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ACT No. 412

SENATE BILL NO. 291

BY SENATORS BARROW, DONAHUE, GATTI, LUNEAU, MARTINY AND WARD AND REPRESENTATIVES BILLIOT, BOUIE, CARMODY, CARPENTER, ROBBY CARTER, CONNICK, COX, CREWS, GISCLAIR, GLOVER, GUINN, LANCE HARRIS, HOFFMANN, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JENKINS, JONES, LYONS, MAGEE, MARINO, GREGORY MILLER, NORTON, SEABAUGH AND SMITH

AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact Civil Code Art. 132, 134, and 136(A) and R.S. 9:341 and 364, 3 relative to children; to provide relative to custody and custody awards; to provide relative to factors in determining best interest of the child; to provide relative to 4 5 visitation; to provide certain terms, conditions, procedures, and requirements; and 6 to provide for related matters. 7 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana: 8 Section 1. Civil Code Art. 132, 134, and 136(A) are hereby amended and reenacted 9 to read as follows: 10 Art. 132. Award of custody to parents 11 If the parents agree who is to have custody, the court shall award custody in accordance with their agreement unless the provisions of R.S. 9:364 apply or the 12 best interest of the child requires a different award. In Subject to the provisions of 13 14 **R.S. 9:364, in** the absence of agreement, or if the agreement is not in the best interest 15 of the child, the court shall award custody to the parents jointly; however, if custody in one parent is shown by clear and convincing evidence to serve the best interest of 16

the child, the court shall award custody to that parent.

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2	Art. 134. Factors in determining child's best interest
3	The A. Except as provided in Paragraph B of this Article, the court shall
4	consider all relevant factors in determining the best interest of the child. Such factors
5	may include, including:
6	(1) The potential for the child to be abused, as defined by Children's
7	Code Article 603(2), which shall be the primary consideration.
8	(2) The love, affection, and other emotional ties between each party and the
9	child.
10	(2)(3) The capacity and disposition of each party to give the child love,
11	affection, and spiritual guidance and to continue the education and rearing of the
12	child.
13	(3)(4) The capacity and disposition of each party to provide the child with
14	food, clothing, medical care, and other material needs.
15	(4)(5) The length of time the child has lived in a stable, adequate
16	environment, and the desirability of maintaining continuity of that environment.
17	(5)(6) The permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or proposed custodial
18	home or homes.
19	(6)(7) The moral fitness of each party, insofar as it affects the welfare of the
20	child.
21	(7) The mental and physical health of each party.
22	(8) The history of substance abuse, violence, or criminal activity of any
23	party.
24	(9) The mental and physical health of each party. Evidence that an
25	abused parent suffers from the effects of past abuse by the other parent shall
26	not be grounds for denying that parent custody.
27	(8)(10) The home, school, and community history of the child.
28	(9)(11) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court deems the child
29	to be of sufficient age to express a preference.
30	(10)(12) The willingness and ability of each party to facilitate and encourage

1	a close and continuing relationship between the child and the other party, except
2	when objectively substantial evidence of specific abusive, reckless, or illegal
3	conduct has caused one party to have reasonable concerns for the child's safety
4	or well-being while in the care of the other party.
5	(11)(13) The distance between the respective residences of the parties.
6	(12)(14) The responsibility for the care and rearing of the child previously
7	exercised by each party.
8	B. In cases involving a history of committing family violence, as defined
9	in R.S. 9:362, or domestic abuse, as defined in R.S. 46:2132, including sexual
10	abuse, as defined in R.S. 14:403(A)(4)(b), whether or not a party has sought
11	relief under any applicable law, the court shall determine an award of custody
12	or visitation in accordance with R.S. 9:341 and 364. The court may only find a
13	history of committing family violence if the court finds that one incident of
14	family violence has resulted in serious bodily injury or the court finds more
15	than one incident of family violence.
16	* * *
17	Art. 136. Award of visitation rights
18	A. A Subject to R.S. 9:341 and 364, a parent not granted custody or joint
19	custody of a child is entitled to reasonable visitation rights unless the court finds,
20	after a hearing, that visitation would not be in the best interest of the child.
21	* * *
22	Section 2. R.S. 9:341 and 364 are hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
23	§341. Restriction on visitation
24	A. Whenever the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that a parent
25	has subjected any of his or her child to physical abuse, or sexual abuse or
26	exploitation, children or stepchildren to family violence, as defined in R.S. 9:362,
27	or domestic abuse, as defined in R.S. 46:2132, or has permitted such abuse or
28	exploitation of the child, the court has subjected any other household member, as
29	defined in R.S. 46:2132, to a history of family violence as defined in R.S.

9:364(A), or has willingly permitted such abuse to any of his or her children or

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stepchildren despite having the ability to prevent it, shall prohibit allow only supervised visitation between the abusive parent and the abused child or children until such parent proves by a preponderance of the evidence at a contradictory hearing that the abusive parent has successfully completed a court monitored domestic abuse intervention program, as defined in R.S. 9:362(3), since the last incident of domestic violence or family abuse. At the hearing, the court shall consider evidence of the abusive parent's current mental health condition and the possibility the abusive parent will again subject his children. stepchildren, or other household member to family violence or domestic abuse, or willingly permit such abuse to any of his or her children or stepchildren despite having the ability to prevent it. The court shall order visitation only if the abusive parent proves by a preponderance of the evidence that visitation would be in the best interest of the child, considering the factors in Civil Code Article 134, and would not cause physical, emotional, or psychological damage to the child. Should visitation be allowed, the court shall order such restrictions, conditions, and safeguards necessary to minimize any risk of harm to the child, including continued supervision. All costs incurred in compliance with the provisions of this Section shall be borne by the abusive parent.

B. Whenever the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a parent has subjected any of his children, stepchildren, or any household member as defined in R.S. 46:2132, to sexual abuse, as defined in R.S. 14:403(A)(4)(b), or has willingly permitted such abuse to any of his or her children, stepchildren, or a household member, despite having the ability to prevent the abuse, the court shall prohibit all visitation and contact between the abusive parent and the children until such parent proves by a preponderance of the evidence at a contradictory hearing that he has successfully completed a treatment program designed for such sexual abusers. At the hearing, the court shall consider evidence of the abusive parent's current mental health condition and the possibility the abusive parent will repeat such conduct in the future. The court and shall order visitation only if the abusive parent proves by a

preponderance of the evidence that visitation would be in the best interest of the child, and that visitation would not cause physical, emotional, or psychological damage to the child. Should visitation be allowed, the court shall order such restrictions, conditions, and safeguards necessary to minimize any risk of harm to the child, including supervision of the visitation. All costs incurred in compliance with the provisions of this Section shall be the responsibility of the abusive parent.

B-C. When visitation has been <u>restricted or</u> prohibited by the court pursuant to <u>Subsection A Subsections A or B of this Section</u>, and the court subsequently authorizes <u>further</u> restricted visitation, the parent whose visitation has been restricted shall not remove the child from the jurisdiction of the court except for good cause shown and with the prior approval of the court.

* * *

§364. Child custody; visitation

A. There is created a presumption that no parent who has a history of perpetrating family violence, as defined in R.S. 9:362, or domestic abuse, as defined in R.S. 46:2132, or has subjected any of his or her children, stepchildren, or any household member, as defined in R.S. 46:2132, to sexual abuse, as defined in R.S. 14:403(A)(4)(b), or has willingly permitted another to abuse any of his children or stepchildren, despite having the ability to prevent the abuse, shall be awarded sole or joint custody of children. The court may find a history of perpetrating family violence if the court finds that one incident of family violence has resulted in serious bodily injury or the court finds more than one incident of family violence.

- **<u>B.</u>** The presumption shall be overcome only <u>if the court finds all of the</u> <u>**following**</u> by a preponderance of the evidence:
- (1) The that the perpetrating parent has successfully completed a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined in R.S. 9:362, or a treatment program designed for sexual abusers, after the last instance of abuse.
 - (2) The perpetrating parent is not abusing alcohol and the or using illegal

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(3) The that the best interest of the child or children, considering the factors listed in Civil Code Article 134, requires that the perpetrating parent's participation as a custodial parent because of the other parent's absence, mental illness, or substance abuse, or such other circumstances circumstance which affect negatively affecting the best interest of the child or children.

C. The fact that the abused parent suffers from the effects of the abuse shall not be grounds for denying that parent custody

B.D. If the court finds that both parents have a history of perpetrating family violence, custody shall be awarded solely to the parent who is less likely to continue to perpetrate family violence. In such a case, the court shall mandate completion of a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program by the custodial parent. If necessary to protect the welfare of the child, custody may be awarded to a suitable third person **pursuant to Civil Code Article 133**, provided that the person would not allow access to a violent parent except as ordered by the court.

C.E. If the court finds that a parent has a history of perpetrating family violence, the court shall allow only supervised child visitation with that parent; conditioned upon that parent's participation in and completion of a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program. Unsupervised visitation shall be allowed only if it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the violent parent has completed a treatment program, is not abusing alcohol and psychoactive drugs, and poses no danger to the child, and that such visitation is in the child's best interest pursuant to R.S. 9:341.

D.F. If any court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that a parent has sexually abused his or her child or children, the court shall prohibit all visitation and contact between the abusive parent and the children, until such time, following a contradictory hearing, that the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the abusive parent has successfully completed a treatment program designed for such sexual abusers, and that supervised visitation is in the children's best interest pursuant to R.S. 9:341.

Section 3. This Act shall become effective upon signature by the governor or, if not 2 signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature 3 by the governor, as provided by Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If 4 vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval. 5 PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

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APPROVED:

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