Bill No. CS/CS/SB 2532

ı	Amendment No.
	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
	•
1	Representative Frishe offered the following:
2	
3	Amendment
4	Remove lines 605-1062 and insert:
5	(i) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court
6	deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding,
7	and experience to express a preference.
8	(i) The demonstrated knowledge, capacity, and disposition
9	of each parent to be informed of the circumstances of the minor
10	child, including, but not limited to, the child's friends,
11	teachers, medical care providers, daily activities, and favorite
12	things.
13	(j) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
14	parent to provide a consistent routine for the child, such as
15	discipline, and daily schedules for homework, meals, and
16	bedtime.
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17	(k) (j) The demonstrated capacity of each parent to
18	communicate with and keep the other parent informed of issues
19	and activities regarding the minor child, and the willingness of
20	each parent to adopt a unified front on all major issues when
21	dealing with the child The willingness and ability of each
22	parent to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing
23	parent child relationship between the child and the other
24	parent.
25	<u>(1) <del>(k)</del> Evidence of domestic violence, sexual violence,</u>
26	child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect, regardless of
27	whether a prior or pending action relating to those issues has
28	been brought that any party has knowingly provided false
29	information to the court regarding a domestic violence
30	proceeding pursuant to s. 741.30.
31	(m) (1) Evidence that either parent has knowingly provided
32	false information to the court regarding any prior or pending
33	action regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, child
34	abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect of domestic violence
35	or child abuse.
36	(n) (m) The particular parenting tasks customarily
37	performed by each parent and the division of parental
38	responsibilities before the institution of litigation and during
39	the pending litigation, including the extent to which parenting
40	responsibilities were undertaken by third parties Any other fact
41	considered by the court to be relevant.
42	(o) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
43	parent to participate and be involved in the child's school and
44	extracurricular activities.
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45	Amendment No. (p) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each
46	parent to maintain an environment for the child which is free
47	from substance abuse.
48	(q) The capacity and disposition of each parent to protect
49	the child from the ongoing litigation as demonstrated by not
50	discussing the litigation with the child, not sharing documents
51	or electronic media related to the litigation with the child,
52	and refraining from disparaging comments about the other parent
53	to the child.
54	(r) The developmental stages and needs of the child and
55	the demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to meet
56	the child's developmental needs.
57	(s) Any other factor that is relevant to the determination
58	of a specific parenting plan, including the time-sharing
59	schedule.
60	(4)(a) When a <del>noncustodial</del> parent who is ordered to pay
61	child support or alimony and who is awarded visitation rights
62	fails to pay child support or alimony, the $rac{custodial}{custodial}$ parent who
63	should have received the child support or alimony may shall not
64	refuse to honor the time-sharing schedule presently in effect
65	between the parents noncustodial parent's visitation rights.
66	(b) When a <del>custodial</del> parent refuses to honor <u>the other</u> <del>a</del>
67	noncustodial parent's visitation rights under the time-sharing
68	schedule, the <del>noncustodial</del> parent whose time-sharing rights were
69	<u>violated</u> shall <u>continue</u> <del>not fail</del> to pay any ordered child
70	support or alimony.
71	(c) When a <del>custodial</del> parent refuses to honor <u>the time-</u>
72	sharing schedule in the parenting plan a noncustodial parent's
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73 or grandparent's visitation rights without proper cause, the 74 court:

Shall, after calculating the amount of time-sharing 75 1. 76 visitation improperly denied, award the noncustodial parent denied time or grandparent a sufficient amount of extra time-77 78 sharing visitation to compensate for the time-sharing missed, and such time-sharing the noncustodial parent or grandparent, 79 which visitation shall be ordered as expeditiously as possible 80 in a manner consistent with the best interests of the child and 81 82 scheduled in a manner that is convenient for the parent person deprived of time-sharing visitation. In ordering any makeup 83 time-sharing visitation, the court shall schedule such time-84 85 sharing visitation in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the child or children and that is convenient for 86 87 the nonoffending noncustodial parent and at the expense of the noncompliant parent. or grandparent. In addition, the court: 88

89 <u>2.1.</u> May order the custodial parent who did not provide 90 time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the 91 time-sharing schedule to pay reasonable court costs and 92 attorney's fees incurred by the <u>nonoffending noncustodial</u> parent 93 <del>or grandparent</del> to enforce <u>the time-sharing schedule</u>. their 94 visitation rights or make up improperly denied visitation;

95 <u>3.2.</u> May order the custodial parent who did not provide 96 time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the 97 time-sharing schedule to attend <u>a</u> the parenting course approved 98 by the judicial circuit. $\tau$ 

99 <u>4.3.</u> May order the custodial parent who did not provide 100 time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the 842309 4/30/2008 12:46 PM

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Amendment No. 101 time-sharing schedule to do community service if the order will 102 not interfere with the welfare of the child. + 103 5.4. May order the custodial parent who did not provide 104 time-sharing or did not properly exercise time-sharing under the time-sharing schedule to have the financial burden of promoting 105 106 frequent and continuing contact when that the custodial parent and child reside further than 60 miles from the other 107 108 noncustodial parent.+ 6.5. May award custody, rotating custody, or primary 109 residence to the noncustodial parent, upon the request of the 110 noncustodial parent who did not violate the time-sharing 111 schedule, modify the parenting plan if modification the award is 112 113 in the best interests of the child.; or 7.6. May impose any other reasonable sanction as a result 114 of noncompliance. 115 A person who violates this subsection may be punished 116 (d) by contempt of court or other remedies as the court deems 117 118 appropriate. The court may make specific orders regarding the 119 (5) 120 parenting plan and time-sharing schedule for the care and custody of the minor child as such orders relate to from the 121 122 circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case and are 123 is equitable and provide for child support in accordance with the guidelines schedule in s. 61.30. An order for equal time-124 sharing for award of shared parental responsibility of a minor 125 child does not preclude the court from entering an order for 126 child support of the child. 127

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128 In any proceeding under this section, the court may (6) not deny shared parental responsibility and time-sharing $\tau$ 129 130 <del>custody, or visitation</del> rights to a parent <del>or grandparent</del> solely because that parent or grandparent is or is believed to be 131 infected with human immunodeficiency virus, + but the court may 132 133 condition such rights to require that parent in an order 134 approving the parenting plan upon the parent's or grandparent's 135 agreement to observe measures approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Public 136 Health Service or by the Department of Health for preventing the 137 spread of human immunodeficiency virus to the child. 138

139 (7) If the court orders that parental responsibility, 140 including visitation, be shared by both parents, the court may 141 not deny the noncustodial parent overnight contact and access to 142 or visitation with the child solely because of the age or sex of 143 the child.

144 (7)<del>(8)</del>(a) Beginning July 1, 1997, Each party to any paternity or support proceeding is required to file with the 145 tribunal as defined in s. 88.1011(22) and State Case Registry 146 147 upon entry of an order, and to update as appropriate, information on location and identity of the party, including 148 149 social security number, residential and mailing addresses, 150 telephone number, driver's license number, and name, address, 151 and telephone number of employer. Beginning October 1, 1998, Each party to any paternity or child support proceeding in a 152 non-Title IV-D case shall meet the above requirements for 153 updating the tribunal and State Case Registry. 154

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(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.

162 Beginning July 1, 1997, In any subsequent Title IV-D (C) child support enforcement action between the parties, upon 163 sufficient showing that diligent effort has been made to 164 ascertain the location of such a party, the court of competent 165 jurisdiction shall deem state due process requirements for 166 167 notice and service of process to be met with respect to the party, upon delivery of written notice to the most recent 168 169 residential or employer address filed with the tribunal and State Case Registry pursuant to paragraph (a). Beginning October 170 171 1, 1998, In any subsequent non-Title IV-D child support enforcement action between the parties, the same requirements 172 for service shall apply. 173

174 (8) (9) At the time an order for child support is entered, each party is required to provide his or her social security 175 176 number and date of birth to the court, as well as the name, date 177 of birth, and social security number of each minor child that is 178 the subject of such child support order. Pursuant to the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act 179 of 1996, each party is required to provide his or her social 180 security number in accordance with this section. All social 181 security numbers required by this section shall be provided by 182 842309 4/30/2008 12:46 PM

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183 the parties and maintained by the depository as a separate 184 attachment in the file. Disclosure of social security numbers 185 obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the 186 purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child 187 support enforcement.

188 Section 9. Section 61.13001, Florida Statutes, is amended 189 to read:

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61.13001 Parental relocation with a child.--

(1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:

"Change of residence address" means the relocation of 192 (a) a child to a principal residence more than 50 miles away from 193 194 his or her principal place of residence at the time of the entry 195 of the last order establishing or modifying the parenting plan or the time-sharing schedule or both for designation of the 196 197 primary residential parent or the custody of the minor child, unless the move places the principal residence of the minor 198 199 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 <u>time-sharing</u>,
residential care, <u>kinship</u>, or 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

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210 child reside, or the circuit court in which the original action 211 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 whose home a child maintains a primary or secondary residence.

219 (f) "Person entitled to be the primary residential parent 220 of a child" means a person so designated by court order or by an 221 express written agreement that is subject to court enforcement 222 or a person seeking such a designation, or, when neither parent 223 has been designated as primary residential parent, the person 224 seeking to relocate with a child.

225 (g) "Principal residence of a child" means the home of the 226 designated primary residential parent. For purposes of this 227 section only, when rotating custody is in effect, each parent 228 shall be considered to be the primary residential parent.

(f) (h) "Relocation" means a change in the principal residence of a child for a period of 60 consecutive days or more but does not include a temporary absence from the principal residence for purposes of vacation, education, or the provision of health care for the child.

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(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> 842309 4/30/2008 12:46 PM

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238 child's principal residence, they may satisfy the requirements
239 of this section by signing a written agreement that:

240

1. Reflects the consent to the relocation;

241 2. Defines <u>a time-sharing schedule</u> the visitation rights 242 for the nonrelocating parent and any other persons who are 243 entitled to time-sharing <del>visitation</del>; and

244 3. Describes, if necessary, any transportation245 arrangements related to the visitation.

(b) If there is an existing cause of action, judgment, or 246 decree of record pertaining to the child's primary residence or 247 a time-sharing schedule visitation, the parties shall seek 248 ratification of the agreement by court order without the 249 250 necessity of an evidentiary hearing unless a hearing is requested, in writing, by one or more of the parties to the 251 agreement within 10 days after the date the agreement is filed 252 with the court. If a hearing is not timely requested, it shall 253 be presumed that the relocation is in the best interest of the 254 child and the court may ratify the agreement without an 255 evidentiary hearing. 256

(3) NOTICE OF INTENT TO RELOCATE WITH A CHILD.--Unless an
agreement has been entered as described in subsection (2), a
parent who is entitled to <u>time-sharing with</u> primary residence of
the child shall notify the other parent, and every other person
entitled to <u>time-sharing</u> 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 842309 4/30/2008 12:46 PM

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266 included with the Notice of Intent to Relocate and signed under 267 oath under penalty of perjury:

A description of the location of the intended new
 residence, including the state, city, and specific physical
 address, if known.

271 2. The mailing address of the intended new residence, if272 not the same as the physical address, if known.

3. The home telephone number of the intended newresidence, if known.

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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.

A proposal for the revised postrelocation schedule of 280 6. time-sharing visitation together with a proposal for the 281 282 postrelocation transportation arrangements necessary to effectuate time-sharing visitation with the child. Absent the 283 existence of a current, valid order abating, terminating, or 284 285 restricting visitation or other good cause predating the Notice of Intent to Relocate, failure to comply with this provision 286 287 renders the Notice of Intent to Relocate legally insufficient.

288 7. Substantially the following statement, in all capital 289 letters and in the same size type, or larger, as the type in the 290 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
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SEEKING TO RELOCATE WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF THIS NOTICE
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.

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304 The contents of the Notice of Intent to Relocate are not 305 privileged. For purposes of encouraging amicable resolution of 306 the relocation issue, a copy of the Notice of Intent to Relocate shall initially not be filed with the court but instead served 307 308 upon the nonrelocating parent, other person, and every other person entitled to time-sharing visitation with the child, and 309 310 the original thereof shall be maintained by the parent or other 311 person seeking to relocate.

(b) The parent seeking to relocate shall also prepare a
Certificate of <u>Serving</u> 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 <u>time-sharing</u> visitation with the child.

(c) The Notice of Intent to Relocate, and the Certificate of <u>Serving Filing</u> Notice of Intent to Relocate, shall be served on the other parent and on every other person entitled to <u>time-</u> <u>sharing visitation</u> with the child. If there is a pending court action regarding the child, service of process may be according 842309 4/30/2008 12:46 PM

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to court rule. Otherwise, service of process shall be according
to 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.

If the other parent and any other person entitled to 329 (e) time-sharing visitation with the child fails to timely file an 330 objection, it shall be presumed that the relocation is in the 331 best interest of the child, the relocation shall be allowed, and 332 the court shall, absent good cause, enter an order, attaching a 333 334 copy of the Notice of Intent to Relocate, reflecting that the order is entered as a result of the failure to object to the 335 Notice of Intent to Relocate, and adopting the time-sharing 336 visitation schedule and transportation arrangements contained in 337 the Notice of Intent to Relocate. The order may issue in an 338 expedited manner without the necessity of an evidentiary 339 hearing. If an objection is timely filed, the burden returns to 340 341 the parent or person seeking to relocate to initiate court proceedings to obtain court permission to relocate before prior 342 343 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 842309 4/30/2008 12:46 PM

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350	the parenting plan or the time-sharing schedule, or both,
351	designation of the primary residential parent or of the
352	residence, custody, or visitation with the child as:
353	1. A factor in making a determination regarding the
354	relocation of a child.
355	2. A factor in determining whether the parenting plan or
356	the designation of the primary residential parent or the
357	residence, contact, access, visitation, or time-sharing schedule
358	arrangements should be modified.
359	3. A basis for ordering the temporary or permanent return
360	of the child.
361	4. Sufficient cause to order the parent or other person
362	seeking to relocate the child to pay reasonable expenses and
363	attorney's fees incurred by the party objecting to the
364	relocation.
365	5. Sufficient cause for the award of reasonable attorney's
366	fees and costs, including interim travel expenses incident to
367	time-sharing <del>visitation</del> or securing the return of the child.
368	(4) APPLICABILITY OF PUBLIC RECORDS LAWIf the parent or
369	other person seeking to relocate a child, or the child, is
370	entitled to prevent disclosure of location information under any
371	public records exemption applicable to that person, the court
372	may enter any order necessary to modify the disclosure
373	requirements of this section in compliance with the public
374	records exemption.
375	(5) CONTENT OF OBJECTION TO RELOCATIONAn objection
376	seeking to prevent the relocation of a child <u>must</u> <del>shall</del> be
377	verified and served within 30 days after service of the Notice
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of Intent to Relocate. The objection <u>must</u> shall include the 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.

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(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:

The required notice of a proposed relocation of a child
 was not provided in a timely manner;

390 2. The child already has been relocated without notice or391 written agreement of the parties or without court approval; or

392 3. From an examination of the evidence presented at the 393 preliminary hearing that there is a likelihood that upon final 394 hearing the court will not approve the relocation of the primary 395 residence of the child.

(b) The court may grant a temporary order permitting therelocation of the child pending final hearing, if the court:

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 <del>residence of the</del> 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.

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(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.

NO PRESUMPTION; FACTORS TO DETERMINE CONTESTED 415 (7) RELOCATION.--A No presumption does not shall arise in favor of 416 417 or against a request to relocate with the child when a primary 418 residential parent seeks to move the child and the move will materially affect the current schedule of contact, access, and 419 420 time-sharing with the nonrelocating parent or other person. In reaching its decision regarding a proposed temporary or 421 permanent relocation, the court shall evaluate all of the 422 following factors: 423

(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.

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434 The feasibility of preserving the relationship between (C) the nonrelocating parent or other person and the child through 435 436 substitute arrangements that take into consideration the logistics of contact, access, visitation, and time-sharing, as 437 well as the financial circumstances of the parties; whether 438 439 those factors are sufficient to foster a continuing meaningful 440 relationship between the child and the nonrelocating parent or other person; and the likelihood of compliance with the 441 substitute arrangements by the relocating parent once he or she 442 is out of the jurisdiction of the court. 443

444 (d) The child's preference, taking into consideration the
445 age and maturity of the child.

(d) (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.

450 (e) (f) The reasons of each parent or other person for
 451 seeking or opposing the relocation.

452 <u>(f)(g)</u> The current employment and economic circumstances 453 of each parent or other person and whether or not the proposed 454 relocation is necessary to improve the economic circumstances of 455 the parent or other person seeking relocation of the child.

456 (g) (h) That the relocation is sought in good faith and the 457 extent to which the objecting parent has fulfilled his or her 458 financial obligations to the parent or other person seeking 459 relocation, including child support, spousal support, and 460 marital property and marital debt obligations.

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(h) (i) The career and other opportunities available to the
 objecting parent or objecting other person if the relocation
 occurs.

464 (i) (j) A history of substance abuse or domestic violence
465 as defined in s. 741.28 or which meets the criteria of s.
466 39.806(1)(d) by either parent, including a consideration of the
467 severity of such conduct and the failure or success of any
468 attempts at rehabilitation.

469 (j) (k) Any other factor affecting the best interest of the 470