## SENATE BILL No. 457

## DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

**Citations Affected:** IC 31-9-2-67.2; IC 31-14; IC 31-17.

**Synopsis:** Custody and parenting time. Provides that there is a presumption, rebuttable by a preponderance of the evidence, that: (1) joint physical custody is in the best interests of a child; and (2) equally shared parenting time is in the best interests of a child. Provides, for purposes of each presumption, that the presumption does not apply if a parent of the child has requested or been granted a protective order against the other parent on behalf of the child. Amends the factors a court must consider when making a physical custody determination. Requires that a court that finds that equally shared parenting time is not in the best interests of the child shall order a parenting time schedule that maximizes the time each parent spends with the child without endangering the child's physical health and well-being or significantly impairing the child's emotional health.

Effective: July 1, 2020.

## Garten

January 16, 2020, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



Second Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2020)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2019 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

## SENATE BILL No. 457

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning family law and juvenile law.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1.1C31-9-2-67.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
2	AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
3	1, 2020]: Sec. 67.2. "Joint physical custody", for purposes of
4	IC 31-14-13 and IC 31-17-2, means physical custody of a child
5	allocated equally, or as equally as practicable, between the child's
6	parents or custodians.
7	SECTION 2. IC 31-14-13-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
8	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 2. (a) The court shall
9	determine custody in accordance with the best interests of the child. In
10	determining the child's best interests, there is not a presumption
11	favoring either parent. However, except as provided in subsection

**(b) In making a determination under this section,** the court shall consider all relevant factors, including the following:

(c), there is a presumption, rebuttable by a preponderance of the

evidence, that joint physical custody is in the best interests of the

(1) The age and sex of the child.



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child.

1	(2) The wishes of the child's parents.
2	(3) The wishes of the child, with:
3	(A) more consideration given to the child's wishes if the child
4	is at least fourteen (14) years of age; and
5	(B) due consideration given to the influence a parent may
6	have over the child's wishes.
7	(4) The interaction and interrelationship of the child with:
8	(A) the child's parents;
9	(B) the child's siblings; and
0	(C) any other person who may significantly affect the child's
1	best interest.
2	(5) The child's adjustment and continuing proximity to home
3	school, and community.
4	(6) The mental and physical health of all individuals involved.
5	(7) Evidence of a pattern of domestic or family violence by either
6	parent, and the extent to which the domestic or family violence
7	has affected the child and the child's relationship with each
8	parent. The court shall give due consideration to efforts made
9	to complete any violence treatment, counseling, or program
0.0	by a parent who committed the domestic or family violence.
21	(8) Evidence that the child has been cared for by a de factor
22	custodian, and if the evidence is sufficient, the court shall
23	consider the factors described in section 2.5(b) of this chapter.
24	(9) The motivation of the child's parents in participating in
25	the custody proceeding.
26	(10) The likelihood that a parent will allow the child frequent
27	meaningful, and continuing contact with the other parent or
28	a de facto custodian of the child, unless the court finds that:
.9	(A) the other parent or de facto custodian engaged in
0	domestic or family violence against the parent or child
1	and
2	(B) a continuing relationship with the other parent or de
3	facto custodian is likely to endanger the health or safety of
4	the parent or child.
5	(c) The presumption under subsection (a) that joint physical
6	custody is in the best interests of the child does not apply if a
7	parent who is a party to the custody proceeding has requested or
8	been granted a protective order:
9	(1) against the other parent; and
0	(2) on behalf of the child;
-1	under IC 31-14-16.
-2	SECTION 3. IC 31-14-13-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS



1	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 6. (a) The court may
2	not modify a child custody order unless:
3	(1) modification is in the best interests of the child; and
4	(2) there is a substantial change in one (1) or more of the factors
5	that the court may consider under section 2 and, if applicable,
6	section 2.5 of this chapter.
7	(b) For purposes of subsection (a)(1), there is a presumption,
8	rebuttable by a preponderance of the evidence, that joint physical
9	custody is in the best interests of the child. However, the
10	presumption does not apply if a parent who is subject to the
11	custody order has requested or been granted a protective order:
12	(1) against the other parent who is subject to the custody
13	order; and
14	(2) on behalf of the child;
15	under IC 31-14-16.
16	SECTION 4. IC 31-14-14-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.223-2019,
17	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
18	JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 1. (a) A noncustodial parent is entitled to
19	reasonable parenting time rights unless the court finds, after a hearing,
20	that parenting time might:
21	(1) endanger the child's physical health and well-being; or
22	(2) significantly impair the child's emotional development.
23	(b) Subject to subsection (h), there is a presumption, rebuttable
24	by a preponderance of the evidence, that equally shared parenting
25	time is in the best interests of the child. If the court finds that
26	equally shared parenting time is not in the best interests of the
27	child, the court shall order a parenting time schedule that
28	maximizes the time each parent spends with the child without:
29	(1) endangering the child's physical health and well-being; or
30	(2) significantly impairing the child's emotional health.
31	(b) (c) The court may interview the child in chambers to assist the
32	court in determining the child's perception of whether parenting time
33	by the noncustodial parent might endanger the child's physical health
34	or significantly impair the child's emotional development.
35	(c) (d) In a hearing under subsection (a), there is a rebuttable
36	presumption that a person who has been convicted of:
37	(1) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3); or
38	(2) child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b) or IC 35-42-4-4(c));
39	might endanger the child's physical health and well-being or
40	significantly impair the child's emotional development.
41	(d) (e) Except as provided in subsection (e), (f), if a court grants
42	parenting time rights to a person who has been convicted of:



1	(1) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3); or
2	(2) child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b) or IC 35-42-4-4(c));
3	there is a rebuttable presumption that the parenting time with the child
4	must be supervised.
5	(e) (f) If a court grants parenting time rights to a person who has
6	been convicted of:
7	(1) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3); or
8	(2) child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b) or IC 35-42-4-4(c));
9	within the previous five (5) years, the court shall order that the
10	parenting time with the child must be supervised.
11	(f) (g) The court may permit counsel to be present at the interview
12	If counsel is present:
13	(1) a record may be made of the interview; and
14	(2) the interview may be made part of the record for purposes of
15	appeal.
16	(h) The presumption under subsection (a) that equally shared
17	parenting time is in the best interests of the child does not apply it
18	the child's custodial parent or noncustodial parent has requested
19	or been granted a protective order:
20	(1) against the other parent; and
21	(2) on behalf of the child;
22	under IC 31-14-16.
23	SECTION 5. IC 31-17-2-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.194-2017
24	SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
25	JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 8. (a) The court shall determine custody and enter
26	a custody order in accordance with the best interests of the child. In
27	determining the best interests of the child, there is no presumption
28	favoring either parent. However, except as provided in subsection
29	(c), there is a presumption, rebuttable by a preponderance of the
30	evidence, that joint physical custody is in the best interests of the
31	child.
32	(b) In making a determination under this section, the court shall
33	consider all relevant factors, including the following:
34	(1) The age and sex of the child.
35	(2) The wishes of the child's parent or parents.
36	(3) The wishes of the child, with:
37	(A) more consideration given to the child's wishes if the child
38	is at least fourteen (14) years of age; and
39	(B) due consideration given to the influence a parent may
40	have over the child's wishes.
41	(4) The interaction and interrelationship of the child with:
42	(A) the child's parent or parents;



1	(B) the child's sibling; and
2	(C) any other person who may significantly affect the child's
3	best interests.
4	(5) The child's adjustment and continuing proximity to the
5	child's:
6	(A) home;
7	(B) school; and
8	(C) community.
9	(6) The mental and physical health of all individuals involved.
10	(7) Evidence of a pattern of domestic or family violence by either
l 1	parent, and the extent to which the domestic or family violence
12	has affected the child and the child's relationship with each
13	parent. The court shall give due consideration to efforts made
14	to complete any violence treatment, counseling, or program
15	by a parent who committed the domestic or family violence.
16	(8) Evidence that the child has been cared for by a de factor
17	custodian, and if the evidence is sufficient, the court shal
18	consider the factors described in section 8.5(b) of this chapter.
19	(9) A designation in a power of attorney of:
20	(A) the child's parent; or
21	(B) a person found to be a de facto custodian of the child.
22	(10) The motivation of the child's parents in participating ir
23	the custody proceeding.
24	(11) The likelihood that a parent will allow the child frequent
25	meaningful, and continuing contact with the other parent or
26	a de facto custodian of the child, unless the court finds that:
27	(A) the other parent or de facto custodian engaged in
28	domestic or family violence against the parent or child
29	and
30	(B) a continuing relationship with the other parent or de
31	facto custodian is likely to endanger the health or safety of
32	the parent or child.
33	(c) The presumption under subsection (a) that joint physical
34	custody is in the best interests of the child does not apply if a
35	parent who is a party to the custody proceeding has requested or
36	been granted a protective order:
37	(1) against the other parent; and
38	(2) on behalf of the child;
39	under IC 34-26-5.
10	SECTION 6. IC 31-17-2-21 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
11	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 21. (a) The court may
12	not modify a child custody order unless:



1	(1) the modification is in the best interests of the child; and
2	(2) there is a substantial change in one (1) or more of the factors
3	that the court may consider under section 8 and, if applicable,
4	section 8.5 of this chapter.
5	(b) In making its determination the court shall consider the factors
6	listed under section 8 of this chapter.
7	(c) For purposes of subsection (a)(1), there is a presumption,
8	rebuttable by a preponderance of the evidence, that joint physical
9	custody is in the best interests of the child. However, the
10	presumption does not apply if a parent who is subject to the
11	custody order has requested or been granted a protective order:
12	(1) against the other parent who is subject to the custody
13	order; and
14	(2) on behalf of the child;
15	under IC 34-26-5.
16	(c) (d) The court shall not hear evidence on a matter occurring
17	before the last custody proceeding between the parties unless the
18	matter relates to a change in the factors relating to the best interests of
19	the child as described by section 8 and, if applicable, section 8.5 of this
20	chapter.
21	SECTION 7. IC 31-17-4-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.223-2019,
22	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
23	JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 1. (a) Subject to subsections (d) and (e) and (f),
24	a parent not granted custody of the child is entitled to reasonable
25	parenting time rights unless the court finds, after a hearing, that
26	parenting time by the noncustodial parent might endanger the child's
27	physical health or significantly impair the child's emotional
28	development.
29	(b) Subject to subsection (g), there is a presumption, rebuttable
30	by a preponderance of the evidence, that equally shared parenting
31	time is in the best interests of the child. If the court finds that
32	equally shared parenting time is not in the best interests of the
33	child, the court shall order a parenting time schedule that
34	maximizes the time each parent spends with the child without:
35	(1) endangering the child's physical health and well-being; or
36	(2) significantly impairing the child's emotional health.
37	(b) (c) The court may interview the child in chambers to assist the
38	court in determining the child's perception of whether parenting time
39	by the noncustodial parent might endanger the child's physical health
40	or significantly impair the child's emotional development.
41	(c) (d) The court may permit counsel to be present at the interview.
42	If counsel is present:



1	(1) a record may be made of the interview; and
2	(2) the interview may be made part of the record for purposes of
3	appeal.
4	(d) (e) Except as provided in subsection (e), (f), if a court grants
5	parenting time rights to a person who has been convicted of:
6	(1) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3); or
7	(2) child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b) or IC 35-42-4-4(c));
8	there is a rebuttable presumption that the parenting time with the child
9	must be supervised.
10	(e) (f) If a court grants parenting time rights to a person who has
l 1	been convicted of:
12	(1) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3); or
13	(2) child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b) or IC 35-42-4-4(c));
14	within the previous five (5) years, the court shall order that the
15	parenting time with the child must be supervised.
16	(g) The presumption under subsection (b) that equally shared
17	parenting time is in the best interests of the child does not apply if
18	the child's custodial parent or noncustodial parent has requested
19	or been granted a protective order:
20	(1) against the other parent; and
21	(2) on behalf of the child;
22	under IC 34-26-5

