

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, IN AND FOR CITRUS COUNTY**

SECOND AMENDED ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER #C2007-22-B

RE: STANDING FAMILY LAW PRETRIAL COURT ORDER

WHEREAS, Rule 2.21 5(b)(3), Rules of Judicial Administration, directs the chief judge ensure the efficient and proper administration of all courts within the circuit;

WHEREAS, Rule 2.215(b)(5), Rules of Judicial Administration, allows the chief judge to designate a judge in any court or court division of circuit or county courts as "administrative judge" of any court or division to assist with the administrative supervision of the court or division;

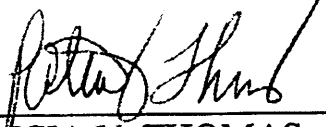
WHEREAS, the Supreme Court of Florida endorsed the implementation of a unified family division consistent with the "Coordinated Management" model in the circuit court of Florida In re: Report of the Family Court Steering Committee, 794 So. 2nd 518 (Fla. 2001);

WHEREAS, the Fifth Judicial Circuit is committed to developing and implementing a fully integrated, comprehensive approach to handling all cases involving children and families; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to establish procedures which will effectively resolve disputes involving children and families in a fair and efficient manner;

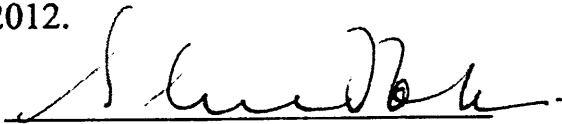
Now therefore, it is ORDERED and ADJUDGED that the attached **Amended Standing Family Law Pretrial Court Orders**, and the necessary attachments, shall be used in all family law cases in Citrus County.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Inverness, Citrus County,
Florida this 9 day of April 2012.



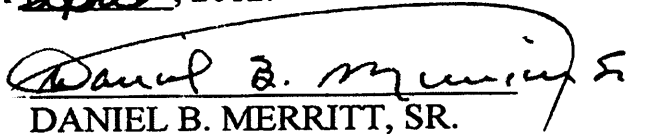
PATRICIA V. THOMAS
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
CITRUS COUNTY

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Ocala, Marion County, Florida this
11 day of April, 2012.



S. SUE ROBBINS
ADMINISTRATIVE FAMILY LAW JUDGE
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Brooksville, Hernando County,
Florida this 5 day of April, 2012.



DANIEL B. MERRITT, SR.
CHIEF JUDGE
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, IN AND FOR CITRUS COUNTY

Petitioner,

vs.

Case No.: _____

Respondent.

**AMENDED STANDING FAMILY LAW
PRETRIAL COURT ORDER
(WITH CHILDREN)**

It is in the best interest of the parties in a family law case to learn about their duties and responsibilities and that the parties preserve their assets and comply with court rules. This Order is entered for the purpose of economically and expeditiously resolving initial dissolutions of marriage, supplemental proceedings for modification and other proceedings in which parenting issues are raised. It is therefore, ORDERED as follows:

1. SERVICE, APPLICATION, AND TERM OF THIS ORDER:

1.1 This Standing Family Law Pretrial Court Order shall be utilized and complied with immediately upon filing of this action, except in cases where there is a written agreement by the parties to the contrary before or after this order takes effect.

1.2 The Clerk of Court shall docket and provide a copy of this Standing Family Law Pretrial Order to the Petitioner or to the Petitioner's counsel at the time the Petitioner files the original or supplemental petition.

1.3 In addition, the Petitioner shall deliver a copy of this Order to the process server to be served on the Respondent with the original petition or supplemental petition.

1.4 This Order is binding on the Petitioner upon the filing of this action and on the Respondent upon service of this order. The party serving the order shall complete and file in the Court file a Certificate of Service for Standing Family Law Pretrial Court Order (see Attachment "A").

1.5 This Order shall not supersede or modify any existing domestic violence injunction or other order by a court having jurisdiction over the parties or minor children concerning these matters.

1.6 This Order shall remain in full force and effect until further order of the Court such as the entry of a final judgment, a dismissal of this cause, or until the entry of a subsequent temporary order, whichever shall occur first. This Order does not preclude a Judge from modifying or amending this Order in individual cases where the Judge deems necessary. Any part of this order not changed by a subsequent order shall remain in effect.

2. CONTACT WITH BOTH PARENTS; SHARED PARENTING:

2.1 It is the law, unless the court makes specific ruling that it would be detrimental to the children, that the court shall order shared parental responsibility. Contact with both parents is in the children's best interests, and children are entitled to frequent and continuing contact with both parents when the parents separate or divorce.

2.2 Further, the parent who is or wants to have the majority of parenting time has an affirmative obligation to encourage and nurture a relationship between the children and the other parent. A parent who unreasonably restricts access of the children to the other parent and does not encourage a relationship between the children and the other parent, for no good reason, perhaps should not be designated the parent with the majority of parenting time. Such a parent is not acting in the children's best interests and is not following the law.

2.3 The court orders "shared parental responsibility" of the children by the parents. Per Florida Statute 61.046(15), "shared parental responsibility" is defined as a court-ordered relationship in which both parents retain full parental rights and responsibilities with respect to their child and in which both parents confer with each other so that major decisions affecting the welfare of the child will be determined jointly. This means that wherever the children are living from time to time, the parents must confer with each other and agree upon all MAJOR parenting decisions. Therefore, both parents must participate in all parenting decisions and immediately work out their own time sharing schedules. If the parents cannot agree on any issue, then the court will decide.

2.4 While not specifically ordered by the Court at this time, the attached shared parental guidelines (see Attachment "B") and the parents' respect for said guidelines, shall be considered by the Court in future child related matters, such as determination of primary residential responsibility and access and contact with the children.

2.5 Absent a prior order of the court or written agreement of the parties, neither party shall change the residence of the minor children beyond the boundaries of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Neither party may change a child's customary school district, nor daycare arrangement without the written agreement of both parties or an Order of this Court. Parties must comply with Florida Statute §61.13001 in all cases involving relocation.

2.6 For cases involving a modification of a final judgment, from the date of filing, and until further Order of the Court, the parties shall follow the existing Order. Either party may seek immediate relief.

3. PARENTING EDUCATION AND FAMILY STABILIZATION COURSE:

3.1 Both parents in this matter are required to attend and complete one of the approved Parent Education and Family Stabilization courses. Completion of one of the courses is mandatory for "all parties to a dissolution of marriage proceeding with minor children or a paternity action which involves issues of parental responsibility."

Therefore, even if the parties have settled all issues, they each must attend one of the approved courses.

3.2 All parties required to attend an approved class must do so as soon as possible after this action is filed. If a certificate of completion for both parents is not in the court file, the court will not schedule a final hearing, unless waived by the court.

4. PARENTING EVALUATIONS:

4.1 The parties may be ordered to confer with a Mental Health Professional for an independent parenting evaluation pursuant to Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure 12.363 at any time.

4.2 The cost of consultation shall be an item addressed in the Final Judgment; however, absent an agreement or order of the court each party shall pay one-half of the cost of consultation pending a temporary hearing or final hearing determination.

5. DISPOSITION OF ASSETS:

Neither party may conceal, damage, or dispose of any asset, whether marital or non-marital, and neither party may dissipate the value of an asset, for example, by adding a mortgage to real estate or by failing to take care of an asset. Neither party may dispose of any asset other than in the customary conduct of business and personal affairs. The parties may spend their incomes in the ordinary course of the personal and family affairs. Neither party may conceal, hoard, or waste jointly owned funds, whether in the form of cash, bank accounts, or other liquid assets, except funds may be spent for the necessities of life. The use of funds or income after separation must be accounted for and justified as reasonable and necessary for the necessities of the party or to preserve marital assets or pay marital debts. Both parties are accountable for all money or property in their possession during the marriage and after separation. Attorney's fees and costs are necessities and must be accounted for in the calculation of equitable distribution.

6. PERSONAL AND BUSINESS RECORDS/INSURANCE:

Neither party may, directly or indirectly, conceal from the other or destroy any family records, business records, or any records of income, debt, or other obligations. Any insurance policies in effect at the time the petition for dissolution was filed may not be terminated, allowed to lapse, concealed, modified, borrowed against, pledged, or otherwise encumbered by either of the parties or at the direction of either party. All insurance policies of every kind may not be changed, except by written agreement signed by the parties or order of the court. The parties shall continue to pay all premiums on a timely basis unless there is a written consent by both parties or an order of the court.

7. ADDITIONAL DEBT:

Neither party will incur additional debt which would bind the other party nor tie up any assets, except by written consent of the parties or order of this court. The parties are urged to temporarily stop using joint credit cards, except for absolute necessities and only as a last resort. Joint credit cards may be used only for the necessities of life, and any party using a joint credit card after separation must be prepared to justify all charges as reasonable and necessary for necessities.

8. MEDIATION:

8.1 When an answer is filed in a case and the answer contests any issue in the petition, the parties will be required to seek the services of a Florida Supreme Court Certified mediator to mediate the issues of their case.

8.2 Mediation is an informal and non-adversarial process whereby a neutral third party facilitates a resolution to a dispute between two parties. The objective is to obtain a mutually acceptable and voluntary agreement.

8.3 If the parties cannot agree on the selection of a mediator, upon request of the court, the court will select one for them.

8.4 The mediator and parties shall schedule the mediation conference and within fifteen (15) days of selection or appointment by the court, written notice of the date, time and place of the first mediation conference shall be sent to all parties and the court. Absent good cause, the first mediation conference shall be held within sixty (60) days of the selection of the mediator.

8.5 All parties are required to personally attend the mediation conference and shall be completely prepared to mediate in good faith.

8.6 The parties may be assisted by counsel at the mediation conference; however, if a party is not represented by counsel, the presence of counsel at mediation is not required.

8.7 If a party either fails to appear or cancels a duly noticed mediation conference less than forty-eight (48) hours before, without good cause, the court, upon motion, shall impose sanctions including, but not limited to, an award of mediator and/or attorney's fees.

8.8 The mediator's report shall be submitted to the court within (10) days of completion of mediation.

8.9 Upon motion to request of a party, the court shall not refer any case to mediation if it finds there has been a history of domestic violence that would compromise the mediation process.

8.10 Mediation may be waived if a default has been entered.

9. MANDATORY DISCLOSURE:

Both parties must file and exchange financial affidavits and comply with mandatory disclosure pursuant to Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure 12.285.

10. NOTIFICATION OF RELATED CASES:

Attorneys and parties shall notify the court as soon as it becomes evident to them of the existence of any court proceeding in any jurisdiction that may be relevant to the subject matter before the court, affecting custody, visitation, support of a child, and any other issues. A copy of any relevant orders shall be provided to the court. This obligation shall be continuing in nature throughout the proceeding.

11. EMERGENCY MOTIONS:

If either party feels he or she has an “emergency” requiring immediate action, the party or the party’s counsel must file a motion for emergency relief, concurrently serve a copy on the other party, and deliver or fax a copy to the court. The court will decide if the matter is an emergency by reviewing the motion. If it is an emergency, expedited hearing time will be given and the moving party shall serve the other party with the Notice of Hearing and the Motion either by facsimile or email, and provide a copy to the court.

12. TEMPORARY HEARINGS:

At any temporary hearing in which there is a disputed issue of parenting, primary placement (custody), timesharing (visitation), or parental responsibility (shared or sole), child support, alimony, or attorney’s fees both parties shall comply with Mandatory Financial Disclosure for temporary relief as required under Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure 12.285(b). Ten (10) days prior to the hearing on a motion for temporary relief, a party seeking relief shall file a “Notice of Specific Relief Requested” and shall include a proposed visitation schedule, and the amount of child support, alimony and attorney’s fees requested.

13. CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES:

13.1 A Case Management Conference may be ordered by the court at any time on the court’s initiative. A party may request a Case Management Conference thirty (30) days after service of a petition or complaint. Issues addressed in the Conference shall be pursuant to Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure 12.200.

13.2 In any case in which there is a disputed issue after mediation of parenting, custody, visitation, or responsibility (shared or sole) and in which a mental health professional or custody evaluator has not been appointed pursuant to Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure 12.363, the parties shall begin the scheduling process for a case management conference with five (5) days after a mediation impasse (no agreement reached). At the earliest available time, the court will determine whether a mental health professional or custody evaluator should be appointed pursuant to Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure 12.363 to provide an independent evaluation or whether an order waiving the appointment should be entered.

13.3 A fifteen minute pretrial conference shall be scheduled at least thirty (30) days before a final hearing. Twenty (20) days notice shall be given for a pretrial

conference. The purpose of the conference shall be for a determination of whether the trial may be simplified or for any other purpose pursuant to Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure 12.200. The Pretrial Catalogue of each party MUST be filed prior to the conference. Failure of counsel or a party to fully and completely comply with this process may result in the imposition of sanctions including, but not limited to, cancellation of the trial date with costs assessed to the offending party, the striking of pleadings, the entry of default, or dismissal of this action.

14. SETTING TRIAL:

14.1 Mediation is required in all cases prior to trial unless the court has waived mediation.

14.2 In cases which parenting time is not an issue, a contested final hearing shall not be scheduled until the mediator's report is filed. Once the mediation report is filed, a trial date and pretrial conference date can be scheduled. The pretrial conference and the final hearing cannot be cancelled by either party. Either party can file a Motion for Continuance and a hearing will be held to determine if the request is valid.

14.3 In cases in which parenting time is an issue, a final hearing shall not be scheduled until the mediator's report is filed in the case.

15. WITNESS AND EXHIBIT LISTS:

15.1 If this case is not resolved by mediation or otherwise, a witness and exhibit list shall be filed no later than four (4) weeks prior to the final hearing,

15.2 The witness list shall identify each witness to be called at trial by name, address and telephone number with a brief synopsis of anticipated testimony. The exhibit list shall sufficiently identify each item of tangible evidence to be introduced at trial. The parties are expected to allow inspection and/or copies of evidence prior to trial.

15.3 Absent a showing of extreme good cause, failure to list a witness or exhibit will in all likelihood preclude testimony of the witness or admission of the evidence at trial.

16. DISCOVERY:

All discovery shall be completed fourteen (14) days prior to trial and shall be allowed thereafter only upon agreement of counsel and upon showing of good cause. If one party requests the deposition of a witness listed in the Witness List and the other party does not cooperate in scheduling the same, the Court shall consider any sanctions, including excluding the witness. The parties shall fully comply with disclosure and discovery provisions of the Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure and the applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, unless waived or modified in writing by the parties pursuant to Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure 12.285(a)(1).

17. COURTROOM CONDUCT AND BEHAVIOR

All courtroom proceedings shall be conducted with dignity, decorum, courtesy and civility.

17.1 Dress Appropriately. Court business is very important. People who do not dress or groom properly might give the wrong impression. Their dress and appearance may show a lack of interest in the case or a lack of respect for the court. Judges may ban persons not appropriately dressed.

17.2 Speaking and talking. A court proceeding is not a free for all where anyone, parties and lawyers alike, can say whatever they want whenever they feel like it. A party who is called as a witness must answer only the questions asked and may not volunteer information or make argument while testifying.

Parties may not talk unless they are directed by the Judge or a lawyer to speak, and then they may speak only to the Judge or a lawyer. A party must never talk directly to the other spouse in court. Judges may remove anyone who hinders the orderly conduct of business from the courtroom, including parties and lawyers.

Interruptions, sarcasm and insults will not be tolerated. Do not start arguments with or threaten anyone.

17.3 Disruptive behavior. While it is not unusual that parties may be upset when they come to court, all parties are expected to keep their anger and behavior under control in the courthouse and everywhere else.

It is improper to make any kind of physical gesture or facial expression that shows sarcasm, disbelief or disrespect.

17.4 Bounds of Advocacy. All counsel appearing before the court are expected to read and should adhere to the standards of professionalism set forth in the "Bounds of Advocacy" published by the Family Law Section of The Florida Bar, copies of which may be obtained from The Florida Bar.

17.5 Appearing in Court without a lawyer. A "Pro Se" litigant, a party without a lawyer, is not entitled to special treatment or privileges and must follow the same rules of procedure and ethical regulations that govern practicing lawyers.

17.6 The court must treat a pro se party the same way it treats a lawyer. Pro se litigants, although not expected to be as skilled and knowledgeable as lawyers, are nevertheless subject to all laws, rules and regulations of a lawyer.

Judges and their assistants are forbidden by law from giving any advice or help to unrepresented parties. Judges and their assistants must remain entirely neutral and impartial. Judges and their assistants also may not give unrepresented parties special treatment.

17.7 What Judges and their assistants cannot do. Neither the Judge or the Judge's assistant can give a pro se litigant legal advice, practice tips or help in preparing court papers. Most questions that ask how to do something cannot be answered by the Judge's assistant or the Judge and should not be asked.

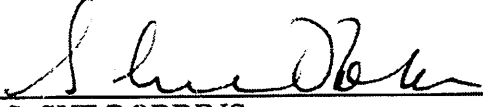
17.8 Contact with the Judge's office. A pro se party is authorized to contact the Judge's office by telephone to set hearings on the court's schedule. Personal visits to the office are discouraged because it disrupts the working routine in the office. Judicial Assistants assist Judges. It is not their job to advise or assist the parties with their case.

If any party telephones the Judicial Assistant and persists in talking about unauthorized subjects after being warned, Judicial Assistants are instructed to hang up the telephone. All requests to speak to the Judge on the telephone or have a private conference will be refused. If a party has a matter to be considered, a motion and notice of hearing must be filed in the court file by delivery to the clerk of the court and a copy of the motion and notice of hearing must be sent to the other party or the other party's lawyer, if the other party has a lawyer. Letters should not be written to the Judge. All letters addressed to the Judge are filed in the court file and copies are sent to the parties. The Judge can only consider motions filed in the court file, copies of which have been delivered to all other parties in the action with a notice of hearing, and can receive evidence about a case only at a hearing in the courtroom with all parties notified of the hearing.


18. SANCTIONS:

All parties and counsel must strictly comply with this order. Failure of counsel or a party to fully and completely comply with this order may result in the imposition of sanctions including, but not limited to, cancellation of the trial date with costs assessed to the offending party, the striking of pleadings, the entry of default, or dismissal of this action.

DONE AND ORDERED in chambers at Ocala, Marion County, Florida on this 11 day of April, 2012.


S. SUE ROBBINS
ADMINISTRATIVE FAMILY LAW JUDGE
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

DONE AND ORDERED in chambers at Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida on this 3 day of April, 2012.


DANIEL B. MERRITT, SR.
CHIEF JUDGE
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, IN AND FOR CITRUS COUNTY

Petitioner,

vs.

Case No.: _____

Respondent.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
STANDING FAMILY LAW PRETRIAL COURT ORDER

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy hereof has been furnished for personal service
to _____
on this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Party or their attorney (if represented)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State ____ Zip _____

Fax: _____

Signature of party signing certificate and pleading

Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State ____ Zip _____

Fax: _____

ATTACHMENT A

SHARED PARENTING GUIDELINES

The safety, financial security and well-being of the children involved in this case are the Court's primary concerns. **Parents should follow the guidelines outlined below.**

It is the law, except in certain rare circumstances, that both parents will share parental responsibility for all minor children involved in this case. The law requires parents to share the children's time and to participate together in making all important decisions concerning the children. The law expects parents to put aside their feelings and cooperate on all decisions involving the children. Therefore, parents must recognize the following:

Children have the right to a loving, open and continuing relationship with *both parents*. They have the right to express love, affection and respect for one parent in the presence of the other parent.

Neither parent may alienate a child's affection for the other parent.

Parents must separate any bad feelings for one another from their duties as parents. Their duty is to share the children's time and share in making parenting decisions. Children must be free to draw their own conclusions about each parent, without the prejudicial influences of the other parent.

Children have the right to **never** hear a parent, a relative, or a friend of a parent run down or degrade the other parent.

Children have the right to be free from guilt because their parents have decided to separate. They are entitled to honest answers to questions about changes taking place in the family makeup.

Parents should never be so preoccupied with their own problems they fail to meet the children's needs. Separation of the parents usually has a worse impact on the children than on the parents, a fact both parents should never forget.

Each parent should openly, honestly, respectfully and regularly communicate with the other parent to avoid misunderstandings. They should never argue about the children in front of them.

Parents should discuss all differences regarding their separation and financial issues between them and parenting decisions out of the presence of the children. Both parents should always try to present a united front in handling any problems with the children.

Generally, children have the right to regular and continuing contact with both parents. Parents should arrange all visitations and exchanges together and not through the child. The child should never be the messenger between the parents.

Visitation plans should be kept and never cancelled unless absolutely necessary. If plans change, children should be given an explanation, preferably in advance and by the parent causing the cancellation.

Common courtesies (politeness, promptness, readiness, calling to notify if one is going to be late) should always be observed when picking up and dropping off children. These times can be stressful on children, so it is imperative that parents always behave as responsible adults.

Between visits, children should be encouraged to contact the absent party by letter and phone, frequently and continuously.

Parent/child access and child support, while they are emotionally connected, are *separate and distinct* under the law. Accordingly, a child's right of access to his or her parent is not contingent upon the payment of child support.

A child should *never* be the delivery person for support payments.

Both parents are entitled to participate in and attend all special activities in which their children are engaged, such as religious activities, school programs, sporting events and other extracurricular activities and programs.