

SENATE BILL No. 552

By Senator Jenkins

2-11

AN ACT concerning civil procedure; concerning child support; amend-
ing K.S.A. 2001 Supp. 60-1610 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2001 Supp. 60-1610 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-1610. A decree in an action under this article may include orders on the following matters:

(a) *Minor children.* (1) *Child support and education.* (A) The court shall make provisions for the support and education of the minor children. The court may modify or change any prior order, including any order issued in a title IV-D case, within three years of the date of the original order or a modification order, when a material change in circumstances is shown, irrespective of the present domicile of the child or the parents. If more than three years has passed since the date of the original order or modification order, a material change in circumstance need not be shown. The court may make a modification of child support retroactive to a date at least one month after the date that the motion to modify was filed with the court. Any increase in support ordered effective prior to the date the court's judgment is filed shall not become a lien on real property pursuant to K.S.A. 60-2202 and amendments thereto. Regardless of the type of custodial arrangement ordered by the court, the court may order the child support and education expenses to be paid by either or both parents for any child less than 18 years of age, at which age the support shall terminate unless: ~~(A)~~ (i) The parent or parents agree, by written agreement approved by the court, to pay support beyond the time the child reaches 18 years of age; ~~(B)~~ (ii) the child reaches 18 years of age before completing the child's high school education in which case the support shall not terminate automatically, unless otherwise ordered by the court, until June 30 of the school year during which the child became 18 years of age if the child is still attending high school; ~~or (C)~~ (iii) the child is still a bona fide high school student after June 30 of the school year during which the child became 18 years of age, in which case the court, on motion, may order support to continue through the school year during which the child becomes 19 years of age so long as the child is a bona fide high school student and the parents jointly participated or

1 knowingly acquiesced in the decision which delayed the child's comple-
2 tion of high school; *or (iv) as provided in subsection (a)(1)(B)*. The court,
3 in extending support pursuant to subsection ~~(a)(1)(C)~~ *(a)(1)(A)(iii) or sub-*
4 *section (a)(1)(B)*, may impose such conditions as are appropriate and shall
5 set the child support utilizing the guideline table category for 16-year
6 through 18-year old children. Provision for payment of support and ed-
7 ucational expenses of a child after reaching 18 years of age if still attending
8 high school shall apply to any child subject to the jurisdiction of the court,
9 including those whose support was ordered prior to July 1, 1992. If an
10 agreement approved by the court prior to July 1, 1988, provides for ter-
11 mination of support before the date provided by subsection ~~(a)(1)(B)~~
12 *(a)(1)(A)(ii)*, the court may review and modify such agreement, and any
13 order based on such agreement, to extend the date for termination of
14 support to the date provided by subsection ~~(a)(1)(B)~~ *(a)(1)(A)(ii)*. If an
15 agreement approved by the court prior to July 1, 1992, provides for ter-
16 mination of support before the date provided by subsection ~~(a)(1)(C)~~
17 *(a)(1)(A)(iii)*, the court may review and modify such agreement, and any
18 order based on such agreement, to extend the date for termination of
19 support to the date provided by subsection ~~(a)(1)(C)~~ *(a)(1)(A)(iii)*. For
20 purposes of this section, "bona fide high school student" means a student
21 who is enrolled in full accordance with the policy of the accredited high
22 school in which the student is pursuing a high school diploma or a grad-
23 uate equivalency diploma (GED). In determining the amount to be paid
24 for child support, the court shall consider all relevant factors, without
25 regard to marital misconduct, including the financial resources and needs
26 of both parents, the financial resources and needs of the child and the
27 physical and emotional condition of the child. Until a child reaches 18
28 years of age, the court may set apart any portion of property of either the
29 husband or wife, or both, that seems necessary and proper for the support
30 of the child. Except for good cause shown, every order requiring payment
31 of child support under ~~this section~~ *this subparagraph (A)* shall require
32 that the support be paid through the central unit for collection and dis-
33 bursement of support payments designated pursuant to K.S.A. 23-4,118,
34 and amendments thereto. A written agreement between the parties to
35 make direct child support payments to the obligee and not pay through
36 the central unit shall constitute good cause, unless the court finds the
37 agreement is not in the best interest of the child or children. The obligor
38 shall file such written agreement with the court. The obligor shall main-
39 tain written evidence of the payment of the support obligation and, at
40 least annually, shall provide such evidence to the court and the obligee.
41 If the divorce decree of the parties provides for an abatement of child
42 support during any period provided in such decree, the child support
43 such nonresidential parent owes for such period shall abate during such

1 period of time, except that if the residential parent shows that the criteria
2 for the abatement has not been satisfied there shall not be an abatement
3 of such child support.

4 (B) *When a bona fide high school student as defined in subparagraph*
5 *(A), reaches 18 years of age, the court, on motion of a parent or a child,*
6 *may retain jurisdiction to continue the child support obligation until the*
7 *child graduates from a postsecondary educational institution as defined*
8 *in K.S.A. 2001 Supp. 74-3201b, and amendments thereto, or reaches 22*
9 *years of age, whichever occurs first.*

10 (2) *Child custody and residency.* (A) *Changes in custody.* Subject to
11 the provisions of the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement
12 act (K.S.A. 38-1336 through 38-1377, and amendments thereto), the
13 court may change or modify any prior order of custody, residency, visi-
14 tation and parenting time, when a material change of circumstances is
15 shown, but no ex parte order shall have the effect of changing residency
16 of a minor child from the parent who has had the sole de facto residency
17 of the child to the other parent unless there is sworn testimony to support
18 a showing of extraordinary circumstances. If an interlocutory order is
19 issued ex parte, the court shall hear a motion to vacate or modify the
20 order within 15 days of the date that a party requests a hearing whether
21 to vacate or modify the order.

22 (B) *Examination of parties.* The court may order physical or mental
23 examinations of the parties if requested pursuant to K.S.A. 60-235 and
24 amendments thereto.

25 (3) *Child custody or residency criteria.* The court shall determine
26 custody or residency of a child in accordance with the best interests of
27 the child.

28 (A) If the parties have entered into a parenting plan, it shall be pre-
29 sumed that the agreement is in the best interests of the child. This pre-
30 sumption may be overcome and the court may make a different order if
31 the court makes specific findings of fact stating why the agreed parenting
32 plan is not in the best interests of the child.

33 (B) In determining the issue of child custody, residency and parent-
34 ing time, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including but not
35 limited to:

36 (i) The length of time that the child has been under the actual care
37 and control of any person other than a parent and the circumstances
38 relating thereto;

39 (ii) the desires of the child's parents as to custody or residency;

40 (iii) the desires of the child as to the child's custody or residency;

41 (iv) the interaction and interrelationship of the child with parents,
42 siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best
43 interests;

- 1 (v) the child's adjustment to the child's home, school and community;
2 (vi) 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
3 continuing relationship between the child and the other parent; and
4 (vii) evidence of spousal abuse.

5
6 Neither parent shall be considered to have a vested interest in the
7 custody or residency of any child as against the other parent, regardless
8 of the age of the child, and there shall be no presumption that it is in the
9 best interests of any infant or young child to give custody or residency to
10 the mother.

11 (4) *Types of legal custodial arrangements.* Subject to the provisions
12 of this article, the court may make any order relating to custodial arrange-
13 ments which is in the best interests of the child. The order shall provide
14 one of the following legal custody arrangements, in the order of
15 preference:

16 (A) *Joint legal custody.* The court may order the joint legal custody
17 of a child with both parties. In that event, the parties shall have equal
18 rights to make decisions in the best interests of the child.

19 (B) *Sole legal custody.* The court may order the sole legal custody of
20 a child with one of the parties when the court finds that it is not in the
21 best interests of the child that both of the parties have equal rights to
22 make decisions pertaining to the child. If the court does not order joint
23 legal custody, the court shall include on the record specific findings of
24 fact upon which the order for sole legal custody is based. The award of
25 sole legal custody to one parent shall not deprive the other parent of
26 access to information regarding the child unless the court shall so order,
27 stating the reasons for that determination.

28 (5) *Types of residential arrangements.* After making a determination
29 of the legal custodial arrangements, the court shall determine the resi-
30 dency of the child from the following options, which arrangement the
31 court must find to be in the best interest of the child. The parties shall
32 submit to the court either an agreed parenting plan or, in the case of
33 dispute, proposed parenting plans for the court's consideration. Such op-
34 tions are:

35 (A) *Residency.* The court may order a residential arrangement in
36 which the child resides with one or both parents on a basis consistent
37 with the best interests of the child.

38 (B) *Divided residency.* In an exceptional case, the court may order a
39 residential arrangement in which one or more children reside with each
40 parent and have parenting time with the other.

41 (C) *Nonparental residency.* If during the proceedings the court de-
42 termines that there is probable cause to believe that the child is a child
43 in need of care as defined by ~~subsections~~ *subsection* (a)(1), (2) or (3) of

1 K.S.A. 38-1502 and amendments thereto or that neither parent is fit to
2 have residency, the court may award temporary residency of the child to
3 a grandparent, aunt, uncle or adult sibling, or, another person or agency
4 if the court finds the award of custody to such person or agency is in the
5 best interests of the child. In making such a residency order, the court
6 shall give preference, to the extent that the court finds it is in the best
7 interests of the child, first to awarding such residency to a relative of the
8 child by blood, marriage or adoption and second to awarding such resi-
9 dency to another person with whom the child has close emotional ties.
10 The court may make temporary orders for care, support, education and
11 visitation that it considers appropriate. Temporary residency orders are
12 to be entered in lieu of temporary orders provided for in K.S.A. 38-1542
13 and 38-1543, and amendments thereto, and shall remain in effect until
14 there is a final determination under the Kansas code for care of children.
15 An award of temporary residency under this paragraph shall not terminate
16 parental rights nor give the court the authority to consent to the adoption
17 of the child. When the court enters orders awarding temporary residency
18 of the child to an agency or a person other than the parent, the court
19 shall refer a transcript of the proceedings to the county or district attor-
20 ney. The county or district attorney shall file a petition as provided in
21 K.S.A. 38-1531 and amendments thereto and may request termination of
22 parental rights pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1581 and amendments thereto. The
23 costs of the proceedings shall be paid from the general fund of the county.
24 When a final determination is made that the child is not a child in need
25 of care, the county or district attorney shall notify the court in writing
26 and the court, after a hearing, shall enter appropriate custody orders
27 pursuant to this section. If the same judge presides over both proceedings,
28 the notice is not required. Any disposition pursuant to the Kansas code
29 for care of children shall be binding and shall supersede any order under
30 this section.

31 (b) *Financial matters. (1) Division of property.* The decree shall di-
32 vide the real and personal property of the parties, including any retire-
33 ment and pension plans, whether owned by either spouse prior to mar-
34 riage, acquired by either spouse in the spouse's own right after marriage
35 or acquired by the spouses' joint efforts, by: (A) A division of the property
36 in kind; (B) awarding the property or part of the property to one of the
37 spouses and requiring the other to pay a just and proper sum; or (C)
38 ordering a sale of the property, under conditions prescribed by the court,
39 and dividing the proceeds of the sale. Upon request, the trial court shall
40 set a valuation date to be used for all assets at trial, which may be the
41 date of separation, filing or trial as the facts and circumstances of the case
42 may dictate. The trial court may consider evidence regarding changes in
43 value of various assets before and after the valuation date in making the

1 division of property. In dividing defined-contribution types of retirement
2 and pension plans, the court shall allocate profits and losses on the non-
3 participant's portion until date of distribution to that nonparticipant. In
4 making the division of property the court shall consider the age of the
5 parties; the duration of the marriage; the property owned by the parties;
6 their present and future earning capacities; the time, source and manner
7 of acquisition of property; family ties and obligations; the allowance of
8 maintenance or lack thereof; dissipation of assets; the tax consequences
9 of the property division upon the respective economic circumstances of
10 the parties; and such other factors as the court considers necessary to
11 make a just and reasonable division of property. The decree shall provide
12 for any changes in beneficiary designation on: (A) Any insurance or an-
13 nuity policy that is owned by the parties, or in the case of group life
14 insurance policies, under which either of the parties is a covered person;
15 (B) any trust instrument under which one party is the grantor or holds a
16 power of appointment over part or all of the trust assets, that may be
17 exercised in favor of either party; or (C) any transfer on death or payable
18 on death account under which one or both of the parties are owners or
19 beneficiaries. Nothing in this section shall relieve the parties of the ob-
20 ligation to effectuate any change in beneficiary designation by the filing
21 of such change with the insurer or issuer in accordance with the terms
22 of such policy.

23 (2) *Maintenance*. The decree may award to either party an allowance
24 for future support denominated as maintenance, in an amount the court
25 finds to be fair, just and equitable under all of the circumstances. The
26 decree may make the future payments modifiable or terminable under
27 circumstances prescribed in the decree. The court may make a modifi-
28 cation of maintenance retroactive to a date at least one month after the
29 date that the motion to modify was filed with the court. In any event, the
30 court may not award maintenance for a period of time in excess of 121
31 months. If the original court decree reserves the power of the court to
32 hear subsequent motions for reinstatement of maintenance and such a
33 motion is filed prior to the expiration of the stated period of time for
34 maintenance payments, the court shall have jurisdiction to hear a motion
35 by the recipient of the maintenance to reinstate the maintenance pay-
36 ments. Upon motion and hearing, the court may reinstate the payments
37 in whole or in part for a period of time, conditioned upon any modifying
38 or terminating circumstances prescribed by the court, but the reinstate-
39 ment shall be limited to a period of time not exceeding 121 months. The
40 recipient may file subsequent motions for reinstatement of maintenance
41 prior to the expiration of subsequent periods of time for maintenance
42 payments to be made, but no single period of reinstatement ordered by
43 the court may exceed 121 months. Maintenance may be in a lump sum,

1 in periodic payments, on a percentage of earnings or on any other basis.
2 At any time, on a hearing with reasonable notice to the party affected,
3 the court may modify the amounts or other conditions for the payment
4 of any portion of the maintenance originally awarded that has not already
5 become due, but no modification shall be made without the consent of
6 the party liable for the maintenance, if it has the effect of increasing or
7 accelerating the liability for the unpaid maintenance beyond what was
8 prescribed in the original decree. Except for good cause shown, every
9 order requiring payment of maintenance under this section shall require
10 that the maintenance be paid through the central unit for collection and
11 disbursement of support payments designated pursuant to K.S.A. 23-
12 4,118, and amendments thereto. A written agreement between the parties
13 to make direct maintenance payments to the obligee and not pay through
14 the central unit shall constitute good cause. If child support and main-
15 tenance payments are both made to an obligee by the same obligor, and
16 if the court has made a determination concerning the manner of payment
17 of child support, then maintenance payments shall be paid in the same
18 manner.

19 (3) *Separation agreement.* If the parties have entered into a separa-
20 tion agreement which the court finds to be valid, just and equitable, the
21 agreement shall be incorporated in the decree. A separation agreement
22 may include provisions relating to a parenting plan. The provisions of the
23 agreement on all matters settled by it shall be confirmed in the decree
24 except that any provisions relating to the legal custody, residency, visita-
25 tion parenting time, support or education of the minor children shall be
26 subject to the control of the court in accordance with all other provisions
27 of this article. Matters settled by an agreement incorporated in the de-
28 cree, other than matters pertaining to the legal custody, residency, visi-
29 tation; parenting time, support or education of the minor children, shall
30 not be subject to subsequent modification by the court except: (A) As
31 prescribed by the agreement or (B) as subsequently consented to by the
32 parties.

33 (4) *Costs and fees.* Costs and attorney fees may be awarded to either
34 party as justice and equity require. The court may order that the amount
35 be paid directly to the attorney, who may enforce the order in the attor-
36 ney's name in the same case.

37 (c) *Miscellaneous matters.* (1) *Restoration of name.* Upon the request
38 of a spouse, the court shall order the restoration of that spouse's maiden
39 or former name.

40 (2) *Effective date as to remarriage.* Any marriage contracted by a
41 party, within or outside this state, with any other person before a judg-
42 ment of divorce becomes final shall be voidable until the decree of divorce
43 becomes final. An agreement which waives the right of appeal from the

1 granting of the divorce and which is incorporated into the decree or
2 signed by the parties and filed in the case shall be effective to shorten
3 the period of time during which the remarriage is voidable.

4 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2001 Supp. 60-1610 is hereby repealed.

5 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
6 publication in the statute book.

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