IN SENATE

March 1, 2010

Introduced by Sen. O. JOHNSON -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Children and Families

AN ACT to amend the domestic relations law, in relation to establishing a presumption of shared parenting of minor children in matrimonial proceedings

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Legislative findings. The legislature hereby finds and declares that it is the public policy of the state to assure minor children have frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents have separated or dissolved their marriage and that it is in the public interest to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities of child-rearing in order to effectuate this policy. At the outset and thereafter, in any proceeding where there is at issue the custody of a minor child, the court may, during the pendency of the proceeding or at any time thereafter, make such order for the custody of minor children as may seem necessary or proper. The provisions of this act establish a presumption, affecting the burden of proof, that shared parenting is in the best interests of minor children.

- S 2. Subdivision (a) of section 70 of the domestic relations law, as amended by chapter 457 of the laws of 1988, is amended to read as follows:
- (a) Where a minor child is residing within this state, either parent may apply to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus to have such minor child brought before such court; and on the return thereof, the court, on due consideration, [may] SHALL award the natural guardianship, charge and custody of such child to [either parent] BOTH PARENTS, IN THE ABSENCE OF AN ALLEGATION THAT SUCH SHARED PARENTING WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO SUCH CHILD, for such time, under such regulations and restrictions, and with such provisions and directions, as the case may require, and may at any time thereafter vacate or modify such order. [In all cases there shall be no prima facie right to the custody of the child in either parent, but the] THE BURDEN OF PROOF THAT SUCH SHARED PARENTING WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO SUCH CHILD SHALL BE UPON THE PARENT REQUESTING

EXPLANATION--Matter in ITALICS (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

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SOLE CUSTODY. THE court shall determine solely what is for the best interest of the child, and what will best promote [its] THE CHILD'S welfare and happiness, and make award accordingly.

- S 3. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 1 of section 240 of the domestic relations law, as amended by chapter 476 of the laws of 2009, is amended to read as follows:
- 7 (a) (I) In any action or proceeding brought (1) to annul a marriage or 8 to declare the nullity of a void marriage, or (2) for a separation, or (3) for a divorce, or (4) to obtain, by a writ of habeas corpus or by 9 10 petition and order to show cause, the custody of or right to visitation with any child of a marriage, the court shall require verification of 11 12 the status of any child of the marriage with respect to such child's custody and support, including any prior orders, and shall enter orders 13 14 for custody and support as, in the court's discretion, justice requires, having regard to the circumstances of the case and of the respective parties and to the best interests of the child and subject to the 16 17 provisions of subdivision one-c of this section. Where either party to 18 action concerning custody of or a right to visitation with a child 19 alleges in a sworn petition or complaint or sworn answer, cross-peti-20 tion, counterclaim or other sworn responsive pleading that the other 21 party has committed an act of domestic violence against the party making the allegation or a family or household member of either party, as such 22 family or household member is defined in article eight of the family 23 24 court act, and such allegations are proven by a preponderance of the 25 evidence, the court must consider the effect of such domestic violence 26 upon the best interests of the child, together with such other facts and 27 circumstances as the court deems relevant in making a direction pursuant 28 to this section and state on the record how such findings, facts 29 circumstances factored into the direction. If a parent makes a good 30 faith allegation based on a reasonable belief supported by facts that the child is the victim of child abuse, child neglect, or the effects of 31 32 domestic violence, and if that parent acts lawfully and in good faith in 33 response to that reasonable belief to protect the child or seek treatment for the child, then that parent shall not be deprived of custody, 34 visitation or contact with the child, or restricted in custody, visita-35 tion or contact, based solely on that belief or the reasonable actions 36 37 taken based on that belief. If an allegation that a child is abused is 38 supported by a preponderance of the evidence, then the court shall 39 consider such evidence of abuse in determining the visitation arrange-40 ment that is in the best interest of the child, and the court shall not place a child in the custody of a parent who presents a substantial risk 41 of harm to that child, and shall state on the record how such findings 42 43 were factored into the determination. An order directing the payment of 44 child support shall contain the social security numbers of the named 45 parties. [In all cases there shall be no prima facie right to the custody of the child in either parent. Such] (II) CUSTODY SHALL BE 46 47 IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER OF PREFERENCE, ACCORDING TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF 48 THE CHILD:
 - (1) TO BOTH PARENTS JOINTLY PURSUANT TO SECTION TWO HUNDRED FORTY-D OF SUCH CASES THE COURT MUST REQUIRE THE PARENTS TO THIS ARTICLE. INSUBMIT A PARENTING PLAN AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVISION TWO SECTION OF HUNDRED FORTY-D OF THIS ARTICLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CUSTODY ORDER OR THE PARENTS ACTING INDIVIDUALLY OR IN CONCERT MAY SUBMIT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TO THE COURT PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A CUSTODY DECREE. THERE SHALL BE A PRESUMPTION, AFFECTING THE BURDEN OF PROOF, THAT SHARED PARENTING IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF A MINOR CHILD UNLESS THE

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HAVE AGREED TO AN AWARD OF CUSTODY TO ONE PARENT OR SO AGREE IN OPEN COURT AT A HEARING FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING CUSTODY OF CHILD OF THE MARRIAGE OR THE COURT FINDS THAT SHARED PARENTING WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO A PARTICULAR CHILD OF A SPECIFIC MARRIAGE. FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING THE COURT IN MAKING A DETERMINATION WHETHER AN SHARED PARENTING IS APPROPRIATE, THE COURT MAY DIRECT THAT AN AWARD OF 7 INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED. IF THE COURT DECLINES TO ENTER AN AWARDING SHARED PARENTING PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH, THE COURT SHALL 9 STATE IN ITS DECISION THE REASONS FOR DENIAL OF AN AWARD OF 10 PARENTING. IN JURISDICTIONS HAVING A PRIVATE OR PUBLICLY-SUPPORTED 11 CONCILIATION SERVICE, THE COURT OR THE PARTIES MAY, AT ANY TIME, 12 TO LOCAL RULES OF COURT, CONSULT WITH THE CONCILIATION SERVICE FOR 13 THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING THE PARTIES TO FORMULATE A PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTA-14 TION OF THE CUSTODY ORDER OR TO RESOLVE ANY CONTROVERSY WHICH HAS ARISEN IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PLAN FOR CUSTODY. ANY ORDER FOR 16 PARENTING MAY BE MODIFIED OR TERMINATED UPON THE PETITION OF ONE OR BOTH 17 PARENTS OR ON THE COURT'S OWN MOTION IF IT IS SHOWN THAT THE BEST INTER-18 OF THE CHILD REOUIRE MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION OF THE SHARED 19 PARENTING ORDER. ANY ORDER FOR THE CUSTODY OF A MINOR CHILD OF 20 MARRIAGE ENTERED BY A COURT IN THIS STATE OR IN ANY OTHER STATE, SUBJECT 21 JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS, MAY BE MODIFIED AT ANY TIME TO AN ORDER OF SHARED PARENTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION. 23

- (2) TO EITHER PARENT, IN WHICH CASE, THE COURT, IN MAKING AN ORDER FOR CUSTODY TO EITHER PARENT SHALL CONSIDER, AMONG OTHER FACTORS, WHICH PARENT IS MORE LIKELY TO ALLOW THE CHILD OR CHILDREN FREQUENT AND CONTINUING CONTACT WITH THE NONCUSTODIAL PARENT, AND SHALL NOT PREFER A PARENT AS CUSTODIAN BECAUSE OF THAT PARENT'S GENDER. THE BURDEN OF PROOF THAT SHARED PARENTING WOULD NOT BE IN THE CHILD'S BEST INTEREST SHALL BE UPON THE PARENT REQUESTING SOLE CUSTODY. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION OF LAW, ACCESS TO RECORDS AND INFORMATION PERTAINING TO A MINOR CHILD, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MEDICAL, DENTAL AND SCHOOL RECORDS, SHALL NOT BE DENIED TO A PARENT BECAUSE THE PARENT IS NOT THE CHILD'S CUSTODIAL PARENT.
- (3) IF TO NEITHER PARENT, TO THE PERSON OR PERSONS IN WHOSE HOME THE CHILD HAS BEEN LIVING IN A NURTURING AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT.
- (4) TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR PERSONS DEEMED BY THE COURT TO BE SUITABLE AND ABLE TO PROVIDE A NURTURING AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT.

THE COURT MAKES ANY ORDER AWARDING CUSTODY TO A PERSON OR BEFORE PERSONS OTHER THAN A PARENT WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE PARENTS, IT SHALL MAKE A FINDING THAT AN AWARD OF CUSTODY TO A PARENT WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE CHILD AND THE AWARD TO A NON-PARENT IS REQUIRED TO SERVE THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. ALLEGATIONS THAT PARENTAL CUSTODY WOULD BE TO THE CHILD, OTHER THAN A STATEMENT OF THAT ULTIMATE FACT, DETRIMENTAL SHALL NOT APPEAR IN THE PLEADINGS. THE COURT MAY, IN ITS DISCRETION, EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC FROM THE HEARING ON THIS ISSUE. THE COURT SHALL STATE WRITING THE REASON FOR ITS DECISION AND WHY THE AWARD MADE WAS FOUND TO BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. ANY direction MADE PURSUANT TO THIS SUBDIVISION shall make provision for child support out of the property of [either or] both parents. The court shall make its award for child support pursuant to subdivision one-b of this section. Such direction may provide for reasonable visitation rights to the maternal and/or paternal grandparents of any child of the parties. Such direction as it applies to rights of visitation with a child remanded or placed in the care of a person, official, agency or institution pursuant to article ten of the family court act, or pursuant to an instrument approved under section three hundred fifty-eight-a of the social services law, shall be S. 6968 4

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enforceable pursuant to part eight of article ten of the family court act and sections three hundred fifty-eight-a and three hundred eighty-3 four-a of the social services law and other applicable provisions of law against any person having care and custody, or temporary care and custody, of the child. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any written application or motion to the court for the establishment, modifica-7 tion or enforcement of a child support obligation for persons not in receipt of public assistance and care must contain either a request for child support enforcement services which would authorize the collection 9 10 of the support obligation by the immediate issuance of an 11 execution for support enforcement as provided for by this chapter, 12 completed in the manner specified in section one hundred eleven-g of the 13 social services law; or a statement that the applicant has applied 14 is in receipt of such services; or a statement that the applicant 15 knows of the availability of such services, has declined them at this 16 time and where support enforcement services pursuant to section one 17 hundred eleven-g of the social services law have been declined that the 18 applicant understands that an income deduction order may be issued 19 pursuant to subdivision (c) of section fifty-two hundred forty-two of 20 the civil practice law and rules without other child support enforcement 21 services and that payment of an administrative fee may be required. The 22 court shall provide a copy of any such request for child support enforcement services to the support collection unit of the appropriate 23 24 social services district any time it directs payments to be made to such 25 support collection unit. Additionally, the copy of any such request 26 shall be accompanied by the name, address and social security number of the parties; the date and place of the parties' marriage; the name and 27 date of birth of the child or children; and the name and address of the 28 29 employers and income payors of the party from whom child support sought or from the party ordered to pay child support to the other 30 party. Such direction may require the payment of a sum or sums of money 31 32 either directly to the custodial parent or to third persons for goods or services furnished for such child, or for both payments to the custodial parent and to such third persons; provided, however, that unless the 34 party seeking or receiving child support has applied for or is receiving 35 such services, the court shall not direct such payments to be 36 37 the support collection unit, as established in section one hundred eleven-h of the social services law. Every order directing the payment 38 39 of support shall require that if either parent currently, or at any time 40 the future, has health insurance benefits available that may be extended or obtained to cover the child, such parent is required to 41 exercise the option of additional coverage in favor of such child and 42 43 execute and deliver to such person any forms, notices, documents or 44 instruments necessary to assure timely payment of any health insurance 45 claims for such child. 46

S 4. The domestic relations law is amended by adding a new section 240-d to read as follows:

S 240-D. CUSTODY OF CHILDREN. 1. WHERE THE COURT CONSIDERS AWARDING SHARED PARENTING PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF PARAGRAPH (A) OF SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION TWO HUNDRED FORTY OF THIS ARTICLE, "SHARED PARENTING", SHALL MEAN AN ORDER AWARDING CUSTODY OF THE CHILD TO BOTH PARTIES SO THAT BOTH PARTIES SHARE EQUALLY THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CONTROL OF SUCH CHILD AND SHARE EQUALLY THE LIVING EXPERIENCE IN TIME AND PHYSICAL CARE TO ASSURE FREQUENT AND CONTINUING CONTACT WITH BOTH PARTIES, AS THE COURT DEEMS TO BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE LOCATION AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH PARTY. THE TERM

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1 "SHARED PARENTING", SHALL BE CONSIDERED INTERCHANGEABLE WITH "NEARLY 2 EQUAL SHARED PARENTING". AN AWARD OF JOINT PHYSICAL AND LEGAL CUSTODY 3 OBLIGATES THE PARTIES TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE HEALTH, 4 EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF THE MINOR CHILD, AND UNLESS ALLOCATED, APPOR- TIONED OR DECREED, THE PARENTS OR PARTIES SHALL CONFER WITH ONE ANOTHER IN THE EXERCISE OF DECISION-MAKING RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORI- TY.

- 2. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ARTICLE A "PARENTING PLAN", REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COURT PURSUANT TO CLAUSE ONE OF SUBPARAGRAPH (II) OF PARAGRAPH (A) OF SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION TWO HUNDRED FORTY OF THIS ARTICLE, SHALL INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO:
 - (A) THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH PARENT;
 - (B) A WEEKLY PARENTING SCHEDULE;

- (C) A HOLIDAY AND VACATION PARENTING SCHEDULE;
- (D) A SCHEDULE FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS, INCLUDING BIRTHDAYS;
- (E) A DESCRIPTION OF ANY SPECIFIC DECISION MAKING AREAS FOR EACH PARENT PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT BOTH PARENTS SHALL CONFER AND JOINTLY DETERMINE MAJOR ISSUES AFFECTING THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD INCLUDING HEALTH, EDUCATION, DISCIPLINE AND RELIGION;
- (F) IF APPLICABLE, THE NEED FOR ANY AND ALL OF THE PARTIES TO PARTIC-IPATE IN COUNSELING;
- (G) ANY RESTRICTIONS ON EITHER PARENT WHEN IN PHYSICAL CONTROL OF THE CHILD OR CHILDREN; AND
 - (H) PROVISIONS FOR MEDIATION OF DISPUTES.
- 3. ONE PARENT MAY BE DESIGNATED AS A PUBLIC WELFARE RECIPIENT IN SITUATIONS WHERE PUBLIC WELFARE AID IS DEEMED NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE. IN MAKING AN ORDER OF SHARED PARENTING, THE COURT SHALL SPECIFY THE RIGHT OF EACH PARENT TO THE PHYSICAL CONTROL OF THE CHILD IN SUFFICIENT DETAIL TO ENABLE A PARENT DEPRIVED OF THAT CONTROL TO ENFORCE THE COURT ORDER AND TO ENABLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES TO IMPLEMENT LAWS FOR RELIEF OF PARENTAL KIDNAPPING AND CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE.
- 32 S 5. This act shall take effect on the first of November next succeed-33 ing the date on which it shall have become a law and shall apply to 34 actions and proceedings commenced on and after such date.