1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 2nd Session of the 58th Legislature (2022) COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 SENATE BILL 1761 By: Merrick 4 5 6 7 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE An Act relating to child custody; amending 43 O.S. 8 2021, Sections 109 and 112, which relate to care and 9 custody of children; modifying requirements for certain presumption; defining term; modifying definitions; requiring court to consider certain 10 factors; requiring hearing upon certain allegation; requiring court to make determination and enter 11 findings; setting deadline for evidentiary hearing upon certain pleading; authorizing certain emergency 12 orders; prohibiting denial or restriction of custody or visitation for certain reasonable and good faith 13 actions; requiring award of sole custody and suspension of visitation upon certain findings; 14 prohibiting refusal to consider certain evidence; authorizing court to order payment of certain costs 15 and fees; updating statutory language; and providing an effective date. 16 17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 18 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 43 O.S. 2021, Section 109, is 19 amended to read as follows: 20 Section 109. A. In awarding the custody of a minor unmarried 21 child or in appointing a general guardian for said the child, the 22 court shall consider what appears to be in the best interests of the 23 physical and mental and moral welfare of the child.

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B. The court, pursuant to the provisions of subsection A of this section, may grant the care, custody, and control of a child to either parent or to the parents jointly.

For the purposes of this section, the terms joint custody and joint care, custody, and control mean the sharing by parents in all or some of the aspects of physical and legal care, custody, and control of their children.

- the parents shall file with the court their plans for the exercise of joint care, custody, and control of their child. The parents of the child may submit a plan jointly, or either parent or both parents may submit separate plans. Any plan shall include but is not limited to provisions detailing the physical living arrangements for the child, child support obligations, medical and dental care for the child, school placement, and visitation rights. A plan shall be accompanied by an affidavit signed by each parent stating that said the parent agrees to the plan and will abide by its terms. The plan and affidavit shall be filed with the petition for a divorce or legal separation or after said the petition is filed.
- D. The court shall issue a final plan for the exercise of joint care, custody, and control of the child or children, based upon the plan submitted by the parents, separate or jointly, with appropriate changes deemed by the court to be in the best interests of the

child. The court also may reject a request for joint custody and proceed as if the request for joint custody had not been made.

- E. The parents having joint custody of the child may modify the terms of the plan for joint care, custody, and control. The modification to the plan shall be filed with the court and included with the plan. If the court determines the modifications are in the best interests of the child, the court shall approve the modifications.
- F. The court also may modify the terms of the plan for joint care, custody, and control upon the request of one parent. The court shall not modify the plan unless the modifications are in the best interests of the child.
- G. 1. The court may terminate a joint custody decree upon the request of one or both of the parents or whenever the court determines said the decree is not in the best interests of the child.
- 2. Upon termination of a joint custody decree, the court shall proceed and issue a modified decree for the care, custody, and control of the child as if no such joint custody decree had been made.
- H. In the event of a dispute between the parents having joint custody of a child as to the interpretation of a provision of said the plan, the court may appoint an arbitrator to resolve said the dispute. The arbitrator shall be a disinterested person

knowledgeable in domestic relations law and family counseling. The determination of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on the parties to the proceedings until further order of the court.

If a parent refuses to consent to arbitration, the court may terminate the joint custody decree.

- I. 1. In every proceeding in which there is a dispute as to the custody of a minor child, a determination by the court that child abuse, domestic violence, stalking, or harassment has occurred raises a rebuttable presumption that sole custody, joint legal or physical custody, or any shared parenting plan with the perpetrator of child abuse, domestic violence, harassing or stalking behavior is detrimental and not in the best interest of the child, and it is in the best interest of the child to reside with the parent who is not a perpetrator of child abuse, domestic violence, harassing or stalking behavior.
 - 2. For the purposes of this subsection:
 - a. "child abuse" shall have the same meaning as "abuse"

 as defined pursuant to the Oklahoma Children's Code in

 Section 1-1-105 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes,
 - b. "domestic violence" means the threat of the infliction of physical injury, any act of physical harm or the creation of a reasonable fear thereof, or the intentional infliction of emotional distress by a parent or a present or former member of the household

of the child, against the child or another member of
the household, including coercive control by a parent
involving physical, sexual, psychological, emotional,
economic or financial abuse,

- b. "stalking" means the willful course of conduct by a

 parent who repeatedly follows or harasses another

 person as defined in Section 1173 of Title 21 of the

 Oklahoma Statutes, and
- c. "harassment" means a knowing and willful course or pattern of conduct by a parent directed at another parent which seriously alarms or is a nuisance to the person, and which serves no legitimate purpose including, but not limited to, harassing or obscene telephone calls or conduct that would cause a reasonable person to have a fear of death or bodily injury, and
- <u>o.</u> "stalking" means the willful course of conduct by a parent who repeatedly follows or harasses another person as defined in Section 1173 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- 3. If a parent is absent or relocates as a result of an act of domestic violence by the other parent, the absence or relocation shall not be a factor that weighs against the parent in determining custody or visitation.

4. The court shall consider, as a primary factor, the safety and well-being of the child who is the victim of child abuse and of the parent who is the victim of domestic violence, harassment, or stalking behavior, in addition to other facts regarding the best interest of the child.

- 5. The court shall consider the history of the parent causing physical harm, bodily injury, assault, verbal threats, stalking, or harassing behavior, or the fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault to another person, including the minor child, in determining issues regarding custody and visitation.
- 11 SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 43 O.S. 2021, Section 112, is
 12 amended to read as follows:
 - Section 112. A. A petition or cross-petition for a divorce, legal separation, or annulment <u>must shall</u> state whether or not the parties have minor children of the marriage. If there are minor children of the marriage, the court:
 - Shall make provision for guardianship, custody, medical care, support and education of the children;
 - 2. Unless not in the best interests of the children, may provide for the visitation of the noncustodial parent with any of the children of the noncustodial parent; and
 - 3. May modify or change any order whenever circumstances render the change proper either before or after final judgment in the action; provided, that the amount of the periodic child support

payment shall not be modified retroactively or payment of all or a portion of the past due amount waived, except by mutual agreement of the obligor and obligee, or if the obligee has assigned child support rights to the Department of Human Services or other entity, by agreement of the Department or other entity. Unless the parties agree to the contrary, a completed child support computation form provided for in Section 120 of this title shall be required to be filed with the child support order.

The social security numbers of both parents and the child shall be included on the child support order summary form provided for in Section 120 of this title, which shall be submitted to the Central Case Registry as provided for in Section 112A of this title with all child support or paternity orders.

- B. In any action in which there are minor unmarried children in awarding or modifying the custody of the child or in appointing a general guardian for the child, the court shall be guided by the provisions of Section 112.5 of this title and shall consider what appears to be in the best interests of the child.
- C. In awarding or modifying custody or visitation of a child, if a party to the action alleges that the other party has committed an act of child abuse against the child, or committed an act of domestic violence against the party making the allegation or a family or household member of either party, the court shall, before considering any other best interest factors, hear and determine upon

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    competent admissible evidence the allegations set forth and enter
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    findings regarding any child abuse or domestic violence.
    evidentiary hearing for such determination shall be held within
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    sixty (60) days of the filing of a verified pleading; provided,
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    however, the court may issue any necessary emergency orders to
    protect the child. If a parent makes a good faith allegation based
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    on a reasonable belief supported by facts that the child is the
    victim of child abuse or the effects of domestic violence, and if
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    that parent acts lawfully and in good faith in response to that
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    reasonable belief to protect the child or seek treatment for the
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    child, then that parent shall not be deprived of custody,
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    visitation, or contact with the child, or restricted in custody,
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    visitation, or contact, based solely on that belief or the
    reasonable actions taken based on that belief. If the court finds a
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    pattern of child abuse or domestic violence by a parent, the court
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    shall award sole custody of the child to the non-offending parent or
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    party and shall suspend visitation or award only supervised
    visitation to the parent engaged in a pattern of abusive or violent
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    behavior. If the court finds that a party has not engaged in a
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    pattern of child abuse or domestic violence, the court may not
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    refuse to consider additional evidence of child abuse or domestic
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    violence presented later in the case. Upon a finding that a parent
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    has committed child abuse or domestic violence, the court may order
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    payment by the offending parent of court costs and fees including
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but not limited to attorney and expert fees that are incurred by the
non-offending parent to prepare for and participate in the
evidentiary hearing.

<u>D.</u> 1. When it is in the best interests of a minor unmarried child, the court shall:

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- a. assure children of frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents have separated or dissolved their marriage, and
- b. encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities of child rearing in order to effect this policy.
- 2. There shall be neither a legal preference nor a presumption for or against joint legal custody, joint physical custody, or sole custody.
- 3. When in the best interests of the child, custody shall be awarded in a way which assures the frequent and continuing contact of the child with both parents. When awarding custody to either parent, the court:
 - a. shall consider, among other facts, which parent is more likely to allow the child or children frequent and continuing contact with the noncustodial parent, and
 - b. shall not prefer a parent as a custodian of the child because of the gender of that parent.

4. In any action, there shall be neither a legal preference or nor a presumption for or against private or public school or homeschooling in awarding the custody of a child, or in appointing a general guardian for the child.

- 5. Notwithstanding any custody determination made pursuant to the Oklahoma Children's Code, when a parent of a child is required to be separated from a child due to military service, the court shall not enter a final order modifying an existing custody order until such time as the parent has completed the term of duty requiring separation. For purposes of this paragraph:
 - a. in the case of a parent who is a member of the Army,

 Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, the term

 "military service" means a combat deployment,

 contingency operation, or natural disaster requiring

 the use of orders that do not permit any family member

 to accompany the member,
 - b. in the case of a parent who is a member of the National Guard, the term "military service" means service under a call to active service authorized by the President of the United States or the Secretary of Defense for a period of more than thirty (30) consecutive days under 32 U.S.C. 502(f) for purposes of responding to a national emergency declared by the President and supported by federal funds. "Military

service" shall include any period during which a

member is absent from duty on account of sickness,

wounds, leave or other lawful cause, and

- c. the court may enter a temporary custody or visitation order pursuant to the requirements of the Deployed

 Parents Custody and Visitation Act.
- 6. In making an order for custody, the court shall require compliance with Section 112.3 of this title.
- $\frac{D_{\tau}}{E_{\tau}}$ 1. Except for good cause shown, a pattern of failure to allow court-ordered visitation may be determined to be contrary to the best interests of the child and as such may be grounds for modification of the child custody order.
- 2. For any action brought pursuant to the provisions of this section which the court determines to be contrary to the best interests of the child, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover court costs, attorney fees and any other reasonable costs and expenses incurred with the action.
- E. Except as otherwise provided by Section 112.1A of this title, any child shall be entitled to support by the parents until the child reaches eighteen (18) years of age. If a child is regularly enrolled in and attending high school, as set forth in Section 11-103.6 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes, other means of high school education, or an alternative high school education program as a full-time student, the child shall be entitled to

support by the parents until the child graduates from high school or until the age of twenty (20) years, whichever occurs first. Full-time attendance shall include regularly scheduled breaks from the school year. No hearing or further order is required to extend support pursuant to this subsection after the child reaches the age of eighteen (18) years.

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F. G. In any case in which provision is made for the custody or support of a minor child or enforcement of such order and before hearing the matter or signing any orders, the court shall inquire whether public assistance money or medical support has been provided by the Department of Human Services, hereafter referred to as the Department, for the benefit of each child. If public assistance money, medical support, or child support services under the state child support plan as provided in Section 237 of Title 56 of the Oklahoma Statutes have been provided for the benefit of the child, the Department shall be a necessary party for the adjudication of the debt due to the State of Oklahoma, as defined in Section 238 of Title 56 of the Oklahoma Statutes, and for the adjudication of paternity, child support, and medical insurance coverage for the minor children in accordance with federal regulations. When an action is filed, the petitioner shall give the Department notice of the action according to Section 2004 of Title 12 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The Department shall not be required to intervene in the action to have standing to appear and participate in the action.

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    When the Department is a necessary party to the action, any orders
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    concerning paternity, child support, medical support, or the debt
    due to the State of Oklahoma shall be approved and signed by the
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    Department.
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        G. H. In any case in which a child support order or custody
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    order or both is entered, enforced or modified, the court may make a
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    determination of the arrearages of child support.
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        SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2022.
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