

LEGISLATIVE ACTION		
Senate	•	House
Comm: RCS	•	
02/07/2023	•	
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The Committee on Judiciary (Berman) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

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Delete lines 111 - 368

and insert:

agent under a durable power of attorney. However, the court may irrevocably assign the support to a special needs trust under 42 U.S.C. s. 1396p(d)(4) or to a pooled trust under 42 U.S.C. s. 1396p(d)(4)(C) established for the dependent adult child by the dependent adult child, his or her agent under a durable power of attorney, the court, a parent or grandparent, a guardian, or a guardian advocate who has been delegated those

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rights in order to maintain the dependent adult child's meansbased government benefits.

- (8) The Department of Revenue may not file a petition to establish, modify, or enforce a support order under this section.
- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 61.13 Support of children; parenting and time-sharing; powers of court.-
- (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 to the other parent or, in the case of both parents, to a third party who has custody in accordance with the child support guidelines schedule in s. 61.30.
- 1. All child support orders and income deduction orders entered on or after October 1, 2010, must provide:
- a. For child support to terminate on a child's 18th birthday unless the court finds or previously found that the minor child, or the child who is dependent in fact and between the ages of 18 and 19, is still in high school and is performing in good faith with a reasonable expectation of graduation before he or she reaches the age of 19 s. 743.07(2) applies, or the continued support is otherwise agreed to by the parties;
- b. A schedule, based on the record existing at the time of the order, stating the amount of the monthly child support obligation for all the minor children at the time of the order and the amount of child support that will be owed for any remaining children after one or more of the children are no

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longer entitled to receive child support; and

- c. The month, day, and year that the reduction or termination of child support becomes effective.
- 2. The court initially entering an order requiring one or both parents to make child support payments has continuing jurisdiction after the entry of the initial order to modify the amount and terms and conditions of the child support payments if: the modification is found by the court to be in the best interests of the child; when the child reaches majority; if there is a substantial change in the circumstances of the parties; the minor child, or the child who is dependent in fact and between the ages of 18 and 19, is still in high school and is performing in good faith with a reasonable expectation of graduation before he or she reaches the age of 19 if s. 743.07(2) applies; or the when a child is emancipated, marries, joins the armed services, or dies. The court initially entering a child support order has 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) A parenting plan approved by the court must, at a minimum:
- 1. Describe in adequate detail how the parents will share and be responsible for the daily tasks associated with the upbringing of the child;
- 2. Include the time-sharing schedule arrangements that specify the time that the minor child will spend with each parent;
 - 3. Designate who will be responsible for:

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- a. Any and all forms of health care. If the court orders shared parental responsibility over health care decisions, the parenting plan must provide that either parent may consent to mental health treatment for the child unless stated otherwise in the parenting plan.
- b. School-related matters, including the address to be used for school-boundary determination and registration.
 - c. Other activities; and
- 4. Describe in adequate detail the methods and technologies that the parents will use to communicate with the child.
- Section 3. Section 61.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 61.29 Child support quidelines; principles; application.
- (1) The following principles establish the public policy of the State of Florida in the creation of the child support quidelines:
- (a) (1) Each parent has a fundamental obligation to support his or her minor or legally dependent child.
- (b) (2) The guidelines schedule is based on the parent's combined net income estimated to have been allocated to the child as if the parents and children were living in an intact household.
- (c) $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ The guidelines encourage fair and efficient settlement of support issues between parents and minimizes the need for litigation.
- (2) The guidelines in this section do not apply to support for a dependent adult child as defined in s. 61.1255. The amount of support for a dependent adult child is determined by s. 61.31.

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Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 61.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

61.30 Child support guidelines; retroactive child support.-(1) (a) The child support guideline amount as determined by this section presumptively establishes the amount the trier of fact must shall order as child support for a minor child, or a child who is dependent in fact and between the ages of 18 and 19 and who is still in high school and is performing in good faith with a reasonable expectation of graduation before he or she reaches the age of 19, 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 guideline 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 guideline 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 section, the trier of fact must 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 either parent. This requirement applies to any living arrangement, whether temporary or permanent.

Section 5. Section 61.31, Florida Statutes, is created to



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- 61.31 Amount of support for a dependent adult child.
- 130 (1) In determining the amount of support to be paid after a 131 dependent adult child as defined in s. 61.1255 reaches the age 132 of 18, the specific terms and conditions of such support, and 133 the rights and duties of both parents with respect to the 134 support, the court shall determine and give consideration to all 135 of the following:
 - (a) The dependent adult child's income and assets.
 - (b) Any existing and future needs of the dependent adult child which are directly related to his or her mental or physical incapacity and the substantial care and personal supervision directly required by or related to that incapacity.
 - (c) Whether a parent pays for or will pay for the care or supervision of the dependent adult child or provides or will provide substantial care or personal supervision to the dependent adult child himself or herself.
 - (d) The financial resources available to each parent for the support, care, and supervision of the dependent adult child.
 - (e) Any other financial resources or other resources or programs available for the support, care, and supervision of the dependent adult child.
 - (2) The court may irrevocably assign the support to a special needs trust under 42 U.S.C. s. 1396p(d)(4) or to a pooled trust under 42 U.S.C. s. 1396p(d)(4)(C) established for the dependent adult child by the dependent adult child, his or her agent under a durable power of attorney, the court, a parent or grandparent, a guardian, or a guardian advocate who has been delegated those rights in order to maintain the dependent adult

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child's means-based government benefits.

(3) In making its decisions, the court shall take into consideration any state or federal programs and benefits that the dependent adult child is receiving and the effect that the court-ordered support would have on the dependent adult child's continued eligibility for such programs and benefits.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 393.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 393.12 Capacity; appointment of guardian advocate.

- (2) APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN ADVOCATE.
- (b) A person who is being considered for appointment or is appointed as a guardian advocate is not required to need not be represented by an attorney unless required by the court or if the guardian advocate is delegated any rights regarding property other than the right to be the representative payee for government benefits or the right of a parent to receive periodic payments for the support, care, maintenance, education, or other needs of the person with a developmental disability. This paragraph applies only to proceedings relating to the appointment of a guardian advocate and the court's supervision of a guardian advocate and is not an exercise of the Legislature's authority under pursuant to s. 2(a), Art. V of the State Constitution.
 - (3) PETITION.—
- (a) A petition to appoint a guardian advocate for a person with a developmental disability may be executed by an adult person who is a resident of this state. The petition must be verified and must:
 - 1. (a) State the name, age, and present address of the

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petitioner and his or her relationship to the person with a developmental disability;

- 2. (b) State the name, age, county of residence, and present address of the person with a developmental disability;
- 3.(c) Allege that the petitioner believes that the person needs a guardian advocate and specify the factual information on which such belief is based;
- 4.(d) Specify the exact areas in which the person lacks the decisionmaking ability to make informed decisions about his or her care and treatment services or to meet the essential requirements for his or her physical health or safety;
- 5.(e) Specify the legal disabilities to which the person is subject; and
- 6.(f) State the name of the proposed guardian advocate, the relationship of that person to the person with a developmental disability; the relationship that the proposed guardian advocate had or has with a provider of health care services, residential services, or other services to the person with a developmental disability; and the reason why this person should be appointed. The petition must also state if a willing and qualified guardian advocate cannot be located, the petition shall so state.
- (b) A petition to appoint a guardian advocate may include a request for periodic payments from either or both parents of the person with a developmental disability for the support, care, maintenance, education, or other needs of that person.
- Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 742.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 742.031 Hearings; court orders for support, hospital expenses, and attorney attorney's fee.-

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(1) Hearings for the purpose of establishing or refuting the allegations of the complaint and answer must 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 must 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 must shall so order. If appropriate, the court may shall order the father to pay the complainant, her quardian, or any other person assuming responsibility for the child moneys sufficient to pay reasonable attorney 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 child. The court shall order either or both parents owing a duty of support to the child to pay support under chapter 61 pursuant to s. 61.30. The court must shall issue, upon motion by a party, a temporary order requiring child support for a minor child under pursuant to s. 61.30 pending an administrative or judicial determination of parentage τ 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, in accordance with chapter 61.

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Section 8. Section 742.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

742.06 Jurisdiction retained for future orders.-The court shall retain jurisdiction of the cause for the purpose of entering such other and further orders as changing circumstances of the parties may in justice and equity require. Modifications of child support and time-sharing are determined under chapter 61.

Section 9. Section 744.1013, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

744.1013 Jurisdiction for support claims.—The court has jurisdiction over claims for support of a dependent adult child as defined in s. 61.1255 and shall adjudicate the financial obligation, including health insurance, of the dependent adult child's parents and enforce the financial obligation as provided in chapter 61. All support required to be paid in relation to a dependent adult child over the age of 18 must be paid to the dependent adult child or his or her court-appointed guardian advocate, quardian, or agent under a durable power of attorney. However, the court may