## HOUSE BILL NO. HB0071

Child custody.

Sponsored by: Joint Judiciary Interim Committee

## A BILL

for

- 1 AN ACT relating to custody and visitation; revising terms;
- 2 providing definitions; conforming provisions; and providing
- 3 for an effective date.

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5 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

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7 **Section 1.** W.S 20-2-119 is created to read:

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9 **20-2-119.** Definitions.

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11 (a) As used in this title:

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- 13 (i) "Joint legal decision making" means both
- 14 parents share legal decision making and neither parent's
- 15 rights or responsibilities are superior except with respect
- 16 to specified decisions as set forth by a court order;

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1 (ii) "Legal decision making" means the right and 2 3 responsibility to make all nonemergency decisions for a 4 child including those regarding education, health care, 5 religious training and personal care decisions; 6 7 (iii) "Parental responsibilities" means legal 8 decision making and parenting time; 9 (iv) "Parenting time" means the schedule 10 11 detailing when each parent has access to a child and is 12 responsible for providing the child with food, clothing and 13 shelter and making routine decisions concerning the child's 14 care; 15 16 (v) "Sole legal decision making" means one (1) parent has the legal right and responsibility to conduct 17 legal decision making for a child. 18 19 20 **Section 2.** W.S 20-2-201(b) through (e), (g), (h) and 21 by creating a new subsection (j), 20-2-202(a)(intro), (i)

and (ii), 20-2-203(a), (b), (c)(intro) and (d), 20-2-204,

20-2-205(a) through (e), 20-2-304(a)(intro), (b) and (d),

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20-2-305(a) through (c) and (e) through (g),
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    20-2-307(b)(vii) and (xii), 20-2-316, 20-2-403(a)(intro)
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    and (d), 20-2-406(a)(vii), 20-6-104(a)(vi),
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    20-6-106(m)(xv), 20-6-108(a)(iii) and (b), 20-7-101(a) and
    (d) and 20-7-102(a) and (c) are amended to read:
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                           ARTICLE 2
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                 PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES
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        20-2-201. Disposition and maintenance of children in
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    decree or order; access to records.
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     (b) In any proceeding in which the custody of a child
    is parental responsibilities are at issue the court shall
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    not prefer one (1) parent as a custodian solely because of
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    gender.
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        (c) The court shall consider evidence of spousal
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    abuse or child abuse as being contrary to the best interest
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    of the children. If the court finds that family violence
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   has occurred, the court shall make arrangements for
    visitation a parenting time order that best protects the
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children and the abused spouse from further harm.

2 (d) The court shall order <del>custody parental</del> 3 responsibilities in well defined terms to promote understanding and compliance by the parties. Custody An 4 order on parental responsibilities shall be crafted to 5 promote the best interests of the children, and may include 6 joint or sole legal decision making or any combination of 7 8 joint, shared or sole custody allocation of parenting time. 9 In determining parental responsibilities, a court shall not 10 favor or disfavor any form of legal decision making or 11 parenting time.

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(e) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the noncustodial each parent shall have the same right of access as the parent awarded custody to any records relating to the child of the parties, including school records, activities, teachers and teachers' conferences as well as medical and dental treatment providers and mental health records.

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21 (g) At anytime a court is considering the custody or 22 visitation rights parental responsibilities of a service

member, as defined by W.S. 20-2-205, the court shall comply 1 with W.S. 20-2-205. 2 3 4 (h) A court finding of physical placement of a child in a child support order shall not be considered a 5 disposition of <del>custody</del> parental responsibilities under this 6 7 section. 8 9 (j) A parent with legal decision making 10 responsibility for a child shall be considered to have 11 legal custody of the child for purposes of interpreting the 12 Wyoming statutes, Wyoming rules and federal law. 13 14 20-2-202. Parenting time. 15 16 The court may order visitation parenting time as (a) 17 it deems in the best interests of each child and the court 18 shall: 19 20 (i) Order visitation parenting time in enough 21 detail to promote understanding and compliance; 22

1 (ii) Provide for the allocation of the costs of

2 transporting each child for purposes of visitation

3 parenting time;

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5 **20-2-203.** Jurisdiction for enforcement and

6 modification.

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8 (a) A court in this state which enters a custody 9 parental responsibilities order under W.S. 20-2-201 has 10 continuing subject matter jurisdiction to enforce or modify 11 the decree concerning the care, custody and visitation of 12 parental responsibilities for the children as the 13 circumstances of the parents and needs of the child require, subject to the provisions of the Uniform Child 14 15 Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act. A service 16 member's temporary duty, deployment or mobilization, as 17 defined in W.S. 20-2-205, shall not alter any court's 18 continuing jurisdiction under this section. A court which 19 has jurisdiction to enforce or modify an order under this 20 section may decline to exercise its jurisdiction if it 21 finds it is an inconvenient forum under the circumstances of the case and that the court which entered the original 22 23 order is a more appropriate forum and has jurisdiction as

1 set forth in the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and

2 Enforcement Act.

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4 (b) A court in any county in Wyoming in which the child has lived with his parents, a parent or a person 5 acting as a parent for six (6) consecutive months 6 immediately prior to commencement of the custody parental 7 8 responsibilities proceeding may assert subject matter 9 jurisdiction and adjudicate any proceedings involving the 10 child. Periods of temporary absence of any of the named persons shall be included as part of the six (6) month 11 12 period.

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parental responsibilities order pursuant to this section shall attach a certified copy of the custody order to the petition to be enforced or modified. A certified copy of an a parental responsibilities order entered by a Wyoming court providing for the care, custody or visitation of children may be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of any county in this state in which either parent resides if neither parent resides in the county of original jurisdiction. The district court for the county in

which the order is filed has jurisdiction to enforce the order, provided:

4 (d) In any proceeding to enforce or modify an a
5 parental responsibilities order, concerning the care,
6 custody and visitation of children, any required notice or
7 pleading shall be served as provided by the Wyoming Rules
8 of Civil Procedure.

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10 **20-2-204**. Enforcement and modification.

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12 (a) Either parent may petition to enforce or modify
13 any court order regarding <del>custody and visitation parental</del>
14 responsibilities.

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16 (b) A court having jurisdiction under W.S. 20-2-203 may, upon appropriate motion of a party, require a parent 17 18 to appear before the court and show just cause why the 19 parent should not be held in contempt, upon a showing that 20 the parent has willfully violated an order concerning the 21 care, custody and visitation of parental responsibilities 22 for the children. In order to enforce and require future 23 compliance with an order the court may find that the parent

1 is in contempt of court, award attorney's fees, costs and

2 any other relief as the court may deem necessary under the

3 circumstances to the party aggrieved by the violation of an

4 order.

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(c) A court having jurisdiction may modify an order 6 concerning the care, custody and visitation of the children 7 parental responsibilities if there is a showing by either 8 parent of a material change in circumstances since the 9 10 entry of the order in question and that the modification would be in the best interests of the children pursuant to 11 12 W.S. 20-2-201(a). In any proceeding in which a parent seeks 13 to modify an order concerning child custody or visitation a 14 parental responsibilities order, proof of repeated, 15 unreasonable failure by the custodial parent to allow 16 visitation one (1) parent to allow parenting time to the other parent in violation of an order may be considered as 17 18 evidence of a material change of circumstances. Any 19 modification under this subsection shall be subject to the 20 limitations and requirements of W.S. 20-2-205.

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20-2-205. Temporary military duty; definitions; 2 modification of orders; parenting time assignment; 3 electronic evidence. 4 (a) When a service member who has <del>custody or</del> 5 visitation of parental responsibilities for a child 6 receives temporary duty, deployment or mobilization orders 7 8 from the military which require the service member to move a substantial distance from the service member's residence 9 10 or otherwise have a temporary but material effect on the service member's ability to exercise <del>custody or visitation</del> 11 12 parental responsibilities: 13 14 (i) Any order establishing the terms of custody or visitation in place parental responsibilities at the 15 16 time the service member receives the temporary duty, deployment or mobilization orders may only be temporarily 17 18 modified so as to provide for the child's best interests; 19 20 (ii) Any order modifying an existing custody or 21 visitation parental responsibilities order that is 22 determined necessary due to the temporary duty, deployment 23 or mobilization of a service member shall specify that the

1 service member's military service is the basis for the

2 order and shall further state that it is entered by the

3 court solely as a temporary order;

5 (iii) In issuing any temporary custody or
6 visitation parental responsibilities order under this
7 section, the court shall consider whether the temporary

8 order should automatically terminate;

visitation parental responsibilities after the return of a service member and upon motion under W.S. 20-2-204, the temporary duty, mobilization or deployment of the service member, and the resulting temporary disruption to a child's schedule, shall be neutral factors in determining a material change in circumstances and shall not, alone, constitute a material change in circumstances warranting a permanent modification of custody or visitation rights parental responsibilities.

(b) If a service member with visitation rights court or mobilization orders that require the service member to

1 move a substantial distance from the service member's

2 residence or otherwise have a material effect on the

3 service member's ability to exercise visitation rights

4 parenting time, the court may, upon motion of the service

5 member, order that the service member's visitation rights

6 parenting time, or a portion thereof, may be exercised by a

7 family member with a close and substantial relationship to

8 the minor child for the duration of the service member's

9 absence, if the alternate visitation is in the child's best

10 interest.

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12 (c) Upon motion of a service member who has received

13 temporary duty, deployment or mobilization orders, the

14 court shall, for good cause shown, expedite any pending

15 hearing in <del>custody and visitation parental responsibility</del>

16 matters when the military duties of the service member have

17 a material effect on the service member's ability, or

18 anticipated ability, to appear in person at a regularly

19 scheduled hearing.

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21 (d) Upon motion of a service member who has received

22 temporary duty, deployment or mobilization orders together

23 with reasonable advanced notice and proof that the service

1 member's military duties have a material effect on his

2 ability to appear in person, the court may allow the

3 service member to present testimony and evidence by

4 electronic means in pending <del>custody and visitation parental</del>

5 responsibility matters. The phrase "electronic means"

6 includes communication by telephone, video teleconference

7 or the Internet.

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9 (e) Nothing in this section shall alter the duty of

10 the court to consider the best interest of the child in

11 deciding <del>custody or visitation parental responsibility</del>

12 matters.

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14 20-2-304. Presumptive child support.

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(a) Child support shall be expressed in a specific dollar amount. The following child support tables shall be used to determine the total child support obligation considering the combined income of both parents. The appropriate table is based upon the number of children for whom the parents share joint legal responsibility and for whom support is being sought. After the combined net income

23 of both parents is determined it shall be used in the first

column of the tables to find the appropriate line from

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2 which the total child support obligation of both parents 3 can be computed from the third column. The child support 4 obligation computed from the third column of the tables shall be divided between the parents in proportion to the 5 net income of each. The noncustodial parent's share of the 6 joint child support obligation belonging to the parent with 7 8 the minority of yearly overnight parenting time shall be paid to the custodial other parent through the clerk as 9 10 defined by W.S. 20-6-102(a)(x): 11 12 (b) Where the combined income of the custodial parent 13 and the noncustodial parent parents is less than eight 14 hundred forty-six dollars (\$846.00), the support obligation 15 of the noncustodial parent with the minority of yearly 16 overnight parenting time shall be twenty-two percent (22%) 17 of net income for one (1) child and twenty-five percent

there are children to whom the  $\frac{\text{noncustodial}}{\text{parent}}$  parent  $\frac{\text{with the}}{\text{otherwise}}$ 

(25%) of net income for two (2) or more children, but in no

case shall the support obligation be less than fifty

dollars (\$50.00) per month for each family unit in which

minority of yearly overnight parenting time owes a duty of

23 support.

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2 (d) When each parent has physical custody of a 3 majority of yearly overnight parenting time for at least 4 one (1) of the children, a joint presumptive support obligation for all of the children shall be determined by 5 use of the tables. The joint presumptive support amount 6 shall be divided by the number of children to determine the 7 8 presumptive support obligation for each child, which amount 9 shall then be allocated to each parent based upon the 10 number of those children in the physical custody of for 11 whom that parent has the majority of yearly overnight 12 parenting time. That sum shall be multiplied by the percentage that the other parent's net income bears to the 13 14 total net income of both parents. The obligations so 15 determined shall then be offset, with the parent owing the 16 larger amount paying the difference between the two (2) 17 amounts to the other parent as a net child support 18 obligation.

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20 **20-2-305**. Abatements.

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22 (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, child 23 support shall abate by one-half (1/2) of the daily support

obligation for each day the noncustodial parent with the 1 2 minority of yearly overnight parenting time has physical 3 custody of parenting time with the child for whom support 4 is due, provided that the noncustodial parent has custody of parenting time with the child for fifteen (15) or more 5 6 consecutive days. The daily support obligation shall be computed by multiplying the monthly child support 7 8 obligation by twelve (12) and dividing the product by three hundred and sixty-five (365). For the purposes of 9 computing abatement and determining whether the 10 11 noncustodial parent with the minority of yearly overnight 12 parenting time has met the consecutive day requirement of this subsection, overnight and weekend visits with the 13 custodial parent with the majority of yearly overnight 14 15 parenting time during the period for which abatement is 16 claimed shall be disregarded.

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yearly overnight parenting time shall file any claim for child support abatement with the clerk of the court within thirty (30) days after the period for which abatement is claimed and shall pay to the clerk the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00). The clerk shall mail a copy of the claim to the

1 custodial other parent at the address provided to the clerk

2 by the custodial the parent filing the claim.

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4 (c) The custodial parent with the majority of yearly 5 overnight parenting time shall have the right to object to any claim for abatement made by the noncustodial other 6 parent. The custodial parent's right to object shall be 7 8 limited solely to issues related to the legitimacy or 9 accuracy of the abatement claim. The custodial objecting 10 parent shall file any objection to the abatement claim with 11 the clerk of court within thirty (30) days of the date the 12 clerk mailed the notice of claim for abatement and shall 13 pay to the clerk a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00). The 14 custodial parent who may object to a claim may approve the abatement claim prior to the expiration of the thirty (30) 15 16 day time period for objections by filing notice of 17 immediate approval with the clerk of the court, and no filing fee shall be assessed for filing of such notice of 18 19 immediate approval. The clerk shall mail a copy of the 20 objection or notice of immediate approval to the 21 noncustodial parent making the claim at the address 22 provided to the clerk by that parent.

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1 (e) The clerk shall notify the court of claims and
2 objections not barred and of any arrearage owed by the
3 noncustodial parent with the minority of yearly overnight
4 parenting time, and the court shall promptly resolve the
5 differences, with or without a hearing, and prepare and

file an appropriate order.

(f) Abatement amounts shall be applied to any current child support due and then to any arrearage balance owed to the custodial a parent for past-due child support. If there is no arrearage and no objection was filed within the thirty (30) day period for objections, or if there is no arrearage and a notice of immediate approval was filed prior to the expiration of the thirty (30) day period for objections, the abatement amount shall be reduced from the next scheduled payment of child support.

(g) In all cases in which the custodial parent with the majority of yearly overnight parenting time has filed an objection to a claim for abatement within the thirty (30) day time period, the noncustodial parent who filed the abatement claim shall have the right to respond to the objection. The noncustodial parent's right to respond to

the objection shall be limited solely to issues raised in 1 2 the objection. The noncustodial parent shall file any 3 response and shall be filed with the clerk of the court 4 within fifteen (15) days of the date the clerk mailed the 5 objection to the noncustodial responding parent., and No filing fee shall be assessed. The clerk shall mail a copy 6 of the response to the custodial objecting parent at the 7 8 address provided to the clerk by the custodial objecting 9 parent in the abatement claim. The court shall fully 10 consider the abatement claim of the noncustodial parent 11 regardless of whether a response to the objection was 12 filed.

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20-2-307. Presumptive child support to be followed;

deviations by court.

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(b) A court may deviate from the presumptive child support established by W.S. 20-2-304 upon a specific finding that the application of the presumptive child support would be unjust or inappropriate in that particular case. In any case where the court has deviated from the presumptive child support, the reasons therefor shall be specifically set forth fully in the order or decree. In

determining whether to deviate from the presumptive child 1 support established by W.S. 20-2-304, the court shall 2 3 consider the following factors: 4 5 (vii) The cost of transportation of the child to and from visitation parenting time; 6 7 8 (xii) Whether or not either parent has violated 9 any provision of the divorce decree, including visitation 10 parenting time provisions, if deemed relevant by the court; 11 and 12 13 20-2-316. Adjustment of child support for a disabled 14 adult child. 15 16 A <del>noncustodial parent may petition for</del> adjustment of child support for a child who has reached the 17 age of majority but qualifies under W.S. 14-2-204(a)(i) to 18 19 continue to receive support from the noncustodial the 20 petitioning parent. The court shall allow the adjustment in 21 cases where the noncustodial petitioning parent proves by a

preponderance of the evidence that an adjustment of the

1 child support order is in the best interest of the child

2 who has reached the age of majority.

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4 (b) A noncustodial parent petitioning the court for

5 an adjustment under this section shall adhere to the

6 requirements of W.S. 20-2-311.

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8 20-2-403. Department of family services; duties of

9 department and parent; rules and regulations.

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11 (a) In IV-D cases where the noncustodial a parent is
12 required to provide health care coverage pursuant to a
13 child support order, and for whom the employer is known,
14 the department shall enforce the provision of court ordered

15 health care coverage for dependent children, where

16 appropriate, through the use of the national medical

17 support notice as provided by federal or state law, unless

18 alternate coverage is allowed by any order of the court or

19 tribunal, including:

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21 (d) The <del>custodial</del> parent <u>with applicable legal</u>

22 decision making responsibility for a child, in consultation

23 with the department, shall promptly select from available

insurance plan options when the 1 insurance plan 2 administrator reports that there is more than one (1) 3 option available under the plan, and shall take into 4 consideration the income withholding of, and costs to, the 5 obligor. 6 20-2-406. Definitions. 7 8 (a) As used in this act: 9 10 11 (vii) "National medical support notice" means 12 the federally approved national medical support notice used to enforce the provision of health care coverage in IV-D 13 cases for children of noncustodial parents without legal 14 15 decision making responsibility for a child who are required 16 to provide health care coverage through 17 employment-related group health plan in accordance with a

child support order; 18

20 20-6-104. Child support enforcement services 21 generally.

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1	(a) The services in intrastate and interstate
2	situations provided under the child support enforcement
3	program subject to or by appropriate orders of the court
4	shall include:
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6	(vi) The location of persons, upon request of
7	the noncustodial a parent, in cases of denial or
8	interference with court ordered visitation parenting time
9	or in cases in which the custodial a parent has removed the
10	child from the state and failed to give notice of change of
11	address in violation of a court order;
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13	20-6-106. Powers and duties of department regarding
14	collection of support.
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16	(m) The department may:
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18	(xv) Appear in any judicial proceeding on behalf
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	of the state when any obligee or obligor makes application
20	of the state when any obligee or obligor makes application for IV-D services, in order to establish, enforce or modify
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	for IV-D services, in order to establish, enforce or modify

1 issues, provided the department shall not be required to

2 participate in <del>visitation, custody <u>matters</u> of parental</del>

3 responsibilities, property settlement or other issues

4 between the parties. The department shall certify that the

5 obligee, obligor or child has applied for or is receiving

6 Title IV-D services. Initial pleadings filed by the

7 department or its contractors shall state that the action

8 is being taken pursuant to this act or Title IV-D;

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10 **20-6-108**. State parent locator service.

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12 (a) The department shall act as a state parent

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15 (iii) The location of persons, upon request of

16 the noncustodial a parent, in cases of denial or

17 interference with court ordered <del>visitation parenting time</del>

18 or in cases in which the custodial a parent has removed the

19 child from the state and failed to give notice of change of

20 address in violation of a court order.

locator service to assist in:

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22 (b) The department may request from state, county and

23 local agencies all information and assistance necessary to

1 carry out the purposes of this section. All state, county

2 and city agencies, officers and employees shall cooperate

3 in the location of parents who have violated <del>custody or</del>

4 visitation orders an order on parental responsibilities or

5 abandoned, deserted or failed to support their children and

6 shall supply the department with all information available

7 relative to the location, income and property of the

8 parents.

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10 **20-7-101**. Establishing grandparents' visitation

11 rights.

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13 (a) A grandparent may bring an original action

14 against any person having <del>custody of parental</del>

15 <u>responsibilities for</u> the grandparent's minor grandchild to

16 establish reasonable visitation rights to the child. If

17 the court finds, after a hearing, that visitation would be

18 in the best interest of the child and that the rights of

19 the child's parents are not substantially impaired, the

20 court shall grant reasonable visitation rights to the

21 grandparent. In any action under this section for which

22 the court appoints a guardian ad litem, the grandparent

1 shall be responsible for all fees and expenses associated

2 with the appointment.

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(d) In any action or proceeding in which visitation rights have been granted to a grandparent under this section, the court may for good cause upon petition of the person having custody parental responsibilities for the child or who is the guardian of the child, revoke or amend

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20-7-102. Establishing primary caregivers' visitation

the visitation rights granted to the grandparent.

12 rights.

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(a) With notice or reasonable efforts to provide 14 15 notice to the noncustodial parent parents, a person may bring an original action against any person having <del>custody</del> 16 of parental responsibilities for the child to establish 17 18 reasonable visitation rights to the child if the person 19 bringing the original action has been the primary caregiver 20 for the child for a period of not less than six (6) months 21 within the previous eighteen (18) months. If the court finds, after a hearing, that visitation would be in the 22 23 best interest of the child and that the rights of the

1 child's parents are not substantially impaired, the court

2 shall grant reasonable visitation rights to the primary

3 caregiver. In any action under this section for which the

4 court appoints a guardian ad litem, the person bringing the

5 original action under this section shall be responsible for

6 all fees and expenses associated with the appointment.

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8 (c) In any action or proceeding in which visitation

9 rights have been granted to a primary caregiver under this

10 section, the court may for good cause upon petition of the

11 person having <del>custody</del> parental responsibilities for the

12 child or who is the quardian of the child, revoke or amend

13 the visitation rights granted to the primary caregiver.

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15 **Section 3.** W.S. 20-6-102(a)(i) is repealed.

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17 Section 4. This act is effective July 1, 2018.

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19 (END)