

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME (ADULT)



Clay County Clerk of Court and Comptroller,
Tara S. Green

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

COST OF FILING TO THE CLERK:

\$400.00 to file

(A 3.5% Service Fee will be added if payment is made with a debit/credit card)

\$36.00 to Florida Department of Law Enforcement

\$5.00 – Finger Prints processed at Clay County Sheriff's Office **(Paid by Cash)**

QUESTIONS REGARDING SCHEDULING A HEARING:

FAMILY COURT SERVICES

ROOM 103

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

9:00 A.M. – 4:00 P.M.

(904) 278-3636

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FAMILY COURT SERVICES
825 North Orange Avenue, Room 103
Green Cove Springs, FL 32043

CHECKLIST FOR:
PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME (ADULT)

You may obtain the following forms at:

www.flcourts.org - (**select**) - Self Help, Family Law Forms

Or

Purchase this packet in the Clerk's Office Room 1049

ALL FORMS MUST BE COMPLETED TO START YOUR CASE

- Form 12.982(a)
 - Petition for Change of Name (Adult)
 - Provide Documentation of any of the following:
 - Marriage Certificate (if more than one marriage, provide Certificate **each time** there was a name change)
 - Previous Court Order where name was changed by court (provide each)
- Form 12.900(h)
 - Notice of Related Cases
- Form 12.915
 - Designation of Current Address and E-mail Address
- Proof of County Residency
 - Florida Driver's License or Identification Card, Voter Registration Card; OR
 - Form 12.902(i) – Affidavit of Corroborating Witness
- Birth Certificate
 - Certified copy of Petitioner's birth certificate
- FINGERPRINTS – (Only needed if you are requesting a name that you have never been known as)
 - Petitioner(s) must have fingerprints done by Sheriff's Office
 - Payment to 'FL Dept. of Law Enforcement' for State and National Criminal Records Check
 - Results will be filed with the Clerk by FDLE
- Form DH-427 (available at FL Dept. of Health – Bureau of Vital Statistics website)
 - Report of Legal Change of Name (must be **typed**)
- Three (3) stamped standard no.10 envelopes

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fully complete the above forms.
2. Make sure your petition is notarized.
3. Make a copy of each form.
4. File your original documents, completed and notarized, in Room 1049 – Civil Clerk.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PETITIONER FOR NAME CHANGES

THE FOLLOWING FINGERPRINT DATA SHEET IS REQUIRED BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT (FDLE) TO HAVE STATE AND NATIONAL CRIMINAL RECORD CHECKS IN FILING A PETITION FOR NAME CHANGES. THIS PROCESS MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE A HEARING CAN BE SET.

PLEASE COMPLETE THESE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. GO TO THE CLAY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (CCSO) WITH THE ENCLOSED FINGERPRINT DATA SHEET AND YOUR PHOTO I.D. (**BY APPOINTMENT ONLY**). FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CCSO FINGERPRINTING, CALL (904) 213-6090. YOU MAY ALSO USE A THIRD-PARTY SERVICE PROVIDER IF THEY HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO SUBMIT FINGERPRINTS ELECTRONICALLY TO FDLE. A LIST OF SERVICE PROVIDERS IS AVAILABLE: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Criminal-History-Records/Documents/ApplicantLivescanService-ProvidersVendors.aspx>. IT IS IMPORTANT TO KEEP THE ENCLOSED FINGERPRINT DATA SHEET AFTER YOUR FINGERPRINTS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED AS IT CONTAINS THE TCN NUMBER NEEDED TO INPUT INTO THE FDLE WEBSITE FOR PROCESSING.
2. *THERE IS A \$36.00 FEE CHARGED BY FDLE AND FBI FOR THIS PROCESS. THE PETITIONER IS TO PAY THIS FEE ONLINE: <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/caps> AND CLICK ON CAPS (CIVIL APPLICANT PAYMENT SYSTEM). FDLE WILL NOT SEND THE RESULTS OF THE RECORD CHECKS TO THE CLERK OF COURTS UNTIL THIS FEE IS PAID. THE RESULTS MUST BE FILED WITH THE CLERK BEFORE A HEARING CAN BE SET.

*NOTE: THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE WILL NOT ACCEPT CHECKS FOR THE FDLE PROCESS FEE. THIS FEE MUST BE PAID ONLINE ONLY AT THE ABOVE WEBSITE IN PARAGRAPH #2 WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS. IF THE FEE IS NOT PAID WITHIN THE THIRTY (30) DAYS, THE FINGERPRINT CARD WILL NOT BE PROCESSED.

FINGERPRINT DATA SHEET

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLAY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

(904) 213-6090

901 N. Orange Avenue

Green Cove Springs, FL 32043

ORI: FL923610Z

Clerk of the Circuit Court Clay County

825 North Orange Avenue

Green Cove Springs, FL 32043

TCN: _____

Exact Name Entry: _____

FAMILY LAW FORMS, COMMENTARY, AND INSTRUCTIONS GENERAL INFORMATION FOR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS (02/18)

You should read this General Information thoroughly before taking any other steps to file your case or represent yourself in court. Most of this information is **not** repeated in the attached forms. This information should provide you with an overview of the court system, its participants, and its processes. It should be useful whether you want to represent yourself in a pending matter or have a better understanding of the way family court works. **This is not intended as a substitute for legal advice from an attorney. Each case has its own particular set of circumstances, and an attorney may advise you of what is best for you in your individual situation.**

These instructions are not the only place that you can get information about how a family case works. You may want to look at other books for more help. The Florida Statutes, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and other legal information or books may be found at the public library or in a law library at your county courthouse or a law school in your area. If you are filing a petition for **Name Change** and/or **Adoption**, these instructions may not apply.

If the word(s) is printed in **bold**, this means that the word is being emphasized. Throughout these instructions, you will also find words printed in **bold** and **underlined**. This means that the definitions of these words may be found in the glossary of common family law terms at the end of this general information section.

Commentary

1995 Adoption. To help the many people in family law court cases who do not have attorneys to represent them (pro se litigants), the Florida Supreme Court added these simplified forms and directions to the Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure. The directions refer to the Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure or the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Many of the forms were adapted from the forms accompanying the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Practitioners should refer to the committee notes for those forms for rule history.

The forms were adopted by the Court pursuant to *Family Law Rules of Procedure*, 667 So. 2d 202 (Fla. 1995); *In re Petition for Approval of Forms Pursuant to Rule 10-1.1(b) of the Rules Regulating the Florida Bar—Stepparent Adoption Forms*, 613 So. 2d 900 (Fla. 1992); *Rules Regulating the Florida Bar—Approval of Forms*, 581 So. 2d 902 (Fla. 1991).

Although the forms are part of these rules, they are not all inclusive and additional forms, as necessary, should be taken from the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure as provided in Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure. Also, the following notice has been included to strongly encourage individuals to seek the advice, when needed, of an attorney who is a member in good standing of the Florida Bar.

1997 Amendment. In 1997, the Florida Family Law Forms were completely revised to simplify and correct the forms. Additionally, the appendices were eliminated, the instructions contained in the appendices were incorporated into the forms, and the introduction following the Notice to Parties was created. Minor changes were also made to the Notice to Parties set forth below.

NOTICE TO PARTIES WHO ARE NOT REPRESENTED BY AN ATTORNEY WHO IS A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING OF THE FLORIDA BAR

If you have questions or concerns about these forms, instructions, commentary, the use of the forms, or your legal rights, it is strongly recommended that you talk to an attorney. If you do not know an attorney, you should call the lawyer referral service listed in the yellow pages of the telephone book under "Attorney." If you do not have the money to hire an attorney, you should call the legal aid office in your area.

Because the law does change, the forms and information about them may have become outdated. You should be aware that changes may have taken place in the law or court rules that would affect the accuracy of the forms or instructions.

In no event will the Florida Supreme Court, The Florida Bar, or anyone contributing to the production of these forms or instructions be liable for any direct, indirect, or consequential damages resulting from their use.

FAMILY LAW PROCEDURES

Communication with the court. Ex parte communication is communication with the judge with only one party present. Judges are not allowed to engage in ex parte communication except in very limited circumstances, so, absent specific authorization to the contrary, you should not try to speak with or write to the judge in your case unless the other party is present or has been properly notified. **If you have something you need to tell the judge, you must ask for a hearing and give notice to the other party or file a written statement in the court file and send a copy of the written statement to the other party.**

Filing a case. A case begins with the filing of a petition. A petition is a written request to the court for some type of legal action. The person who originally asks for legal action is called the petitioner and remains the petitioner throughout the case.

A petition is given to the clerk of the circuit court, whose office is usually located in the county courthouse or a branch of the county courthouse. A case number is assigned and an official court file is opened. Delivering the petition to the clerk's office is called filing a case. A filing fee is usually required.

The Florida Rules of Judicial Administration now require that petitions, pleadings, and documents be filed electronically except in certain circumstances. **Self-represented litigants may file a petition or other pleadings, motions, and documents electronically; however, they are not required to do so.** If you choose to file your petition electronically, you must do so in accordance with Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.525, and you must follow the procedures of the circuit within which you file. **The rules and procedures should be carefully read and followed.**

Service of the original petition or supplemental petition. When one party files a petition, motion, or other pleading, the other party must be "served" with a copy of the document. This means that the other party is given proper notice of the pending action(s) and any scheduled hearings. The person

against whom the original legal action is being requested is called the **respondent**, because he or she is expected to respond to the petition. The respondent remains the respondent throughout the case.

Personal service of the petition and summons on the respondent by a deputy sheriff or private process server is required in all **original petitions** and **supplemental petitions**, unless **constructive service** is permitted by law. Personal service may also be required in other actions by some judges.

Constructive Service. If you absolutely do not know where the other party to your case lives or if the other party resides in another state, you may be able to use **constructive service**; however, if constructive service is used, other than granting a divorce, the court may only grant limited relief, which cannot include either alimony or child support. For more information on constructive service, see **Notice of Action for Dissolution of Marriage (No Child or Financial Support)**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.913(a)(1), **Notice of Action for Family Cases with Minor Child(ren)**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.913(a)(2), **Affidavit of Diligent Search and Inquiry**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.913(b), and **Affidavit of Diligent Search**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.913(c). Additionally, if the other party is in the military service of the United States, additional steps for service may be required. See, for example, **Memorandum for Certificate of Military Service**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.912(a). In sum, the law regarding constructive service and service on an individual in the military is very complex and you may wish to consult an attorney regarding these issues.

Forms for service of process are included in the Florida Family Law Forms, along with more detailed instructions and information regarding service. The instructions to those forms should be read **carefully** to ensure that you have properly served the other party. **If proper service is not obtained, the court cannot hear your case. Service must be in accordance with Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516.**

Subsequent Service. Other than the original or supplemental petitions, any time you file additional pleadings or motions in your case, you must provide a copy to the other party and include a **certificate of service**. Likewise, the other party must provide you with copies of everything that he or she files. **If the other party is represented by an attorney, you should serve the attorney unless service upon the other party is required by the court.**

Electronic Service. After the initial service of process of the petitioner or supplemental petition by the Sheriff or certified process server, the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration now require that all documents required or permitted to be served on the other party must be served by electronic mail (e-mail) except in certain circumstances. **You must strictly comply with the format requirements set forth in the Rules of Judicial Administration.** If you elect to participate in electronic service, which means serving or receiving pleadings by electronic mail (e-mail), or through the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal, you **must** review Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516. You may find this rule at www.flcourts.org through the link to the Rules of Judicial Administration provided under either Family Law Forms: Getting Started, or Rules of Court in the A-Z Topical Index.

SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS MAY SERVE DOCUMENTS BY E-MAIL; HOWEVER, THEY ARE NOT REQUIRED TO DO SO. If a self-represented litigant elects to serve and receive documents by e-mail, the procedures must always be followed once the initial election is made.

To serve and receive documents by e-mail, you must designate your e-mail addresses by using the **Designation of Current Mailing and E-mail Address**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.915, and you must provide your e-mail address on each form on which your signature appears. Please **CAREFULLY** read the rules and instructions for: **Certificate of Service (General)**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.914; **Designation of Current Mailing and E-mail Address**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.915; and Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516.

Default. After being served with a petition or **counterpetition**, the other party has 20 days to file a response. If a response to a petition is not filed, the petitioner may file a **Motion for Default**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.922(a), with the clerk. This means that you may proceed with your case and set a **final hearing**, and a **judge** will make a decision, even if the other party will not cooperate. For more information, see rule 12.080(c), Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure.

Answer and Counterpetition. After being served, the respondent has 20 days to file an answer admitting or denying each of the allegations contained in the petition. In addition to an answer, the respondent may also file a counterpetition. In a counterpetition, the respondent may request the same or some other relief or action not requested by the petitioner. If the respondent files a counterpetition, the petitioner should then file an **Answer to Counterpetition**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.903(d), and either admit or deny the allegations in the respondent's counterpetition.

Mandatory disclosure. Rule 12.285, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure, requires each party in a **dissolution of marriage** to exchange certain information and documents, and file a **Family Law Financial Affidavit**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.902(b) or (c). Failure to make this required disclosure within the time required by the Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure may allow the court to dismiss the case or to refuse to consider the pleadings of the party failing to comply. This requirement also must be met in other family law cases, **except** adoptions, simplified dissolutions of marriage, enforcement proceedings, contempt proceedings, and proceedings for injunctions for domestic or repeat violence. The **Certificate of Compliance with Mandatory Disclosure**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.932, lists the documents that must be given to the other party. For more information see rule 12.285, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure, and the instructions to the **Certificate of Compliance with Mandatory Disclosure**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.932.

Parenting Plan. If your case involves minor or dependent child(ren), a **Parenting Plan** shall be approved or established by the court. **Parenting Plan**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form, 12.995(a), **Safety-Focused Parenting Plan**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.995(b), or **Relocation/Long Distance Parenting Plan**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.995(c). The Parenting Plan shall be developed and agreed to by the parents and approved by a court.

If the parents cannot agree, or if the agreed Parenting Plan is not approved, the court must establish a Parenting Plan. The Parenting Plan shall contain a time-sharing schedule and should address the issues regarding the child(ren)'s education, health care, and physical, social, and emotional well-being.

Setting a hearing or trial. Generally, the court will have hearings on motions, final hearings on **uncontested** or **default** cases, and trials on contested cases. Before setting your case for **final hearing** or trial, certain requirements such as completing mandatory disclosure and filing certain papers and having them served on the other party must be met. These requirements vary depending on the type of case and the procedures in your particular jurisdiction. For further information, you should refer to the instructions for the type of form you are filing.

Next, you must obtain a hearing or trial date so that the court may consider your request. You should ask the clerk of court, or **family law intake staff** about the local procedure for setting a hearing or trial, which you should attend. These family law forms contain **orders** and **final judgments**, which the judge may use. You should ask the clerk of court or family law intake staff if you need to bring one of these forms with you to the hearing or trial. If so, you should type or print the heading, including the circuit, county, case number, division, and the parties' names, and leave the rest blank for the judge to complete at your hearing or trial.

The shaded areas below explain different parts of family law forms. Although each form you use may not contain each part explained below, all forms contain a case style which identifies the judicial circuit and county in Florida in which the case is filed, the division within that circuit to which the case is assigned, the parties in the case, and the number of the case. Some, but not all, forms require that the person signing the form state under oath that what he or she claims in the form is true; those particular forms must be signed in the presence of either a deputy clerk of the court or a notary public who witnesses your signature before notarizing the form. Most forms contain a nonlawyer clause which requests certain information be provided by any person who is not licensed to practice law in the State of Florida who has helped you to complete the form.

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Each form that provides a blank space will have instructions on how to fill in the blank. Please follow all instructions which ask for specific information. Often these instructions appear in *italics*. [

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ (1) _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR _____ (2) _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

Case No.: _____ (3)
Division: _____ (4)

_____ (5) _____,
Petitioner,
and
_____ (6) _____,
Respondent.

- Line 1** The clerk of court can tell you the number of your judicial circuit. Type or print it here.
- Line 2** Type or print your county name on line (2).
- Line 3** If you are filing an initial petition or pleading, the Clerk of the Court will assign a case number after the case is filed. You should type or print this case number on all papers you file in this case.
- Line 4** The clerk of the court can tell you the name of the division in which your case is being filed, and you should type or print it here. Divisions vary from court to court. For example, your case may be filed in the civil division, the family division, or the juvenile division.
- Line 5** Type or print the legal name of the person who originally filed the case on line 5. This person is the petitioner because he/she is the one who filed the original petition.
- Line 6** Type or print the other party's legal name on line 6. The other party is the respondent because he/she is responding to the petition.

Some forms require that your signature be witnessed. If so, you must sign the form in the presence of a **notary public** or deputy clerk (employee of the clerk of the court's office). When signing the form, you must have a valid photo identification unless the notary knows you personally. You should completely fill in all lines (1 & 3–8) except 2 with the requested information, if applicable. **Line 2, the signature line,**

{name of individual} _____ (1) _____,
{name of business} _____ (2) _____,
{address} _____ (3) _____,
{city} _____ (4) _____, *{state}* _____ (5) _____, *{zip code}* _____ (6) _____, *{telephone number}* _____ (7) _____.

Line 1 The **nonlawyer** who helps you should type or print his or her name on line 1.

Lines 2–7 The nonlawyer’s business name, address, (including street, city, state, zip code, and telephone number) should be typed or printed on lines 2–7.

In addition, a **Disclosure from Nonlawyer**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.900(a), should be completed if a nonlawyer assists you. The disclosure is available as a family law form and should be completed before the nonlawyer helps you. This is to be sure that you understand the role and limitations of a nonlawyer. You and the nonlawyer should keep a copy of this disclosure for your records.

FAMILY LAW GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Note: The following definitions are intended to be helpful, BUT they are not intended to constitute legal advice or address every possible meaning of the term(s) contained in this glossary.

Affidavit - a written statement in which the facts stated are sworn or affirmed to be true.

Alimony-spousal support which may be ordered by the court in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage. Types of alimony include: bridge-the-gap, durational, rehabilitative, or retroactive, and may be either temporary or permanent. The court may order periodic payments, payments in lump sum, or both. In determining whether to award alimony, the court must determine whether either party has an actual need for alimony and whether the other party has the ability to pay. The court must consider the factors set forth in section 61.08, Florida Statutes, and must make certain written findings. An alimony award may not leave the paying party with significantly less net income than that of the receiving party without written findings of exceptional circumstances.

Answer - written response by a respondent that states whether he or she admits (agrees with) or denies (disagrees with) the allegations in the petition. Any allegations not specifically denied are considered to be admitted.

Appeal - asking a district court of appeal to review the decision in your case. There are strict procedural and time requirements for filing an appeal.

Asset - everything owned by you or your spouse, including property, cars, furniture, bank accounts, jewelry, life insurance policies, businesses, or retirement plans. An asset may be marital or nonmarital, but that distinction is for the court to determine if you and your spouse do not agree.

Attorney - a person with special education and training in the field of law who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar and licensed to practice law in Florida. An attorney is the only person who is allowed to give you legal advice. An attorney may file your case and represent you in court, or just advise you of your rights before you file your own case. In addition to advising you of your rights, an attorney may tell you what to expect and help prepare you for court. In family law matters, you are not entitled to a court-appointed lawyer, like a public defender in a criminal case. However, legal assistance is often available for those who are unable to hire a private attorney. You may consult the yellow pages of the telephone directory for a listing of legal aid or lawyer referral services in your area, or ask your local clerk of court or family law intake staff what services are available in your area. You may also obtain information from the Florida Supreme Court's Internet site located at <http://www.flcourts.org>.

Bond - money paid to the clerk of court by one party in a case, to be held and paid to an enjoined party in the event that the first party causes loss or damage of property as a result of wrongfully enjoining the other party.

Beneficiary Designation-Florida law provides that a beneficiary designation made by or on behalf of a party providing for the payment or transference of an asset or benefit upon his or her death to the other spouse is void when the final judgment dissolving or declaring a marriage invalid is signed, unless the final judgment specifically states otherwise. Federal law and other statutory provisions may also apply. This includes, but is not limited to, such assets as life insurance policies, annuities, employee benefit plans, individual retirement accounts, and payable-on-death accounts. Whether or not to continue a beneficiary designation is a complex area of the law and you may wish to consult with an attorney.

Bridge-the-Gap Alimony-spousal support which is ordered to assist a party to make the transition from being married to being single. Bridge-the-Gap alimony is designed to assist a party with legitimate, identifiable short-time needs; its length cannot exceed two years and it cannot be modified.

Central Depository-the office of the clerk of court that is responsible for collecting and disbursing court ordered alimony and child support payments. The depository also keeps payment records and files judgments if support is not paid.

Certificate of Service - a document that must be filed whenever a form you are using does not contain a statement for you to fill in showing to whom you are sending copies of the form. Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.914 is the certificate of service form and contains additional instructions.

Certified Copy - a copy of an order or final judgment, certified by the clerk of the circuit court to be an authentic copy.

Certified Mail - mail which requires the receiving party to sign as proof that they received it.

Child Support - money paid from one parent to the other for the benefit of their dependent or minor child(ren).

Clerk of the Circuit Court - elected official in whose office papers are filed, a case number is assigned, and case files are maintained. The clerk's office usually is located in the county courthouse.

Concurrent Custody-(for the purposes of a petition filed pursuant to chapter 751, Florida Statutes) means that an eligible extended family member is awarded custodial rights to care for a child or children concurrently with the child(ren)'s parent or parents.

Constructive Service - notification of the other party by newspaper publication or posting of notice at designated places when the other party cannot be located for personal service. You may also be able to use constructive service when the other party lives in another state. Constructive service is also called "service by publication." However, when constructive service is used, the relief the Court may grant is limited; that relief cannot include either alimony or child support. For more information on service, see the instructions for Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Forms 12.910(a) and 12.913(b) and Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Forms 12.913(a)(1) and (2).

Contested Issues - any or all issues upon which the parties are unable to agree and which must be resolved by the judge at a hearing or trial.

Contingent Asset - an asset that you **may** receive or get later, such as income, tax refund, accrued vacation or sick leave, a bonus, or an inheritance.

Contingent Liability - a liability that you **may** owe later, such as payments for lawsuits, unpaid taxes, or debts that you have agreed or guaranteed to pay if someone else does not.

Counterpetition - a written request to the court for legal action, which is filed by a respondent after being served with a petition.

Custody Order – a judgment or order incorporating a Parenting Plan is a child custody determination for the purposes of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 11601 et seq., the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, and the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction enacted at the Hague on October 25, 1980.

Default - a failure of a party to respond to the pleading of another party. This failure to respond may allow the court to decide the case without input from the party who did not appear or respond.

Delinquent - late.

Dependent Child(ren) - child(ren) who depend on their parent(s) for support either because they are under the age of 18, have a mental or physical disability that prevents them from supporting themselves, or are in high school, between the ages of 18 and 19, and performing in good faith with a reasonable expectation of graduation before the age of 19.

Deputy Clerk - an employee of the office of the clerk of court, which is usually located in the county courthouse or a branch of the county courthouse.

Dissolution of Marriage - divorce; a court action to end a marriage.

Durational Alimony-spousal support which is ordered to provide economic assistance for a set period of time following a marriage of short or moderate duration or following a marriage of long duration if there is no ongoing need for support on a permanent basis. Durational alimony terminates upon the death of either party or upon remarriage of the party receiving support. It may be modified or terminated, but cannot exceed the length of a marriage.

Electronic Communication – Contact, other than face-to-face contact, facilitated by tools such as telephones, electronic mail or email, webcams, video-conferencing equipment and software or other wired or wireless technologies, or other means of communication to supplement fact-to face contact between a parent and that parent’s minor child.

Enjoined - prohibited by the court from doing a specific act.

Ex Parte - communication with the judge by only one party. In order for a judge to speak with either party, the other party must have been properly notified and have an opportunity to be heard. If you have something you wish to tell the judge, you should ask for a hearing or file information in the clerk of court’s office, with certification that a copy was sent to the other party.

Extended Family Member-(for the purposes of a petition filed pursuant to chapter 751, Florida Statutes) is a person who is either:

- 1) A relative of a minor child within the third degree by blood or marriage to the parent; OR
- 2) The stepparent of a minor child if the stepparent is currently married to the parent of the child and is not a party in a pending dissolution, separate maintenance, domestic violence, or other civil or criminal proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction involving one or both of the child’s parents as an adverse party.

Family Law Intake Staff - a court’s employee(s) who is (are) available to assist you in filing a family law case. Family law intake staff are not attorneys and cannot give legal advice. They may only assist you with filling out the form(s). Your local clerk’s office can tell you if your county has such assistance available.

Filing - delivering a petition, response, motion, or other pleading in a court case to the clerk of court’s office.

Filing Fee - an amount of money, set by law, that the petitioner must pay when filing a case. If you cannot afford to pay the fee, you must file an **Application for Determination of Civil Indigent Status**, to ask the clerk to file your case without payment of the fee. This form can be obtained from the clerk’s office.

Final Hearing - trial in your case.

Financial Affidavit - a sworn statement that contains information regarding your income, expenses, assets, and liabilities.

Final Judgment - a written document signed by a judge and recorded in the clerk of the circuit court’s office that contains the judge’s decision in your case.

Guardian ad Litem - a neutral person who may be appointed by the court to evaluate or investigate your child’s situation, and file a report with the court about what is in the best interests of your child(ren). Guardians do not “work for” either party. The guardian may interview the parties, visit their homes,

visit the child(ren)'s school(s) and speak with teachers, or use other resources to make their recommendation.

Hearing - a legal proceeding before a judge or designated officer (general magistrate or hearing officer) on a motion.

Health Insurance - coverage under a fee-for-service arrangement, health care maintenance organization, or preferred provider organization, and other types of coverage available to either parent, under which medical services could be provided to a minor or dependent child.

Judge - an elected official who is responsible for deciding matters on which you and the other parties in your case are unable to agree. A judge is a neutral person who is responsible for ensuring that your case is resolved in a manner which is fair, equitable, and legal. **A judge is prohibited by law from giving you or the other party any legal advice, recommendations, or other assistance, and may not talk to either party unless both parties are present, represented, or at a properly scheduled hearing.**

Judicial Assistant - the judge's personal staff assistant.

Liabilities - everything owed by you or your spouse, including mortgages, credit cards, or car loans. A liability may be marital or nonmarital, but that distinction is for the court to determine if you and your spouse do not agree.

Lump Sum Alimony - money ordered to be paid by one spouse to another in a limited number of payments, often a single payment.

Mandatory Disclosure - items that must be disclosed by both parties except those exempted from disclosure by Florida Family Law Rule 12.285.

Marital Asset - generally, anything that you and/or your spouse acquired or received (by gift or purchase) during the marriage. For example, something you owned before your marriage **may** be nonmarital. An asset may only be determined to be marital by agreement of the parties or determination of the judge.

Marital Liability - generally, any debt that you and/or your spouse incurred during the marriage. A debt may only be determined to be nonmarital by agreement of the parties or determination of the judge.

Mediator - a person who is trained and certified to assist parties in reaching an agreement before going to court. Mediators do not take either party's side and are not allowed to give legal advice. They are only responsible for helping the parties reach an agreement and putting that agreement into writing. In some areas, mediation of certain family law cases may be required before going to court.

Modification - a change made by the court in an order or final judgment.

Motion - a request made to the court, other than a petition.

No Contact - a court order directing a party not speak to, call, send mail to, visit, or go near his or her spouse, ex-spouse, child(ren), or other family member.

Nonlawyer - a person who is not a member in good standing of The Florida Bar.

Nonmarital Asset - generally, anything owned separately by you or your spouse. An asset may only be determined to be nonmarital by either agreement of the parties or determination of the judge.

Nonmarital Liability - generally, any debt that you or your spouse incurred before your marriage or since your separation. A debt may only be determined to be nonmarital by either agreement of the parties or determination of the judge.

Nonparty - a person who is not the petitioner or respondent in a court case.

Notary Public - a person authorized to witness signatures on court related forms.

Obligee - a person to whom money, such as child support or alimony, is owed.

Obligor - a person who is ordered by the court to pay money, such as child support or alimony.

Order - a written decision, signed by a judge and filed in the clerk of the circuit court's office that contains the judge's decision on part of your case, usually on a motion.

Original Petition - see **Petition**.

Parenting Course - a class that teaches parents how to help their child(ren) cope with divorce and other family issues.

Parenting Plan – a document created to govern the relationship between the parents relating to the decisions that must be made regarding the minor child(ren). The Parenting Plan must contain a time-sharing schedule for the parents and child(ren) and shall address the issues concerning the minor child(ren). The issues concerning the minor child(ren) may include, but are not limited to, the child(ren)'s education, health care, and physical, social, and emotional well-being. In creating the Plan, all circumstances between the parents, including their historic relationship, domestic violence, and other factors must be taken into consideration. The Parenting Plan must be developed and agreed to by the parents and approved by the court. If the parents cannot agree to a Parenting Plan, or if the parents agreed to a plan that is not approved by the court, a Parenting Plan will be established by the court with or without the use of **parenting plan recommendations**.

Parenting Plan Recommendation – A nonbinding recommendation concerning one or more elements of a Parenting Plan made by a court-appointed mental health practitioner or other professional designated pursuant to either section 61.20 or 61.401, Florida Statutes, or Florida Family Law Rule of Procedure 12.363.

Party - a person involved in a court case, either as a petitioner or respondent.

Paternity Action - A lawsuit used to determine whether a designated individual is the father of a specific child or children.

Payor - an employer or other person who provides income to an obligor.

Permanent Alimony - spousal support ordered to provide for the needs and necessities of life as they were established during the marriage for a party who lacks the financial ability to meet his or her needs and necessities after dissolution of marriage. Permanent alimony is paid at a specified, periodic rate until: modification by a court order; the death of either party; or the remarriage of the party receiving alimony, whichever occurs first. Permanent alimony requires consideration of the factors set forth in section 61.08(2), Florida Statutes, and must include certain written findings by the court.

Personal Service - when a summons and a copy of a petition (or other pleading) that has been filed with the court are delivered by a deputy sheriff or private process server to the other party. Personal service is required for all petitions and supplemental petitions.

Petition - a written request to the court for legal action, which begins a court case.

Petitioner - the person who originally files a petition that begins a court case. The Petitioner remains the Petitioner throughout the duration of the case.

Pleading - a formal, written statement of exactly what a party wants the court to do in a lawsuit or court action.

Pro Se or Self-Represented Litigant - a person who appears in court without the assistance of a lawyer.

Pro Se Coordinator - see **Family Law Intake Staff**.

Rehabilitative Alimony - spousal support ordered to be paid for a limited period of time to allow one of the parties an opportunity to complete a plan of education or training, according to a rehabilitative plan accepted by the court, so that he or she may better support himself or herself after dissolution of marriage.

Relocation- a change in the location of the principal residence of a parent or other person in accordance with section 61.13001, Florida Statutes.

Respondent - the person who is served with a petition requesting some legal action against him or her. The Respondent remains the Respondent throughout the duration of the case.

Scientific Paternity Testing - a medical test to determine the biological father of a child

Service - the delivery of legal documents to a party. Service must be in accordance with Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516.

Shared Parental Responsibility - an arrangement under which both parents have full parental rights and responsibilities for their child(ren), and the parents make major decisions affecting the welfare of the child(ren) jointly. Shared Parental Responsibility is presumptive in Florida.

Sole Parental Responsibility - a parenting arrangement under which the responsibility for the minor child(ren) is given to one parent by the court, with or without rights of time-sharing to the other parent.

State Disbursement Unit- the unit established and operated by the Title IV-D agency to provide one central address for the collection and disbursement of child support payments made in both Department of Revenue and non-Department of Revenue cases, in which the obligation is paid through an income deduction order.

Supervised Time-Sharing- a parenting arrangement under which time-sharing between a parent and his or her child(ren) is supervised by either a friend, family member, or a supervised visitation center.

Supplemental Petition - a petition that may be filed by either party after the judge has made a decision in a case and a final judgment or order has been entered. For example, a supplemental petition may be used to request that the court modify the previously entered final judgment or order.

Supportive Relationship-a relationship, defined in section 61.14(1)(b)1, Florida Statutes, existing between an obligee who receives alimony and a person with whom that obligee resides.

Time-Sharing Schedule – a timetable that must be included in the Parenting Plan that specifies the time, including overnights and holidays that a minor child or children will spend with each parent. The time-sharing schedule shall either be developed and agreed to by the parents of a minor child or children and is approved by the court, or established by the court if the parents cannot agree, or if their agreed-upon schedule is not approved by the court.

Trial - the final hearing in a contested case.

Uncontested - any and all issues on which the parties are able to agree and which are part of a marital settlement agreement.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLORIDA FAMILY LAW RULES OF PROCEDURE FORM 12.928, COVER SHEET FOR FAMILY COURT CASES (11/13)

When should this form be used?

The Cover Sheet for Family Court Cases and the information contained in it neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other documents as required by law. This form shall be filed by the petitioner/party opening or reopening a case for the use of the **clerk of the circuit court** for the purpose of reporting judicial workload data pursuant to Florida Statutes section 25.075.

This form should be typed or printed in black ink. The petitioner must **file** this cover sheet with the first pleading or motion filed to open or reopen a case in all domestic and juvenile cases.

What should I do next?

Follow these instructions for completing the form:

- I. Case Style. Enter the name of the court, the appropriate case number assigned at the time of filing of the original petition, the name of the judge assigned (if applicable), and the name (last, first, middle initial) of the petitioner(s) and respondent(s).
- II. Type of Action /Proceeding. Place a check beside the proceeding you are initiating. If you are simultaneously filing more than one type of proceeding against the same opposing party, such as a modification and an enforcement proceeding, complete a separate cover sheet for each action being filed.
 - (A) Initial Action/Petition
 - (B) Reopening Case. If you check "Reopening Case," indicate whether you are filing a modification or supplemental petition or an action for enforcement by placing a check beside the appropriate action/petition.
 1. Modification/Supplemental Petition
 2. Motion for Civil Contempt/ Enforcement
 3. Other – All reopening actions not involving modification/supplemental petitions or petition enforcement.
- III. Type of Case. Place a check beside the appropriate case. If the case fits more than one category, select the most definitive. Definitions of the categories are provided below.
 - (A) Simplified Dissolution of Marriage- petitions for the termination of marriage pursuant to Florida Family Law Rule of Procedure 12.105.
 - (B) Dissolution of Marriage - petitions for the termination of marriage pursuant to Chapter 61, Florida Statutes, other than simplified dissolution.
 - (C) Domestic Violence - all matters relating to injunctions for protection against domestic violence pursuant to section 741.30, Florida Statutes.

- (D) Dating Violence - all matters relating to injunctions for protection against dating violence pursuant to section 784.046, Florida Statutes.
- (E) Repeat Violence - all matters relating to injunctions for protection against repeat violence pursuant to section 784.046, Florida Statutes.
- (F) Sexual Violence - all matters relating to injunctions for protection against sexual violence pursuant to section 784.046, Florida Statutes.
- (G) Stalking-all matters relating to injunctions for protection against stalking pursuant to section 784.0485, Florida Statutes
- (H) Support - IV-D - all matters relating to child or spousal support in which an application for assistance has been filed with the Department of Revenue, Child Support Enforcement under Title IV-D, Social Security Act, except for such matters relating to dissolution of marriage petitions (sections 409.2564, 409.2571, and 409.2597, Florida Statutes), paternity, or UIFSA.
- (I) Support-Non IV-D - all matters relating to child or spousal support in which an application for assistance has **not** been filed under Title IV-D, Social Security Act.
- (J) UIFSA- IV-D - all matters relating to Chapter 88, Florida Statutes, in which an application for assistance has been filed under Title IV-D, Social Security Act.
- (K) UIFSA - Non IV-D - all matters relating to Chapter 88, Florida Statutes, in which an application for assistance has **not** been filed under Title IV-D, Social Security Act.
- (L) Other Family Court - all matters involving time-sharing and/or parenting plans relating to minor child(ren), support unconnected with dissolution of marriage, annulment, delayed birth certificates pursuant to Florida Statutes section 382.0195, expedited affirmation of parental status pursuant to Florida Statutes section 742.16, termination of parental rights proceedings pursuant to Florida Statutes section 63.087, declaratory judgment actions related to premarital, marital, post-marital agreements, or other matters not included in the categories above.
- (M) Adoption Arising Out Of Chapter 63 - all matters relating to adoption pursuant to Chapter 63, Florida Statutes, excluding any matters arising out of Chapter 39, Florida Statutes.
- (N) Name Change - all matters relating to name change, pursuant to section 68.07, Florida Statutes.
- (O) Paternity/Disestablishment of Paternity – all matters relating to paternity pursuant to Chapter 742, Florida Statutes.
- (P) Juvenile Delinquency - all matters relating to juvenile delinquency pursuant to Chapter 985, Florida Statutes.
- (Q) Petition for Dependency - all matters relating to petitions for dependency.
- (R) Shelter Petition – all matters relating to shelter petitions pursuant to Chapter 39, Florida Statutes.
- (S) Termination of Parental Rights Arising Out Of Chapter 39 – all matters relating to termination of parental rights pursuant to Chapter 39, Florida Statutes.
- (T) Adoption Arising Out Of Chapter 39 – all matters relating to adoption pursuant to Chapter 39, Florida Statutes.
- (U) CINS/FINS – all matters relating to children in need of services (and families in need of services) pursuant to Chapter 984, Florida Statutes.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY SIGNATURE. Sign the Cover Sheet for Family Court Cases. Print legibly the name of the person signing the Cover Sheet for Family Court Cases. Attorneys must include a Florida Bar number. Insert the date the Cover Sheet for Family Court Cases is signed. Signature is a certification that filer has provided accurate information on the Cover Sheet for Family Court Cases.

Nonlawyer Remember, a person who is NOT an attorney is called a nonlawyer. If a nonlawyer helps you fill out these forms, that person must give you a copy of **Disclosure from Nonlawyer**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.900(a), before he or she helps you. A nonlawyer helping you fill out these forms also **must** put his or her name, address, and telephone number on the bottom of the last page of every form he or she helps you complete.

Where can I look for more information?

Before proceeding, you should read “General Information for Self-Represented Litigants” found at the beginning of these forms. For further information, see Rule 12.100, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure.

COVER SHEET FOR FAMILY COURT CASES

I. Case Style

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

Case No.: _____

Judge: _____

Petitioner

and

Respondent

II. Type of Action/Proceeding. Place a check beside the proceeding you are initiating. If you are simultaneously filing more than one type of proceeding against the same opposing party, such as a modification and an enforcement proceeding, complete a separate cover sheet for each action being filed. **If you are reopening a case, choose one of the three options below it.**

- (A) ___ Initial Action/Petition
- (B) ___ Reopening Case
 - 1. ___ Modification/Supplemental Petition
 - 2. ___ Motion for Civil Contempt/Enforcement
 - 3. ___ Other

III. Type of Case. If the case fits more than one type of case, select the most definitive.

- (A) ___ Simplified Dissolution of Marriage
- (B) ___ Dissolution of Marriage
- (C) ___ Domestic Violence
- (D) ___ Dating Violence
- (E) ___ Repeat Violence
- (F) ___ Sexual Violence
- (G) ___ Stalking
- (H) ___ Support IV-D (Department of Revenue, Child Support Enforcement)
- (I) ___ Support Non-IV-D (**not** Department of Revenue, Child Support Enforcement)
- (J) ___ UIFSA IV-D (Department of Revenue, Child Support Enforcement)
- (K) ___ UIFSA Non-IV-D (**not** Department of Revenue, Child Support Enforcement)
- (L) ___ Other Family Court
- (M) ___ Adoption Arising Out Of Chapter 63
- (N) ___ Name Change

- (O) ___ Paternity/Disestablishment of Paternity
- (P) ___ Juvenile Delinquency
- (Q) ___ Petition for Dependency
- (R) ___ Shelter Petition
- (S) ___ Termination of Parental Rights Arising Out Of Chapter 39
- (T) ___ Adoption Arising Out Of Chapter 39
- (U) ___ CINS/FINS

IV. Rule of Judicial Administration 2.545(d) requires that a Notice of Related Cases Form, Family Law Form 12.900(h), be filed with the initial pleading/petition by the filing attorney or self-represented litigant in order to notify the court of related cases. Is Form 12.900(h) being filed with this Cover Sheet for Family Court Cases and initial pleading/petition?

___ No, to the best of my knowledge, no related cases exist.
 ___ Yes, all related cases are listed on Family Law Form 12.900(h).

ATTORNEY OR PARTY SIGNATURE

I CERTIFY that the information I have provided in this cover sheet is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature _____ FL Bar No.: _____
 Attorney or party (Bar number,if attorney)

_____ (Type or print name) _____ (E-mail Address(es))

_____ Date

IF A NONLAWYER HELPED YOU FILL OUT THIS FORM, HE/SHE MUST FILL IN THE BLANKS

BELOW: [fill in **all** blanks]

This form was prepared for the: *{choose only one}* () Petitioner () Respondent

This form was completed with the assistance of:

{name of individual} _____,
{name of business} _____,
{address} _____,
{city} _____, *{state}* _____, *{telephone number}* _____.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLORIDA SUPREME COURT APPROVED FAMILY LAW
FORM 12.982(a)
PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME (ADULT)
(02/18)**

When should this form be used?

This form should be used when an adult wants the court to change his or her name. This form is **not** to be used in connection with a dissolution of marriage or for adoption of child(ren). If you want a change of name because of a **dissolution of marriage** or adoption of child(ren) that is not yet final, the change of name should be requested as part of that case.

This form should be typed or printed in black ink and must be signed before a **notary public** or **deputy clerk**. You should **file** the original with the **clerk of the circuit court** in the county where you live and keep a copy for your records.

What should I do next?

Unless you are seeking to restore a former name, you must have fingerprints submitted for a state and national criminal records check. The fingerprints must be taken in a manner approved by the Department of Law Enforcement and must be submitted to the Department for a state and national criminal records check. **You may not request a hearing on the petition until the clerk of court has received the results of your criminal history records check.** The clerk of court can instruct you on the process for having the fingerprints taken and submitted, including information on law enforcement agencies or service providers authorized to submit fingerprints electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement. The process may take several weeks and you will have to pay for the cost of processing the fingerprints and conducting the state and national criminal history records check. **Please note that the state and national criminal records check must indicate whether you have registered as a sexual predator or a sexual offender and you must also indicate on this petition whether you have ever been required to register as a sexual predator under section 775.21, Florida Statutes, or as a sexual offender under section 943.0435, F.S.**

Next, you must obtain a **hearing** date for the court to consider your request. If you are seeking to restore a former name, a hearing on the petition MAY be held immediately after the petition is filed. The final hearing on any other petition for a name change may be held immediately after the clerk of court receives the results of your criminal history records check. You should ask the clerk of court, **family law intake staff**, or **judicial assistant** about the local procedure for setting a hearing. You may be required to attend the **final hearing**. Included in these forms is a **Final Judgment of Change of Name (Adult)**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.982(b), which the **judge** may use. You should contact the clerk, family law intake staff, or judicial assistant, to see if you need to bring a **final judgment** form with you. If so, you should type or print the heading, including the circuit, county, case number, division, and the parties' names, and leave the rest blank for the judge to complete at your hearing or trial.

If the judge grants your **petition**, he or she will sign this **order**. This officially changes your name. The clerk can provide you with **certified copies** of the signed order. There will be charges for the certified

copies, and the clerk can tell you the amount of the charges.

Where can I look for more information?

Before proceeding, you should read General Information for Self-Represented Litigants found at the beginning of these forms. For further information, see Section 68.07, Florida Statutes.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING E-FILING

The Florida Rules of Judicial Administration now require that all petitions, pleadings, and documents be filed electronically except in certain circumstances. **Self-represented litigants may file petitions or other pleadings or documents electronically; however, they are not required to do so.** If you choose to file your pleadings or other documents electronically, you must do so in accordance with Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.525, and you must follow the procedures of the judicial circuit in which you file. **The rules and procedures should be carefully read and followed.**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING E-SERVICE ELECTION

After the initial service of process of the petition or supplemental petition by the Sheriff or certified process server, the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration now require that all documents required or permitted to be served on the other party must be served by electronic mail (e-mail) except in certain circumstances. **You must strictly comply with the format requirements set forth in the Rules of Judicial Administration.** If you elect to participate in electronic service, which means serving or receiving pleadings by electronic mail (e-mail), or through the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal, you **must** review Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516. You may find this rule at www.flcourts.org through the link to the Rules of Judicial Administration provided under either Family Law Forms: Getting Started, or Rules of Court in the A-Z Topical Index.

SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS MAY SERVE DOCUMENTS BY E-MAIL; HOWEVER, THEY ARE NOT REQUIRED TO DO SO. If a self-represented litigant elects to serve and receive documents by e-mail, the procedures must always be followed once the initial election is made.

To serve and receive documents by e-mail, you must designate your e-mail addresses by using the **Designation of Current Mailing and E-mail Address**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.915, and you must provide your e-mail address on each form on which your signature appears. Please **CAREFULLY** read the rules and instructions for: **Certificate of Service (General)**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.914; **Designation of Current Mailing and E-mail Address**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.915; and Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516.

Special notes...

The heading of the form calls for the name of the **petitioner**. Your current name should go there, as you are the one who is asking the court for something. The judicial circuit, case number, and division may be obtained from the clerk of court's office when you file the petition.

It may be helpful to compile a list of all of the people and/or places that will need a copy of your final judgment. This list may include the driver's license office, social security office, banks, schools, etc. A list will help you know how many copies of your order you should get from the clerk of court after your hearing.

Remember, a person who is NOT an attorney is called a nonlawyer. If a nonlawyer helps you fill out these forms, that person must give you a copy of a **Disclosure from Nonlawyer**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.900 (a), before he or she helps you. A nonlawyer helping you fill out these forms also **must** put his or her name, address, and telephone number on the bottom of the last page of every form he or she helps you complete.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

IN RE: THE NAME CHANGE OF

Case No.: _____

Division: _____

Petitioner.

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME (ADULT)

I, {full legal name} _____, being sworn, certify that the following information is true:

1. My complete present name is: _____
I request that my name be changed to: _____
2. I live in _____ County, Florida, at {street address} _____

3. I was born on {date} _____, in {city} _____, {county} _____,
{state} _____, {country} _____.
4. My parents' full legal names are :
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. {If applicable }My parents' maiden name(s) is/are: _____
and _____
5. I have lived in the following places since birth:

Dates (to/from)	Address
_____/_____	_____
_____/_____	_____
_____/_____	_____
_____/_____	_____

(___ Please indicate here if you are continuing these facts on an attached page.)

6. **Family**
*[Indicate **all** that apply]*
 - a. ___ I am not married.

b. _____ I am married. My spouse's full legal name is: _____

c. _____ I do not have child(ren).

d. _____ The name(s), age(s), and address(es) of my child(ren) are as follows (all children, **including those over 18**, must be listed):

Name {last, first, middle initial}	Age	Address, City, State
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(_____ Please indicate here if you are continuing these facts on an attached page.)

7. **Former names**

*[Indicate **all** that apply]*

a. _____ My name has never been changed **by a court**.

b. _____ My name previously was changed **by court order** from _____
to _____ on {date} _____,
by {court, city, and state} _____.
A copy of the court order is attached.

c. _____ My name previously was changed **by marriage** from _____
to _____ on {date} _____,
in {city, county, and state} _____.
A copy of the marriage certificate is attached.

d. _____ I have never been known or called by any other name.

e. _____ I have been known or called by the following other name(s): {list name(s) and explain where you were known or called by such name(s)} _____

8. **Occupation**

My occupation is: _____

I am employed at: {company and address} _____

During the past 5 years, I have had the following jobs:

Dates (to/from)	Employer and employer's address
_____/_____ _____/_____	_____ _____

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

(_____ Please indicate here if you are continuing these facts on an attached page.)

9. **Business** [Choose **one** only]

_____ I do not own and operate a business.

_____ I own and operate a business. The name of the business is: _____
The street address is: _____.

My position with the business is: _____.

I have been involved with the business since: {date} _____.

10. **Profession**

[Choose **one** only]

_____ I am not in a profession.

_____ I am in a profession. My profession is: _____
I have practiced this profession:

Dates (to/from)	Place and address
_____/_____	_____
_____/_____	_____
_____/_____	_____
_____/_____	_____

(_____ Please indicate here if you are continuing these facts on an attached page.)

11. **Education**

I have graduated from the following school(s):

Degree Received	Date of Graduation	School
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(_____ Please indicate here if you are continuing these facts on an attached page.)

12. **Criminal History**

Indicate all that apply

_____ I have never been arrested for or charged with, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or been found to have committed a criminal offense, regardless of adjudication.

_____ I have a criminal history. In the past I have been arrested for or charged with, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or been found to have committed a criminal offense, regardless of adjudication. The details of my criminal history are:

Date	City/State	Event (arrest, charge, plea, or adjudication)
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(_____ Please indicate here if you are continuing these facts on an attached page.)

I _____ have _____ have not ever been required to register as a sexual predator under section 775.21, Florida Statutes.

I _____ have _____ have not ever been required to register as a sexual offender under section 943.0435, Florida Statutes.

13. Bankruptcy

[Choose **one** only]

_____ I have never been adjudicated bankrupt.

_____ I was adjudicated bankrupt on {date} _____, in {city} _____, {county} _____, {state} _____.

(_____ Please indicate here if you have filed additional bankruptcies, and explain on an attached page.)

14. Creditor(s)' Judgments

[Choose **one** only]

_____ I have never had a money judgment entered against me by a creditor.

_____ The following creditor(s)' money judgment(s) have been entered against me:

Date	Amount	Creditor	Court entering judgment and case number	if Paid {date}
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(_____ Please indicate here if these facts are continued on an attached page.)

15. Fingerprints and Criminal History Records Check

Unless I am seeking to restore a former name, a copy of my fingerprints has been taken in a manner approved by the Department of Law Enforcement and submitted for a state and national criminal history records check. **I understand that I cannot request a hearing on my Petition until the Clerk of Court receives the results of the criminal history records check. I also understand that the state and national records check must indicate whether I have registered as either a sexual predator or sexual offender.**

16. I have no ulterior or illegal purpose for filing this petition, and granting it will not in any manner invade the property rights of others, whether partnership, patent, good will, privacy, trademark, or otherwise.

17. My civil rights have never been suspended, or, if my civil rights have been suspended, they have been fully restored.

I understand that I am swearing or affirming under oath to the truthfulness of the claims made in this petition and that the punishment for knowingly making a false statement includes fines and/or imprisonment.

Dated: _____

Signature of PETITIONER

Printed Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Designated E-Mail Address(es): _____

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to or affirmed and signed before me on _____ by _____.

NOTARY PUBLIC or DEPUTY CLERK

[Print, type, or stamp commissioned name of notary or deputy clerk.]

_____ Personally known

_____ Produced identification

_____ Type of identification produced _____

IF A NONLAWYER HELPED YOU FILL OUT THIS FORM, HE/SHE MUST FILL IN THE BLANKS BELOW:

[fill in **all** blanks] This form was prepared by the Petitioner.

This form was completed with the assistance of: _____

{name of individual} _____,

{name of business}: _____,

{address} _____,

{city} _____, *{state}* _____, *{zip code}* _____, *{telephone number}* _____.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLORIDA SUPREME COURT APPROVED FAMILY LAW
FORM 12.902(i),
AFFIDAVIT OF CORROBORATING WITNESS
(02/18)**

When should this form be used?

This form may be used to corroborate residency in a **dissolution of marriage** proceeding. To get a dissolution (divorce) in Florida, either party must have lived in Florida for at least 6 months before filing the petition. Residency may be corroborated by a valid Florida's driver's license, Florida identification card, or voter's registration card (issue date of document must be at least 6 months before the date the case is actually filed with the clerk of the circuit court), or the testimony or **affidavit** of someone other than you or your spouse. This form is used to corroborate residency by affidavit. The person signing this form must know that you have lived in the State of Florida for at least 6 months before the date you filed your **petition** for dissolution of marriage.

This form should be typed or printed in black ink, and signed in the presence of a **notary public** or **deputy clerk**. After completing this form, you should **file** the original with the **clerk of the circuit court** in the county where the petition was filed and keep a copy for you records.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING E-FILING

The Florida Rules of Judicial Administration now require that all petitions, pleadings, and documents be filed electronically except in certain circumstances. **Self-represented litigants may file petitions or other pleadings or documents electronically; however, they are not required to do so.** If you choose to file your pleadings or other documents electronically, you must do so in accordance with Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.525, and you must follow the procedures of the judicial circuit in which you file. **The rules and procedures should be carefully read and followed.**

What should I do next?

A copy of this form must be mailed, e-mailed, or hand delivered to the other party in your case, if it is not **served** on him or her with your initial papers.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING E-SERVICE ELECTION

After the initial service of process of the petition or supplemental petition by the Sheriff or certified process server, the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration now require that all documents required or permitted to be served on the other party must be served by electronic mail (e-mail) except in certain circumstances. **You must strictly comply with the format requirements set forth in the Rules of Judicial Administration.** If you elect to participate in electronic service, which means serving or receiving pleadings by electronic mail (e-mail), or through the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal, you **must** review Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516. You may find this rule at www.flcourts.org through the link to the Rules of

Judicial Administration provided under either Family Law Forms: Getting Started, or Rules of Court in the A-Z Topical Index.

SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS MAY SERVE DOCUMENTS BY E-MAIL; HOWEVER, THEY ARE NOT REQUIRED TO DO SO. If a self-represented litigant elects to serve and receive documents by e-mail, the procedures must always be followed once the initial election is made.

To serve and receive documents by e-mail, you must designate your e-mail addresses by using the **Designation of Current Mailing and E-mail Address**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.915, and you must provide your e-mail address on each form on which your signature appears. Please **CAREFULLY** read the rules and instructions for: **Certificate of Service (General)**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.914; **Designation of Current Mailing and E-mail Address**, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.915; and Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516.

Where can I look for more information?

Before proceeding, you should read General Information for Self-Represented Litigants found at the beginning of these forms. The words that are in "**bold underline**" in these instructions are defined there. For further information, see chapter 61, Florida Statutes.

Special notes...

Remember, a person who is NOT an attorney is called a nonlawyer. If a nonlawyer helps you fill out these forms, that person must give you a copy of a **Disclosure from Nonlawyer**, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.900(a), before he or she helps you. A nonlawyer helping you fill out these forms also **must** put his or her name, address, and telephone number on the bottom of the last page of every form he or she helps you complete.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

In re: The Marriage of:

Case No.: _____

Division: _____

_____,
Petitioner,

and

_____,
Respondent.

AFFIDAVIT OF CORROBORATING WITNESS

I, {full legal name} _____, being sworn, certify that the following statements are true: I have known {name} _____ since {approximate date} _____; to the best of my understanding the petition in this action was filed on {date} _____; and I know of my own personal knowledge that this person has resided in the State of Florida for at least 6 months immediately prior to the date of filing of the petition.

I understand that I am swearing or affirming under oath to the truthfulness of the claims made in this affidavit and that the punishment for knowingly making a false statement includes fines and/or imprisonment.

Dated: _____

Signature of Corroborating Witness

Printed Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to or affirmed and signed before me on _____ by _____.

NOTARY PUBLIC or DEPUTY CLERK

[Print, type, or stamp commissioned name of notary or clerk.]

____ Personably known
____ Produced identification
____ Type of identification produced _____

IF A NONLAWYER HELPED YOU FILL OUT THIS FORM, HE/SHE MUST FILL IN THE BLANKS BELOW:

[fill in **all** blanks]

This form was prepared for the: *{choose only one}* _____ Affiant _____ Petitioner _____ Respondent

This form was completed with the assistance of:

{name of individual} _____,

{name of business} _____,

{address} _____,

{city} _____, *{state}* _____, *{zip code}* _____, *{telephone number}* _____.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLORIDA FAMILY LAW RULES OF PROCEDURE FORM 12.900(h), NOTICE OF RELATED CASES (11/13)

When should this form be used?

Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.545(d) requires the **petitioner** in a family law case to file with the court a notice of related cases, if any. Your circuit may also require this form to be filed even if there are no related cases. A case is considered related if

- it involves the same parties, children, or issues and is pending when the family law case is filed; or
- it affects the court's jurisdiction to proceed; or
- an order in the related case may conflict with an order on the same issues in the new case; or
- an order in the new case may conflict with an order in the earlier case.

This form is used to provide the required notice to the court.

This form should be typed or printed in black ink. It must be **filed** with the **clerk of the circuit court** with the initial pleading in the family law case.

What should I do next?

A copy of the form must be served on the presiding judges, either the chief judge or the family law administrative judge, and all parties in the related cases. You should also keep a copy for your records. **Service** must be in accordance with Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.516.

Where can I look for more information?

Before proceeding, you should read "General Information for Self-Represented Litigants" found at the beginning of these forms. The words that are in "**bold underline**" in these instructions are defined there. For further information, see Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.545(d).

Special notes . . .

Remember, a person who is NOT an attorney is called a nonlawyer. If a nonlawyer helps you fill out these forms, that person must give you a copy of a **Disclosure from Nonlawyer**, Florida

Family Law Rules of Procedure Form 12.900(a), before he or she helps you. A nonlawyer helping you fill out these forms **must** also put his or her name, address, and telephone number on the bottom of the last page of every form he or she helps you complete.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

Case No.: _____

Division: _____

Petitioner,
and

Respondent.

NOTICE OF RELATED CASES

1. Petitioner submits this Notice of Related Cases as required by Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.545(d). A related case may be an open or closed civil, criminal, guardianship, domestic violence, juvenile delinquency, juvenile dependency, or domestic relations case. A case is "related" to this family law case if it involves any of the same parties, children, or issues and it is pending at the time the party files a family case; if it affects the court's jurisdiction to proceed; if an order in the related case may conflict with an order on the same issues in the new case; or if an order in the new case may conflict with an order in the earlier litigation.

[check **one** only]

There are no related cases.

The following are the related cases (add additional pages if necessary):

Related Case No. 1

Case Name(s): _____

Petitioner _____

Respondent _____

Case No.: _____ Division: _____

Type of Proceeding: [check **all** that apply]

Dissolution of Marriage

Paternity

Custody

Adoption

Child Support

Modification/Enforcement/Contempt Proceedings

Juvenile Dependency

Juvenile Delinquency

Termination of Parental Rights

Criminal

Domestic/Sexual/Dating/Repeat

Mental Health

Violence or Stalking Injunctions

Other {specify} _____

State where case was decided or is pending: Florida Other: {specify} _____

Name of Court where case was decided or is pending (for example, Fifth Circuit Court, Marion County, Florida): _____

Title of last Court Order/Judgment (if any): _____

Date of Court Order/Judgment (if any): _____

Relationship of cases check **all** that apply]:

pending case involves same parties, children, or issues;

may affect court's jurisdiction;

order in related case may conflict with an order in this case;

order in this case may conflict with previous order in related case.

Statement as to the relationship of the cases: _____

Related Case No. 2

Case Name(s): _____

Petitioner _____

Respondent _____

Case No.: _____ Division: _____

Type of Proceeding: [check **all** that apply]

Dissolution of Marriage

Paternity

Custody

Adoption

Child Support

Modification/Enforcement/Contempt Proceedings

Juvenile Dependency

Juvenile Delinquency

Termination of Parental Rights

Criminal

Domestic/Sexual/Dating/Repeat

Mental Health

Violence or Stalking Injunctions

Other {specify} _____

State where case was decided or is pending: Florida Other: {specify} _____

Name of Court where case was decided or is pending (for example, Fifth Circuit Court, Marion County, Florida): _____

Title of last Court Order/Judgment (if any): _____

Date of Court Order/Judgment (if any): _____

Relationship of cases check all that apply]:

pending case involves same parties, children, or issues;

- may affect court's jurisdiction;
- order in related case may conflict with an order in this case;
- order in this case may conflict with previous order in related case.

Statement as to the relationship of the cases: _____

Related Case No. 3

Case Name(s): _____
 Petitioner _____
 Respondent _____
 Case No.: _____ Division: _____

Type of Proceeding: [check **all** that apply]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dissolution of Marriage | <input type="checkbox"/> Paternity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Custody | <input type="checkbox"/> Adoption |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Support | <input type="checkbox"/> Modification/Enforcement/Contempt Proceedings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Dependency | <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Delinquency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Termination of Parental Rights | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic/Sexual/Dating/Repeat
Violence or Stalking Injunctions | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Other {specify} _____ |

State where case was decided or is pending: Florida Other: {specify} _____

Name of Court where case was decided or is pending (for example, Fifth Circuit Court, Marion County, Florida): _____

Title of last Court Order/Judgment (if any): _____

Date of Court Order/Judgment (if any): _____

Relationship of cases check all that apply]:

- pending case involves same parties, children, or issues;
- may affect court's jurisdiction;
- order in related case may conflict with an order in this case;
- order in this case may conflict with previous order in related case.

Statement as to the relationship of the cases: _____

2. [check **one** only]

I **do not** request coordination of litigation in any of the cases listed above.

_____ I **do** request coordination of the following cases: _____

3. [check **all** that apply]

_____ Assignment to one judge

_____ Coordination of existing cases

will conserve judicial resources and promote an efficient determination of these cases because: _____.

4. The Petitioner acknowledges a continuing duty to inform the court of any cases in this or any other state that could affect the current proceeding.

Dated: _____

Petitioner's Signature

Printed Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

E-mail Address(es): _____

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I **CERTIFY** that I delivered a copy of this Notice of Related Cases to the _____ County Sheriff's Department or a certified process server for service on the Respondent, and [**check all used**] () e-mailed () mailed () hand delivered, a copy to {name} _____, who is the [**check all that apply**] () judge assigned to new case, () chief judge or family law administrative judge, () {name} _____ a party to the related case, () {name} _____, a party to the related case on {date} _____.

Signature of Petitioner/Attorney for Petitioner

Printed Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

E-mail Address(es): _____

Florida Bar Number: _____

IF A NONLAWYER HELPED YOU FILL OUT THIS FORM, HE/SHE MUST FILL IN THE BLANKS BELOW:

[fill in **all** blanks] This form was prepared for the *{choose only one}*: () Petitioner () Respondent.

This form was completed with the assistance of:

{name of individual} _____,

{name of business} _____,

{address} _____,

{city} _____ *{state}* _____, *{telephone number}* _____.



State of Florida
Department of Health
Office of Vital Statistics

Report of Legal Change of Name

(Important – read information and instructions on page 2 before completing this form)

STATE OF FLORIDA

Docket or File Number: _____

County of _____

Date of Court Order: _____

NAME as Decreed by Court:

Name of Petitioner: _____
First Middle Last Suffix Married/Legal Last Name
First Middle Last Suffix

Petitioner's Relationship to Person Whose Name Has Been Changed: _____

Mailing Address of Petitioner: _____
Street City State Zip Code

Name of Attorney, if applicable: _____
First Middle Last

Attorney's Mailing Address: _____
Street City State Zip Code

Signed and Sealed by: _____ Date: _____
Signature of Clerk of Court

INSTRUCTIONS

Pursuant to section 68.07(4), on filing the final judgment, the clerk shall, if the birth occurred in this state, send a report of the judgment to the Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics. The form shall contain sufficient information to identify the original birth certificate of the person, the new name and the file number of the judgment.

Please type using black ink. Alteration of information by use of correction fluid or other methods will make this form unacceptable for filing by Vital Statistics and the form will be returned.

If the person whose name has been changed is female, please list both her legal name prior to first marriage and her legal last name under "Name as Decreed by Court." If name change is to restore a last name prior to first marriage, this report will not be attached to the original birth record, but will be retained in the files of the Office of Vital Statistics.

Provide the following information to identify the birth certificate of the person whose name has been changed.

Name at Birth: _____
First Middle Last Suffix

Subsequent Name Change, if applicable: _____
First Middle Last Suffix

Date of Birth: _____ Place of Birth: _____
City County State

Mother's / Parent's name prior to first marriage (if applicable):

First Middle Last Suffix

Father's / Parent's name prior to first marriage (if applicable):

First Middle Last Suffix

MAIL COMPLETED AND CERTIFIED FORMS TO:

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS
ATTN: CORRECTION UNIT
P.O. BOX 210,
Jacksonville, FL 32231-0042**

(Street Address: 1217 North Pearl Street, Jacksonville, Florida, 32202)

PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE:

www.FloridaVitalStatisticsOnline.com

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Name Change Report of Final Judgment

Clerks of Court (not the petitioner) must complete this form, to the extent the information is available, and submit the completed form to FDLE.

Date of Final Judgment of Name Change: _____ County: _____ Case #: _____

Petitioner's full legal name as of date of filing Petition for Change of Name:

Last First Middle

Petitioner's Information:

Sex: Male / Female Race: _____ Date of Birth: _____

*Social Security #: _____ - _____ - _____ Driver's License #: _____

**Disclosure of the social security number (SSN) is voluntary on the part of Petitioner. FDLE will use it for identification purposes and may share it with other agencies for the same purpose. FDLE's request for SSN is authorized by state law to assist FDLE in fulfilling its lawful duties and responsibilities. Failure to provide SSN may result in delays in case processing.*

Petitioner's Court Approved Name:

Last First Middle

Did the Petitioner request that a former name be restored? YES NO

Does the criminal history records check report received from FDLE indicate that the Petitioner:

Has a Florida criminal record? ** YES NO
Has an out-of-state criminal record? ** YES NO
Is registered as a Sexual Offender or Predator? YES NO

***Having a criminal record means a record based on an arrest or its equivalent; it does not necessarily mean that the petitioner has been convicted or found guilty of a crime.*

If a criminal record was returned by FDLE, please complete the following:

Petitioner's State ID (SID) #: _____ Petitioner's FBI/UCN#: _____

Electronic Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Type Name of the Clerk of Court or Designee)

*****By clicking the "Submit" button, you are signing this Agreement electronically.
You agree your electronic signature is the legal equivalent of your manual signature on this document.**

Submit

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Attn: Crime Information Bureau, Quality Control Section
Post Office Box 1489, Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1489
850-410-7898

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

Case No.: _____
Division: _____

IN RE: THE NAME CHANGE OF

Petitioner.

FINAL JUDGMENT OF CHANGE OF NAME (ADULT)

This cause came before the Court on {date} _____, for a hearing on Petition for Change of Name (Adult) under section 68.07, Florida Statutes, and it appearing to the Court that:

1. Petitioner is a bona fide resident of _____ County, Florida;
2. Petitioner's request is not for any ulterior or illegal purpose; and
3. Granting this petition will not in any manner invade the property rights of others, whether partnership, patent, good will, privacy, trademark, or otherwise; it is

ORDERED that Petitioner's present name, _____,
is changed to _____,
by which Petitioner shall hereafter be known.

DONE and ORDERED ON _____ in _____, Florida.

CIRCUIT JUDGE

I certify that a copy of the {name of document(s)} _____
was _____ mailed _____ faxed and mailed _____ e-mailed _____ hand-delivered to the party(ies) listed
below on {date} _____.

Petitioner (or his or her attorney)
Other: _____

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLORIDA FAMILY LAW RULES OF PROCEDURE
FORM 12.900(a)
DISCLOSURE FROM NONLAWYER (11/12)**

When should this form be used?

This form must be used when anyone who is **not** a lawyer in good standing with The Florida Bar helps you complete any Florida Family Law Form. Attorneys who are licensed to practice in other states but not Florida, or who have been disbarred or suspended from the practice of law in Florida, are nonlawyers for the purposes of the Florida Family Law Forms and instructions.

The nonlawyer must complete this form and both of you are to sign it before the nonlawyer assists you in completing any Family Law Form.

In addition, on any other form with which a nonlawyer helps you, the nonlawyer shall complete the nonlawyer section located at the bottom of the form unless otherwise specified in the instructions to the form. This is to protect you and be sure that you are informed in advance of the nonlawyer's limitations.

What should I do next?

A copy of this disclosure, signed by both the nonlawyer and the person, must be given to the person to retain and the nonlawyer must keep a copy in the person's file. The nonlawyer shall also keep copies for at least 6 years of all forms given to the person being assisted.

Special Notes

This disclosure form does **NOT** act as or constitute a waiver, disclaimer, or limitation of liability.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

Case No.: _____

Division: _____

Petitioner,

and

Respondent.

DISCLOSURE FROM NONLAWYER

{Name} _____ told me that he/she is a nonlawyer and may not give legal advice, cannot tell me what my rights or remedies are, cannot tell me how to testify in court, and cannot represent me in court.

Rule 10-2.1(b) of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar defines a paralegal as a person who works under the supervision of a member of The Florida Bar and who performs specifically delegated substantive legal work for which a member of The Florida Bar is responsible. Only persons who meet the definition may call themselves paralegals. {Name} _____, informed me that he/she is not a paralegal as defined by the rule and cannot call himself/herself a paralegal.

{Name} _____, told me that he/she may only type the factual information provided by me in writing into the blanks on the form. Except for typing, {name} _____, may not tell me what to put in the form and may not complete the form for me. However, if using a form approved by the Supreme Court of Florida, {name} _____, may ask me factual questions to fill in the blanks on the form and may also tell me how to file the form.

{Choose **one** only}

_____ I can read English.

_____ I cannot read English, but this disclosure was read to me [fill in **both** blanks] by {name} _____ in {language} _____, which I understand.

Dated: _____

Signature of Party

Signature of **NONLAWYER**

Printed Name: _____

Name of Business: _____

Address: _____

LIST OF CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

“THE LIST OF 22”

1. **DEPENDENCY** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(i)): Includes termination of parental rights, guardians ad litem, child abuse, neglect, and abandonment Access: Child, parents, attorney for child, court-appointed guardians, SAO, law enforcement, DCF.
2. **ADOPTION FILES** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(ii)), FS 63.162: Provide access in accordance with the Matrix, which is part of the Florida Supreme Court AO and is, therefore, a court order that complies with the statute limiting access without a court order. This applies to open cases. On closed cases, a court order is required to view records as the attorney of record is automatically dismissed 30 days after it is closed.
3. **SSN, BANK ACCT, CHARGE, DEBIT & CREDIT CARD #s** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(iii)): Access: Parties, attorneys of record.
4. **HIV** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(iv)): Includes test results and ID of any person upon whom an HIV test has been performed. Access: Test subject and his/her attorney ONLY. Any other parties cannot see HIV test results.
5. **SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(v)): Records including test results held by DOH or its authorized representatives. Access: Test subject, attorneys of record, medical/state agencies in medical emergencies for benefit of law enforcement, firefighters etc.
6. **BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(vi)): Birth and portions of death and fetal death records. ACCESS: Parties, attorneys of record.
7. **PREGNANCY TERMINATION BY MINOR** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(vii)): Information that can be used to identify a minor petitioning for a waiver of parental notice when seeking to terminate pregnancy. Access: Petitioner, petitioner’s attorney. Parents of petitioner ARE NOT allowed access!
8. **BAKER ACT RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(viii)): Clinical records in Baker Act cases. Access: Patient, patient's attorney, patient’s court-appointed guardian or court-appointed guardian advocate, SAO.
9. **SUBSTANCE ABUSE RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(ix)): Records of substance abuse providers that pertain to the identity, diagnosis, and prognosis of and service provision to individuals. Access: Patient, attorney of record, medical personnel in medical emergencies.
10. **CLINICAL RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(x)): For Defendant in criminal case found incompetent to proceed or acquitted by reason of insanity. Access: Patient, patient’s court-appointed legal guardian, patient’s attorney, law enforcement, SAO, defense attorneys of record, judges, jail personnel, community services re follow up care.
11. **ESTATE INVENTORIES AND ACCOUNTINGS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xi)): Access: Court-appointed personal representatives and their attorneys and other attorneys of record.
12. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xii)): Victim’s address upon request by victim/petitioner. Access: Petitioner and petitioner’s attorney only. Respondent is not to have access even though he/she is a party!
13. **CHILD ABUSE & SEXUAL OFFENSES** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xiii)): Victim Identification information. Sexual Offenses include Sexual Battery (FS 794), Lewdness, Indecent Exposure (FS 800), Child Abuse, Aggravated Child Abuse (FS 827), Sexual Performance by a Child, Obscenity (FS 847). Information to be redacted (ADULT & MINOR Victims): Photograph, Name, Home and/or Employment Address, Home and/or Employment Phone Numbers. In addition, MINOR VICTIMS of sexual offenses are entitled to have the following redacted: Videotapes of the victim,

School, Church, Place of Employment Addresses and Telephone Numbers. Access: Parties, attorneys of record, SAO, law enforcement.

14. **GESTATIONAL SURROGACY** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xiv)): Access: Parties, attorneys of record.
15. **GUARDIANSHIP** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xv)): Reports and orders appointing Court Monitors. Access: Guardianship reports: To court-appointed guardian and guardian's attorney of record, ward (unless a minor or incapacitated) and ward's attorney. Orders appointing Court Monitors and orders relating to findings of no probable cause in GA cases: Only by court order.
16. **GRAND JURY RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xvi)): Access: Only by court order. Also see, [Informal AGO issued on September 8, 1995](#), determining that the names and addresses of grand jurors are privileged as part of the record of the grand jury proceedings.
17. **FAMILY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN (CINS/FINS cases)** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xvii)): Access: Parties, attorneys of record.
18. **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xviii)): Access: Parties, attorneys of record, SAO, military representative with an original signed waiver of the defendant (always make a copy of the waiver for the file.) This includes protecting sexting violations by minors under FS 847.0141(1), which require a "promise to appear before the juvenile court," per 985.0301, which adds noncriminal violations assigned to juvenile court by law to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. If these cases are not filed in the Juvenile division, then they will need to be identified and separately protected.
19. **TUBERCULOSIS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xix)): Records disclosing the identity of persons subject to tuberculosis proceedings and records held by DOH or its authorized representatives relating to know or suspected cases of tuberculosis or exposure. Access: NO ONE has access without a court order. Access can be given by Court Order to those not allowed access by statute. In that case, identify the Court Order, check ID for that person and make a copy of the person's ID for the file before allowing access.
20. **PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS (PSIs)** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xx)): Complete PSI reports. Access: Sentencing Court, SAO, defendant, and defendant's attorney. Fla. R. Crim. Proc. 3.712 also allows viewing to persons or agencies having a legitimate interest in the information in the PSI, which could include a probation officer. Requests made under this provision will need to be addressed on a case-by-case basis.
21. **FORENSIC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EVALUATIONS** under FS [916.1065](#), for defendants charged with felony and found to be incompetent to proceed, including competency, substance abuse, psychosexual, psychological, psychiatric, psychosocial, cognitive impairment, sanity, or other mental health evaluation individual. Access: Parties, attorneys of record.
22. **DRUG COURT REPORTS**, including reports regarding eligibility screening, substance abuse screening, behavioral health evaluations, and treatment status reports for defendants referred to or considered for referral to a drug court program. FS [397.334\(10\)\(a\)](#). Access: Parties, attorneys of record.

DOCUMENTS PROTECTED IN RULE 2.420(c)(6)

Rule 2.420(d)(1) protects information in (d)(1)(B), which is the list of 22, but also protects information in (d)(1)(A), which includes the records in 2.420(c)(1)-(6). The records in (c)(1)-(5) are primarily records in the hands of court administration or individual judges, such as judge's notes on a file. However, clerks hold search warrants and arrest warrants covered in 2.420(c)(6). Rule 2.420(b)(4) allows confidential information released to those designated by law, statute, or court order.

1. **Arrest Warrants** are confidential until executed or until law enforcement determines they cannot be executed. Access: state attorney (authorized to view confidential information per

Access Security Matrix) and bail bond agents (FS 903.26(2)(c) requires clerk to provide certified copy of warrant to bail bond agent if there is a bond forfeiture).

2. **Search Warrants** are confidential until executed or until law enforcement determines they cannot be executed.

DOCUMENTS PROTECTED BY MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

3. Criminal History Records, which are filed in Name Change and Guardianship cases.
4. Driver information received from DHSMV that is protected by the DPPA: the driver identification number (driver's license number), address, telephone number, and medical or disability information. Information related to vehicular crashes, driving violations, driver's status, or vehicle ownership or liens are not protected. The MOU protects information DHSMV is required to protect by statute.
 - a. FS 119.0712 protects any record that pertains to a motor vehicle operator's permit, motor vehicle title, motor vehicle registration or identification card issued by DHSMV.
 - b. FS 316.066 protects crash reports that reveal the identity, home or employment telephone number or home or employment address of, or other personal information concerning the parties involved in the crash for 60 days after the referenced crash.
 - c. Information from DHSMV records that is used to create new documents does not remain confidential. AGO 2010-10. For example, the clerk can obtain vehicle ownership information from DHSMV and generate as a notice to lienholders or non-defendant owners of a vehicle being impounded due to a DUI conviction. The notice and the name and address on the notice are not confidential information.
 - d. A driver license filed in a court case by parties or other persons is not subject to the MOU, because it is not information received from DHSMV, so it is not confidential.
 - e. A traffic citation filed in a case is not confidential, even though it contains information that would otherwise be protected if received from DHSMV, because our office did not receive it from DHSMV.

DOCUMENTS SEALED BY COURT ORDER

1. Examples of documents required to be sealed
 - a. Wire applications, FS 934.098(8)(c) (court required to seal)
 - b. Jimmy Ryce reports, FS 394.921(2)(shall be sealed)
2. Examples of documents courts may seal or restrict viewing
 - a. Photo, video, audio of killing, FS 406.135(7) & (8) (criminal proceeding exempt, but court may restrict disclosure)
 - b. Photo, video, audio of killing of law enforcement, FS 406.136(c) (criminal proceeding exempt, but court may restrict disclosure)

OTHER DOCUMENTS NOT PROTECTED BY LIST OF 22

1. Attorney Fee Contingency Contracts under R. Reg. Fla Bar 4-1.5(f)(4). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. The rule allows the party to ask the court to seal the documents. The attorneys ordinarily include in the motion a request to have both the motion and order sealed.
2. Criminal investigative information under 119.071(2)(c). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22.
3. Federal Tax Returns, FS 192.105(1), 26 USC 6103. This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. Since clerks have not obtained federal tax information pursuant to 26 USC 6103,

which regulates entities such as federal or state agencies who obtain these records as part of their official duties (e.g., IRS tax agents) or are officers of companies or are shareholders who are entitled to receive copies of such returns (financial officers, etc.). The statutes do not apply to people who voluntarily file their returns or file tax information. Some clerks have this docket code set to VOR to ensure confidential exemptions required by Rule 2.420(d) are redacted as tax returns may have SSNs and bank account numbers.

4. Fingerprints, FS 119.071(5)(g). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. See Fred Baggett Memo of July 26, 2006, at the end of the exhibit, which determines that this statutory provision does not apply to court records, since only the court can regulate its own records.
5. Guardian ad litem reports not filed in chapter 39 cases—there no authority to protect these.
6. Hospital Records, FS 395.3025(4)(5)(7)(8). Statute applies to “any licensed facility,” not clerks handling court cases. These are patient records in the hands of the hospital, provisions allow the hospitals to turn records over to DCF, DOH, etc., and, again, has no applicability to such records filed in a court case. It is be up to the filer to ask the court to determine that records are confidential. [Trying to protect such records is a heavy burden on clerks to read each document to see if it is a medical record that is from a hospital and should be protected.]
7. Juror Notes. These are written notes taken by jurors during civil or criminal trials and are considered administrative records of the judicial branch, rather than court records, per the Judicial Branch Records Retention Schedule for Administrative Records in the Appendix to the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration. Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.430(k) provides that, at the conclusion of the trial and promptly following discharge of the jury, the court shall collect all juror notes and immediately destroy them. The Retention Schedule similarly provides that juror notes are to be immediately destroyed upon the issuance of a verdict or if the trial ends prematurely as a result of a mistrial, plea, or settlement. Fla. Stat. 40.50(2) also contemplates that, after a civil jury has rendered its verdict, juror notes are to be collected by the bailiff or the clerk and promptly destroyed. If, despite the foregoing, a court does not destroy juror notes or allow their destruction, it is recommended that the clerk’s office discuss the foregoing with the court and explain that, while juror notes are confidential records of the judicial branch, see Fla. Stat. 40.50(2), they are not technically court records, much less the type of court records that the clerk is required to designate and maintain as confidential pursuant to Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.420(d)(1)(B) (i.e., the “List of 22”). Thus, if a court insists that they be made part of a court file and the court does not want them to be made public, the court will need to order that they either be sealed or kept confidential for the clerk to maintain them as either sealed or confidential.
8. Juror Questions. Fla. Stat. 40.50(4) requires the court in civil cases to instruct the jury that any questions directed to witnesses or the court must be in writing, unsigned, and given to the bailiff. If the court determines that the question calls for admissible evidence, the question may be asked by the court or counsel in the court’s discretion. If the court determines the question calls for inadmissible evidence, the question may not be read or answered. Written juror questions are not referenced in either the Judicial Branch Records Retention Schedule for Administrative Records or Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.420, and it is not clear from FS 40.50(4) what is to be done with written juror questions once they have been reviewed by the court. In the absence of any such directive or guidance, it is recommended that, if a court does not destroy the written juror questions and routes them to the clerk’s office for keeping, then discuss with the court the fact that, irrespective of whether they are court records, written juror questions are not among the types of court records that the clerk is required to designate and maintain as confidential pursuant to Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.420(d)(1)(B) (i.e., the “List of 22”). Thus, if a court wants them to be made part of a court file and does not want them to be made public, the court

will need to order that they either be sealed or kept confidential for the clerk to maintain them as either sealed or confidential.

9. Mediation reports, FS 44.102(3). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. A mediation report is not a “written communication in a mediation proceeding.” A mediation report is either a report that the case did not settle or is a settlement agreement that is not confidential. The mediator or the parties keep any other mediation communications (pre-settlement discussions or papers that might include some admissions or damaging information) that were used in the mediation process and do not file them.
10. Medical records. Not on the List of 22. HIPAA does not apply to court records.
11. Paternity DNA test results, FS 760.40(2)(a). Paternity DNA test results are not Type I information identified in the List of 22. Regardless of how the statute is interpreted, since every exemption statute was considered by the rules committee recommending the 2.420 list and this did not make it on the list, clerks cannot automatically seal these records, as this determination is reserved for the court. However, if a paternity DNA test was recorded in the Official Record, a request for removal should be accommodated. Note that the statute itself exempts results in criminal prosecution and paternity cases by using “AND” to both allow consent to testing and make the results public, which explains why the committee did not add it to the “List.”
12. Photo, video audio of autopsy, FS 406.135(7) & (8). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. Per the statute, this exemption applies to records held by a medical examiner. In addition, these records are not exempt in criminal proceedings, but the court may restrict disclosure.
13. Photo, video audio of killing of law enforcement, FS 406.136(c). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. Per the statute, these are not exempt in criminal proceedings, but the court may restrict disclosure.
14. Nurse (Identity) Disciplinary Records – FS 464.018(1)(j). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. This statute requires the department to identify the respondent by initials in any public court records or documents, and it would be up to the department to make sure the proceedings are closed to the public, this is between the court and the department, not the clerk.
15. 2017 LEGISLATION:
 - a. Witness to a murder: Information that reveals the identity of a witness to a murder is confidential for two years after the date on which the murder is observed by the witness, but may be disclosed by a criminal justice agency. HB 111.
 - b. DV Injunction Petitions: On or after July 1, 2017, a petition for injunction for domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, or cyberstalking is confidential, if the petition is dismissed or denied (?). A respondent may request that a petition be made confidential if the dismissal happened before July 1, 2017. HB 239..
 - c. Marchman Act: Pleadings and other documents, and the images of all pleadings and other documents, in court involved involuntary admissions proceedings under the Marchman Act confidential. HB 791.

IN THE COUNTY/CIRCUIT COURT, _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
IN AND FOR _____, FLORIDA

Plaintiff/Petitioner,

v.

Case #: _____

Defendant/Respondent.

NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION WITHIN COURT FILING

Pursuant to Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420(d)(2), I hereby certify that:

____ 1. I am filing herewith a document containing confidential information as described in Rule 2.420(d)(1)(B) and:

- a. The title/type of document is: _____; **and**
- b. ____ The entire document is confidential, **OR** ____ the confidential information within the document is precisely located at: _____

OR

____ 2. A document was previously filed in this case that contains confidential information as described in Rule 2.420(d)(1)(B), but a Notice of Confidential Information within Court Filing was not filed with the document and the confidential information was not maintained as confidential by the Clerk. I hereby notify the Clerk that this confidential information is located as follows:

- a. Title/type of document: _____
- b. Date of filing (if known): _____
- c. Date of document: _____
- d. Docket entry number: _____
- e. ____ Entire document is confidential, **OR** ____ Precise location of confidential information in document: _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing was furnished by email/delivery/mail/fax
to: _____, on _____.

Signature

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Florida Bar #, if applicable: _____

Email address: _____

Note: The clerk of court shall review filings identified as containing confidential information to determine whether the information is facially subject to confidentiality under subdivision (d)(1)(B). The clerk shall notify the filer in writing within 5 days if the clerk determines that the information is NOT subject to confidentiality, and the records shall not be held as confidential for more than 10 days, unless a motion is filed pursuant to subdivision (d)(3) of Rule 2.420.

IN THE COUNTY/CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

Plaintiff,

v. Case #: _____

Defendant.

MOTION TO DETERMINE THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF TRIAL COURT RECORDS

The undersigned, by and through his/her attorney, moves the Court pursuant to Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420 for an order determining the confidentiality of court records.

a. The undersigned's attorney has given written notice of the subject motion to all affected non-parties _____, and filed copies of the notice provided. The notice identified this case by docket number; described the confidential information with as much specificity as possible without revealing the confidential information, including the "precise location" of the information in the file/record; and advised that if the motion is denied by the court then the subject material will not be treated as confidential by the Clerk.

b. The particular court records or portion of a record that the movant seeks to have determined as confidential are:

c. The movant seeks an order sealing the following information relative to this case: *[select all that apply]*

- the party's name on the progress docket.
 particular documents within the court file, specifically _____

- the entire court file, but not the progress docket.
 the entire court file and the progress docket.

d. The legal basis for determining the court records to be confidential is: _____

e. The specific legal authority and applicable legal standards for determining such court records to be confidential are: _____

f. *[For rule 2.420(c)(9) motions]* Confidentiality of _____ is required to

protect the following interest(s): *[select any/all that apply]*

1. Preventing a serious and imminent threat to the fair, impartial, and orderly administration of justice, specifically: _____
 2. A trade secret.
 3. A compelling government interest, specifically: _____
 4. Obtaining evidence to determine the legal issues in a case;
 5. Avoiding substantial injury to innocent third parties, specifically: _____

6. Avoiding substantial injury to a party by the disclosure of matters protected by a common law or privacy right not generally inherent in this type of proceeding, specifically: _____

7. Complying with established public policy set forth in the Florida or United States Constitution or statutes or Florida rules or case law, specifically: _____

g. There is no less restrictive measure available to protect this/these interest(s), and the degree, duration and manner of confidentiality ordered herein are no broader than necessary to protect the interest(s).

Wherefore, the undersigned **REQUESTS** that:

The Court _____ this motion for a hearing.

The Court finds that _____ documents are confidential and for the Court to seal the following materials related to this matter and to keep such materials from public access: *[select all that apply]*

1. The party's name on the progress docket and in the case style. On the public progress docket, the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall substitute the following for the party's name: _____ . Further, the Clerk shall ensure that the party's name is redacted from all public materials in the file and that the final judgment is recorded in a manner that does not reveal the identity of the party. However, the progress docket and the file shall otherwise remain available to the public.

2. The following documents within the court file: _____ .
However, the file and progress docket shall otherwise remain available to the public subject to any substitution of a party's name set forth above.

3. The entire court file. However, the progress docket shall remain open to the public subject to any substitution of a party's name set forth above.

4. The entire court file and the progress docket. The progress docket shall not be available on any public information system. However, the case number shall remain public.

I certify that this motion is made in good faith and is supported by a sound factual and legal basis. Submitted and filed on _____.

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was furnished by e-mail/U.S. Mail/personal service on _____ to: _____

Party/Attorney's Signature
Attorney Name.....
Florida Bar No.
Address
Phone
E-mail

IN THE COUNTY/CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____ JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR _____ COUNTY, FLORIDA

Plaintiff,

v. Case #: _____

Defendant.

**ORDER ON MOTION TO DETERMINE TRIAL COURT RECORDS CONFIDENTIAL
PURSUANT TO FLORIDA RULE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION 2.420(C)(9)**

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the Motion to Determine Trial Court Records Confidential filed by _____ pursuant to rule 2.420(c)(9), Florida Rule of Judicial Administration. _____ seeks an order sealing the following information relative to this case: *[select all that apply]*

- the party's name on the progress docket.
- particular documents within the court file, specifically _____
- the entire court file, but not the progress docket.
- the entire court file and the progress docket.

This motion _____ contested and a hearing _____ conducted.

Having considered the arguments of the parties, legal authority, and otherwise being fully advised, the Court **DENIES** the motion because the moving party has failed to establish that confidentiality of the information sought to be sealed is necessary to protect any interest under Rule 2.420(c).

- OR -

The Court **GRANTS** the motion as follows:

1. Confidentiality of the [information sought to be sealed] is required to protect the following interest(s): *[select any/all that apply]*

- a. Preventing a serious and imminent threat to the fair, impartial, and orderly administration of justice, specifically: _____
- b. A trade secret.
- c. A compelling government interest, specifically: _____
- d. Obtaining evidence to determine the legal issues in a case;
- e. Avoiding substantial injury to innocent third parties, specifically: _____
- f. Avoiding substantial injury to a party by the disclosure of matters protected by a common law or privacy right not generally inherent in this type of proceeding, specifically: _____
- g. Complying with established public policy set forth in the Florida or United States Constitution or statutes or Florida rules or case law, specifically: _____

2. The Court further finds that no less restrictive measure is available to protect this/these interest(s), and that the degree, duration and manner of confidentiality ordered herein are no broader than necessary to protect the interest(s).

Wherefore, it is **ORDERED** that:

The Clerk of the Circuit Court is hereby directed to seal immediately the following materials related to this matter and to keep such materials from public access: *[select all that apply]*

- 1. The party's name on the progress docket and in the case style. On the public progress docket, the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall substitute the following for the party's name: _____ . Further, the Clerk shall ensure that the party's name is redacted from all public materials in the file and that the final judgment is recorded in a manner that does not reveal the identity of the party. However, the progress docket and the file shall otherwise remain available to the public.
- 2. The following documents within the court file: _____ . However, the file and progress docket shall otherwise remain available to the public subject to any substitution of a party's name set forth above.
- 3. The entire court file. However, the progress docket shall remain open to the public subject to any substitution of a party's name set forth above.
- 4. The entire court file and the progress docket. The progress docket shall not be available on any public information system. However, the case number shall remain public.

It is further **ORDERED** that any materials sealed pursuant to this Order shall be conditionally disclosed upon the entry of a further order by this Court finding that such opening is necessary for purposes of judicial or governmental accountability or First Amendment rights.

It is further **ORDERED** that any materials sealed pursuant to this Order may otherwise be disclosed only as follows:

- A. to any judge of this Circuit for case-related reasons;
- B. to the Chief Judge or his or her designee;
- C. to adult parties or their attorneys of record; or
- D. by further order of the Court.

It is further **ORDERED** that, within 10 days of the date of this Order, the Clerk shall post a copy of this Order on the bulletin board of the Leon County Clerk's Office and the Clerk's website for a period of 30 days to provide public notice.

It is further **ORDERED** that the Clerk is hereby authorized to unseal any materials sealed pursuant to this Order for the purpose of filing, microfilming or imaging files, or transmitting a record to an appellate tribunal. The materials shall be resealed immediately upon completion of the filing.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers, at Leon County, Florida, on _____.

County/Circuit Judge

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was furnished by e-mail/U.S. Mail/personal service to: _____ on _____.

Judicial Assistant