Navigating
Custody,
Criminal, and
Court Demands
in Schools

From the Courtroom to the Classroom:

PRESENTED BY





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Agenda:



IDENTIFYING COMMON LEGAL-RELATED ISSUES AFFECTING SCHOOLS



LEARNING THE LANGUAGE OF COURT ORDERS, SUBPOENAS, AND OTHER.



UNDERSTANDING SCHOOL OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



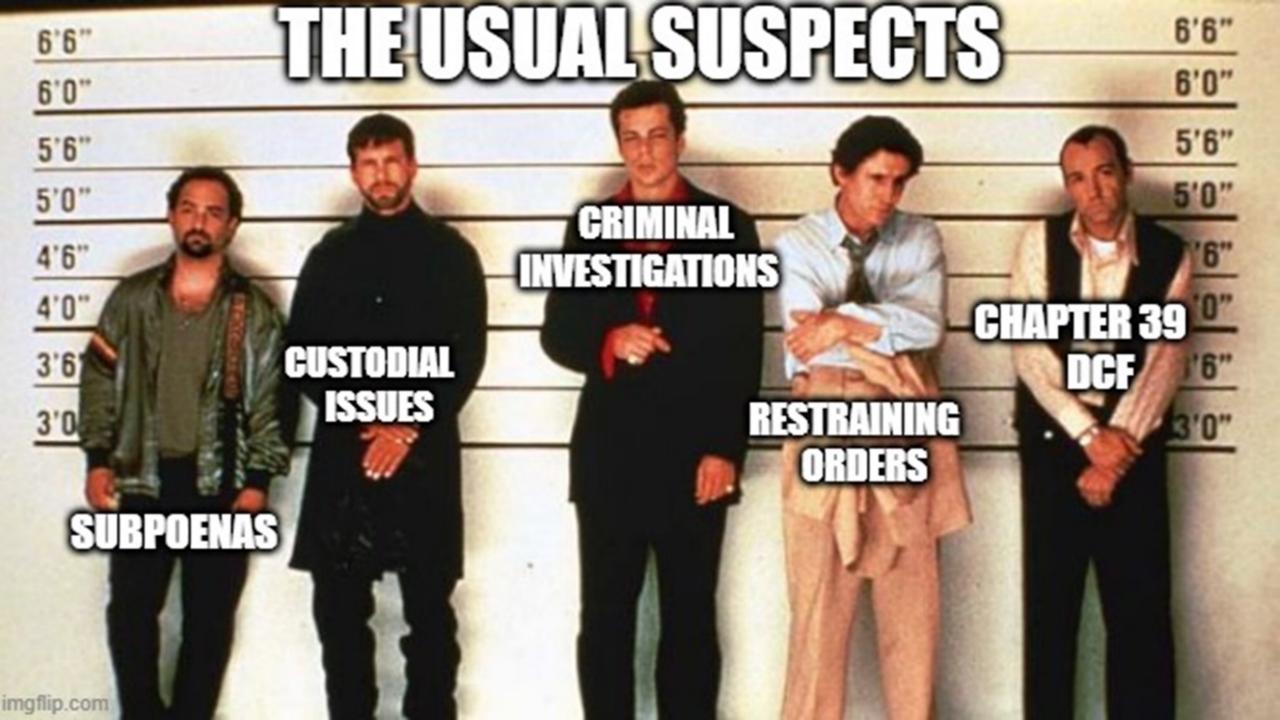
PRACTICAL TIPS FOR HANDLING SITUATIONS



STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

What we are seeing...



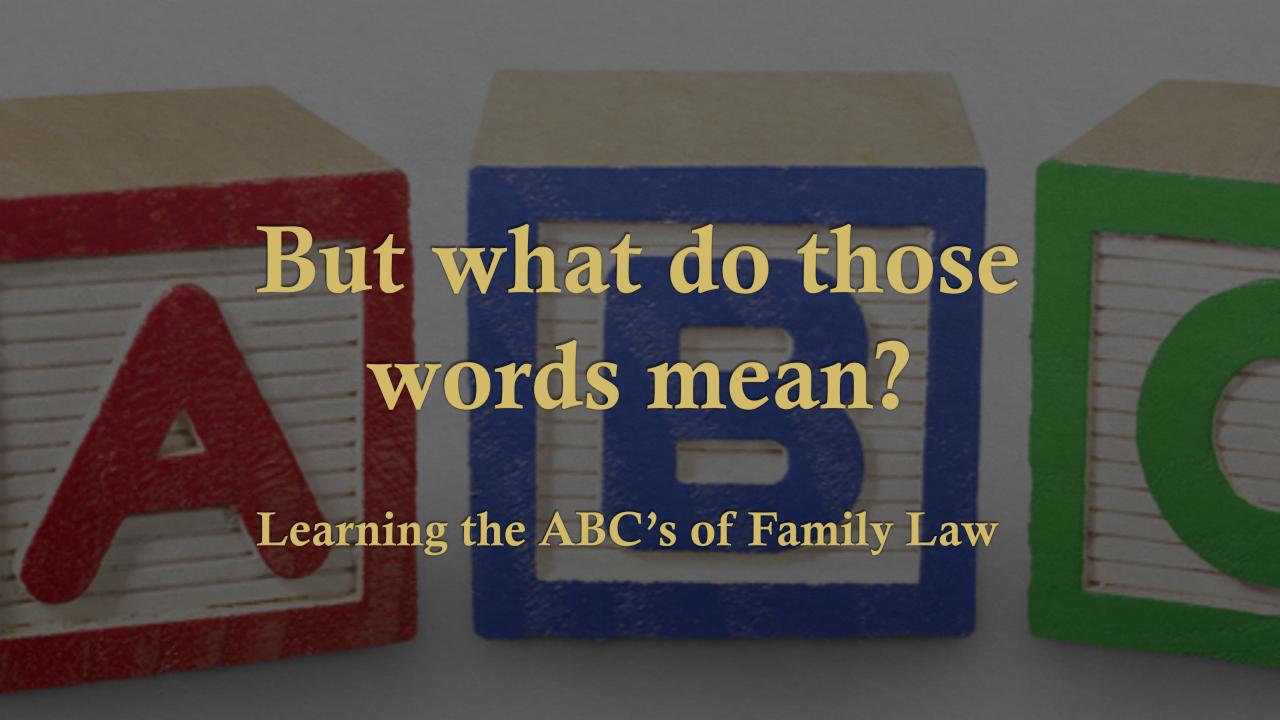


FAMILY LAW: Three Areas Commonly Affecting Schools

Custodial Rights of Parents

Parental
Authority
(Decision Making
Authority)

Different Court
Orders





Time-Sharing:

A ruling by the Court that specifies the amount of time a child(ren) will spend with each parent throughout the year

The rights of a parent to be involved in decisions affecting the welfare of the minor child(ren)

Parental Responsibility

NOTE: These are not the same thing!

Shared Parental Responsibility

Sole Parental Responsibility

Ultimate Decision-Making Authority

"Shared parental responsibility" means 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 (Section 61.046, FS)

Shared Parental Responsibility

"Sole parental responsibility" means a court-ordered relationship in which one parent makes decisions regarding the minor child.

Sole Parental Responsibility Parents must confer with one another on major decision affecting minor child, however if there is no agreement, one parent has authority to make unilateral decisions.

Ultimate Decision-Making Authority

Parenting Plan

Any court order addressing the custodial rights of parents will have a "Parenting Plan" attached to, or made part of, it.

Section 61.046, FS: A parenting plan is a court approved document that sets out decision-making responsibilities and a time-sharing schedule for a child, addressing areas such as education, health care, and overall well-being, while considering the parents' circumstances and history.

OTHER WORDS TO KNOW...

Timesharing:

A ruling by the Court that specifies the amount of time a child(ren) will spend with each parent throughout the year

Custody:

Eliminated by the legislature in 2008 and replaced by timesharing and parental responsibility





QUESTION:

What types of family law issues are affecting your campus the most?

How Custody Is Determined:

Married:

• Parents who are still married retain 100% custody and decision making-authority

Divorced:

- Only a Court can dissolve the marriage and alter those rights/authority
- Divorce Decree/Final Judgment of Dissolution:
 - Will outline custodial rights (time-sharing/parental responsibility)

Separated:

• Florida does not recognize a "legal separation" – Even if parents agree on a time-sharing schedule if they are separated – it is NOT a court order

Pending Divorce:

• Court's will issue "temporary" orders regarding custodial rights of parents while the divorce is pending. A temporary Order is still an "order" and must be followed.

Other Custodial Determinations:



Common Issues:

Educational Decision Disputes

Enrollment

Parental Rights

Litigation

Always Remember...

Schools are not family law courts.

Principals are not family law judges.

Honor parent's rights.

Protect students.

SUBPOENAS

Subpoenas for Records

Subpoenas for Testimony

You got Served – Now what?

1

Verify proper service

2

Verify information needed

3

Communicate with Attorney

Remember...



FERPA!
FERPA!
FERPA!

Is the subpoena asking for educational records of students?

Did you provide notice to the parent/student of your intent to comply?





Restraining Orders:

Florida calls them "Injunctions for Protection"

Domestic, Dating, Repeat, Stalking, Sexual

Temporary and Permanent Injunctions

What you need to do...



VERIFY THE INJUNCTION



UNDERSTAND RESTRICTIONS



APPLY AND IMPLEMENT



REQUIRE UPDATES

MANDATORY REPORTING **AND DCF** INVESTIGATIONS

CHILD ABUSE & MANDATORY REPORTING

Chapter 39, Florida Statutes mandates that any person who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that a child is abused, neglected, or abandoned by a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare shall immediately report such knowledge or suspicion to DCF/Hotline

CHILD ABUSE REPORTING:



The Code of Ethics & Principles of Professional Conduct 6A-10.081



Violation of any of these principles shall subject the individual to revocation or suspension of the individual educator's certificate, or the other penalties as provided by law.



Obligation to the Student Requires that the Individual:

Shall make reasonable effort to protect the student from conditions harmful to learning and/or to the student's mental and/or physical health and/or safety.

Shall keep in confidence personally identifiable information obtained in the course of professional service, unless disclosure serves professional purposes or is required by law

CHILD ABUSE – MANDATORY REPORTING:

Who must report?

• Anyone who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect abuse abandonment or neglect.

Teachers are mandatory reporters - must provide their name

DCF INVESTIGATIONS

After a report is made:

Protect	Protect confidentiality of student and report
Allow	Allow DCF/Law Enforcement to interview child
Ask	Ask for guidance regarding parental notification of interviews (May not want to notify if they are the ones suspected of abuse)

QUESTION

Give examples of what has worked (not worked) when dealing with these types of issues.



THANK YOU!



THE ARNOLD LAW FIRM, LLC

A full-service law firm serving public charter schools, private schools, virtual schools, virtual instruction providers, management companies, and education-related vendors throughout the State of Florida