By Senator Deutch

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to child custody and visitation; amending s. 61.046, F.S.; redefining the terms "parenting plan" and "parenting plan recommendations"; amending s. 61.13, F.S., relating to child support, parenting plans, and time-sharing; deleting obsolete provisions; requiring a parenting plan to include the address to be used for determining school boundaries; revising the elements of the 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; providing that the presumption applies to a crime that is a misdemeanor of the first degree or higher rather than to a crime that is a felony of the third degree or higher; allowing the modification of a parenting plan only upon a showing of changed circumstances; 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 or sexual violence and child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; amending s. 61.13001, F.S., relating to parental relocation; deleting terms and redefining the terms "other person," "parent," and "relocation"; substituting the term "access to" for "visitation"; deleting provisions relating to the requirement for a Notice of Intent to Relocate and substituting procedures relating to filing a petition to relocate; requiring a hearing on

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a motion seeking a temporary relocation to be held within a certain time; providing for applicability of changes made by the act; amending ss. 61.183, 61.20, 61.21, and 61.30, F.S.; conforming terms; amending s. 741.30, F.S., relating to domestic violence; authorizing a court to issue an ex parte injunction that provides a temporary parenting plan; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (13) and (14) of section 61.046, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

61.046 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(13) "Parenting plan" means a document created to govern the relationship between the <u>parents</u> parties relating to the decisions that must be made regarding the minor child and <u>must shall</u> contain a time-sharing schedule for 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. In creating the plan, all

circumstances between the <u>parents</u> parties, including their the <u>parties</u>, historic relationship, domestic violence, and other

factors must be taken into consideration.

(a) The parenting plan must shall be:

 $\underline{\text{1.}}$ Developed and agreed to by the parents and approved by a court; or $_{\boldsymbol{T}}$

<u>2.</u> If the parents cannot agree <u>or the plan is not approved</u> by the court, established by the court <u>with or without the use</u>

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of a court-ordered parenting plan recommendation.

(b) (a) Any parenting plan formulated under this chapter must address all jurisdictional issues, including, but not limited to, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, part II of this chapter, the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 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.

(c) (b) For purposes of the 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 of this chapter.

(d) (e) For purposes of the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 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 are shall be determined pursuant to under the parenting plan under this part.

(14) "Parenting plan recommendation" means a nonbinding recommendation relating to a parenting plan which is made by a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, a psychotherapist licensed under chapter 491, a guardian ad litem appointed pursuant to s. 61.401, or a licensed mental health professional appointed by the court pursuant to Rule 12.363, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure.

Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) and subsections (2), (3), and (6) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, are amended, to read:

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61.13 Support of children; parenting and time-sharing; powers of court.—

(1)

- (d)1. Unless the provisions of subparagraph 2. 3. apply, all child support orders <u>must require</u> entered on or after

 January 1, 1985, shall direct that child support the payments be made of child support be made as provided in s. 61.181 through the depository in the county where the court is located <u>as provided in s. 61.181</u>. All child support orders <u>must shall</u> 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.
- 2.3. 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 <u>must shall</u> provide, or shall be deemed to provide, that either party may subsequently apply to the depository to require <u>that direction</u> of the payments <u>be made</u> through the depository. The court shall provide a copy of the order to the depository.
- 3.4. 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

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wishes to require that payments be made through the depository. The party shall provide copies of the affidavit to the court and to the each other party. Fifteen days after receipt of the affidavit, the depository shall notify both parties that future payments must shall be paid through the depository.

- $\underline{4.5.}$ In IV-D cases, the IV-D agency $\underline{\text{has}}$ shall have the same rights as the obligee in requesting that payments be made through the depository.
- (2) (a) The court <u>may</u> shall have jurisdiction to approve, grant, or modify a parenting plan, 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 <u>court's</u> jurisdiction of the court in an attempt to avoid the court's approval, creation, or modification of a parenting plan.
- minimum, describe in adequate detail how the parents will share and be responsible for the daily tasks associated with the upbringing of the child; the time-sharing schedule arrangements that specify the time that the minor child will spend with each parent; a designation of who will be responsible for any and all forms of health care, school-related matters including the address to be used for school-boundary determination and registration, and other activities; and the methods and technologies that the parents will use to communicate with the child.
- (c) 1. The court shall determine all matters relating to parenting and time-sharing of each minor child of the parties in

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accordance with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

- 1. 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 the father or mother of the child when creating or modifying the parenting plan of the child.
- 2. 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 time-sharing with 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 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

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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 education, health care, and any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a particular family.
- b. The court shall order $^{\infty}$ sole parental responsibility for a minor child to one parent, with or without time-sharing with the other parent $\underline{\text{if}''}$ 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 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) 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 was entered \underline{may}

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has jurisdiction to modify the parenting plan. The court may change the venue in accordance with s. 47.122.

- (3) For purposes of establishing or modifying parental responsibility and creating, developing, approving, or modifying a parenting plan, including a time-sharing schedule, which governs each parent's relationship with his or her minor child and the relationship between each parent with regard to his or her minor child, the best interest of the child shall be the primary consideration. However, any modification of the plan requires a showing of a substantial, involuntary change in circumstances before determining the child's best interests. Determination of the best interests of the child shall be made by evaluating all of the factors affecting the welfare and interests of the minor 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, 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.
- (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.
- (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

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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.

- (f) The moral fitness of the parents.
- (g) The mental and physical health of the parents.
- (h) 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 demonstrated knowledge, capacity, and disposition of each parent to be informed of the circumstances of the minor child, including, but not limited to, the child's friends, teachers, medical care providers, daily activities, and favorite things.
- (k) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to provide a consistent routine for the child, such as discipline, and daily schedules for homework, meals, and bedtime.
- (1) The demonstrated capacity of each parent to communicate with and 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.
- (m) Evidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect, regardless of whether a prior or pending action relating to those issues has been brought. If the court accepts evidence of prior or pending actions regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect, the court must

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specifically acknowledge in writing that such evidence was considered when evaluating the best interests of the child.

- (n) 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.
- (o) 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 parenting responsibilities were undertaken by third parties.
- (p) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to participate and be involved in the child's school and extracurricular activities.
- (q) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to maintain an environment for the child which is free from substance abuse.
- (r) The capacity and disposition of each parent to protect the child from the ongoing litigation as demonstrated by not discussing the litigation with the child, not sharing documents or electronic media related to the litigation with the child, and refraining from disparaging comments about the other parent to the child.
- (s) The developmental stages and needs of the child and the demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to meet the child's developmental needs.
- (t) Any other factor that is relevant to the determination of a specific parenting plan, including the time-sharing schedule.

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(6) In any proceeding under this section, the court may not deny shared parental responsibility and time-sharing rights to a parent solely because that parent is or is believed to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus, but the court may, condition such rights to require that parent in an order approving the parenting plan, require that parent 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.

Section 3. Section 61.13001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.13001 Parental relocation with a child.-
- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (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 the time-sharing schedule or both for the minor child, unless the move places the principal residence of the minor child less than 50 miles from either parent.
- (a) (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, kinship, or custody, as provided under state law.
- (b) (c) "Court" means the circuit court in an original proceeding which has proper venue and jurisdiction in accordance

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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.

- (c) (d) "Other person" means an individual who is not the parent, but with whom the child resides pursuant to and who, by court order, maintains the primary residence of a child or who has the right of access to and time-sharing with the visitation rights with a child.
- <u>(d) (e)</u> "Parent" means any person so named by court order or express written agreement who that is subject to court enforcement, or a person reflected as a parent on a birth certificate and who is entitled to access to or time-sharing with the child in whose home a child maintains a residence.
- (e) (f) "Relocation" means a change in the location of the principal residence of a parent or other person from his or her principal place of residence at the time of the last order establishing or modifying time-sharing, or at the time of filing a pending action to establish or modify time-sharing. The change of location must be at least 50 miles from the original place of residence, and for at least child for a period of 60 consecutive days not including 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.
 - (2) RELOCATION BY AGREEMENT.-
- (a) If the parents and every other person entitled to access to or time-sharing with the child agree to the relocation of the child, they may satisfy the requirements of this section by signing a written agreement that:

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- 1. Reflects the consent to the relocation;
- 2. Defines an access or a time-sharing schedule for the nonrelocating parent and any other persons who are entitled to access or time-sharing; and
- 3. Describes, if necessary, any transportation arrangements related to access or time-sharing the visitation.
- (b) If there is an existing cause of action, judgment, or decree of record pertaining to the child's residence or a time-sharing schedule, 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 is 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.
- Unless an agreement has been entered as described in subsection (2), a parent or other person seeking relocation must file a petition to relocate and serve it upon who is entitled to time—sharing with the child shall notify the other parent, and every other person entitled to access to or time—sharing with the child, of a proposed relocation of the child's residence. The pleadings must be in accordance with form of notice shall be according to this section:
- (a) The petition to relocate must be signed under oath under penalty of perjury and include parent seeking to relocate shall prepare a Notice of Intent to Relocate. The following information must be included with the Notice of Intent to

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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 that which has been reduced to writing, the that written job offer must be attached to the petition Notice of Intent to Relocate.
- 6. A proposal for the revised postrelocation schedule <u>for access and of time-sharing together with a proposal for the postrelocation transportation arrangements necessary to effectuate time-sharing with the child. Absent the existence of a current, valid order abating, terminating, or restricting <u>access or time-sharing visitation</u> or other good cause predating the <u>petition Notice of Intent to Relocate</u>, failure to comply with this provision renders the <u>petition Notice of Intent</u> to relocate legally insufficient.</u>
- 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

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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.

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 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 Serving 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 with the child.

(b) (c) The petition Notice of Intent to relocate must, and the Certificate of Serving Notice of Intent to Relocate, shall be served on the other parent and on every other person entitled to access to and time-sharing 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

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

- (c) (d) A parent or other person seeking to relocate 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.
- (d) (e) If the other parent and any other person entitled to access to or time-sharing with the child fails to timely respond to the petition to relocate file an objection, it is shall be presumed that the relocation is in the best interest of the child, that the relocation should shall be allowed, and that 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 respond to the petition object to the Notice of Intent to Relocate, and adopting the access and time-sharing schedule and transportation arrangements contained in the petition Notice of Intent to Relocate. The order may be issued issue in an expedited manner without the necessity of an evidentiary hearing. If a response an objection is timely filed, the parent or other person may not relocate, and must proceed to a temporary hearing or trial and the burden returns to the parent or person seeking to relocate to initiate court proceedings to obtain court permission to relocate before doing so.
- (f) The act of Relocating the child without complying after failure to comply with the requirements of notice of intent to relocate procedure described in this subsection subjects the party in violation thereof to contempt and other proceedings to

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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 access or the time-sharing schedule, or both, as:

- 1. A factor in making a determination regarding the relocation of a child.
- 2. A factor in determining whether the parenting plan or the access or time-sharing schedule 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 access or time-sharing 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 \underline{a} 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 answer objecting to a proposed relocation objection seeking to prevent the relocation of a child must be verified and and served within 30 days after service of the Notice of Intent to Relocate. The objection must include the specific factual basis supporting the

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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, order or ordering the return of the child, if a relocation has previously taken place, or order other appropriate remedial relief, if the court finds:
- 1. The petition to relocate is not in accordance with subsection (3) 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 child.
- (b) The court may grant a temporary order permitting the relocation of the child pending final hearing, if the court finds:
- 1. Finds That the <u>petition</u> required Notice of Intent to relocate was <u>properly filed</u> and is otherwise in accordance with subsection (3) 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 child, which findings must be supported by the same factual basis as would be necessary to support approving 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 <u>approved</u> 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 presumption does not arise in favor of or against a request to relocate with the child does not arise if when a parent or other person seeks to relocate 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 or other person proposing to relocate with the child and with the nonrelocating parent or other person, 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.
 - (c) The feasibility of preserving the relationship between

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the nonrelocating parent or other person and the child through substitute arrangements that take into consideration the logistics of contact, access, 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 or other person once he or she is out of the court's 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 or other person seeking the relocation and the child, including, but not limited to, financial or emotional benefits or educational opportunities.
- (f) The reasons $\frac{1}{1}$ each parent or other person $\frac{1}{1}$ 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 $\frac{\text{objecting}}{\text{occurs}}$ other person if the relocation occurs.

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(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) 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 proving 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 <u>approved</u> permitted:
- (a) The court may, in its discretion, order contact with the nonrelocating parent or other person, including access, time-sharing, telephone, Internet, webcam, and other arrangements sufficient to ensure that the child has frequent, continuing, and meaningful contact, access, and time-sharing with the nonrelocating parent or other person 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 are to will be allocated between the

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parents and other persons entitled to contact, access, and time-sharing and may adjust the child support award, as appropriate, considering the costs of transportation and the respective net incomes of the parents or other persons in accordance with the state child support guidelines schedule.

- (10) PRIORITY FOR HEARING OR TRIAL.—An evidentiary hearing or nonjury trial on a pleading seeking temporary or permanent relief filed under this section shall be accorded priority on the court's calendar. If a motion seeking a temporary relocation is filed, absent good cause, the hearing must occur within 30 days. Once the notice to set cause for a nonjury trial is filed, absent good cause, the nonjury trial must occur within 90 days.
 - (11) APPLICABILITY.-
 - (a) This section applies:
- 1. To orders entered before October 1, 2009 2006, if the existing order defining custody, primary residence, the parenting plan, time-sharing, or access to 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 parenting plan, custody, primary residence, time-sharing, or access to visitation of or with the child entered on or after October 1, 2009 2006.
- 3. To any relocation or proposed relocation, whether permanent or temporary, of a child during any proceeding pending on October 1, 2009 2006, wherein the parenting plan, custody, primary residence, time-sharing, or access to 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, 2009 2006, this

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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 or other person.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 61.183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.183 Mediation of certain contested issues.-
- (1) In any proceeding in which the issues of parental responsibility, primary residence, access to visitation, or support of a child are contested, the court may refer the parties to mediation in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court. In Title IV-D cases, any costs, including filing fees, recording fees, mediation costs, service of process fees, and other expenses incurred by the clerk of the circuit court, shall be assessed only against the nonprevailing obligor after the court makes a determination of the nonprevailing obligor's ability to pay such costs and fees.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 61.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.20 Social investigation and recommendations regarding a parenting plan.—
- (3) Except as to persons who obtain certification of indigence as provided specified in subsection (2), for whom no costs are shall be incurred, the parents adult parties involved in a proceeding to determine a parenting plan where wherein the court has ordered the performance of a social investigation and study are 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

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ordered paid as costs in the proceeding.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsections (5) and (9) of section 61.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 61.21 Parenting course authorized; fees; required attendance authorized; contempt.—
- (2) The Department of Children and Family Services shall approve a parenting course which shall be a course of a minimum of 4 hours designed to educate, train, and assist divorcing parents in regard to the consequences of divorce on parents and children.
- (a) The parenting course referred to in this section shall be named the Parent Education and Family Stabilization Course and may include, but need not be limited to, the following topics as they relate to court actions between parents involving custody, care, access to visitation, and support of a child or children:
- 1. Legal aspects of deciding child-related issues between parents.
 - 2. Emotional aspects of separation and divorce on adults.
 - 3. Emotional aspects of separation and divorce on children.
 - 4. Family relationships and family dynamics.
 - 5. Financial responsibilities to a child or children.
 - 6. Issues regarding spousal or child abuse and neglect.
- 7. Skill-based relationship education that may be generalized to parenting, workplace, school, neighborhood, and civic relationships.
- (5) All parties required to complete a parenting course under this section shall begin the course as expeditiously as

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possible. For dissolution of marriage actions, unless excused by the court pursuant to subsection (4), the petitioner must complete the course within 45 days after the filing of the petition, and all other parties must complete the course within 45 days after service of the petition. For paternity actions, unless excused by the court pursuant to subsection (4), the petitioner must complete the course within 45 days after filing the petition, and any other party must complete the course within 45 days after an acknowledgment of paternity by that party, an adjudication of paternity of that party, or an order granting access visitation to or support from that party. Each party to a dissolution or paternity action shall file proof of compliance with this subsection with the court prior to the entry of the final judgment.

(9) The court may hold any parent who fails to attend a required parenting course in contempt, or that parent may be denied shared parental responsibility or <u>access</u> visitation or otherwise sanctioned as the court deems appropriate.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (11) of section 61.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 61.30 Child support guidelines; retroactive child support.—
 (11)
- (b) Whenever a particular parenting plan 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 each parent without including day care and health insurance costs in the calculation and multiply the amount by 1.5.

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2. Calculate the percentage of overnight stays the child spends with each parent.

- 3. Multiply each parent's support obligation as calculated in subparagraph 1. by the percentage of the other parent's overnight stays with the child as calculated in subparagraph 2.
- 4. The difference between the amounts calculated in subparagraph 3. shall be the monetary transfer necessary between the parents for the care of the child, subject to an adjustment for day care and health insurance expenses.
- 5. Pursuant to subsections (7) and (8), calculate the net amounts owed by each parent 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).
- 6. Adjust the support obligation owed by each parent pursuant to subparagraph 4. by crediting or debiting the amount calculated in subparagraph 5. This amount represents the child support which must be exchanged between the parents.
- 7. The court may deviate from the child support amount calculated pursuant to subparagraph 6. based upon the deviation factors in paragraph (a), as well as the obligee parent's low income and ability to maintain the basic necessities of the home for the child, the likelihood that either parent will actually exercise the time-sharing schedule set forth in the parenting plan granted by the court, and whether all of the children are exercising the same time-sharing schedule.
- 8. For purposes of adjusting any award of child support under this paragraph, "substantial amount of time" means that a parent exercises access visitation at least 40 percent of the

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755 overnights of the year.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 741.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

741.30 Domestic violence; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement.—

- (5) (a) If 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 a temporary parenting plan, including a time-sharing schedule, which may award the petitioner up to with 100 percent of the time-sharing. The temporary parenting plan remains that shall remain 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.
 - Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.