HOUSE FLOOR AMENDMENT EXPLANATION



Bill Number: **HB 2296**

<u>Fink</u> Floor Amendment

- Adds the following to the list of factors the court must consider regarding the child's well-being: 1) the child's adjustment to home, school and community;
 2) mental and physical health of individuals involved; and 3) the safety and well-being of the child.
- Removes language requiring the court to consider, in relation to the child's well-being, prioritization of the child's bond with their primary caregiver and adds language requiring consideration of the interaction and interrelationship of the child with their parents, siblings and person's who may significantly affect the child's best interest.
- Removes language prohibiting the court from assuming a parenting plan, reflecting shared parenting time, is in the best interest of the child.
- Requires the court to make a determination regarding legal decision-making and parenting time that is in the best interests of the child.
- Prohibits a court from preferring or ordering a legal decision-making or parenting time plan based on a parent's or child's gender.

Fifty-seventh Legislature First Regular Session

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Fink H.B. 2296

ADDITIONAL COW FINK FLOOR AMENDMENT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AMENDMENTS TO H.B. 2296 (Reference to House engrossed bill)

Amendment instruction key: [GREEN UNDERLINING IN BRACKETS] indicates text added to statute or previously enacted session law. [Green underlining in brackets] indicates text added to new session law or text restoring existing law. [GREEN STRIKEOUT IN BRACKETS] indicates new text removed from statute or previously enacted session law. [Green strikeout in brackets] indicates text removed from existing statute, previously enacted session law or new session law. <</pre>
(Green carets>> indicate a section added to the bill.

1 The bill as proposed to be amended is reprinted as follows:

2 Section 1. Section 25-403, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to 3 read:

25-403. <u>Parenting time; best interests of child</u>

A. The court shall determine legal decision-making and parenting time, either originally or on petition for modification, in accordance with the best interests of the child. The court shall consider all factors that are relevant to the child's physical and emotional well-being, including:

10 1. The past, present and potential future relationship between the 11 parent and the child.

12 2. The interaction and interrelationship of the child with the 13 child's parent or parents, the child's siblings and any other person who 14 may significantly affect the child's best interest.

15 3. The child's adjustment to home, school and community.

16 4. If the child is of suitable age and maturity, the wishes of the 17 child as to legal decision-making and parenting time.

18 5. The mental and physical health of all individuals involved.

19 6. Which parent is more likely to allow the child frequent, 20 meaningful and continuing contact with the other parent. This paragraph 21 does not apply if the court determines that a parent is acting in good 22 faith to protect the child from witnessing an act of domestic violence or 23 being a victim of domestic violence or child abuse.

24 7. Whether one parent intentionally misled the court to cause an 25 unnecessary delay, to increase the cost of litigation or to persuade the 26 court to give a legal decision-making or a parenting time preference to 27 that parent.

1 8. Whether there has been domestic violence or child abuse pursuant 2 to section 25-403.03. 3 9. The nature and extent of coercion or duress used by a parent in 4 obtaining an agreement regarding legal decision-making or parenting time. 5 10. Whether a parent has complied with chapter 3, article 5 of this 6 title. 7 11. Whether either parent was convicted of an act of false 8 reporting of child abuse or neglect under section 13-2907.02. [1. PRIORITIZATION OF THE CHILD'S BOND WITH THE CHILD'S PRIMARY 9 10 CAREGIVER.] [1. THE INTERACTION AND INTERRELATIONSHIP OF THE CHILD WITH THE 11 12 CHILD'S PARENTS, SIBLINGS AND ANY OTHER PERSON WHO MAY SIGNIFICANTLY 13 AFFECT THE CHILD'S BEST INTEREST.] 2. [THE] PRESERVATION OF THE CHILD'S EXISTING SCHEDULE TO MAINTAIN 14 15 STABILITY. 3. IF THE CHILD IS OF SUITABLE AGE AND MATURITY, THE WISHES OF THE 16 17 CHILD AS TO PARENTING TIME. [4. THE CHILD'S ADJUSTMENT TO HOME, SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY. 18 19 5. THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OF ALL INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED. 20 6. THE SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF THE CHILD.] B. IN MAKING A DETERMINATION REGARDING PARENTING TIME, [THE COURT 21 22 SHALL NOT PRESUME THAT A PARENTING PLAN THAT REFLECTS SHARED PARENTING 23 TIME BETWEEN THE PARTIES IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD.] THE 24 COURT MAY CONSIDER ALL OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS WHEN MAKING A PARENTING **25 TIME DETERMINATION:** 26 1. WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS DEFINED IN SECTION 27 13-3601 OR ABUSE OR NEGLECT AS DEFINED IN SECTION 8-201. 28 2. WHETHER EITHER PARENT HAS A HISTORY OF PAST SUBSTANCE ABUSE OR 29 THERE IS CURRENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY EITHER PARENT THAT IMPACTS THE 30 PARENT'S ABILITY TO PRIORITIZE THE CHILD'S BEST INTERESTS. 3. WHETHER EITHER PARENT HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF AN ACT OF FALSE 31 32 REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13-2907.02. 4. WHETHER ONE PARENT INTENTIONALLY MISLED THE COURT TO CAUSE AN 33 34 UNNECESSARY DELAY, TO INCREASE THE COST OF LITIGATION OR TO PERSUADE THE 35 COURT TO GIVE A PARENTING TIME PREFERENCE TO THAT PARENT. 36 B. C. In a contested legal decision-making or parenting time case, 37 WHEN DETERMINING BOTH TEMPORARY ORDERS AND FINAL ORDERS, the court shall 38 make specific findings on the record about all relevant factors and the 39 reasons for which the decision is in the best interests of the child. 40 Sec. 2. Section 25-403.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to 41 read: 25-403.01. Sole and joint legal decision-making and parenting 42 43 <u>time</u> A. In awarding legal decision-making, the court may order sole 44 45 legal decision-making or joint legal decision-making. 46 B. In determining the level of decision-making that is in the 47 child's best interests, the court shall consider the factors prescribed in 48 section 25-403, subsection SUBSECTIONS A AND B and all of the following:

1. The agreement or lack of an agreement by the parents regarding 1 2 joint legal decision-making. 3 2. Whether a parent's lack of an agreement is unreasonable or is 4 influenced by an issue not related to the child's best interests. 5 3. The past, present and future abilities of the parents to 6 cooperate in decision-making about the child to the extent required by the 7 order of joint legal decision-making. legal decision-making 8 4. Whether the joint arrangement is 9 logistically possible. 10 C. An order for sole legal decision-making does not allow the 11 parent designated as sole legal decision-maker to alter unilaterally a 12 court-ordered parenting time plan. D. A parent who is not granted sole or joint legal decision-making 13 14 is entitled to reasonable parenting time to ensure that the minor child 15 has substantial, frequent, meaningful and continuing contact with the 16 parent unless the court finds, after a hearing, that parenting time would 17 endanger the child's physical, mental, moral or emotional health. 18 Sec. 3. Section 25-403.02, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to 19 read: 20 25-403.02. Parenting plans A. If the child's parents cannot agree on a plan for legal 21 22 decision-making or parenting time, each parent must submit a proposed 23 parenting plan. 24 B. Consistent with the child's best interests in section 25-403 and 25 sections 25-403.03, 25-403.04 and 25-403.05, the court shall adopt a 26 parenting plan that provides for both parents to share legal 27 decision-making regarding their child and that maximizes their respective 28 parenting time. The court shall not prefer a parent's proposed plan 29 because of the parent's or child's gender. 30 C. A. Parenting plans shall include at least the following: 31 1. A designation of the legal decision-making as joint or sole as 32 defined in section 25-401. 2. Each parent's rights and responsibilities for the personal care 33 34 of the child and for decisions in areas such as education, health care and 35 religious training. 3. A practical schedule of parenting time for the child, including 36 37 holidays and school vacations. 4. A procedure for the exchanges of the child, including location 38 39 and responsibility for transportation. 40 5. A procedure by which proposed changes, relocation of where a 41 child resides with either parent pursuant to section 25-408, disputes and 42 alleged breaches may be mediated or resolved, which may include the use of 43 conciliation services or private counseling. 6. A procedure for periodic review of the PARENTING plan's terms by 44 45 the parents. 7. A procedure for communicating with each other about the child, 46 47 including methods and frequency. 8. A statement that each party has read, understands and will abide 48 49 by the notification requirements of section 25-403.05, subsection B.

1 D. B. If the parents are unable to agree on any element to be 2 included in a parenting plan, the court shall determine that element. The 3 court may determine other factors that are necessary to promote and 4 protect the emotional and physical health of the child.

5 E. C. Shared legal decision-making does not necessarily mean equal 6 parenting time. [PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTIONS 25-403, 7 25-403.03, 25-403.04 AND 25-403.05, THE COURT SHALL MAKE A DETERMINATION 8 REGARDING LEGAL DECISION-MAKING AND PARENTING TIME THAT IS IN THE BEST 9 INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. THE COURT SHALL NOT PREFER OR ORDER A 10 LEGAL-DECISION MAKING OR PARENTING TIME PLAN BASED ON A PARENT'S OR THE 11 CHILD'S GENDER.]

12 13 read:

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25-411. <u>Modification of legal decision-making or parenting</u> <u>time; affidavit; contents; military families</u>

Sec. 4. Section 25-411, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to

16 A. A person shall not make a motion to modify a legal 17 decision-making or parenting time decree earlier than one year after its 18 date, unless the court permits ALLOWS it to be made on the basis of 19 affidavits that there is reason to believe the child's present environment 20 may seriously endanger the child's physical, mental, moral or emotional 21 health. At any time after a joint legal decision-making order is entered, 22 a parent may petition the court for modification of the order on the basis 23 of evidence that domestic violence involving a violation of section 24 13-1201 or 13-1204, spousal abuse or child abuse occurred since the entry 25 of the joint legal decision-making order. Six months after a joint legal 26 decision-making order is entered, a parent may petition the court for 27 modification of the order based on the failure of the other parent to 28 comply with the provisions of the order. A motion or petition to modify 29 an order shall meet the requirements of this section. Except as otherwise 30 provided in this section, if a parent is a member of the United States 31 armed forces, the court shall consider the terms of that parent's military 32 family care plan to determine what is in the child's best interest during 33 that parent's military deployment.

B. If the parent with whom the parent's child resides a majority of the time receives temporary duty, deployment, activation or mobilization orders from the United States military that involve moving a substantial distance away from the parent's residence, a court shall not enter a final order modifying parental rights and responsibilities and parent-child ocntact in an existing order until ninety days after the deployment ends, unless a modification is agreed to by the deploying parent.

41 C. The court shall not consider a parent's absence caused by 42 deployment or mobilization or the potential for future deployment or 43 mobilization as the sole factor supporting a real, substantial and 44 unanticipated change in circumstances pursuant to this section.

D. On motion of a deploying or nondeploying, mobilizing or absent definition parent, the court, after a hearing, shall enter a temporary order modifying parental rights and responsibilities or parent-child contact definition deployment or mobilization if: 1 1. A military parent who has legal decision-making or parenting 2 time pursuant to an existing court order has received notice from military 3 leadership that the military parent will deploy or mobilize in the near 4 future.

5 2. The deployment or mobilization would have a material effect on 6 the military parent's ability to exercise parental rights and 7 responsibilities or parent-child contact.

8 E. On motion of a deploying parent, if reasonable advance notice is 9 given and good cause is shown, the court shall allow that parent to 10 present testimony and evidence by electronic means with respect to 11 parenting time or parent-child contact matters instituted pursuant to this 12 section if the deployment of that parent has a material effect on that 13 parent's ability to appear in person at a regularly scheduled hearing. 14 For the purposes of this subsection, "electronic means" includes 15 communication by telephone or video teleconference.

16 F. The court shall hear motions for modification because of 17 deployment as expeditiously as possible.

18 a military parent receives military temporary G. If duty, 19 deployment, activation or mobilization orders that involve moving a 20 substantial distance away from the military parent's residence or that 21 otherwise have a material effect on the military parent's ability to 22 exercise parenting time, at the request of the military parent, for the 23 duration of the military parent's absence the court may delegate the 24 military parent's parenting time, or a portion of that time, to a child's 25 family member, including a stepparent, or to another person who is not the 26 child's parent but who has a close and substantial relationship to the 27 minor child, if the court determines that is in the child's best interest. 28 The court shall not allow the delegation of parenting time to a person who 29 would be subject to limitations on parenting time. The parties shall 30 attempt to resolve disputes regarding delegation of parenting time through 31 the dispute resolution process specified in their parenting plan, unless 32 excused by the court for good cause shown. A court order pursuant to this 33 subsection does not establish separate rights to parenting time for a 34 person other than a parent.

35 H. All temporary modification orders pursuant to this section shall 36 include a specific transition schedule to facilitate a return to the 37 predeployment order within ten days after the deployment ends, taking into 38 consideration the child's best interests.

I. A decree or order that a court enters in contemplation of or during the military deployment of a parent outside of the continental 41 United States shall specifically reference the deployment and include 42 provisions governing the legal decision-making or parenting time 43 arrangements, or both, of the minor child after the deployment ends. 44 Either parent may file a petition with the court after the deployment ends 45 to modify the decree or order, in compliance with subsection L of this 46 section. The court shall hold a hearing or conference on the petition 47 within thirty days after the petition is filed.

48 J. The court may modify an order granting or denying parenting time 49 rights whenever modification would serve the best interest of the child, 1 but the court shall not restrict a parent's parenting time rights unless 2 it finds that the parenting time would endanger seriously ENDANGER the 3 child's physical, mental, moral or emotional health. IN GRANTING OR 4 DENYING A REQUESTED PARENTING TIME MODIFICATION, THE COURT SHALL NOT 5 PRESUME THAT A PARENTING TIME SCHEDULE THAT REFLECTS SHARED PARENTING TIME 6 BETWEEN THE PARTIES IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD.

7 K. If after a legal decision-making or parenting time order is in 8 effect one of the parents is charged with a dangerous crime against 9 children as defined in section 13-705, child molestation as defined in 10 section 13-1410 or an act of domestic violence as prescribed in section 11 13-3601 in which the victim is a minor, the other parent may petition the 12 court for an expedited hearing. Pending the expedited hearing, the court 13 may suspend parenting time or change legal decision-making ex parte.

L. To modify any type of legal decision-making or parenting time forder a person shall submit an affidavit or verified petition setting forth detailed facts supporting the requested modification and shall give rotice, together with a copy of the affidavit or verified petition, to sother parties to the proceeding, who may file opposing affidavits. The court shall deny the motion unless it finds that adequate cause for hearing the motion is established by the pleadings, in which case it shall set a date for hearing on why the requested modification should not be granted.

23 M. The court shall assess attorney fees and costs against a party 24 seeking modification if the court finds that the modification action is 25 vexatious and constitutes harassment.

26 N. Subsection L of this section does not apply if the requested 27 relief is for the modification or clarification of parenting time and not 28 for a change of legal decision-making.

29 Enroll and engross to conform

30 Amend title to conform

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