#### PUBLICATION UPDATE

Route to: $\Box$		

# Florida Family Law Practice Manual

Publication 80643 Release 88 April 2022

## **HIGHLIGHTS**

#### **Statutory Amendments**

- Incarceration of Child Support Obligor Does Not Qualify As Voluntary Unemployment Except in Limited Circumstances
- "Parents' Bill of Rights" Reiterates Established Rights and Creates New Ones

#### Case Law

- Florida Supreme Court: In premarital or marital agreement, provision for award of attorneys' fees to party who establishes that other party violated agreement is reciprocal and therefore does not provide basis for application of Florida Statutes Section 57.105(7), which operates on unilateral contracts (*Levy v. Levy*).
- Third District Court of Appeal: After ERISA plan ben-

- efits have been paid to named beneficiary, any preemption by ERISA is no longer an issue and beneficiary may be sued to enforce contractual waiver of plan proceeds (Martinez-Olson v. Estate of Olson)
- Fifth District Court of Appeal: If durational alimony is nonmodifiable under MSA, statute does not apply [Dills v. Perez].
- First District Court of Appeal: Contract between cohabiting persons must be in writing to be enforceable [Taylor v. Davis].

#### New Discussion

- Parenting Courses— Requirements and sanctions for failure to attend.
- Pets—Determining equitable distribution of pets.

#### Statutory Amendments

The following legislation, which

was enacted in 2021, is covered in this release:

# 1. Parental Responsibility and Timesharing

- Parenting a. Courses. Amended Florida Statutes Section 61.21 requires parents who are parties to dissolution of marriage or paternity actions and who have children with special needs or emotional problems to take parenting courses that incorporate information relevant their children's conditions [see 2021 Fla. Laws, ch. 2021-103, amending Fla. Stat. § 61.21; see also ch.8, Parental Responsibility and Timesharing].
  - b. Presumption of Detriment. In actions concerning shared paresponsibility rental and timesharing, there is now a rebuttable presumption of detriment that arises from a parent's conviction of one of the sexual crimes enumerated in Florida Statutes Section 943.0435(1)(h)1.a., if the victim was a minor child or the parent believed the victim was a minor child [see 2021 Fla. Laws, ch.

2021-139, § 1, amending Fla. Stat. § 61.13(2)(c); see also ch. 8, Parental Responsibility and Timesharing].

c.

Parents' Bill of Rights. An act entitled the "Parents" Bill of Rights" became law during the Covid epidemic [see 2021 Fla. Laws, ch. 2021-199, creating Fla. Stat. §§ 1014.01-1014.06]. The act enumerates rights held by parents with regard to their children's upbringing and moral training, education, and health. Many of the rights previously existed in statutes or case law, but the new law establishes new, particularized rights in parents, such as rights to consent in writing to (1) biometric scans their children, (2) records concerning their children's blood or DNA, and (3) video or voice recordings of their children. One significant provision of the new law expressly and broadly requires written parental consent "health care services"

that are provided, solicited, or arranged to be provided by a health care practitioner or individual employed by a health care practitioner. Previously, Florida law did not expressly require parental consent to medical treatment. but instead allowed and health persons care providers in certain circumstances to consent to, or provide, medical care without parental consent. Under the Parents' Bill of Rights, any health care practitioner or health care facility who violates the writparental-consent requirement is subject to disciplinary action state regulatory agencies and conviction of a first-degree misdemeanor, with a fine up to \$1,000 and imprisonment for up to one year. Another provision entitles a parent to be notified promptly if an employee of the state, any of its political subdivisions, other governmental entity, or any other institution suspects that a criminal offense has

committed been against his or her minor child, unless the incident has been reported to law enforcement officials or the Department of Children and Families and notifying the parent would impede the investigation. The new Parents' Bill of Rights provides that a parent of a minor child has inalienable rights that exceed those set forth in it [see Final Bill Analysis, House of Representatives Staff, HB 241: see also ch. 8, Parental Responsibility and Timesharing].

## 2. Child Support.

Incarceration of Oba. **ligor**. Amendments to the support child guidelines statute supersede a conflict among the district courts of appeal as to whether incarceration of a child support obligor may be considered voluntary unemployment that will justify imputation of income to him or her. The statute now provides that incarceration may not treated as voluntary unemployment in establishing or modifying a support order, unless the incarceration is for (1) willful nonpayment of child support, or (2) an offense against a child or person who is owed child support [see 2021 Florida Laws. ch. 2021-103, § 4, creating Fla. Stat. § 61.30(2)(c); see also

chs. 9, Child Support,

15, Modification].

Social Security Benb. efits. Amendments to the guidelines statute codify the principle that Social Security benefits received by a minor child due to the retirement or disability of the child's parent must be included in the parent's gross income see 2021 Laws, Florida ch. 2021-103, § 4, creating Fla. Stat. § 61.30(2)(d)]. The amendments also establish a procedure for crediting an obligorparent with payment of such Social Security benefits [see 2021 Florida Laws, 2021-103, § 4, creating Fla. Stat. § 61.30(10)(b); see also chs. 9, Child Support, 15,

#### Modification].

#### Revised Forms

Change from "Florida Rules of Judicial Administration" "Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration." In 2021, the Florida Supreme Court adopted an amendment to Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.110, under which the name of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration was changed to "Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration" [see In re Amendments to the Fla. Rules of Judicial Admin.-2020 Regular-Cycle Rep., 310 So. 3d 374 (Fla. 2021)]. To reflect the name change, citations in Volumes 1 and 2 of this set were revised in the last release to read "Fla. R. Gen. Prac. & Jud. Admin." instead of "Fla. R. Jud. Admin." In this release, revised forms adopted by the Supreme Court in late 2021 to reflect the name change have been incorporated into Volume 4.

#### Cases

Attorneys' Fees—Prevailing Party Provisions. If a premarital or marital agreement provides for an award of fees to either party who shows that the other party violated the agreement, a party who successfully defends against allegations that he or she violated the agreement may not properly be awarded fees under the prevailing-party provision of the agreement itself, or pursuant to Florida Statutes Section 57.105(7), which by operation of law transforms a one-sided, unilateral provision to a reciprocal provision. In contrast to a unilateral contract, an agreement that provides for fees to either party who demonstrates that the other party violated the agreement does not give one party a greater right to fees than the other. Rather, it grants both parties the same contractual right to attorneys' fees. Therefore, such a provision is reciprocal and is not a basis for an award of fees under Section 57.105(7) [see Levy v. Levy, 326 So. 3d 678, 681 (Fla. 2021); see also ch. 17, Attorney's Fees].

Marital Settlement Agreements-Waivers of Payableon-Death Benefits. After the death of a divorced spouse who owns a policy or plan with payable-on-death benefits and who did not change the documents to eliminate his or her former spouse as beneficiary, payment of the policy or plan proceeds to the named beneficiary may be challenged by the owner-spouse's estate based on a specific waiver of the proceeds in a marital settlement agreement former between the spouses. To establish a specific waiver, the owner-spouse's estate must show that the agreement specifically stated who was to receive the proceeds if the owner-spouse died [see Crawford v. Barker, 64 So. 3d 1246 (Fla. 2011)]. In such a case, Florida's statute providing for automatic revocation of former-spouse beneficiary designations at the time of divorce does not apply, because receipt of the proceeds is governed by the agreement [see Martinez-Olson v. Estate of Olson, 328 So. 3d 14 (Fla. 3d DCA 2021) (discussing Fla. Stat. § 732.703); see also chs.

10B, Equitable Distribution of Marital Assets, 11, Marital Settlement Agreements Negotiated by the Parties].

**ERISA** Florida's and Revocation-on-Divorce Statute. It is an open question whether ERISA preempts Florida's statute that revokes spousal beneficiary designations by operation of law at the time the beneficiary- and owner-spouses are divorced [see 29 U.S.C. § 1001 et seq; Fla. Stat. § 732.703]. However, after ERISA plan benefits have been paid to a beneficiary designated in the plan documents, preemption by ERISA is no longer an issue and a party may sue the plan beneficiary to the **ERISA** benefits recover [Martinez-Olson v. Estate of Olson, 328 So. 3d 14 (Fla. 3d DCA 2021) (following MetLife Life and Annuity Company of Connecticut v. Akpele [886 F.3d 998 (11th Cir. 2018); see ch. 10B, Equitable Distribution of Marital Assets 1.

Termination **Durational** of Alimony—Marital Settlement Agreement. As a matter of first impression, the Fifth District Court of Appeal has ruled that if a marital settlement agreement expressly provides that durational alimony is "nonmodifiable," the provision precludes terminating durational alimony on remarriage as would otherwise result Florida Statutes Section 61.08(7). Clear and unambiguous language of an MSA controls over the statute [see Dills v. Perez, — So. 3d —, 2021 Fla. App. LEXIS 14569, 46 Fla. L. Weekly D2385 (Fla. 5th

DCA November 5, 2021); see also ch. 10, Alimony].

Cohabitation Agreements. The First District Court of Appeal has expressly ruled that a contract between cohabiting persons must be in writing to be enforceable. The court rejected a party's argument that her same-sex spouse could properly be ordered to pay her permanent alimony because the parties had an oral support agreement prior to their marriage that allowed consideration of their 24 years of cohabitation in determining what type of alimony to award. Accordingly, because the court refused to recognize an enforceable support agreement between the parties, and because they were married for only three years, the trial court was restricted to awarding alimony based on the criteria governing an alimony award to the spouse of a short-term marriage [see Taylor v. Davis, 324 So. 3d 570 (Fla. 1st DCA 2021); see also ch. 1, Marriage].

#### New Discussion

**Parenting Courses.** A detailed discussion about parents' required completion of parenting courses in dissolution of marriage actions in which the parties have children, and

in paternity actions involving issues of parental responsibility and timesharing, has been added to Chapter 8, *Parental Responsibility and Timesharing*. The new discussion includes the time within which a parent must complete a course, required course content, and sanctions a court may order if a parent fails to attend a parenting course as ordered.

Pets. New discussion about competing claims to pets in dissolution of marriage cases has been added in this release. The discussion covers the existing rule in Florida that in dissolution proceedings, pets must be distributed as personal property under the equitable distribution statute. Factors a trial court may consider in determining distribution of a pet as part of an equitable distribution scheme are examined, along with principles a court should employ in determining a spouse's claim that a pet is his or her emotional support animal [see Harby v. Harby, 46 Fla. L. Weekly D2453 (Fla. 2d DCA November 17, 2021); Springer v. Springer, 322 So. 3d 172 (Fla. 2d DCA 2021); see also ch. 10B, Equitable Distribution of Marital Assets].

Matthew Bender provides continuing customer support for all its products:

- Editorial assistance—please consult the "Questions About This Publication" directory printed on the copyright page;
- Customer Service—missing pages, shipments, billing or other customer
- service matters, +1.800.833.9844.
- Outside the United States and Canada, +1.937.247.0293, or fax (+1.800.828.8341) or email (international@bender.com);
- Toll-free ordering (+1.800.223.1940)
   or visit
   www.lexisnexis.com/BrowseUs.



www.lexis.com

Copyright © 2022 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc., a member of the LexisNexis Group. Publication 80643, Release 88, April 2022

LexisNexis, the knowledge burst logo, and Michie are trademarks of Reed Elsevier Properties Inc., used under license. Matthew Bender is a registered trademark of Matthew Bender Properties Inc.

# **FILING INSTRUCTIONS**

# Florida Family Law Practice Manual

Publication 80643 Release 88 April 2022

Check
As
Done

1. Check the Title page in the front of your present Volume 1. It should indicate that your set is filed through Release Number 87. If the set is current, proceed with the filing of this release. If your set is not filed through Release Number 87, DO NOT file this release. Please call Customer Services at 1-800-833-9844 for assistance in bringing your set up to date.

2. This Release Number 88 contains only White Revision pages.

3. Circulate the "Publication Update" among those individuals interested in the contents

of this release.

Check As Done Remove Old Pages Numbered

Insert New Pages Numbered

For faster and easier filing, all references are to right-hand pages only.

# **VOLUME 1**

Revision		
	Title page thru ix	Title page thru ix
	1-23 thru 1-24.1	1-23 thru 1-24.1
	1-41 thru 1-42.1	1-41 thru 1-42.1
	7-41 thru 7-55	7-41 thru 7-55
	8-1 thru 8-3	8-1 thru 8-4.1
	8-12.1 thru 8-12.3	8-12.1 thru 8-12.3
	8-23 thru 8-27	8-23 thru 8-28.1
	8-90.11 thru 8-90.15	8-90.11 thru 8-90.17
	8-92.7 thru 8-92.11	8-92.7 thru 8-92.11
	8-102.1 thru 8-102.6(1)	8-102.1 thru 8-102.6(3)
	8-105	8-105 thru 8-106.1
	9-1 thru 9-11	9-1 thru 9-12.1
	9-19 thru 9-35	9-19 thru 9-36.1
	9-50.5 thru 9-50.7	9-50.5 thru 9-50.7
	9-68.1 thru 9-70.1	9-69 thru 9-70.1
	9-91 thru 9-92.1	9-91 thru 9-92.2(1)
	10-3 thru 10-19	10-3 thru 10-20.1
	10-31 thru 10-32.1	10-31 thru 10-32.1
	10-48.11 thru 10-48.17	10-48.11 thru 10-48.17
	10-55 thru 10-57	10-55 thru 10-57
	10-76.2(1) thru 10-76.7	10-76.3 thru 10-76.9
	10-85 thru 10-93	10-85 thru 10-93
	VOLUME 2	
Revision		
	Title page thru vii	Title page thru vii
	10A-1 thru 10A-7	10A-1 thru 10A-8.1
	10B-1	10B-1 thru 10B-2.1
	10B-39 thru 10B-44.7	10B-39 thru 10B-44.7
	10B-53 thru 10B-59	10B-53 thru 10B-60.5
	10B-69 thru 10B-70.1	10B-69 thru 10B-70.1
	11-15 thru 11-27	11-15 thru 11-28.5
	11-43 thru 11-47	11-43 thru 11-47
	12-19 thru 12-22.7	12-19 thru 12-22.7
	12-33	12-33 thru 12-34.1

Check As Done	Remove Old Pages Numbered	Insert New Pages Numbered
	13-11 thru 13-17  13-39.  14-1 thru 14-6.1.  14-48.1 thru 14-51  14-71 thru 14-83  15-3  15-13 thru 15-16.11  15-31 thru 15-58.15  17-5 thru 17-9  17-40.5 thru 17-40.7.  18-1 thru 18-93	13-11 thru 13-18.1 13-39 14-1 thru 14-6.1 14-49 thru 14-52.3 14-71 thru 14-83 15-3 thru 15-4.1 15-13 thru 15-16.11 15-31 thru 15-58.17 17-5 thru 17-10.1 17-40.5 thru 17-40.9 18-1 thru 18-95
	VOLUME 3	
Revision	Title page	Title page TC-1 thru TC-85 TS-1 thru TS-29 I-1 thru I-29
	VOLUME 4	
Revision		
	Title page	Title page 23 thru 44.3 75 thru 99 132.9 thru 132.19 239 thru 247 272.7 thru 272.14(3) 273 thru 308.1
	416.9 thru 471	416.9 thru 416.121 582.5 thru 582.14(1) 677 thru 692.1

# FILE IN THE FRONT OF THE FIRST VOLUME OF YOUR SET

To order missing pages log on to our self service center, www.lexisnexis.com/printcdsc or call Customer Services at 1 (800) 833-9844 and have the following information ready:

- (1) the publication title;
- (2) specific volume, chapter and page numbers; and
- (3) your name, phone number, and Matthew Bender account number.

Please recycle removed pages.

### MISSING FILING INSTRUCTIONS? FIND THEM AT www.lexisnexis.com/printcdsc

Use the search tool provided to find and download missing filing instructions, or sign on to the Print & CD Service Center to order missing pages or replacement materials. Visit us soon to see what else the Print & CD Service Center can do for you!



www.lexis.com

Copyright © 2022 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc., a member of the LexisNexis Group. Publication 80643, Release 88, April 2022

LexisNexis, the knowledge burst logo, and Michie are trademarks of Reed Elsevier Properties Inc., used under license. Matthew Bender is a registered trademark of Matthew Bender Properties Inc.