By Senator Deutch

30-03780B-08

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child custody and visitation; amending s. 61.13, F.S.; revising the application of a rebuttable presumption that a parent is a detriment to his or her child if he or she is convicted of a crime involving domestic violence from a felony of the third degree or higher to a misdemeanor of the first degree or higher; requiring a court to make explicit written findings that, when determining the best interests of a child for the purposes of shared parental responsibility and visitation, the court considered evidence of domestic violence and child abuse; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (1) of subsection (3) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (4) through (9) of that section are redesignated as subsections (5) through (10), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

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

(2)

(b)1. The court shall determine all matters relating to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act. It is the public policy of this state to assure that each minor child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents

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separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. After considering all relevant facts, the father of the child shall be given the same consideration as the mother in determining the primary residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the child.

- The court shall order that the parental responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a misdemeanor felony of the first third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, shared parental responsibility, including visitation, residence of the child, and decisions made regarding the child, may not be granted to the convicted parent. However, the convicted parent is not relieved of any obligation to provide financial support. If the court determines that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child, it may order sole parental responsibility and make such arrangements for visitation as will best protect the child or abused spouse from further harm. Whether or not there is a conviction of any offense of domestic violence or child abuse or the existence of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, the court shall consider evidence of domestic violence or child abuse as evidence of detriment to the child.
- a. In ordering shared parental responsibility, the court may consider the expressed desires of the parents and may grant

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to one party the ultimate responsibility over specific aspects of the child's welfare or may divide those responsibilities between the parties based on the best interests of the child. Areas of responsibility may include primary residence, education, medical and dental care, and any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a particular family.

- b. The court shall order "sole parental responsibility, with or without visitation rights, to the other parent when it is in the best interests of" the minor child.
- 3. Access to records and information pertaining to a minor child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and school records, may not be denied to a parent because the parent is not the child's primary residential parent. Full rights under this subparagraph apply to either parent unless a court order specifically revokes these rights, including any restrictions on these rights as provided in a domestic violence injunction. A parent having rights under this subparagraph has the same rights upon request as to form, substance, and manner of access as are available to the other parent of a child, including, without limitation, the right to in-person communication with medical, dental, and education providers.
- (3) For purposes of 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:
- (1) Evidence of domestic violence or child abuse, including convictions, arrests, and attempts to obtain injunctions for protection or other complaints.

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(4) For purposes of shared parental responsibility and visitation, the court shall make explicit written findings that, when considering the best interests of the child, the court specifically considered evidence of domestic violence and child abuse as required by paragraph (3)(1).

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.