

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

This bill does not implicate any of the House Principles.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Currently, legal issues involving children and families are frequently addressed by different divisions of the court, particularly in larger judicial circuits. In many cases, the parties are appearing before a different judge in each proceeding. Therefore, it is possible that a judge may be unaware of previous or pending related legal matters involving the same children or family before the court. Unified family courts are intended to address this problem.

Florida's initiative for a unified family court reform began as a result of increasing demands being placed on the judicial system by the large volume of cases involving children and families. As the number of family court filings significantly increased, the Supreme Court noted that it must seek to improve productivity and conserve resources.¹ Against this background, the Court created the Family Court Steering Committee in 1994 to, among other things, advise the Court about the circuits' responses to families in litigation and make recommendations on the characteristics of a model family court.²

In 2005, the Legislature implemented recommendations by the Florida Supreme Court related to the operation of a unified family court system.³ These recommendations were to:

- Allow the court system to create a unique identifier to identify all court cases related to the same family.
- Provide that specified orders entered in dependency court take precedence over court orders entered in other civil proceedings.
- Provide that final orders and evidence admitted in dependency actions are admissible in evidence in subsequent civil proceedings under certain circumstances.

Effect of Bill

The bill provides additional purposes and legislative intent regarding the implementation of a unified family court program in the circuit courts. These additional purposes are added to chapter 39, F.S., pertaining to proceedings relating to children; chapter 61, F.S., pertaining to dissolution of marriage, support, and custody; chapter 63, F.S., pertaining to adoption; section 68.07, F.S., pertaining to name change; chapter 88, F.S., pertaining to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act; chapter 741, F.S., pertaining to marriage and domestic violence; chapter 742, F.S., pertaining to determination of parentage; chapter 743, F.S., pertaining to disability of nonage of minors removed; chapter 984, F.S., pertaining to children and families in need of services; chapter 985, F.S., pertaining to the juvenile

¹ See *In Re Report of the Family Court Steering Committee*, 794 So.2d 518 (Fla. 2001). The court, at p.520, reports that as of 1998 and 1999, family law cases constituted the largest percentage of all circuit court filings – over 40%. The court also reported that for this same period, these cases overwhelmingly represented the largest percentage of circuit court cases that were reopened - almost 70%.

² See *In Re Report of the Commission on Family Courts*, 633 So.2d 14 (Fla. 1994).

³ Chapter 2005-239, L.O.F.

justice system; and part II of chapter 1003, F.S., pertaining to school attendance. The additional purposes and legislative intent include:

- To provide all children and families with a fully integrated, comprehensive approach to handling all cases that involve children and families, while at the same time resolving family disputes in a fair, timely, efficient, and cost-effective manner.
- That the courts embrace methods of resolving disputes that do not cause additional emotional harm to the children and families who are required to interact with the judicial system.
- To support the development of a unified family court and to support the state courts system's efforts to improve the resolution of disputes involving children and families through a fully integrated, comprehensive approach.

To focus on the needs of children who are involved in the litigation, refer families to resources that will make their relationships stronger, coordinate their cases to provide consistent results, and strive to leave families in better condition than when they entered the system.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 39.001, F.S., regarding the purposes of ch. 39, F.S.

Section 2 amends s. 61.001, F.S., regarding the purposes of ch. 61, F.S.

Section 3 amends s. 63.022, F.S., regarding legislative intent related to ch. 63, F.S.

Section 4 amends s. 68.07, F.S., regarding legislative intent related to petitions for a name change.

Section 5 amends s. 88.1041, F.S., regarding legislative intent applicable to ch. 88, F.S.

Section 6 amends s. 741.2902, F.S., regarding legislative intent applicable to the offense of domestic violence.

Section 7 creates s. 742.016, F.S., regarding legislative intent related to determination of parentage.

Section 8 creates s. 743.001, F.S., regarding legislative intent related to ch. 743, F.S.

Section 9 amends s. 984.01, F.S., regarding legislative intent related to ch. 984, F.S.

Section 10 amends s. 985.02, F.S., regarding legislative intent related to ch. 985, F.S. (juvenile justice system).

Section 11 creates s. 1003.201, F.S., regarding legislative intent related to ch. 1003, F.S.

Section 12 provides an effective date of July 1, 2008.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

No Statement Submitted.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 23, 2008, the Committee on Courts adopted one amendment to the bill. Current law requires a person to be certified by the Guardian Ad Litem Program, or be a licensed attorney, before the court may the person as a guardian ad litem in a family law case. The amendment adds a provision allowing a court to appoint a person as a guardian ad litem in a family law case if the person is affiliated with a not-for-profit legal aid organization and has passed the same security background investigation required of a guardian ad litem program volunteer. The bill was then reported favorably with an amendment.