HOUSE BILL NO. 6261

December 10, 2024, Introduced by Reps. Beeler and Thompson and referred to the Committee on Families, Children and Seniors.

A bill to amend 1970 PA 91, entitled "Child custody act of 1970,"

by amending sections 2, 3, 6a, 7, and 7a (MCL 722.22, 722.23, 722.26a, 722.27, and 722.27a), section 2 as amended by 2015 PA 51, section 3 as amended by 2016 PA 95, section 6a as added by 1980 PA 434, section 7 as amended by 2015 PA 52, and section 7a as amended by 2016 PA 96.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 Sec. 2. As used in this act:
- 2 (a) "Active duty" means that term as defined described in

- 1 section 101-3911(2)(A)(i) of the servicemembers civil relief act,
- 2 50 USC 511, 3911, except that "active duty" includes full-time
- 3 national guard duty.
- 4 (b) "Agency" means a legally authorized public or private
- 5 organization, or governmental unit or official, whether of this
- 6 state or of another state or country, concerned in the welfare of
- 7 minor children, including a licensed child placement agency.
- 8 (c) "Attorney" means, if appointed to represent a child under
- 9 this act, an attorney serving as the child's legal advocate in a
- 10 traditional attorney-client relationship with the child, as
- 11 governed by the Michigan rules of professional conduct. An attorney
- 12 defined under this subdivision owes the same duties of undivided
- 13 loyalty, confidentiality, and zealous representation of the child's
- 14 expressed wishes as the attorney would to an adult client.
- 15 (d) "Child" means minor child and children. Subject to section
- 16 5b of the support and parenting time enforcement act, 1982 PA 295,
- 17 MCL 552.605b, for purposes of providing support, child includes a
- 18 child and children who have reached 18 years of age.
- 19 (e) "Deployment" means the movement or mobilization of a
- 20 servicemember to a location for a period of longer than 60 days and
- 21 not longer than 540 days under temporary or permanent official
- 22 orders as follows:
- 23 (i) That are designated as unaccompanied.
- 24 (ii) For which dependent travel is not authorized.
- 25 (iii) That otherwise do not permit the movement of family
- 26 members to that location.
- 27 (iv) The servicemember is restricted from travel.
- 28 (f) "Grandparent" means a natural or adoptive parent of a
- 29 child's natural or adoptive parent.

(g) "Guardian ad litem" means an individual whom the court
 appoints to assist the court in determining the child's best
 interests. A guardian ad litem does not need to be an attorney.

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- (h) "Joint legal custody" means both parents share legal decision making and neither parent's rights or responsibilities are superior except with respect to specified decisions as set forth by the court or the parents in the final judgment or order.
- 8 (i) (h) "Lawyer-guardian ad litem" means an attorney appointed
 9 under section 4. A lawyer-guardian ad litem represents the child,
 10 and has the powers and duties, as set forth in section 4.
 - (j) "Legal decision making" means the legal right and responsibility to make all nonemergency legal decisions for a child, including those regarding education, health care, religious training, and personal care decisions. For the purposes of interpreting or applying an international treaty, a federal law, a uniform code, or the statutes of other jurisdictions of the United States, legal decision making means legal custody.
- 18 (k) "Maximized parenting time" means joint and equal physical 19 custody.
- 20 (l) (i) "Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent of a child.
- 22 (m) "Sole legal decision making" means 1 parent has the legal 23 right and responsibility of legal decision making regarding the 24 child.
- (n) (j)—"State disbursement unit" or "SDU" means the entity
 established in section 6 of the office of child support act, 1971
 PA 174, MCL 400.236.
- 28 (o) (k) "Third person" means an individual other than a
 29 parent.

- Sec. 3. (1) As used in this act, "best interests of the child"
 or "child's best interests" means the sum total of the following
 factors to be considered, evaluated, and determined by the court:
- 4 (a) The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing5 between the parties involved and the child.
- 6 (b) The capacity and disposition of the parties involved to
 7 give the child love, affection, and guidance and to continue the
 8 education and raising of the child in his or her religion or creed,
 9 if anv.
 - (b) The past, present, and potential future relationship between the parent and the child.
 - (c) The capacity and disposition of the parties involved to provide the child with food, clothing, medical care or other remedial care recognized and permitted under the laws of this state in place of medical care, and other material needs.

- 21 (f) The moral fitness of the parties involved.

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- (d) The child's adjustment to home, school, and community.
- 23 (e) (g)—The mental and physical health of the parties involved.
- 25 (h) The home, school, and community record of the child.
- (f) Which parent is more likely to allow the child frequent,
 meaningful, and continuing contact with the other parent. This
 subdivision does not apply if the court determines that a parent is
 acting in good faith to protect the child from witnessing an act of

- 1 domestic violence or being a victim of domestic violence, child 2 abuse, or child neglect.
- 3 (g) Whether 1 parent intentionally misled the court to cause 4 an unnecessary delay, to increase the cost of litigation, or to 5 persuade the court to give a legal decision making or a parenting 6 time preference to that parent.

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- (h) Domestic violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed against or witnessed by the child.
- (i) The nature and extent of coercion or duress used by a parent in obtaining an agreement regarding legal decision making or parenting time.
- (j) (i)—The reasonable preference of the child, if the court considers the child to be of sufficient age to express preference.
- (j) The willingness and ability of each of the parties to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing parent-child relationship between the child and the other parent or the child and the parents. A court may not consider negatively for the purposes of this factor any reasonable action taken by a parent to protect a child or that parent from sexual assault or domestic violence by the child's other parent.
- (k) Domestic violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed against or witnessed by the child.
- (k) Whether either parent was convicted of an act of false reporting of child abuse or child neglect.
- 25 (l) Any other factor considered by the court to be relevant to
 26 a particular child custody dispute, including, but not limited to,
 27 the following:
 - (i) Moral fitness of the parties involved.
- 29 (ii) Capacity of either party to raise the child in the party's

1 religion or creed.

factors:

- 2 (2) In a contested child custody case, the court shall make 3 specific findings on the record about all relevant factors and the 4 reasons for which the decision is in the child's best interests.
 - Sec. 6a. (1) In custody disputes between parents, the parents shall must be advised of—that the court shall adopt a parenting plan with the presumption that joint custody is in the child's best interests. At the request of either parent, the—The court shall consider an—award of—joint custody. , and shall—If joint custody is not awarded, the court shall state on the record the reasons—reason for granting or—denying a request—joint custody. In other cases custody disputes that are not solely between parents, the court may consider joint custody may be considered by the court. The court and shall determine whether joint custody is in the child's best interest of the child—interests by considering the following
- 17 (a) The factors enumerated in section 3.
- 18 (b) Whether the parents will be able to cooperate and19 generally agree concerning important decisions affecting the20 welfare of the child.
 - (2) If the parents agree on joint custody, the court shall award joint custody unless the court determines on the record, based upon clear and convincing evidence, that joint custody is not in the best interests of the child. Consistent with the child's best interests, the court shall adopt a parenting plan that provides for both parents to share joint legal custody of the child and that provides maximized parenting time. The court shall not show preference to a parent in a proposed parenting plan because of the parent's or child's gender.

- 1 (3) If the court awards joint custody, the court may include
 2 in its award a statement regarding when the child shall reside with
 3 each parent, or may provide that physical custody be shared by the
 4 parents in a manner to assure the child continuing contact with
 5 both parents. Unless the court determines that it is not in the
 6 child's best interests, the court shall award joint physical
 7 custody to the parents.
 - (4) During the time a child resides with a parent, that parent shall decide all routine matters concerning the child.

- (5) If there is a dispute regarding residency, joint physical custody is not awarded, the court shall state the basis for a residency award not awarding joint physical custody on the record or in writing.
- (6) Joint custody shall does not eliminate the responsibility for child support. Each parent shall be is responsible for child support based on the needs of the child and the actual resources of each parent. If a parent would otherwise be unable to maintain adequate housing for the child and the other parent has sufficient resources, the court may order modified support payments for a portion of housing expenses even during a period when the child is not residing in the home of the parent receiving support. An order of joint custody, in and of itself, shall not constitute is not grounds for modifying a support order.
- (7) As used in this section, "joint **physical** custody" means an order of the court in which 1 or both of the following is specified: the court specifies
- (a) That that the child shall reside alternately for equal specific periods with each of the parents.
- 29 (b) That the parents shall share decision-making authority as

1 to the important decisions affecting the welfare of the child.

Sec. 7. (1) If a child custody dispute has been submitted to the circuit court as an original action under this act or has arisen incidentally from another action in the circuit court or an order or judgment of the circuit court, and the court finds that maximized parenting time is not in the child's best interests, then for the child's best interests, of the child the court may do 1 or more of the following:

- (a) Award the custody of the child to 1 or more of the parties involved or to others and provide for payment of support for the child, until the child reaches 18 years of age. Subject to section 5b of the support and parenting time enforcement act, 1982 PA 295, MCL 552.605b, the court may also order support as provided in this section for a child after he or she the child reaches 18 years of age. The court may require that support payments shall must be made through the friend of the court, court clerk, or state disbursement unit.
- (b) Provide for reasonable parenting time of the child by the parties involved, by the maternal or paternal grandparents, or by others, by general or specific terms and conditions. Parenting time of the child by the parents is governed by section 7a.
 - (c) Subject to subsection (3), modify or amend its previous judgments or orders for proper cause shown or because of change of circumstances until the child reaches 18 years of age and, subject to section 5b of the support and parenting time enforcement act, 1982 PA 295, MCL 552.605b, until the child reaches 19 years and 6 months of age. The court shall not modify or amend its previous judgments or orders or issue a new order so as to change the established custodial environment of a child unless there is

- 1 presented clear and convincing evidence that it is in the child's
- 2 best interest of the child. interests. The custodial environment of
- 3 a child is established if over an appreciable time the child
- 4 naturally looks to the custodian in that environment for guidance,
- 5 discipline, the necessities of life, and parental comfort. The
- 6 child's age, of the child, the physical environment, and the
- 7 inclination of the custodian and the child as to permanency of the
- 8 relationship shall must also be considered. If a motion for change
- 9 of custody is filed while a parent is active duty, the court shall
- 10 not consider a parent's absence due to that active duty status in a
- 11 child's best interest of the child interests determination.
- 12 (d) Utilize a guardian ad litem or the community resources in
- 13 behavioral sciences and other professions in the investigation and
- 14 study of custody disputes and consider their recommendations for
- 15 the resolution of the disputes.
- 16 (e) Take any other action considered to be necessary in a
- 17 particular child custody dispute.
- 18 (f) Upon petition, consider the reasonable grandparenting time
- 19 of maternal or paternal grandparents as provided in section 7b and,
- 20 if denied, make a record of the denial.
- 21 (2) A judgment or order entered under this act providing for
- 22 the support of a child is governed by and is enforceable as
- 23 provided in the support and parenting time enforcement act, 1982 PA
- 24 295, MCL 552.601 to 552.650. If this act contains a specific
- 25 provision regarding the contents or enforcement of a support order
- 26 that conflicts with a provision in the support and parenting time
- 27 enforcement act, 1982 PA 295, MCL 552.601 to 552.650, this act
- 28 controls in regard to that provision.
- 29 (3) As provided in the servicemembers civil relief act, 50 USC

501 to 597b, 3901 to 4043, if a motion for change of custody is 1 filed during the time a parent is on deployment, a parent may file 2 and the court shall entertain an application for stay. The court 3 shall not enter an order modifying or amending a previous judgment 4 5 or order, or issue a new order, that changes the child's placement 6 that existed on the date the parent was called to deployment, 7 except that the court may enter a temporary custody order if there 8 is clear and convincing evidence that it is in the child's best 9 interests. of the child. When a temporary custody order is issued 10 under this subsection, the court may include a limit on the period 11 of time that the temporary custody order remains in effect. At any stage before final judgment in the proceeding, the parent may file 12 an application for stay or otherwise request a stay of the 13 14 proceedings or file an application for an extension of a stay. The 15 parent and the custodial child are not required to be present to 16 consider the application for stay or extension of a stay. The application for stay or extension of a stay is sufficient if it is 17

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(4) The parent shall must inform the court of the deployment end date before or within by not later than 30 days after that deployment end date. Upon notification of a parent's deployment end date, the court shall reinstate the custody order in effect immediately preceding that period of deployment. If a motion for change of custody is filed after a parent returns from deployment, the court shall not consider a parent's absence due to that

a signed, written statement, certified to be true under penalty of

perjury. The same conditions for the initial stay apply to an

interest of the child interests determination.

application for an extension of a stay. The parent's duration of

deployment shall must not be considered in making a child's best

- 1 deployment in making a best interest of the child determination.
- 2 Future deployments shall must not be considered in making a child's
- 3 best interest of the child interests determination.
- 4 (5) If the deploying parent and the other parent share5 custody, the deploying parent must notify the other parent of an
- 6 upcoming deployment within a reasonable period of time.
- 7 Sec. 7a. (1) Parenting time shall must be granted in
- 8 accordance with the child's best interests. of the child. It is
- 9 presumed to be in the child's best interests of a child for the
- 10 child to have a strong relationship with both of his or her
- 11 parents. Except as otherwise provided in this section, parenting
- 12 time shall must be granted to a parent in a frequency, duration,
- 13 and type reasonably calculated to promote a strong relationship
- 14 between the child and the parent granted parenting time.both
- 15 parents unless the court determines by clear and convincing
- 16 evidence that maximized parenting time is not in the child's best
- 17 interests.
- 18 (2) If the parents of a child agree on parenting time terms,
- 19 the court shall order the parenting time terms unless the court
- 20 determines on the record by clear and convincing evidence that the
- 21 parenting time terms are not in the best interests of the child. The
- 22 preferred schedule for maximized parenting time is for the child to
- 23 reside with 1 parent for 1 week, then with the other parent for 1
- 24 week. An alternate schedule is for the child to reside with 1
- 25 parent for 2 days, the other parent for 2 days, then 3 more days
- 26 with 1 parent. Holidays must be split equally between both parents.
- 27 If a preferred or alternate schedule causes an issue for school
- 28 attendance, the parents shall agree on a solution. If the parents
- 29 cannot come to an agreement, the court shall rule on the issue in a

manner that is as close to equal parenting time as possible.

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- (3) A child has a right to parenting time with a parent unless it is shown on the record by clear and convincing evidence that it would endanger the child's physical, mental, or emotional health.
- 5 (4) Notwithstanding other provisions of this act, if a 6 proceeding regarding parenting time involves a child who is 7 conceived as the result of acts for which 1 of the child's 8 biological parents is convicted of criminal sexual conduct as 9 provided in sections 520a to 520e and 520g of the Michigan penal 10 code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520a to 750.520e and 750.520g, or a 11 substantially similar statute of another state or the federal government, or is found by clear and convincing evidence in a fact-12 finding hearing to have committed acts of nonconsensual sexual 13 14 penetration, the court shall not grant parenting time to that 15 biological parent. This subsection does not apply to a conviction 16 under section 520d(1)(a) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, 17 MCL 750.520d. This subsection does not apply if, after the date of 18 the conviction, or the date of the finding in a fact-finding hearing described in this subsection, the biological parents 19 20 cohabit and establish a mutual custodial environment for the child.
 - (5) A parent may assert an affirmative defense of the provisions of subsection (4) in a proceeding brought by the offending parent regarding a child described in subsection (4).
 - (6) Notwithstanding other provisions of this act, if an individual is convicted of criminal sexual conduct as provided in sections 520a to 520e and 520g of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520a to 750.520e and 750.520g, and the victim is the individual's child, the court shall not grant parenting time with that child or a sibling of that child to that individual, unless

- 1 both the child's other parent and, if the court considers the child
- 2 or sibling to be of sufficient age to express his or her desires,
- 3 the child or sibling consent to the parenting time.
- 4 (7) The—If the court determines by clear and convincing
- 5 evidence that maximized parenting time is not in the child's best
- 6 interests, the court may consider the following factors when
- 7 determining the frequency, duration, and type of parenting time to
- 8 be granted:
- ${f 9}$ (a) The existence of ${f any}$ the child's special circumstances or
- 10 needs. of the child.
- 11 (b) Whether the child is a nursing child less than 6 months of
- 12 age, or less than 1 year of age if the child receives substantial
- 13 nutrition through nursing.
- 14 (c) The reasonable likelihood of child abuse or child neglect
- 15 of the child during parenting time.
- 16 (d) The reasonable likelihood of abuse of a parent resulting
- 17 from the exercise of parenting time.
- 18 (e) The inconvenience to, and burdensome impact or effect on,
- 19 the child of traveling for purposes of parenting time.
- 20 (f) Whether a parent can reasonably be expected to exercise
- 21 parenting time in accordance with the court order.
- 22 (g) Whether a parent has frequently failed to exercise
- 23 reasonable parenting time.
- 24 (h) The threatened or actual detention of the child with the
- 25 intent to retain or conceal the child from the other parent or from
- 26 a third person who has legal custody. A custodial parent's
- 27 temporary residence with the child in a domestic violence shelter
- 28 shall is not be construed as evidence of the custodial parent's
- 29 intent to retain or conceal the child from the other parent.

1 (i) Any other relevant factors.

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- 2 (8) Parenting time shall must be granted in specific terms if
 3 requested by either party at any time.unless the court determines
 4 specific terms are not in the child's best interests.
- (9) A parenting time order may contain any reasonable terms or
 conditions that facilitate the orderly and meaningful exercise of
 parenting time by a parent, including 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) Division of the responsibility to transport the child.
 - (b) Division of the cost of transporting the child.
- 10 (c) Restrictions on the presence of third persons during
 11 parenting time.
- 12 (d) Requirements that the child be ready for parenting time at 13 a specific time.
- (e) Requirements that the parent arrive for parenting time andreturn the child from parenting time at specific times.
- 16 (f) Requirements that parenting time occur in the presence of
 17 a third person or agency.
- 18 (g) Requirements that a party post a bond to assure ensure19 compliance with a parenting time order.
- (h) Requirements of reasonable notice when parenting time willnot occur.
- (i) Any other reasonable condition determined to beappropriate in the particular case.
- 24 (10) Except as provided in this subsection, a parenting time 25 order shall must contain a prohibition on exercising parenting time 26 in a country that is not a party to the Hague Convention on the 27 Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. This subsection 28 does not apply if both parents provide the court with written 29 consent to allow a parent to exercise parenting time in a country

- that is not a party to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects ofInternational Child Abduction.
- 3 (11) During the time a child is with a parent to whom
 4 parenting time has been awarded, that parent shall decide all
 5 routine matters concerning the child.

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- 6 (12) Prior to Before entry of a temporary order, a parent may
 7 seek an ex parte interim order concerning parenting time. If the
 8 court enters an ex parte interim order concerning parenting time,
 9 the party on whose motion the ex parte interim order is entered
 10 shall must have a true copy of the order served on the friend of
 11 the court and the opposing party.
 - (13) If the opposing party objects to the ex parte interim order, he or she shall the opposing party shall file with the clerk of the court within by not later than 14 days after receiving notice of the order a written objection to, or a motion to modify or rescind, the ex parte interim order. The opposing party shall have a true copy of the written objection or motion served on the friend of the court and the party who obtained the ex parte interim order.
- 20 (14) If the opposing party files a written objection to the ex parte interim order, the friend of the court shall attempt to 21 22 resolve the dispute within by not later than 14 days after 23 receiving it. If the matter cannot be resolved, the friend of the 24 court shall provide the opposing party with a form motion and order 25 with written instructions for their use in modifying or rescinding the ex parte order without assistance of counsel. If the opposing 26 27 party wishes to proceed without assistance of counsel, the friend of the court shall schedule a hearing with the court that shall 28 29 must be held within by not later than 21 days after the filing of

- 1 the motion. If the opposing party files a motion to modify or
- 2 rescind the ex parte interim order and requests a hearing, the
- 3 court shall resolve the dispute within by not later than 28 days
- 4 after the hearing is requested.
- 5 (15) An exparte interim order issued under this section shall
- 6 must contain the following notice:
- 7 NOTICE:
- 8 1. You may file a written objection to this order or a motion
- 9 to modify or rescind this order. You must file the written
- 10 objection or motion with the clerk of the court within by not later
- 11 than 14 days after you were served with this order. You must serve
- 12 a true copy of the objection or motion on the friend of the court
- 13 and the party who obtained the order.
- 14 2. If you file a written objection, the friend of the court
- 15 must try to resolve the dispute. If the friend of the court cannot
- 16 resolve the dispute and if you wish to bring the matter before the
- 17 court without the assistance of counsel, the friend of the court
- 18 must provide you with form pleadings and written instructions and
- 19 must schedule a hearing with the court.
- 20 (16) As provided in the servicemembers civil relief act, 50
- 21 USC 501 to 597b, 3901 to 4043, if a motion for change of parenting
- 22 time is filed during the time a parent is on deployment, a parent
- 23 may file and the court shall entertain an application for stay. The
- 24 court shall presume that the child's best interests of the child
- 25 are served by not entering an order modifying or amending a
- 26 previous judgment or order, or issuing a new order, that changes
- 27 the parenting time that existed on the date the parent was called
- 28 to deployment, unless the contrary is established by clear and
- 29 convincing evidence, at which time the court may enter a temporary

- 1 parenting time order. When a temporary parenting time order is
- 2 issued under this subsection, the court may include a limit on the
- 3 period of time that the temporary parenting time order remains in
- 4 effect. At any stage before final judgment in the proceeding, the
- 5 parent may file an application for stay or otherwise request a stay
- 6 of proceedings or file an application for an extension of a stay.
- 7 The parent and the custodial child are not required to be present
- 8 to consider the application for stay or extension of a stay. The
- 9 application for stay or extension of a stay is sufficient if it is
- 10 a signed, written statement, certified to be true under penalty of
- 11 perjury. The same conditions for the initial stay apply to
- 12 applications for an extension of a stay.
- 13 (17) The parent shall must inform the court of the deployment
- 14 end date before or within by not later than 30 days after that
- 15 deployment end date. Upon notification of a parent's deployment end
- 16 date, the court shall reinstate the parenting time order in effect
- 17 immediately preceding that period of deployment. If a motion for
- 18 change of parenting time is filed after a parent returns from
- 19 deployment, the court shall not consider a parent's absence due to
- 20 that deployment in making a determination regarding change of
- 21 parenting time. Future deployments shall must not be considered in
- 22 making a best interest of the child determination.
- 23 (18) If the deploying parent and the other parent share
- ${f 24}$ custody, the deploying parent ${f must-shall}$ notify the other parent of
- 25 an upcoming deployment within a reasonable period of time.
- 26 (19) As used in this section, "offending parent" means a
- 27 parent who has been convicted of criminal sexual conduct as
- 28 described in subsection (4) or who has been found by clear and
- 29 convincing evidence in a fact-finding hearing to have committed

- 1 acts of nonconsensual sexual penetration as described in subsection
- **2** (4).