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Florida Family Law Practice Manual

Publication 80643 Release 76 April 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- **FL Supreme Court**—Resolves conflict concerning waiver of right to enhancement in value of nonmarital property in premarital agreement—*Hahamovitch*

District Courts

- Conflict emerges between Second and Fourth Districts regarding whether paydown of mortgage on nonmarital property using marital funds, without increase in overall value of property, is marital asset subject to equitable distribution—*Weaver & Somasca*
- Second District sets forth findings that should be made under current alimony statute, which court characterizes as being relatively complex, to justify award of permanent versus durational alimony or reverse—*Taylor v. Taylor*

Grandparent-Visitation Statute

Marriage, Chapter 1

This release incorporates the milestone United States Supreme Court decision in which the majority ruled that the right to marry is a fundamental right inherent in the liberty of the person, and under the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment, couples of the same sex may not be deprived of the right. The Supreme Court’s decision, *Obergefell v. Hodges* [___ U.S. ___ 135 S. Ct. 2584, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015)], rendered both Florida’s statutory prohibition against marriages of persons who are of the same sex and the Florida Defense of Marriage Act, which states that same-sex marriages entered into in other jurisdictions are not recognized in Florida, invalid [*see* *Obergefell v. Hodges*, ___ U.S. ___, 135 S. Ct. 2584, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015) (state laws challenged by petitioners were invalid to extent those laws excluded same-sex couples from civil marriages; also, states must recognize same-sex marriages performed in other states)].

Case Law

United States Supreme Court

Florida Supreme Court

Marriage, Chapter 1 and Equitable Distribution, Chapter 10B

The Florida Supreme Court resolved a conflict among the district courts of appeal in ruling that if a premarital agreement provides that a spouse waives and releases all rights and claims to any property owned solely by the other spouse then or acquired in the future, then the agreement is broad enough to reserve any enhancement in the value of such property—including any enhancement that results from the expenditure of marital funds or labor—as the owner-spouse’s sole property [see *Hahamovitch v. Hahamovitch*, 174 So. 3d 983 (Fla. 2015)]. This release covers the Supreme Court’s decision in both Chapters 1 and 10B.

Florida District Courts

Parental Responsibility and Timesharing, Chapter 8

• Relocation

This release covers a Fourth District Court of Appeal opinion that reversed a trial court’s judgment permitting a mother to relocate with the parties’ child, and remanded after holding that the nonrelocating father, who failed to timely respond to the mother’s petition to relocate, nevertheless established good cause for the trial court to conduct a “best-interests” hearing as required by the relocation statute [see *Vaelizadeh v. Hossaini*, 174 So. 3d 579 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015); see also Fla. Stat. § 61.13001(3)(a)7., (d)].

• Psychological Parent

This release discusses an opinion of the Second District Court of Appeal, in which the court held that the former same-sex partner of a biological mother could not establish standing to seek timesharing of children they had raised together for several years. The Second District held that

although it sympathized with the former partner who desired to be awarded timesharing, her request for timesharing was based on her affirmative allegation that she was not the children’s legal parent, but was rather their *de facto* or psychological parent. Constitutional privacy principles constrained the district court to grant the writ of certiorari sought by the biological mother, because her former same-sex partner, the petitioner, did not possess either a biological connection with the children or a legal connection as their adoptive parent, and therefore could not establish standing that would allow her to properly be granted timesharing. The Second District noted that the facts and trial court litigation in the instant case all occurred prior to the Supreme Court’s decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges* [___ U.S. ___, 135 S. Ct. 2584, 192 L. Ed. 2d 609 (2015)], which held that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marriage. The events also occurred prior to the United States District Court’s decision in *Brenner v. Scott* [999 F. Supp. 2d 1278 (N.D. Fla. 2014)], which struck down Florida’s ban on same-sex marriage. Because the marriage issue was not before the Second District in the instant case, it declined to comment on whether the former partner who sought timesharing would have possessed standing to seek timesharing if the parties had been married when the children at issue were born. Therefore, the court granted a petition for writ of certiorari requested by the biological mother, whose motion to dismiss her former partner’s petition for timesharing had been denied by the trial court [see *Russell v. Pasik*, 178 So. 3d 55, 2015 Fla. App. LEXIS 15177, 40 Fla. L. Weekly D2313 (Fla. 2d DCA Oct. 14, 2015)].

Alimony, Chapter 10

• Type of Alimony Awarded

This release covers recent case law concerning the importance of findings to show that a trial court has applied the alimony statute correctly in determining what type of alimony to award [*see Taylor v. Taylor*, 177 So. 3d 1000, 2015 Fla. App. LEXIS 15030, 40 Fla. L. Weekly D2296 (Fla. 2d DCA Oct. 9, 2015) (characterizing current alimony statute as relatively complex)]. Notably, the discussion has been expanded to cover statutory findings that should be made in awarding durational alimony rather than permanent alimony, or permanent alimony rather than durational alimony, to the spouse of a long-term marriage [*see Taylor v. Taylor*, 177 So. 3d 1000, 2015 Fla. App. LEXIS 15030, 40 Fla. L. Weekly D2296 (Fla. 2d DCA Oct. 9, 2015); *see also* Fla. Stat. § 61.08(2) (listing duration of marriage among factors to be considered in determining alimony), (4) (definition of long-term marriage), (7) (grounds for awarding durational alimony), (8) (grounds for awarding permanent alimony)].

In addition, the desirability of awarding nominal permanent alimony if durational alimony is awarded is discussed [*see Taylor v. Taylor*, 177 So. 3d 1000, 2015 Fla. App. LEXIS 15030, 40 Fla. L. Weekly D2296 (Fla. 2d DCA Oct. 9, 2015)].

The release also includes coverage of a case in which the Second District Court of Appeal reversed and remanded an award of permanent alimony to the wife of a seven-year marriage, which the court stated qualified as a moderate-term marriage, because (1) the trial court had failed to indicate in the record that it had applied a clear-and-convincing standard of evidence required to award permanent alimony to the spouse of a moderate-term marriage, and (2) had failed to find that no other form of alimony was fair or reasonable under the parties' circumstances, which is a finding that is

required to be made by any court awarding permanent alimony [*see Vinsand v. Vinsand*, ___ Fla. L. Weekly ___, 179 So. 3d 366, 2015 Fla. App. LEXIS 19727 (Fla. 2d DCA Oct. 28, 2015); *see also* Fla. Stat. § 61.08(4) (definition of moderate-term marriage), (8) (grounds for awarding permanent alimony)].

• **Permanent Alimony**

The entire discussion of permanent alimony has been divided into more subtopics for ease of use.

Equitable Distribution, Chapter 10B

• **Identification—Enhancement in Value of Nonmarital Asset**

This release covers a conflict that has emerged between the Second and Fourth District Courts of Appeal regarding whether paydown of a mortgage on nonmarital property using marital funds, without an increase in the overall value of the property, is a marital asset subject to equitable distribution. In a case decided by the Fourth District Court of Appeal, the court held that because the market value of nonmarital property had decreased during the marriage, the nonowner-wife was not entitled to equitable distribution of the paydown of the mortgage on the property with marital funds [*see Weaver v. Weaver*, 174 So. 3d 482 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015)]. In contrast, the Second District Court of Appeal distinguished between (1) increase in the market value of encumbered property, and (2) increase in the equity value of encumbered property caused by paydown of debt on the property. An increase in the equity value of a nonmarital asset brought about by the use of marital funds is a marital asset even without an increase in market value of the property, according to the Second District [*see Somasca v. Somasca*, 171 So. 3d 780 (Fla. 2d DCA 2015)].

A Florida Supreme Court case addressing premarital waiver of any right to the enhanced value of nonmarital property is also covered in this release [*see* *Hahamovitch v. Hahamovitch*, 174 So. 3d 983 (Fla. 2015)].

• Identification—Gifts

The section regarding identification of gifts as marital or nonmarital has been renamed and expanded. The word “presumption” has been removed from the title of the section, to reflect a broadening of the discussion beyond circumstances in which a presumption of gift arises. Substantively, the discussion now includes a detailed explanation of the elements of an intraspousal gift. Much of the new discussion is based on a recent decision of the Fourth District Court of Appeal, *Hooker v. Hooker* [174 So. 3d 507 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015)], and both recent and older cases cited within *Hooker*. In *Hooker*, the Fourth District detailed evidentiary requirements for establishing intraspousal gifts, with special emphasis on the element of donative intent [*see* *Hooker v. Hooker*, 174 So. 3d 507 (Fla. 4th DCA 2015)].

Enforcement, Chapter 14

Income Deduction

Discussion in Chapter 14 regarding enforcement methods has been expanded to cover income deduction orders. Included in the new discussion is a recent appeals court opinion in which the court ruled that arrearage must be paid by withholding an amount equal to 20 percent or more of the ongoing periodic obligation stated in the order, until the entire arrearage is paid. The trial court does not possess discretion to set a different amount [*see* *Timmons v. Timmons*, 2015 Fla. App. LEXIS 16135; 40 Fla. L. Weekly D2431, ___ So. 3d ___ (Fla. 2d DCA Oct. 30, 2015) (interpreting Fla. Stat. § 61.1301(1)(a)2. (income deduction order

must direct payor to withhold “*additional 20 percent* or more of the periodic amount specified in the order” until full payment is made of any arrearage)].

Taxation, Chapter 16

Alimony Deduction

This release incorporates a Tax Court opinion that addresses Florida law concerning lump-sum alimony and its interaction with federal tax law concerning alimony deductions. The Tax Court held that although lump-sum alimony is arguably alimony for Florida state law purposes, it constitutes a property settlement for federal tax purposes because after the obligee’s death, the obligor remains obligated to pay the sum due. Therefore, payment of the sum cannot be claimed as an alimony deduction [*see* *H. Michael Muniz v. Commissioner*, T.C. Memo. 2015-125 (July 9, 2015)].

Attorneys’ Fees, Chapter 17

• Costs

Expenses for real-time court reporting, in which a court reporter’s stenography is immediately interpreted by computer and displayed during court proceedings, are not expressly permitted to be taxed under the Statewide Uniform Guidelines for Taxation of Costs in Civil Actions but may be awarded within the trial court’s discretion if the requesting party shows reasonable necessity under the circumstances [*Field Club, Inc. v. Alario*, 180 So. 3d 1138, 2015 Fla. App. LEXIS 18376, 40 Fla. L. Weekly D2734 (Fla. 2d DCA Dec. 9, 2015)].

Discussion about what constitutes overhead expenses and the general nontaxability of such expenses has also been added in this release [*see* *Field Club, Inc. v. Alario*, 180 So. 3d 1138, 2015 Fla. App. LEXIS 18376, 40 Fla. L. Weekly D2734 (Fla. 2d DCA Dec. 9, 2015)].

Legislation

Grandparent-Visitation Statute

Parental Responsibility and Timesharing, Chapter 8

A new statute enacted in 2015 and incorporated into Chapter 8 in this release authorizes a grandparent to petition for visitation with his or her minor grandchild in the following narrow circumstances: (1) if the child's parents are deceased, missing, or in persistent vegetative states; or (2) if one parent is deceased, missing, or in a persistent vegetative state and the other parent has been convicted of a felony or violent offense evincing behavior that poses a substantial threat of harm to the child's health or welfare [see 2015 Fla. Laws, ch. 2015-134, § 3, creating Fla. Stat. § 752.011]. If the court finds at a preliminary hearing that a prima facie showing of parental unfitness or significant harm to the child has been made, and if family mediation does not resolve the issue, then the court must conduct a final hearing, after which the court may award visitation if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that (1) a parent is unfit or there is significant harm to the child, (2) visitation is in the child's best interests, and (3) visitation will not materially harm the parent-child relationship [see Fla. Stat. § 752.011(1)–(3)]. A trial court that is deciding whether grandparent visitation will be in the child's best interests must consider the totality of the circumstances affecting the mental and emotional well-being of the child, referring to a nonexclusive list of factors enumerated in the grandparent-visitiation statute [see Fla. Stat. § 752.011(4)(a)–(m)]. Similarly, in assessing whether there will be material harm to the parent-child relationship, the trial court must consider the totality of the circumstances affecting that relationship, including factors expressly set forth in the

visitation statute [see Fla. Stat. § 752.011(5)(a)–(i)].

The new statute appears to be intended to withstand a challenge based on the constitutional privacy rights of a child's parent or parents. A prior grandparent-visitiation statute, which was incrementally struck down by the courts based largely on the state's constitutional privacy provision, has been repealed [see 2015 Fla. Laws, ch. 2015-134, § 2, repealing former Fla. Stat. § 752.01; see also *Von Eiff v. Azicri*, 720 So. 2d 510, 514–515 (Fla. 1998) (State may not authorize judicial interference with parent's privacy rights in absence of evidence showing significant harm to child)].

The text of the new grandparent-visitiation statute is set forth in Volume 3.

Statute Concerning Adoption by Gay Persons

Adoption, Chapter 18

In this release, discussion of who may adopt has been revised to incorporate a 2015 legislative amendment concerning adoption by gay persons. Specifically, the discussion has been revised to state that (1) people who are otherwise eligible to adopt are no longer barred from adopting because they are gay, and (2) the prior statutory ban on adoptions by gay persons was deleted by 2015 legislative amendment [see 2015 Fla. Laws, ch. 2015-130, § 2, amending Fla. Stat. § 63.042].

The text of revised Florida Statutes Section 63.042 is set forth in Volume 3.

Amended Family Law Form Instructions

The Florida Supreme Court has adopted a new paragraph for many form instructions, and the amended instructions have been substituted for their predecessors in Volume 4 of this release. The new paragraph specifically informs readers that they

must review the rule governing e-service, Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516, if they elect to participate in e-service. The new paragraph also informs readers where they can locate the rule online.

The new paragraph was added in response to comments received by the Court concerning earlier amendments to forms and instructions that reflect electronic service and electronic filing requirements [*see In re Amendments to the Fla. Supreme Court Approved Family Law Forms, 2015 Fla. LEXIS 2607, 40 Fla. L. Weekly S647, ___ So. 3d ___ (Fla. Nov. 19, 2015) (adopting new paragraph in response to comments); see also Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.516 (e-service rule), 2.525 (e-filing rule); In re Amendments to the Fla. Supreme Court Approved Family Law Forms, 173 So. 3d 19 (Fla. 2015) (adopting amendments to numerous forms and instructions to reflect e-service and e-filing rules, and inviting comments for 60 days following Court's decision)*].

The amended instructions and the forms to which they pertain are as follows:

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.901(b)(1), *Petition for Dissolution of Marriage with Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.901(b)(2), *Petition for Dissolution of Marriage with Property but No Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.901(b)(3), *Petition for Dissolution of Marriage with No Dependent or Minor Child(ren) or Property*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.902(d), *Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Affidavit*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form

12.902(f)(1), *Marital Settlement Agreement for Dissolution of Marriage with Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.902(f)(2), *Marital Settlement Agreement for Dissolution of Marriage with Property but No Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.902(i), *Affidavit of Corroborating Witness*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.902(j), *Notice of Social Security Number*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.903(a), *Answer, Waiver, and Request for Copy of Final Judgment of Dissolution of Marriage*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.903(b), *Answer to Petition for Dissolution of Marriage*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.903(c)(1), *Answer to Petition and Counterpetition for Dissolution of Marriage with Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.903(c)(2), *Answer to Petition and Counterpetition for Dissolution of Marriage with Property but No Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.903(c)(3), *Answer to Petition and Counterpetition for Dissolution of Marriage with No Dependent or Minor Child(ren) or Property*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.903(d), *Answer to Counterpetition*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.903(c), *Answer to Supplemental Petition*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.904(a), *Petition for Support Unconnected with Dissolution of Marriage with Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.904(b), *Petition for Support Unconnected With Dissolution of Marriage with No Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.905(a), *Supplemental Petition to Modify Parenting Plan/Time-Sharing Schedule and Other Relief*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.905(b), *Supplemental Petition for Modification of Child Support*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.905(c), *Supplemental Petition for Modification of Alimony*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.905(d), *Supplemental Petition for Temporary Modification of Parenting Issues for Child(ren) of Parent Activated, Deployed, or Temporarily Assigned to Military Service*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.910(b), *Process Service Memorandum*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.912(b), *Affidavit of Military Service*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.913(a)(1), *Notice of Action for Dissolution of Marriage (No Child or Financial Support)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.913(a)(2), *Notice of Action for Family Cases with Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.914, *Certificate of Service*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.915, *Notice of Current Address*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.921, *Notice of Hearing (Child Support Enforcement Hearing Officer)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.922(a), *Motion for Default*, and Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.922(b), *Default*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.922(c), *Motion to Set Aside Default or Default Judgment*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.923, *Notice of Hearing (General)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.924, *Notice for Trial*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.927, *Notice of Voluntary Dismissal*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.931(b), *Subpoena for Production of Documents from Nonparty (included in part a above)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.940(d), *Motion to Modify or Dissolve Temporary Injunction. (not intended for use in DV cases)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.941(a), *Verified Motion for Temporary Injunction to Prevent Removal of Minor Child(ren) and/or Denial of Passport Services*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.941(d), *Emergency Verified Motion for Child Pick-Up Order*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.942(a), *Motion for Appointment of Guardian ad Litem*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.943, *Motion to Deviate from Child Support Guidelines*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.944(a), *Motion for Testimony and Attendance of Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.947(a), *Motion for Temporary Support with Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form

12.947(c), *Motion for Temporary Support with No Dependent or Minor Child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.950(a), *Agreement for relocation with minor child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.950(b), *Motion for order permitting relocation by agreement*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.950(c), *Petition for dissolution of marriage with dependent or minor child(ren) and relocation*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.950(d), *Supplemental petition to permit relocation with minor child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.950(e), *Motion for temporary order granting relocation*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.950(g), *Motion for civil contempt and/or return of child(ren)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.951(a), *Petition to disestablish paternity and/or terminate child support obligation*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.960, *Motion for Civil Contempt/Enforcement*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.961, *Notice of Hearing on Motion for Contempt / Enforcement*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.970(a), *Petition for Temporary Custody by Extended Family*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.970(b), *Petition for Concurrent Custody by Extended Family*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.980(a), *Petition for Injunction for Protection Against Domestic Violence*

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tection Against Repeat Violence

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.980(g), *Supplemental Affidavit in Support of Petition for Injunction For Protection Against Domestic, Repeat, Dating, or Sexual Violence, or Stalking*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.980(i), *Motion for Extension of Injunction for Protection Against Domestic, Repeat, Dating or Sexual Violence, or Stalking*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.980(j), *Motion for Modification of Injunction for Protection Against Domestic, Repeat, Dating or Sexual Violence, or Stalking*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.980(n), *Petition for Injunction for Protection Against Dating Violence*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.980(q), *Petition for Injunction for Protection Against Sexual Violence*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.980(w), *Petition by Affidavit for Order to Show Cause for a Violation of Final Judgment of Injunction for Protection Against Domestic Violence, Repeat Violence, Dating Violence, or Sexual Violence, or Stalking*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.981(a)(1), *Stepparent Adoption: Consent and Waiver by Parent*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.981(a)(5), *Indian Child Welfare Affidavit Act*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.981(a)(6), *Motion for Search of the Putative Father Registry*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.981(b)(1), *Joint Petition for Adoption by Stepparent*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form

12.981(c)(1), *Petition for Adoption of Adult by Stepparent*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.982(a), *Petition for Change of Name (Adult)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.982(c), *Petition for Change of Name (Minor Child(ren))*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.982(f), *Petition for Change of Name (Family)*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.983(a), *Petition to Determine Paternity and for Related Relief*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.983(b), *Answer to Petition to Determine Paternity and for Related Relief*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.983(c), *Answer to Petition and Counterpetition to Determine Paternity and for Related Relief*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.983(d), *Answer to Counterpetition*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.983(e), *Motion for Scientific Paternity Testing*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.995(a), *Parenting Plan*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.995(b), *Supervised/Safety-Focused Parenting Plan*

Florida S. Ct. Approved Fam. L. Form 12.995(c), *Relocation/Long Distance Parenting Plan*

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Florida Family Law Practice Manual

Publication 80643 Release 76

April 2016

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