, means:
- (a) Child support and, when the child support obligation is being enforced by the Department of Revenue, spousal support or alimony for the spouse or former spouse of the obligor with whom the child is living.
- (b) Child support only in cases not being enforced by the Department of Revenue.
- (22) "Time-sharing schedule" means a timetable that has been developed by the parents of a minor child, incorporated into a parenting plan, and approved by a court which specifies the time that a minor child will spend with each of the child's parents. If the parents cannot agree, the schedule shall be established by the court.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 61.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.052 Dissolution of marriage. --
- (3) During any period of continuance, the court may make appropriate orders for the support and alimony of the parties; the <u>parenting plan</u> <u>primary residence</u>, <u>custody</u>, <u>rotating custody</u>, <u>visitation</u>, support, maintenance, and education of the minor child of the marriage; attorney's fees; and the preservation of the property of the parties.
- Section 4. Section 61.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 61.09 Alimony and child support unconnected with dissolution.--If a person having the ability to contribute to the maintenance of his or her spouse and support of his or her minor child fails to do so, the spouse who is not receiving support or who has custody of the child or with whom the child has primary residence may apply to the court for alimony and for support for the child without seeking dissolution of marriage, and the court shall enter an order as it deems just and proper.
- Section 5. Section 61.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 61.10 Adjudication of obligation to support spouse or minor child unconnected with dissolution; parenting plan and time-sharing schedule child custody, child's primary residence, and visitation.--Except when relief is afforded by some other pending civil action or proceeding, a spouse residing in this state apart from his or her spouse and minor child, whether or not such separation is through his or her fault, may obtain an 421101

adjudication of obligation to maintain the spouse and minor child, if any. The court shall adjudicate his or her financial obligations to the spouse and child and, shall establish the parenting plan and time-sharing schedule for child's primary residence, and shall determine the custody and visitation rights of the parties. Such an action does not preclude either party from maintaining any other proceeding under this chapter for other or additional relief at any time.

- Section 6. Section 61.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 61.122 <u>Parenting plan recommendation</u> <u>Child custody</u> evaluations; presumption of psychologist's good faith; prerequisite to parent's filing suit; award of fees, costs, reimbursement.--
- (1) A psychologist who has been appointed by the court to develop a parenting plan recommendation conduct a child custody evaluation in a dissolution of marriage, case of domestic violence, or paternity matter involving parent-child relationships, including time-sharing of children, judicial proceeding is presumed to be acting in good faith if the psychologist's recommendation evaluation has been reached conducted pursuant to standards that a reasonable psychologist would use to develop a parenting plan recommendation have used as recommended by the American Psychological Association's guidelines for child custody evaluation in divorce proceedings.
- (2) An administrative complaint against a court-appointed psychologist which relates to a <u>parenting plan recommendation</u>

 <u>developed</u> <u>child custody evaluation conducted</u> by the psychologist 421101

may not be filed anonymously. The individual who files such an administrative complaint must include in the complaint his or her name, address, and telephone number.

- against a court-appointed psychologist who has acted in good faith in developing conducting a parenting plan recommendation child custody evaluation must petition the judge who presided over the dissolution of marriage, case of domestic violence, or paternity action involving parent-child relationships, including time-sharing of children, child custody proceeding to appoint another psychologist. Upon the parent's showing of good cause, the court shall appoint another psychologist. The court shall determine make a determination as to who is responsible for all court costs and attorney's fees associated with making such an appointment.
- (4) If a legal action, whether it be a civil action, a criminal action, or an administrative proceeding, is filed against a court-appointed psychologist in a <u>dissolution of marriage</u>, case of domestic violence, or paternity action involving parent-child relationships, including time-sharing of <u>children child custody proceeding</u>, the claimant is responsible for all reasonable costs and reasonable attorney's fees associated with the action for both parties if the psychologist is held not liable. If the psychologist is held liable in civil court, the psychologist must pay all reasonable costs and reasonable attorney's fees for the claimant.

Section 7. Section 61.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.13 Custody and Support, parenting, and time-sharing of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders.--
- (1)(a) In a proceeding under this chapter, 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.
- (b) Each order for support shall contain a provision for health care coverage for the minor child when the coverage is reasonably available. Coverage is reasonably available if either the obligor or obligee has access at a reasonable rate to a group health plan. The court may require the obligor either to provide health care coverage or to reimburse the obligee for the cost of health care coverage for the minor child when coverage is provided by the obligee. In either event, the court shall apportion the cost of coverage, and any noncovered medical, dental, and prescription medication expenses of the child, to both parties by adding the cost to the basic obligation 421101

determined pursuant to s. 61.30(6). The court may order that payment of uncovered medical, dental, and prescription medication expenses of the minor child be made directly to the obligee on a percentage basis.

- 1. In a non-Title IV-D case, a copy of the court order for health care coverage shall be served on the obligor's union or employer by the obligee when the following conditions are met:
- a. The obligor fails to provide written proof to the obligee within 30 days after receiving effective notice of the court order that the health care coverage has been obtained or that application for coverage has been made;
- b. The obligee serves written notice of intent to enforce an order for health care coverage on the obligor by mail at the obligor's last known address; and
- c. The obligor fails within 15 days after the mailing of the notice to provide written proof to the obligee that the health care coverage existed as of the date of mailing.
- 2.a. A support order enforced under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act which requires that the obligor provide health care coverage is enforceable by the department through the use of the national medical support notice, and an amendment to the support order is not required. The department shall transfer the national medical support notice to the obligor's union or employer. The department shall notify the obligor in writing that the notice has been sent to the obligor's union or employer, and the written notification must include the obligor's rights and duties under the national medical support notice. The obligor may contest the withholding required by the 421101

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national medical support notice based on a mistake of fact. To contest the withholding, the obligor must file a written notice of contest with the department within 15 business days after the date the obligor receives written notification of the national medical support notice from the department. Filing with the department is complete when the notice is received by the person designated by the department in the written notification. The notice of contest must be in the form prescribed by the department. Upon the timely filing of a notice of contest, the department shall, within 5 business days, schedule an informal conference with the obligor to discuss the obligor's factual dispute. If the informal conference resolves the dispute to the obligor's satisfaction or if the obligor fails to attend the informal conference, the notice of contest is deemed withdrawn. If the informal conference does not resolve the dispute, the obligor may request an administrative hearing under chapter 120 within 5 business days after the termination of the informal conference, in a form and manner prescribed by the department. However, the filing of a notice of contest by the obligor does not delay the withholding of premium payments by the union, employer, or health plan administrator. The union, employer, or health plan administrator must implement the withholding as directed by the national medical support notice unless notified by the department that the national medical support notice is terminated.

b. In a Title IV-D case, the department shall notify an obligor's union or employer if the obligation to provide health care coverage through that union or employer is terminated. 421101

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- 3. In a non-Title IV-D case, upon receipt of the order pursuant to subparagraph 1., or upon application of the obligor pursuant to the order, the union or employer shall enroll the minor child as a beneficiary in the group health plan regardless of any restrictions on the enrollment period and withhold any required premium from the obligor's income. If more than one plan is offered by the union or employer, the child shall be enrolled in the group health plan in which the obligor is enrolled.
- 4.a. Upon receipt of the national medical support notice under subparagraph 2. in a Title IV-D case, the union or employer shall transfer the notice to the appropriate group health plan administrator within 20 business days after the date on the notice. The plan administrator must enroll the child as a beneficiary in the group health plan regardless of any restrictions on the enrollment period, and the union or employer must withhold any required premium from the obligor's income upon notification by the plan administrator that the child is enrolled. The child shall be enrolled in the group health plan in which the obligor is enrolled. If the group health plan in which the obligor is enrolled is not available where the child resides or if the obligor is not enrolled in group coverage, the child shall be enrolled in the lowest cost group health plan that is available where the child resides.
- b. If health care coverage or the obligor's employment is terminated in a Title IV-D case, the union or employer that is withholding premiums for health care coverage under a national medical support notice must notify the department within 20 days 421101

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after the termination and provide the obligor's last known
address and the name and address of the obligor's new employer,
if known.

- 5.a. The amount withheld by a union or employer in compliance with a support order may not exceed the amount allowed under s. 303(b) of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. s. 1673(b), as amended. The union or employer shall withhold the maximum allowed by the Consumer Credit Protection Act in the following order:
 - (I) Current support, as ordered.
- (II) Premium payments for health care coverage, as ordered.
 - (III) Past due support, as ordered.
 - (IV) Other medical support or coverage, as ordered.
- b. If the combined amount to be withheld for current support plus the premium payment for health care coverage exceed the amount allowed under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, and the health care coverage cannot be obtained unless the full amount of the premium is paid, the union or employer may not withhold the premium payment. However, the union or employer shall withhold the maximum allowed in the following order:
 - (I) Current support, as ordered.
 - (II) Past due support, as ordered.
 - (III) Other medical support or coverage, as ordered.
- 6. An employer, union, or plan administrator who does not comply with the requirements in sub-subparagraph 4.a. is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$250 for the first violation and \$500 for subsequent violations, plus attorney's fees and 421101

- costs. The department may file a petition in circuit court to enforce the requirements of this subsection.
 - 7. The department may adopt rules to administer the child support enforcement provisions of this section that affect Title IV-D cases.
 - (c) To the extent necessary to protect an award of child support, the court may order the obligor to purchase or maintain a life insurance policy or a bond, or to otherwise secure the child support award with any other assets which may be suitable for that purpose.
 - (d)1. Unless the provisions of subparagraph 3. apply, all child support orders entered on or after January 1, 1985, shall direct that the payments of child support be made as provided in s. 61.181 through the depository in the county where the court is located. All child support orders shall provide the full name and date of birth of each minor child who is the subject of the child support order.
 - 2. Unless the provisions of subparagraph 3. apply, all child support orders entered before January 1, 1985, shall be modified by the court to direct that payments of child support shall be made through the depository in the county where the court is located upon the subsequent appearance of either or both parents to modify or enforce the order, or in any related proceeding.
 - 3. If both parties request and the court finds that it is in the best interest of the child, support payments need not be directed through the depository. The order of support shall provide, or shall be deemed to provide, that either party may 421101

subsequently apply to the depository to require direction of the payments through the depository. The court shall provide a copy of the order to the depository.

- 4. If the parties elect not to require that support payments be made through the depository, any party may subsequently file an affidavit with the depository alleging a default in payment of child support and stating that the party wishes to require that payments be made through the depository. The party shall provide copies of the affidavit to the court and to each other party. Fifteen days after receipt of the affidavit, the depository shall notify both parties that future payments shall be paid through the depository.
- 5. In IV-D cases, the IV-D agency shall have the same rights as the obligee in requesting that payments be made through the depository.
- (2) (a) The court shall have jurisdiction to approve, create, or modify a parenting plan determine custody, notwithstanding that the child is not physically present in this state at the time of filing any proceeding under this chapter, if it appears to the court that the child was removed from this state for the primary purpose of removing the child from the jurisdiction of the court in an attempt to avoid the court's approval, creation, or modification of a parenting plan a determination or modification of custody.
- (b) Any parenting plan approved by the court must, at a minimum, adequately describe in detail how the parents will share and be responsible for the daily tasks associated with the upbringing of a child, the time-sharing schedule arrangements 421101

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that specify the time that the minor child will spend with each of his or her parents, a designation of who will be responsible for any and all forms of health care, other activities, and school-related matters and the methods and technologies that the parents will use to communicate with each other and with the child. Any parenting plan formulated under this part must address all jurisdictional issues, including, but not limited to, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act, the International Custody and Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 11601 et seq., the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, and the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction enacted at the Hague on October 25, 1980.

The court shall determine all matters relating to (c)(b)1. parenting and time-sharing 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. There is no presumption for or against After considering all relevant facts, the father or mother of the child when creating or modifying the parenting plan schedule for 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.

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- The court shall order that the parental responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony of the third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, shared parental responsibility, including time-sharing with 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 time-sharing as specified in the parenting plan 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, 421101

education, <u>healthcare</u> 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 <u>for</u> a minor child to one parent, with or without <u>time-sharing with</u> visitation rights, to the other parent," when it is in the best interests of the minor child.
- 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 either 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.
- (d) (e) The circuit court in the county in which either parent and the child reside or the circuit court in which the original order approving or creating the parenting plan award of custody was entered has have jurisdiction to modify the parenting plan an award of child custody. The court may change the venue in accordance with s. 47.122.
- (3) For purposes of <u>establishing</u>, <u>modifying parental</u> responsibility and creating, developing, approving, or <u>modifying</u> a parenting plan, including a time-sharing schedule, which 421101

519	governs each parent's relationship with his or her minor child
520	and the relationship between each parent with regard to his or
521	her minor child, the best interests of the child shall be the
522	primary consideration. There shall be no presumptions for or
523	against either parent when establishing, creating, developing,
524	approving, or modifying the parenting plan, including the time-
525	sharing schedule, as well as determining decisionmaking,
526	regardless of the age or sex of the child, giving due
527	consideration to the developmental needs of the child. The
528	parenting plan, must be in the best interests of the minor
529	child, and evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony
530	of the third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as
531	defined in s. 741.28 or chapter 775, or meeting the criteria of
532	s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of detriment
533	to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, the time-
534	sharing with the child and decisions made regarding the child
535	may not be granted to the convicted parent. Otherwise,
536	determination of the best interests of the child shall be made
537	by evaluating all of the factors affecting the welfare and
538	interests of the child, including, but not limited to:

- (a) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing parent-child relationship between the child and the other parent, to honor the time-sharing schedule, and to be reasonable when changes are required.
- (b) The anticipated division of parental responsibilities after the litigation, including the extent to which parental responsibilities will be delegated to third parties.

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- c) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to determine, consider, and act upon the needs of the child as opposed to the needs or desires of the parent. Shared parental responsibility and primary residence, the best interests of the child shall include an evaluation of all factors affecting the welfare and interests of the child, including, but not limited to:
- (a) The parent who is more likely to allow the child frequent and continuing contact with the nonresidential parent.
- (b) The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing between the parents and the child.
- (c) The capacity and disposition of the parents to provide the child with food, clothing, medical care or other remedial care recognized and permitted under the laws of this state in lieu of medical care, and other material needs.
- (d) The length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining continuity.
- (e) The geographic viability of the parenting plan, with special attention paid to the needs of school-age children and the amount of time to be spent traveling to effectuate the parenting plan. This factor does not create a presumption for or against relocation of either parent with a child. The permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or proposed custodial home.
 - (f) The moral fitness of the parents.
 - (g) The mental and physical health of the parents.

- (h) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to be informed of the circumstances surrounding the minor child, such as the child's friends, teachers, medical care providers, favorite activities, favorite foods, and clothes sizes.
- (i) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to provide a consistent routine for the child, such as forms of discipline and setting times for homework, meals, and bedtime.
- (j) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to communicate with the other parent and to keep the other parent informed of issues and activities regarding the minor child, and the willingness of each parent to adopt a unified front on all major issues when dealing with the child.
- (k) Evidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect, regardless of whether a prior or pending action regarding those issues has been brought.
- (1) Evidence that either parent has knowingly provided false information to the court regarding any prior or pending action regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect.
- (m) The particular parenting tasks customarily performed by each parent and the division of parental responsibilities before the institution of litigation and during the pending litigation, including the extent to which parental responsibilities were undertaken by third parties.

- (n) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to participate and be involved in the child's school and extracurricular activities.
- (o) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to maintain an environment for the child which is free from substance abuse.
- (p) The capacity and disposition of each parent to protect the child from the ongoing litigation as demonstrated by not discussing the case with the child, not sharing documents or electronic media related to the case with the child, and not making disparaging comments about the other parent to the child.
- (q) The developmental stages and needs of the child and the demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to meet the child's developmental needs.
- (r) The demonstrated capability, experience, and knowledge of each parent on how best to raise a child who has a serious and well-recognized medical condition, including, but not limited to, an autism spectrum disorder or a related condition.
- (s) Any other factor that is relevant to the determination of a specific parenting plan, including the time-sharing schedule. The home, school, and community record of the child.
- (i) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding, and experience to express a preference.
- (j) The willingness and ability of each parent to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing parent-child relationship between the child and the other parent.

Bill No. HB 863

Amendment No.

- (k) Evidence that any party has knowingly provided false information to the court regarding a domestic violence proceeding pursuant to s. 741.30.
 - (1) Evidence of domestic violence or child abuse.
 - (m) Any other fact considered by the court to be relevant.
- (4)(a) When a noncustodial parent who is ordered to pay child support or alimony and who is awarded visitation rights fails to pay child support or alimony, the custodial parent who should have received the child support or alimony may shall not refuse to honor the time-sharing schedule presently in effect between the parents noncustodial parent's visitation rights.
- (b) When a custodial parent refuses to honor the other a noncustodial parent's visitation rights under the time-sharing schedule, the noncustodial parent whose time-sharing rights were violated shall continue not fail to pay any ordered child support or alimony.
- (c) When a custodial parent refuses to honor the time-sharing schedule in the parenting plan a noncustodial parent's or grandparent's visitation rights without proper cause, the court:
- 1. Shall, after calculating the amount of time-sharing visitation improperly denied, award the noncustodial parent denied time-sharing or grandparent a sufficient amount of extra time-sharing visitation to compensate for the time-sharing missed, and such time-sharing the noncustodial parent or grandparent, which visitation shall be ordered as expeditiously as possible in a manner consistent with the best interests of the child and scheduled in a manner that is convenient for the 421101

parent person deprived of time-sharing visitation. In ordering any makeup time-sharing visitation, the court shall schedule such time-sharing visitation in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the child or children and that is convenient for the nonoffending noncustodial parent and at the expense of the noncompliant parent or grandparent. In addition, the court:

- 2.1. May order the custodial parent who did not provide time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the time-sharing schedule to pay reasonable court costs and attorney's fees incurred by the nonoffending noncustodial parent or grandparent to enforce the time-sharing schedule their visitation rights or make up improperly denied visitation;
- 3.2. May order the custodial parent who did not provide time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the time-sharing schedule to attend a the parenting course approved by the judicial circuit;
- 4.3. May order the custodial parent who did not provide time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the time-sharing schedule to do community service if the order will not interfere with the welfare of the child;
- 5.4. May order the custodial parent who did not provide time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the time-sharing schedule to have the financial burden of promoting frequent and continuing contact when the custodial parent and child reside further than 60 miles from the noncustodial parent;
- <u>6.5.</u> May award custody, rotating custody, or primary residence to the noncustodial parent, upon the request of the 421101

noncustodial parent who did not violate the time-sharing schedule, modify the parenting plan, if modification the award is in the best interests of the child; or

- 7. May order the parent who did not provide time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the time-sharing schedule to be responsible for incidental costs incurred by the compliant parent as a result of the other parent's noncompliance; or
- 8.6. May impose any other reasonable sanction as a result of noncompliance.
- (d) A person who violates this subsection may be punished by contempt of court or other remedies as the court deems appropriate.
- parenting plan and the time-sharing schedule for the care and custody of the minor child as such orders relate to from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case and are is equitable and provide for child support in accordance with the guidelines in s. 61.30. An order for equal time-sharing for award of shared parental responsibility of a minor child does not preclude the court from entering an order for child support of the child.
- (6) In any proceeding under this section, the court may not deny shared parental responsibility and time-sharing, custody, or visitation rights to a parent or grandparent solely because that parent or grandparent is or is believed to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus, to but the court may condition such rights in an order approving the parenting plan 421101

upon the parent's or grandparent's agreement to observe measures approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Public Health Service or by the Department of Health for preventing the spread of human immunodeficiency virus to the child.

- (7) 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.
- (7)(8)(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.

- 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.
- (8)(9) 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 8. Section 61.13001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.13001 Parental relocation with a child.--
- (1) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section:
- (a) "Change of residence address" means the relocation of a child to a principal residence more than 50 miles away from his or her principal place of residence at the time of the entry of the last order establishing or modifying the parenting plan or time-sharing arrangement for designation of the primary residential parent or the custody of the minor child, unless the move places the principal residence of the minor child less than 50 miles from either the nonresidential parent.
- (b) "Child" means any person who is under the jurisdiction of a state court pursuant to the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act or is the subject of any order granting to a parent or other person any right to time-sharing, residential care, or kinship, custody, or visitation as provided under state law.
- (c) "Court" means the circuit court in an original proceeding which has proper venue and jurisdiction in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, the circuit court in the county in which either parent and the child reside, or the circuit court in which the original action was adjudicated.
- (d) "Other person" means an individual who is not the parent and who, by court order, maintains the primary residence of a child or has visitation rights with a child.
- (e) "Parent" means any person so named by court order or express written agreement that is subject to court enforcement or a person reflected as a parent on a birth certificate and in 421101

whose home a child maintains a primary or secondary residence.

Notwithstanding this paragraph, a putative father is not included in the definition of father and does not have standing to seek relief under this chapter until paternity has been legally established.

- (f) "Person entitled to be the primary residential parent of a child" means a person so designated by court order or by an express written agreement that is subject to court enforcement or a person seeking such a designation, or, when neither parent has been designated as primary residential parent, the person seeking to relocate with a child.
- (g) "Principal residence of a child" means the home of the designated primary residential parent. For purposes of this section only, when rotating custody is in effect, each parent shall be considered to be the primary residential parent.
- <u>(f) (h)</u> "Relocation" means a change in <u>any the principal</u> residence of a child for a period of 60 consecutive days or more but does not include a temporary absence from the <u>principal</u> residence for purposes of vacation, education, or the provision of health care for the child.
 - (2) RELOCATION BY AGREEMENT. --
- (a) If the <u>parents</u> primary residential parent and the other parent and every other person entitled to <u>time-sharing</u> visitation with the child agree to the relocation of the <u>child</u> child's principal residence, they may satisfy the requirements of this section by signing a written agreement that:
 - 1. Reflects the consent to the relocation;

- 2. Defines <u>time-sharing</u> the visitation rights for the nonrelocating parent and any other persons who are entitled to time-sharing visitation; and
- 3. Describes, if necessary, any transportation arrangements related to time-sharing the visitation.
- (b) If there is an existing cause of action, judgment, or decree of record pertaining to the child's primary residence or time-sharing visitation, the parties shall seek ratification of the agreement by court order without the necessity of an evidentiary hearing unless a hearing is requested, in writing, by one or more of the parties to the agreement within 10 days after the date the agreement is filed with the court. If a hearing is not timely requested, it shall be presumed that the relocation is in the best interest of the child and the court may ratify the agreement without an evidentiary hearing.
- agreement has been entered as described in subsection (2), a parent who is entitled to time-sharing with primary residence of the child shall notify the other parent, and every other person entitled to time-sharing visitation with the child, of a proposed relocation of the child's principal residence. The form of notice shall be according to this section:
- (a) The parent seeking to relocate shall prepare a Notice of Intent to Relocate. The following information must be included with the Notice of Intent to Relocate and signed under oath under penalty of perjury:

- 1. A description of the location of the intended new residence, including the state, city, and specific physical address, if known.
- 2. The mailing address of the intended new residence, if not the same as the physical address, if known.
- 3. The home telephone number of the intended new residence, if known.
 - 4. The date of the intended move or proposed relocation.
- 5. A detailed statement of the specific reasons for the proposed relocation of the child. If one of the reasons is based upon a job offer which has been reduced to writing, that written job offer must be attached to the Notice of Intent to Relocate.
- 6. A proposal for the revised postrelocation schedule of time-sharing visitation together with a proposal for the postrelocation transportation arrangements necessary to effectuate time-sharing visitation with the child. Absent the existence of a current, valid order abating, terminating, or restricting time-sharing visitation or other good cause predating the Notice of Intent to Relocate, failure to comply with this provision renders the Notice of Intent to Relocate legally insufficient.
- 7. Substantially the following statement, in all capital letters and in the same size type, or larger, as the type in the remainder of the notice:

AN OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED RELOCATION MUST BE MADE IN WRITING, FILED WITH THE COURT, AND SERVED ON THE PARENT OR OTHER PERSON SEEKING TO RELOCATE WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF THIS NOTICE 421101

OF INTENT TO RELOCATE. IF YOU FAIL TO TIMELY OBJECT TO THE RELOCATION, THE RELOCATION WILL BE ALLOWED, UNLESS IT IS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE AND WITHOUT A HEARING.

8. The mailing address of the parent or other person seeking to relocate to which the objection filed under subsection (5) to the Notice of Intent to Relocate should be sent.

The contents of the Notice of Intent to Relocate are not privileged. For purposes of encouraging amicable resolution of the relocation issue, a copy of the Notice of Intent to Relocate shall initially not be filed with the court but instead served upon the nonrelocating parent, other person, and every other person entitled to time-sharing visitation with the child, and the original thereof shall be maintained by the parent or other person seeking to relocate.

- (b) The parent seeking to relocate shall also prepare a Certificate of Filing Notice of Intent to Relocate. The certificate shall certify the date that the Notice of Intent to Relocate was served on the other parent and on every other person entitled to time-sharing visitation with the child.
- (c) The Notice of Intent to Relocate, and the Certificate of Filing Notice of Intent to Relocate, shall be served on the other parent and on every other person entitled to time-sharing visitation with the child. If there is a pending court action regarding the child, service of process may be according to court rule. Otherwise, service of process shall be according to 421101

chapters 48 and 49 or via certified mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested.

- (d) A person giving notice of a proposed relocation or change of residence address under this section has a continuing duty to provide current and updated information required by this section when that information becomes known.
- (e) If the other parent and any other person entitled to time-sharing visitation with the child fails to timely file an objection, it shall be presumed that the relocation is in the best interest of the child, the relocation shall be allowed, and the court shall, absent good cause, enter an order, attaching a copy of the Notice of Intent to Relocate, reflecting that the order is entered as a result of the failure to object to the Notice of Intent to Relocate, and adopting the time-sharing visitation schedule and transportation arrangements contained in the Notice of Intent to Relocate. The order may issue in an expedited manner without the necessity of an evidentiary hearing. If an objection is timely filed, the burden returns to the parent or person seeking to relocate to initiate court proceedings to obtain court permission to relocate before prior to doing so.
- (f) The act of relocating the child after failure to comply with the notice of intent to relocate procedure described in this subsection subjects the party in violation thereof to contempt and other proceedings to compel the return of the child and may be taken into account by the court in any initial or postjudgment action seeking a determination or modification of the parenting plan or the time-sharing schedule, or both, 421101

designation of the primary residential parent or of the residence, custody, or visitation with the child as:

- 1. A factor in making a determination regarding the relocation of a child.
- 2. A factor in determining whether the <u>parenting plan or</u>

 <u>the designation of the primary residential parent or the</u>

 <u>residence, contact, access, visitation, or time-sharing schedule</u>

 <u>arrangements</u> should be modified.
- 3. A basis for ordering the temporary or permanent return of the child.
- 4. Sufficient cause to order the parent or other person seeking to relocate the child to pay reasonable expenses and attorney's fees incurred by the party objecting to the relocation.
- 5. Sufficient cause for the award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including interim travel expenses incident to time-sharing visitation or securing the return of the child.
- (4) APPLICABILITY OF PUBLIC RECORDS LAW.--If the parent or other person seeking to relocate a child, or the child, is entitled to prevent disclosure of location information under any public records exemption applicable to that person, the court may enter any order necessary to modify the disclosure requirements of this section in compliance with the public records exemption.
- (5) CONTENT OF OBJECTION TO RELOCATION.--An objection seeking to prevent the relocation of a child $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall be verified and served within 30 days after service of the Notice of Intent to Relocate. The objection $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall include the 421101

specific factual basis supporting the reasons for seeking a prohibition of the relocation, including a statement of the amount of participation or involvement the objecting party currently has or has had in the life of the child.

- (6) TEMPORARY ORDER. --
- (a) The court may grant a temporary order restraining the relocation of a child or ordering the return of the child, if a relocation has previously taken place, or other appropriate remedial relief, if the court finds:
- 1. The required notice of a proposed relocation of a child was not provided in a timely manner;
- 2. The child already has been relocated without notice or written agreement of the parties or without court approval; or
- 3. From an examination of the evidence presented at the preliminary hearing that there is a likelihood that upon final hearing the court will not approve the relocation of the primary residence of the child.
- (b) The court may grant a temporary order permitting the relocation of the child pending final hearing, if the court:
- 1. Finds that the required Notice of Intent to Relocate was provided in a timely manner; and
- 2. Finds from an examination of the evidence presented at the preliminary hearing that there is a likelihood that on final hearing the court will approve the relocation of the primary residence of the child, which findings must be supported by the same factual basis as would be necessary to support the permitting of relocation in a final judgment.

- (c) If the court has issued a temporary order authorizing a party seeking to relocate or move a child before a final judgment is rendered, the court may not give any weight to the temporary relocation as a factor in reaching its final decision.
- (d) If temporary relocation of a child is permitted, the court may require the person relocating the child to provide reasonable security, financial or otherwise, and guarantee that the court-ordered contact with the child will not be interrupted or interfered with by the relocating party.
- (7) NO PRESUMPTION; FACTORS TO DETERMINE CONTESTED RELOCATION.--A No presumption does not shall arise in favor of or against a request to relocate with the child when a primary residential parent seeks to move the child and the move will materially affect the current schedule of contact, access, and time-sharing with the nonrelocating parent or other person. In reaching its decision regarding a proposed temporary or permanent relocation, the court shall evaluate all of the following factors:
- (a) The nature, quality, extent of involvement, and duration of the child's relationship with the parent proposing to relocate with the child and with the nonrelocating parent, other persons, siblings, half-siblings, and other significant persons in the child's life.
- (b) The age and developmental stage of the child, the needs of the child, and the likely impact the relocation will have on the child's physical, educational, and emotional development, taking into consideration any special needs of the child.

- the nonrelocating parent or other person and the child through substitute arrangements that take into consideration the logistics of contact, access, visitation, and time-sharing, as well as the financial circumstances of the parties; whether those factors are sufficient to foster a continuing meaningful relationship between the child and the nonrelocating parent or other person; and the likelihood of compliance with the substitute arrangements by the relocating parent once he or she is out of the jurisdiction of the court.
- (d) The child's preference, taking into consideration the age and maturity of the child.
- (e) Whether the relocation will enhance the general quality of life for both the parent seeking the relocation and the child, including, but not limited to, financial or emotional benefits or educational opportunities.
- (f) The reasons of each parent or other person for seeking or opposing the relocation.
- (g) The current employment and economic circumstances of each parent or other person and whether or not the proposed relocation is necessary to improve the economic circumstances of the parent or other person seeking relocation of the child.
- (h) That the relocation is sought in good faith and the extent to which the objecting parent has fulfilled his or her financial obligations to the parent or other person seeking relocation, including child support, spousal support, and marital property and marital debt obligations.

- (i) The career and other opportunities available to the objecting parent or objecting other person if the relocation occurs.
- (j) A history of substance abuse or domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 or which meets the criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d) by either parent, including a consideration of the severity of such conduct and the failure or success of any attempts at rehabilitation.
- (k) Whether the proposed move will be poorly understood, tolerated, or accepted by a child who has an autism spectrum disorder or related condition that may prevent the child from adapting well to a new environment and new circumstances.
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ (k) Any other factor affecting the best interest of the child or as set forth in s. 61.13.
- (8) BURDEN OF PROOF.--The parent or other person wishing to relocate has the burden of proof if an objection is filed and must then initiate a proceeding seeking court permission for relocation. The initial burden is on the parent or person wishing to relocate to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that relocation is in the best interest of the child. If that burden of proof is met, the burden shifts to the nonrelocating parent or other person to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the proposed relocation is not in the best interest of the child.
- (9) ORDER REGARDING RELOCATION.--If relocation is permitted:
- (a) The court may, in its discretion, order contact with the nonrelocating parent, including access, visitation, time-421101

sharing, telephone, Internet, web-cam, and other arrangements sufficient to ensure that the child has frequent, continuing, and meaningful contact, access, visitation, and time-sharing with the nonrelocating parent or other persons, if contact is financially affordable and in the best interest of the child.

- (b) If applicable, the court shall specify how the transportation costs will be allocated between the parents and other persons entitled to contact, access, visitation, and timesharing and may adjust the child support award, as appropriate, considering the costs of transportation and the respective net incomes of the parents in accordance with state child support quidelines.
- (10) PRIORITY FOR HEARING OR TRIAL. -- An evidentiary hearing or nonjury trial on a pleading seeking temporary or permanent relief filed <u>under pursuant to</u> this section shall be accorded priority on the court's calendar.
 - (11) APPLICABILITY. --
 - (a) The provisions of This section applies apply:
- 1. To orders entered before October 1, 2006, if the existing order defining custody, primary residence, or time-sharing visitation of or with the child does not expressly govern the relocation of the child.
- 2. To an order, whether temporary or permanent, regarding the <u>parenting plan</u>, custody, primary residence, <u>time-sharing</u> or visitation of or with the child entered on or after October 1, 2006.
- 3. To any relocation or proposed relocation, whether permanent or temporary, of a child during any proceeding pending 421101

on October 1, 2006, wherein the <u>parenting plan</u>, custody, primary residence, <u>time-sharing</u> or visitation of or with the child is an issue.

- (b) To the extent that a provision of this section conflicts with an order existing on October 1, 2006, this section does not apply to the terms of that order which expressly govern relocation of the child or a change in the principal residence address of a parent.
- Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 61.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 61.181 Depository for alimony transactions, support, maintenance, and support payments; fees.--

(3)

- (d) When time-sharing custody of a child is relinquished by a custodial parent who is entitled to receive child support moneys from the depository to a licensed or registered long-term care child agency, that agency may request from the court an order directing that child support payments that which would otherwise be distributed to the custodial parent be distributed to the agency for the period of time that custody of the child is with by the agency. Thereafter, payments shall be distributed to the agency as if the agency were the custodial parent until further order of the court.
- Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 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, held by a non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement agency is confidential and exempt from 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:
- (a) Any investigation, prosecution, or criminal or civil proceeding connected with the administration of any non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement program;
- (b) Mandatory disclosure of identifying and location information as provided in $\underline{s. 61.13(7)} \ \underline{s. 61.13(8)}$ by the non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement agency when providing non-Title IV-D services;
- (c) Mandatory disclosure of information as required by ss. 409.2577, 61.181, 61.1825, and 61.1826 and Title IV-D of the Social Security Act; or
- (d) Disclosure to an authorized person, as defined in 45 C.F.R. s. 303.15, for purposes of enforcing any state or federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child or making or enforcing a parenting plan child custody or visitation determination. As used in this paragraph, the term "authorized person" includes a noncustodial parent, unless a court has entered an order under s. 741.30, s. 741.31, or s. 784.046.

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1153 Section 11. Section 61.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1154 read:

- 61.20 Social investigation and recommendations when \underline{a} parenting plan child custody is at \underline{in} issue.--
- In any action where the parenting plan custody of a minor child is at in issue, the court may order a social investigation and study concerning all pertinent details relating to the child and each parent when such an investigation has not been done and the study therefrom provided to the court by the parties or when the court determines that the investigation and study that have been done are insufficient. The agency, staff, or person conducting the investigation and study ordered by the court pursuant to this section shall furnish the court and all parties of record in the proceeding a written study containing recommendations, including a written statement of facts found in the social investigation on which the recommendations are based. The court may consider the information contained in the study in making a decision on the parenting plan, child's custody and the technical rules of evidence do not exclude the study from consideration.
- (2) A social investigation and study, when ordered by the court, shall be conducted by qualified staff of the court; a child-placing agency licensed pursuant to s. 409.175; a psychologist licensed pursuant to chapter 490; or a clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, or mental health counselor licensed pursuant to chapter 491. If a certification of indigence based on an affidavit filed with the court pursuant to s. 57.081 is provided by an adult party to the proceeding and 421101

the court does not have qualified staff to perform the investigation and study, the court may request that the Department of Children and Family Services conduct the investigation and study.

- (3) Except as to persons who obtain certification of indigence as specified in subsection (2), for whom no costs shall be incurred, the adult parties involved in a child custody proceeding to determine a parenting plan wherein the court has ordered the performance of a social investigation and study performed shall be responsible for the payment of the costs of such investigation and study. Upon submission of the study to the court, the agency, staff, or person performing the study shall include a bill for services, which shall be taxed and ordered paid as costs in the proceeding.
- Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (6) of section 61.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 61.21 Parenting course authorized; fees; required attendance authorized; contempt.--
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS; PURPOSE.--It is the finding of the Legislature that:
- (c) It has been found to be beneficial to parents who are separating or divorcing to have available an educational program that will provide general information regarding:
- 1. The issues and legal procedures for resolving $\underline{\text{time-}}$ sharing $\underline{\text{custody}}$ and child support disputes.
- 2. The emotional experiences and problems of divorcing adults.

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- 3. The family problems and the emotional concerns and needs of the children.
 - 4. The availability of community services and resources.
- (6) All parties to a modification of a final judgment involving a parenting plan or a time-sharing schedule shared parental responsibilities, custody, or visitation may be required to complete a court-approved parenting course prior to the entry of an order modifying the final judgment.

Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), paragraph (b) of subsection (2), and subsections (7), (8), (11), and (17) of section 61.30, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

61.30 Child support guidelines; retroactive child support.--

(1)(a) The child support quideline amount as determined by this section presumptively establishes the amount the trier of fact shall order as child support in an initial proceeding for such support or in a proceeding for modification of an existing order for such support, whether the proceeding arises under this or another chapter. The trier of fact may order payment of child support which varies, plus or minus 5 percent, from the quideline amount, after considering all relevant factors, including the needs of the child or children, age, station in life, standard of living, and the financial status and ability of each parent. The trier of fact may order payment of child support in an amount which varies more than 5 percent from such quideline amount only upon a written finding explaining why ordering payment of such guideline amount would be unjust or inappropriate. Notwithstanding the variance limitations of this 421101

section, the trier of fact shall order payment of child support which varies from the guideline amount as provided in paragraph (11)(b) whenever any of the children are required by court order or mediation agreement to spend a substantial amount of time with both the primary and secondary residential parents. This requirement applies to any living arrangement, whether temporary or permanent.

- (2) Income shall be determined on a monthly basis for the obligor and for the obligee as follows:
- (b) Income on a monthly basis shall be imputed to an unemployed or underemployed parent when such employment or underemployment is found to be voluntary on that parent's part, absent physical or mental incapacity or other circumstances over which the parent has no control. In the event of such voluntary unemployment or underemployment, the employment potential and probable earnings level of the parent shall be determined based upon his or her recent work history, occupational qualifications, and prevailing earnings level in the community; however, the court may refuse to impute income to a primary residential parent if the court finds it necessary for the parent to stay home with the child.
- (7) Child care costs incurred on behalf of the children due to employment, job search, or education calculated to result in employment or to enhance income of current employment of either parent shall be reduced by 25 percent and then shall be added to the basic obligation. After the adjusted child care costs are added to the basic obligation, any moneys prepaid by one the noncustodial parent for child care costs for the child 421101

or children of this action shall be deducted from that noncustodial parent's child support obligation for that child or those children. Child care costs may shall not exceed the level required to provide quality care from a licensed source for the children.

- (8) Health insurance costs resulting from coverage ordered pursuant to s. 61.13(1)(b), and any noncovered medical, dental, and prescription medication expenses of the child, shall be added to the basic obligation unless these expenses have been ordered to be separately paid on a percentage basis. After the health insurance costs are added to the basic obligation, any moneys prepaid by the noncustodial parent for health-related costs for the child or children of this action shall be deducted from that noncustodial parent's child support obligation for that child or those children.
- (11)(a) The court may adjust the minimum child support award, or either or both parents' share of the minimum child support award, based upon the following considerations:
- 1. Extraordinary medical, psychological, educational, or dental expenses.
- 2. Independent income of the child, not to include moneys received by a child from supplemental security income.
- 3. The payment of support for a parent which regularly has been paid and for which there is a demonstrated need.
- 4. Seasonal variations in one or both parents' incomes or expenses.
- 5. The age of the child, taking into account the greater needs of older children.

- 6. Special needs, such as costs that may be associated with the disability of a child, that have traditionally been met within the family budget even though the fulfilling of those needs will cause the support to exceed the proposed guidelines.
- 7. Total available assets of the obligee, obligor, and the child.
- 8. The impact of the Internal Revenue Service dependency exemption and waiver of that exemption. The court may order one the primary residential parent to execute a waiver of the Internal Revenue Service dependency exemption if the paying noncustodial parent is current in support payments.
- 9. When application of the child support guidelines requires a person to pay another person more than 55 percent of his or her gross income for a child support obligation for current support resulting from a single support order.
- 10. The particular <u>parenting plan and time-sharing shared</u> parental arrangement, such as where the child spends a significant amount of time, but less than 40 percent of the overnights, with <u>one the noncustodial</u> parent, thereby reducing the financial expenditures incurred by the <u>other primary residential</u> parent; or the refusal of <u>a the noncustodial</u> parent to become involved in the activities of the child.
- 11. Any other adjustment which is needed to achieve an equitable result which may include, but not be limited to, a reasonable and necessary existing expense or debt. Such expense or debt may include, but is not limited to, a reasonable and necessary expense or debt which the parties jointly incurred during the marriage.

- (b) Whenever a particular <u>time-sharing</u> shared parental arrangement provides that each child spend a substantial amount of time with each parent, the court shall adjust any award of child support, as follows:
- 1. In accordance with subsections (9) and (10), calculate the amount of support obligation apportioned to <u>each</u> the noncustodial parent without including day care and health insurance costs in the calculation and multiply the amount by 1.5.
- 2. In accordance with subsections (9) and (10), calculate the amount of support obligation apportioned to the custodial parent without including day care and health insurance costs in the calculation and multiply the amount by 1.5.
- 2.3. Calculate the percentage of overnight stays the child spends with each parent.
- 3.4. Multiply <u>each</u> the noncustodial parent's support obligation as calculated in subparagraph 1. by the percentage of the custodial parent's overnight stays with the child as calculated in subparagraph 2. 3.
- 5. Multiply the custodial parent's support obligation as calculated in subparagraph 2. by the percentage of the noncustodial parent's overnight stays with the child as calculated in subparagraph 3.
- $\underline{4.6.}$ The difference between the amounts calculated in subparagraphs $\underline{3.4.}$ and $\underline{4.5.}$ shall be the monetary transfer necessary between the custodial and noncustodial parents for the care of the child, subject to an adjustment for day care and health insurance expenses.

- 5.7. Pursuant to subsections (7) and (8), calculate the net amounts owed by the custodial and noncustodial parents for the expenses incurred for day care and health insurance coverage for the child. Day care shall be calculated without regard to the 25-percent reduction applied by subsection (7).
- <u>6.8.</u> Adjust the support obligation owed by the custodial or noncustodial parent pursuant to subparagraph <u>4.6.</u> by crediting or debiting the amount calculated in subparagraph <u>5.</u>

 7. This amount represents the child support which must be exchanged between the custodial and noncustodial parents.
- 7.9. The court may deviate from the child support amount calculated pursuant to subparagraph 6.8. based upon the considerations set forth in paragraph (a), as well as either the custodial parent's low income and ability to maintain the basic necessities of the home for the child, the likelihood that either the noncustodial parent will actually exercise the time-sharing visitation granted by the court, and whether all of the children are exercising the same time-sharing shared parental arrangement.
- 8.10. For purposes of adjusting any award of child support under this paragraph, "substantial amount of time" means that the parents divide time with the child on at least a 60-percent to 40-percent division noncustodial parent exercises visitation at least 40 percent of the overnights of the year.
- (c) A noncustodial parent's failure to regularly exercise court-ordered or agreed time-sharing visitation not caused by the other custodial parent which resulted in the adjustment of the amount of child support pursuant to subparagraph (a)10. or 421101

paragraph (b) shall be deemed a substantial change of circumstances for purposes of modifying the child support award. A modification pursuant to this paragraph <u>is shall be</u> retroactive to the date the <u>noncustodial</u> parent first failed to regularly exercise court-ordered or agreed <u>time-sharing</u> visitation.

- (17) In an initial determination of child support, whether in a paternity action, dissolution of marriage action, or petition for support during the marriage, the court has discretion to award child support retroactive to the date when the parents did not reside together in the same household with the child, not to exceed a period of 24 months preceding the filing of the petition, regardless of whether that date precedes the filing of the petition. In determining the retroactive award in such cases, the court shall consider the following:
- (a) The court shall apply the guidelines in effect at the time of the hearing subject to the obligor's demonstration of his or her actual income, as defined by subsection (2), during the retroactive period. Failure of the obligor to so demonstrate shall result in the court using the obligor's income at the time of the hearing in computing child support for the retroactive period.
- (b) The court shall consider the time-sharing arrangement exercised by the parents during the separation period in determining the appropriate percentage of overnights exercised by each parent so as to apply the substantial time-sharing method of calculating support according to paragraph (11)(b), if appropriate.

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(c) (b) All actual payments made by one the noncustodial parent to the other custodial parent or the child or third parties for the benefit of the child throughout the proposed retroactive period.

(d) (c) The court should consider an installment payment plan for the payment of retroactive child support.

Section 14. Section 61.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

61.401 Appointment of quardian ad litem. -- In an action involving a parenting plan or a time-sharing schedule for dissolution of marriage, modification, parental responsibility, custody, or visitation, if the court finds it is in the best interest of the child, the court may appoint a quardian ad litem to act as next friend of the child, investigator or evaluator, not as attorney or advocate. The court in its discretion may also appoint legal counsel for a child to act as attorney or advocate; however, the guardian and the legal counsel shall not be the same person. In such actions which involve an allegation of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect as defined in s. 39.01, which allegation is verified and determined by the court to be well-founded, the court shall appoint a quardian ad litem for the child. The quardian ad litem shall be a party to any judicial proceeding from the date of the appointment until the date of discharge.

Section 15. Section 61.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

61.45 <u>Court-ordered parenting plan</u> Court order of visitation or custody; risk of violation; bond.-421101
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- (1) In a proceeding in which the court enters a parenting plan, including a time-sharing schedule 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 parenting plan 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 child may be taken to the country;
- (d) Require a parent to surrender the passport of the child; or
 - (e) Require that party to post bond or other security.
- (2) If the court enters <u>a parenting plan</u> an order of child custody or visitation, including in a modification proceeding, that includes a provision entered under paragraph (1)(b) or paragraph (1)(c), a certified copy of the order should be sent by the parent who requested the restriction to the Passport Services Office of the United States Department of State 421101

requesting that they not issue a passport to the child without their signature or further court order.

- (3) In assessing the need for a bond or other security, the court may consider any reasonable factor bearing upon the risk that a party may violate a <u>parenting plan</u> visitation or custody order by removing a child from this state or country or by concealing the whereabouts of a child, including but not limited to whether:
- (a) A court has previously found that a party previously removed a child from Florida or another state in violation of a parenting plan custody or visitation order, or whether a court had found that a party has threatened to take a child out of Florida or another state in violation of a parenting plan custody or visitation order;
- (b) The party has strong family and community ties to Florida or to other states or countries, including whether the party or child is a citizen of another country;
- (c) The party has strong financial reasons to remain in Florida or to relocate to another state or country;
- (d) The party has engaged in activities that suggest plans to leave Florida, such as quitting employment; sale of a residence or termination of a lease on a residence, without 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, 421101

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)(a) Upon a material violation of any <u>parenting plan</u> custody or visitation order by removing a child from this state or this country or by concealing the whereabouts of a child, the court may order the bond or other security forfeited in whole or in part.
- (b) This section, including the requirement to post a bond or other security, does not apply to a parent who, in a proceeding to order or modify a parenting plan or time-sharing schedule, is determined by the court to be child custody or visitation, the court determines is a victim of an act of domestic violence or provides the court with has reasonable cause to believe that he or she is about to become the victim of an act of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28. An injunction for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to s. 741.30 for a parent as the petitioner which is in effect at the time of the court proceeding shall be one means of demonstrating sufficient evidence that the parent is a victim of 421101

domestic violence or is about to become the victim of an act of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28, and shall exempt the parent from this section, including the requirement to post a bond or other security. A parent who is determined by the court to be exempt from the requirements of this section must meet the requirements of s. 787.03(6) if an offense of interference with the parenting plan or time-sharing schedule custody is committed.

- (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 <u>parenting plan</u> order of custody or visitation.
- 2. Locate and return the child to the residence as set forth in the parenting plan visitation or custody order.
- 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.
- (8) 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 421101

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 16. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 741.0306, 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)

(b) The sworn petition shall be in substantially the following form:

PETITION FOR

INJUNCTION FOR PROTECTION

AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared

Petitioner (Name) , who has been sworn and says that the

following statements are true:

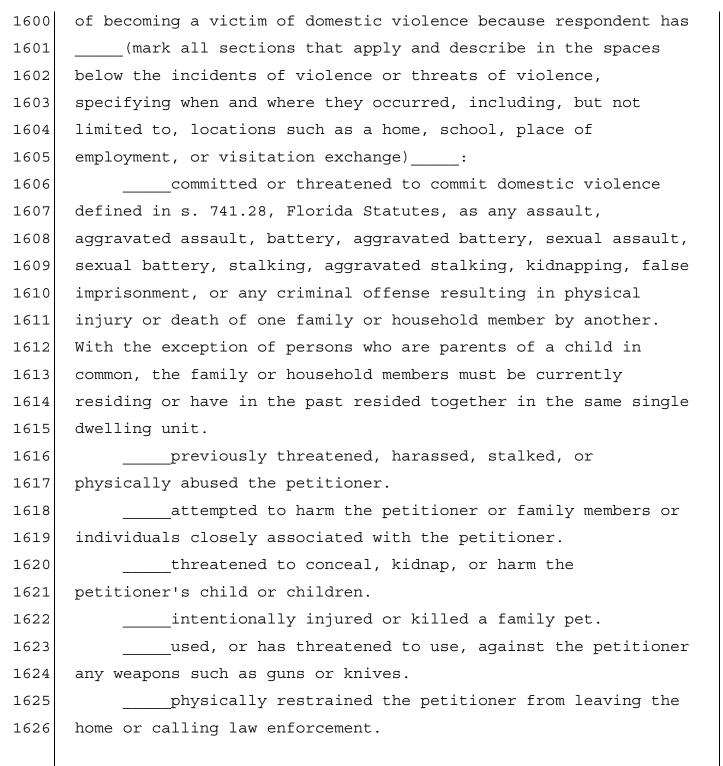
(a) Petitioner resides at: (address)

(Petitioner may furnish address to the court in a separate confidential filing if, for safety reasons, the petitioner requires the location of the current residence to be confidential.)

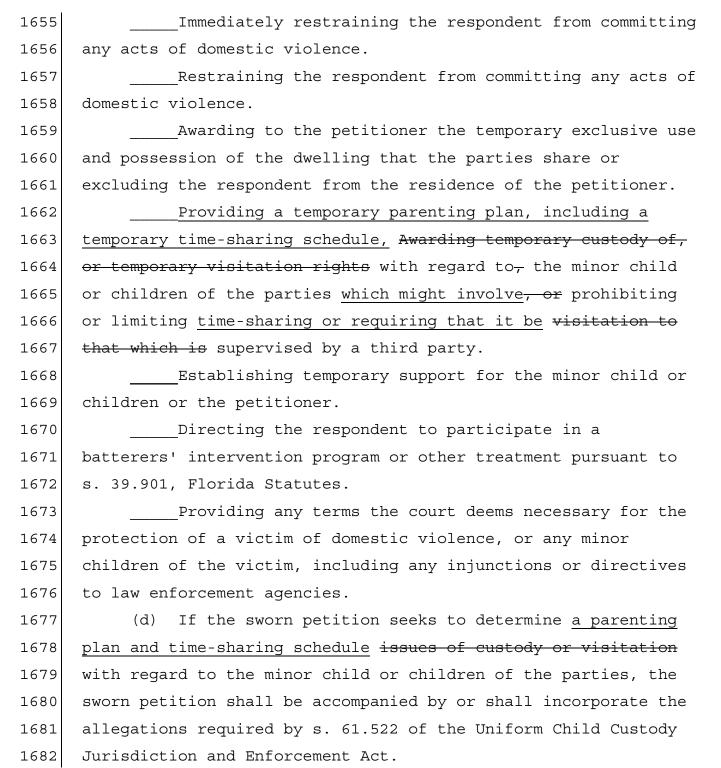
- (b) Respondent resides at: (last known address)
- 1570 (c) Respondent's last known place of employment: (name 1571 of business and address)

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1572	(d) Physical description of respondent:
1573	Race
1574	Sex
1575	Date of birth
1576	Height
1577	Weight
1578	Eye color
1579	Hair color
1580	Distinguishing marks or scars
1581	(e) Aliases of respondent:
1582	(f) Respondent is the spouse or former spouse of the
1583	petitioner or is any other person related by blood or marriage
1584	to the petitioner or is any other person who is or was residing
1585	within a single dwelling unit with the petitioner, as if a
1586	family, or is a person with whom the petitioner has a child in
1587	common, regardless of whether the petitioner and respondent are
1588	or were married or residing together, as if a family.
1589	(g) The following describes any other cause of action
1590	currently pending between the petitioner and respondent:
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1592	The petitioner should also describe any previous or pending
1593	attempts by the petitioner to obtain an injunction for
1594	protection against domestic violence in this or any other
1595	circuit, and the results of that attempt
1596	
1597	Case numbers should be included if available.
1598	(h) Petitioner is either a victim of domestic violence or
1599	has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM



1627	a criminal history involving violence or the threat of
1628	violence (if known).
1629	another order of protection issued against him or her
1630	previously or from another jurisdiction (if known).
1631	destroyed personal property, including, but not
1632	limited to, telephones or other communication equipment,
1633	clothing, or other items belonging to the petitioner.
1634	engaged in any other behavior or conduct that leads
1635	the petitioner to have reasonable cause to believe he or she is
1636	in imminent danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence.
1637	(i) Petitioner alleges the following additional specific
1638	facts: (mark appropriate sections)
1639	A minor child or minor children reside with the
1640	petitioner is the custodian of a minor child or children whose
1641	names and ages are as follows:
1642	
1643	Petitioner needs the exclusive use and possession of
1644	the dwelling that the parties share.
1645	Petitioner is unable to obtain safe alternative
1646	housing because:
1647	Petitioner genuinely fears that respondent imminently
1648	will abuse, remove, or hide the minor child or children from
1649	petitioner because:
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1651	(j) Petitioner genuinely fears imminent domestic violence
1652	by respondent.
1653	(k) Petitioner seeks an injunction: (mark appropriate
1654	section or sections) 421101 5/1/2007 10:41:17 AM



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- (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, providing the petitioner with 100 percent of the time-sharing that shall remain granting to the petitioner temporary custody of a minor child. 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, providing the petitioner with 100 percent of the time-sharing in a temporary parenting plan that shall remain awarding temporary custody of, or temporary visitation rights with regard 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 to become certified under s. 741.32, from which the respondent must choose a program in which

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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 17. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 742.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

742.031 Hearings; court orders for support, hospital expenses, and attorney's fee.--

(1) Hearings for the purpose of establishing or refuting the allegations of the complaint and answer shall be held in the chambers and may be restricted to persons, in addition to the parties involved and their counsel, as the judge in his or her discretion may direct. The court shall determine the issues of paternity of the child and the ability of the parents to support the child. Each party's social security number shall be recorded in the file containing the adjudication of paternity. If the court finds that the alleged father is the father of the child, it shall so order. If appropriate, the court shall order the father to pay the complainant, her guardian, or any other person assuming responsibility for the child moneys sufficient 421101

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to pay reasonable attorney's fees, hospital or medical expenses, cost of confinement, and any other expenses incident to the birth of the child and to pay all costs of the proceeding. Bills for pregnancy, childbirth, and scientific testing are admissible as evidence without requiring third-party foundation testimony, and shall constitute prima facie evidence of amounts incurred for such services or for testing on behalf of the The court shall order either or both parents owing a duty of support to the child to pay support pursuant to s. 61.30. The court shall issue, upon motion by a party, a temporary order requiring the provision of child support pursuant to s. 61.30 pending an administrative or judicial determination of parentage, if there is clear and convincing evidence of paternity on the basis of genetic tests or other evidence. The court may also make a determination of an appropriate parenting plan, including a time-sharing schedule as to the parental responsibility and residential care and custody of the minor children in accordance with chapter 61.

support award with no parenting plan or time-sharing schedule, the obligee parent shall receive all of the time-sharing and sole parental responsibility no explicit award of custody, the establishment of a support obligation or of visitation rights in one parent shall be considered a judgment granting primary residential care and custody to the other parent without prejudice to the obligor parent. If a paternity judgment contains no such provisions, custody shall be presumed to be

 with the mother shall be presumed to have all of the timesharing and sole parental responsibility.

Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 741.30, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 61.1825, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 61.1825 State Case Registry.--
- (3)(a) For the purpose of this section, a family violence indicator must be placed on a record when:
- 1. A party executes a sworn statement requesting that a family violence indicator be placed on that party's record which states that the party has reason to believe that release of information to the Federal Case Registry may result in physical or emotional harm to the party or the child; or
- 2. A temporary or final injunction for protection against domestic violence has been granted pursuant to s. 741.30(6), an injunction for protection against domestic violence has been issued by a court of a foreign state pursuant to s. 741.315, or a temporary or final injunction for protection against repeat violence has been granted pursuant to s. 784.046; or
- 3. The department has received information on a Title IV-D case from the Domestic Violence and Repeat Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System, established pursuant to s. 784.046(8)(b), that a court has granted a party a domestic violence or repeat violence injunction.
 - Section 19. Section 61.121, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

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Remove lines 71-73 and insert: An act relating to child support; retitling ch. 61, F.S.; amending s. 61.046, F.S.; deleting, revising, and providing definitions; amending s. 61.052, F.S.; authorizing the court to issue an appropriate order for a parenting plan; amending s. 61.09, F.S.; authorizing the parent who is not receiving child support to apply to the court for support of the child; amending s. 61.10, F.S.; providing for the court to adjudicate parenting plans and the time-sharing schedules when unconnected with the dissolution of a marriage; amending s. 61.122, F.S.; providing for developing a parenting plan recommendation; amending s. 61.13, F.S.; authorizing the court to make orders relating to time-sharing and parenting of children; requiring equal treatment for mothers and fathers in parenting decisions; providing for the creation or modification of a parenting plan or time-sharing schedule; establishing criteria for determining the best interests of a child; providing that a parent may not refuse to obey time-sharing orders even if the other parent has not paid alimony or child support; authorizing a court to order additional time-sharing if the custodial parent refuses to abide by the time-sharing agreement or order; amending s. 61.13001, F.S.; providing for relocation of a child; providing for a relocation agreement between the parents; providing procedures for relocation when an agreement cannot be reached; requiring a court to consider the impact of a relocation on a child with certain health conditions; amending s. 61.181, F.S.; providing for distributing child support funds; amending s. 61.1827, F.S., relating to child support services; conforming provisions to 421101

1849 changes made by the act; amending s. 61.20, F.S.; providing for the court to order a social service investigation if a parenting 1850 1851 plan is at issue; amending s. 61.21, F.S.; providing that parties to a parenting plan or a time-sharing schedule may be 1852 1853 required by the court to attend a parenting course; amending s. 61.30, F.S.; revising calculations for child support awards; 1854 1855 amending s. 61.401, F.S.; authorizing the court to appoint a quardian ad litem in cases involving a parenting plan or a time-1856 sharing schedule; amending s. 61.45, F.S.; providing for court 1857 1858 orders for parenting plans and time-sharing schedules; amending s. 741.0306, F.S.; including material on parenting plans and 1859 1860 time-sharing schedules in the family law handbook prepared by The Florida Bar; amending s. 741.30, F.S., relating to 1861 injunctions against domestic violence; conforming provisions to 1862 1863 changes made by the act; amending s. 742.031, F.S.; providing 1864 for parenting plans and time-sharing schedules in proceedings to determine paternity; reenacting s. 61.1825(3)(a), F.S., relating 1865 to the State Case Registry, to incorporate the amendments made 1866 1867 to s. 741.30, F.S., in a reference thereto; repealing s. 61.121, F.S., relating to court orders for rotating custody between 1868 1869 parents if it is in the best interests of the child; creating s. 1870 61.13002, F.S.;