## SENATE BILL No. 575

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

3-21

AN ACT concerning family law; relating to legal custody, residency and parenting time; requiring the court to adopt a parenting plan that maximizes each party's parenting time; adding misleading the court as a factor to consider when the court considers legal custody, residency and parenting time; creating a presumption that joint legal custody in a temporary parenting plan is in the best interests of a child and defining related terms under the Kansas family law code; adding failure to exercise parenting time as an action that may be considered a material change of circumstances; amending K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3202, 23-3203, 23-3211, 23-3212, 23-3213 and 23-3221 and repealing the existing sections.

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*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:* 

Section 1. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3202 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-3202. (a) If the parties have entered into a parenting plan, it shall be presumed that the agreement is in the best interests of the child. This presumption may be overcome and the court may make a different order if the court makes specific findings of fact stating why the agreed parenting plan is not in the best interests of the child.

- (b) (1) If the parties are not in agreement on a permanent parenting plan, each party shall submit a proposed parenting plan to the court for consideration at such time before the final hearing as may be directed by the court. The court shall adopt a permanent parenting plan that maximizes each party's parenting time and is consistent with the best interests of the child.
- (2) The court shall make specific findings of fact stating the relevant factors and reasons why the permanent parenting plan ordered by the court is in the best interests of the child.
- (c) A court shall not adopt a local rule, form or practice that requires a standardized or default parenting plan for any orders.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-3203. (a) In determining the issue of legal custody, residency and parenting time of a child, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to:
- (1) Each parent's role and involvement with the minor child before and after separation;

- (2) the desires of the child's parents as to *legal* custody or residency;
- (3) the desires of a child of sufficient age and maturity as to the child's *legal* custody or residency;
  - (4) the age of the child;

- (5) the emotional and physical needs of the child;
- (6) the interaction and interrelationship of the child with parents, siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interests;
  - (7) the child's adjustment to the child's home, school and community;
- (8) the willingness and ability of each parent to respect and appreciate the bond between the child and the other parent and to allow for a continuing relationship between the child and the other parent;
  - (9) evidence of domestic abuse, including, but not limited to:
- (A) A pattern or history of physically or emotionally abusive behavior or threat thereof used by one person to gain or maintain domination and control over an intimate partner or household member; or
  - (B) an act of domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault;
- (10) the ability of the parties to communicate, cooperate and manage parental duties;
  - (11) the school activity schedule of the child;
  - (12) the work schedule of the parties;
    - (13) the location of the parties' residences and places of employment;
    - (14) the location of the child's school:
- (15) whether a parent is subject to the registration requirements of the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any similar act in any other state, or under military or federal law:
- (16) whether a parent has been convicted of abuse of a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5602, and amendments thereto;
- (17) whether a parent is residing with an individual who is subject to registration requirements of the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any similar act in any other state, or under military or federal law; and
- (18) whether a parent is residing with an individual who has been convicted of abuse of a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5602, and amendments thereto; *and*
- (19) whether a parent has intentionally misled the court in order to cause unnecessary delay, increase litigation costs and expenses or improperly influence the court to determine the issue of legal custody, residency and parenting time in a manner favorable to such parent.
- (b) To aid in determining the issue of legal custody, residency and parenting time of a child, the court may order a parent to undergo a

 domestic violence offender assessment conducted by a certified batterer intervention program and may order such parent to follow all recommendations made by such program.

- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3211 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-3211. As used in article 32 of chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto:
- (a) "Joint legal custody" means that both parents retain the decision-making authority for the most important issues affecting a child's life, including health, education and welfare, and neither parent has the right to decide such matters without receiving input from or consulting with the other parent.
- (b) "Legal custody" means the allocation of parenting responsibilities between parents, or any person acting as a parent, including decision-making rights and responsibilities pertaining to matters of child health, education and welfare.
- (c) "Parenting time" means the schedule of time when each parent has actual physical access to a child, during which the scheduled parent is responsible for the physical care and supervision of the child.
- (d) "Permanent parenting plan" means an agreement between parents that is incorporated into an order at a final hearing or an order or decree issued at a final hearing without agreement that establishes legal custody, residency, parenting time and other matters regarding a child custody arrangement in a matter in which a parenting plan may be entered.
- (e) "Temporary parenting plan" means an agreement or order issued defining the legal custody, residency and parenting time to be exercised by parents with regard to a child between the time of filing of a matter in which a parenting plan may be entered, and any other provisions regarding the child's care which may be in the best interest of the child, until a final order is issued.
- (b) "Permanent parenting plan" means an agreement between parents which is incorporated into an order at a final hearing or an order or decree issued at a final hearing without agreement that establishes legal custody, residency, parenting time and other matters regarding a child custody-arrangement in a matter in which a parenting plan may be entered.
- (e) "Legal custody" means the allocation of parenting responsibilities between parents, or any person acting as a parent, including decision making rights and responsibilities pertaining to matters of child health, education and welfare.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3212 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-3212. (a) The court may-enter issue an agreement or order for a temporary parenting plan in-any ease a matter in which temporary orders relating to child custody-is are authorized.

(b) If the court deems it appropriate, a temporary parenting plan approved by the court may include one or more of the following provisions regarding children involved in the matter before the court:

- (1) Designation of the temporary legal custody of the child;
- (2) designation of a temporary residence for the child;
- (3) allocation of parental rights and responsibilities regarding matters pertaining to the child's health, education and welfare; *and* 
  - (4) a schedule for the child's time with each parent, when appropriate.
- (c) In making an order for a temporary parenting plan, there shall be a presumption that it is in the best interests of the child for fit, willing and able parents to have temporary joint legal custody and maximized parenting time with each parent.
- (d) A parent seeking a temporary order in which matters of-ehild legal custody, residency, or parenting time are included shall file a proposed temporary parenting plan contemporaneous with any request for issuance of such temporary orders, which and such plan shall be served with any such temporary orders.
- (d)(e) If the parent who has not filed a proposed temporary parenting plan disputes the allocation of parenting responsibilities, residency, parenting time or other matters included in the proposed temporary parenting plan, that *such* parent shall file and serve a responsive proposed temporary parenting plan.
- (e)(f) Either parent may move to have a proposed temporary parenting plan entered as part of a temporary order. The parents may enter an agreed temporary parenting plan at any time as part of a temporary order
- (f)(g) A parent may move for amendment-of to a temporary parenting plan, and the court may order amendment to the temporary parenting plan, if the amendment is in the best interest interests of the child.
- $\frac{(g)}{h}$  If a proceeding for divorce, separate maintenance, annulment or determination of parentage is dismissed, any temporary parenting plan is vacated.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3213 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-3213. (a) The objectives of the permanent parenting plan are to:
- (1) Establish a proper allocation of parental rights and responsibilities;
- (2) establish an appropriate working relationship between the parents such that matters regarding the health, education and welfare of their child is best determined:
  - (3) provide for the child's physical care;
- (4) set forth an appropriate schedule of parenting time *that maximizes* parenting time with each parent;

(5) maintain the child's emotional stability;

- (6) provide for the child's changing needs as the child grows and matures in a way that minimizes the need for future modifications to the permanent parenting plan;
  - (7) minimize the child's exposure to harmful parental conflict;
- (8) encourage the parents, where appropriate, to meet their responsibilities to their minor children through agreements in the permanent parenting plan, rather than by relying on judicial intervention; and
  - (9) otherwise protect the best interests of the child.
- (b) A permanent parenting plan may consist of a general outline of how parental responsibilities and parenting time will be shared and may allow the parents to develop a more detailed agreement on an informal basis; however, a permanent parenting plan—must shall set forth the following minimum provisions:
  - (1) Designation of the legal custodial relationship of the child;
  - (2) a schedule for the child's time with each parent, when appropriate;
- (3) a provision for a procedure by which disputes between the parents may be resolved without need for court intervention; and
- (4) if either parent is a service member, as defined in K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3217, and amendments thereto, provisions for *legal* custody, *residency* and parenting time upon military deployment, mobilization, temporary duty or unaccompanied tour of such service member.
- (c) A detailed permanent parenting plan shall include those provisions required by subsection (b), and may include, but need not be limited to, provisions relating to:
  - (1) Residential schedule:
  - (2) holiday, birthday and vacation planning;
- (3) weekends, including holidays and school inservice days preceding or following weekends;
- (4) allocation of parental rights and responsibilities regarding matters pertaining to the child's health, education and welfare;
  - (5) sharing of and access to information regarding the child;
  - (6) relocation of parents;
  - (7) telephone access;
  - (8) transportation; and
  - (9) methods for resolving disputes.
- (d) The court shall develop a permanent parenting plan, which that may include such detailed provisions as the court deems appropriate, when:
  - (1) So requested by either parent; or
- 42 (2) the parent or parents are unable to develop parties are not in 43 agreement on a parenting plan.

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Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3221 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-3221. (a) The court may modify an order granting or denying parenting time whenever modification would serve the best interests of the child.

- (b) The following actions by a party may be considered a material change of circumstances that justify modification of a prior order of legal custody, residency or parenting time:
- (1) Repeated unreasonable denial of or interference with parenting time granted under this article—may be considered a material change of eircumstances which justifies modification of a prior order of legal-eustody, residency or parenting time; or
- (2) failure to exercise more than half of such party's parenting time, except as provided in K.S.A. 23-3217(b), and amendments thereto, or when such failure is caused by a medical condition.
- (c) Any A party may petition the court to modify an order granting parenting time to require that the exchange or transfer of children for parenting time take place at a child exchange and visitation center, as established in K.S.A. 75-720, and amendments thereto.
- 19 Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 23-3202, 23-3203, 23-3211, 23-3212, 23-20 3213 and 23-3221 are hereby repealed.
  - Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.