## A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

## AN ACT

relating to the conservatorship of, and the possession of and access to, a child.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
SECTION 1. Sections 105.001(a) and (c), Family Code, are amended to read as follows:
(a) In a suit, the court may make a temporary order, including the modification of a prior temporary order, for the safety and welfare of the child, including an order:
(1) for the temporary conservatorship of the child;
(2) for the temporary support of the child;
(3) restraining a party from [molestingox] disturbing the peace of the child or another party;
(4) prohibiting a person from removing the child beyond a geographical area identified by the court; or
(5) for payment of reasonable attorney's fees and expenses.
(c) Except on a verified pleading or an affidavit in accordance with the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, an order may not be rendered:
(1) attaching the body of the child;
(2) taking the child into the possession of the court or of a person [pant] designated by the court; or
(3) excluding a parent from possession of or access to

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a child.
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    SECTION 2. Section 105.002(c), Family Code, is amended to
    read as follows:
(c) In a jury trial:
(1) a party is entitled to a verdict by the jury and
the court may not contravene a jury verdict on the issues of :
(A) the appointment of a sole managing
conservator;
(B) the appointment of joint managing
conservators;
(C) the appointment of a possessory conservator;
[and]
(D) the determination of which joint managing conservator has the exclusive right to designate the primary residence of the child;
(E) the determination of whether to impose a restriction on the geographic area in which a joint managing conservator may designate the child's primary residence; and
(F) if a restriction described by Paragraph (E)
is imposed, the determination of the geographic area within which the joint managing conservator must designate the child's primary residence; and
(2) the court may not submit [ party is not entitled] to the [z] jury questions [quct] on the issues of:
(A) [child] support under Chapter 154 or Chapter 159;
(B) a specific term or condition of possession of

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or access to the child; or
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(C) any right or duty of a [possessory ox maging] conservator, other than the determination of which joint managing conservator has the exclusive right to designate the [iscue of] primary residence of the child [determined] under Subdivision (1)(D) [; and
[(3) the court may submit to the jury an issue described by subdivision (2)].

SECTION 3. Section 151.001(a), Family Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) A parent of a child has the following rights and duties:
(1) the right to have physical possession, to direct the moral and religious training, and to designate [establish] the residence of the child;
(2) the duty of care, control, protection, and reasonable discipline of the child;
(3) the duty to support the child, including providing the child with clothing, food, shelter, medical and dental care, and education;
(4) the duty, except when a guardian of the child's estate has been appointed, to manage the estate of the child, including the right as an agent of the child to act in relation to the child's estate if the child's action is required by a state, the United States, or a foreign government;
(5) except as provided by Section 264.0111, the right to the services and earnings of the child;
(6) the right to consent to the child's marriage,
enlistment in the armed forces of the United States, medical and dental care, and psychiatric, psychological, and surgical treatment;
(7) the right to represent the child in legal action and to make other decisions of substantial legal significance concerning the child;
(8) the right to receive and give receipt for payments for the support of the child and to hold or disburse funds for the benefit of the child;
(9) the right to inherit from and through the child;
(10) the right to make decisions concerning the child's education; and
(11) any other right or duty existing between a parent and child by virtue of law.

SECTION 4. Section 152.209(a), Family Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) Except as provided by Subsection (e) or unless each party resides in this state, in a child custody proceeding, each party, in its first pleading or in an attached affidavit, shall give information, if reasonably ascertainable, under oath as to the child's present address or whereabouts, the places where the child has lived during the last five years, and the names and present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived during that period. The pleading or affidavit must state whether the party:
(1) has participated, as a party or witness or in any other capacity, in any other proceeding concerning the custody of or visitation with the child and, if so, identify the court, the
case number, and the date of the child custody determination, if any;
(2) knows of any proceeding that could affect the current proceeding, including proceedings for enforcement and proceedings relating to domestic violence, protective orders, termination of parental rights, and adoptions and, if so, identify the court, the case number, and the nature of the proceeding; and
(3) knows the names and addresses of any person not a party to the proceeding who has physical custody of the child or claims rights of legal custody or physical custody of or visitation with, the child and, if so, the names and addresses of those persons.

SECTION 5. Section 153.008, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 153.008. CHILD'S PREFERENCE [GHOICE] OF PERSON TO DESIGNATE RESIDENCE [MANAGING CONSERVATOR]. $\underline{A}$ [If the] child [is] 12 years of age or older may file [, the child may, by writing filed] with the court in writing [, choose] the name of the person who is the child's preference to have the exclusive right to designate the primary residence of the child [managing conservatox], subject to the approval of the court.

SECTION 6. Section 153.073(a), Family Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) Unless limited by court order, a parent appointed as a conservator of a child has at all times the right:
(1) [as specified by court oxdex:
[ $(A)$ ] to receive information from any [the] other
conservator of the child [parent] concerning the health, education, and welfare of the child; [
(2) [(B)] to confer with the other parent to the extent possible before making a decision concerning the health, education, and welfare of the child;
(3) $[(2)]$ of access to medical, dental, psychological, and educational records of the child;
(4) [(3)] to consult with a physician, dentist, or psychologist of the child;
(5) [(4)] to consult with school officials concerning the child's welfare and educational status, including school activities;
(6) [(5)] to attend school activities;
(7) [(6)] to be designated on the child's records as a person to be notified in case of an emergency;
(8) [(7)] to consent to medical, dental, and surgical treatment during an emergency involving an immediate danger to the health and safety of the child; and
(9) [(8)] to manage the estate of the child to the extent the estate has been created by the parent or the parent's family.

SECTION 7. Section 153.074, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 153.074. RIGHTS AND DUTIES DURING PERIOD OF POSSESSION. Unless limited by court order, a parent appointed as a conservator of a child has the following rights and duties during the period that the parent has possession of the child:
(1) the duty of care, control, protection, and reasonable discipline of the child;
(2) the duty to support the child, including providing the child with clothing, food, shelter, and medical and dental care not involving an invasive procedure;
(3) the right to consent for the child to medical and dental care not involving an invasive procedure; and
(4) [the right to consent for the child to medical, dental, and surgical treatment during an emergency involving immediate dangex to the health and safety of the child; and
[(5)] the right to direct the moral and religious training of the child.

SECTION 8. Section 153.076, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 153.076. [PARENTS'] DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION. (a) The [If both parents axe appointed as consexvatoxs of the child, the] court shall order that each conservator of a child [parent] has a duty to inform the other conservator of the child [parent] in a timely manner of significant information concerning the health, education, and welfare of the child.
(b) The [If both parents are appointed as consexvators of a ehild, the] court shall order that each conservator of a child [parent] has the duty to inform the other conservator of the child [parent] if the conservator [pant] resides with for at least 30 days, marries, or intends to marry a person who the conservator [parent] knows:
(1) is registered as a sex offender under Chapter 62,

Code of Criminal Procedure [, as added by Chapter 668, Acts of the 75th Legislature, Regular Session, 1997]; or
(2) is currently charged with an offense for which on conviction the person would be required to register under that chapter.
(c) The notice required to be made under Subsection (b) must be made as soon as practicable but not later than the 40 th day after the date the conservator of the child [pent] begins to reside with the person or the 10th day after the date the marriage occurs, as appropriate. The notice must include a description of the offense that is the basis of the person's requirement to register as a sex offender or of the offense with which the person is charged.
(d) A conservator [person] commits an offense if the conservator [pexson] fails to provide notice in the manner required by Subsections (b) and (c). An offense under this subsection is a Class C misdemeanor.

SECTION 9. Section 153.132, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 153.132. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARENT APPOINTED SOLE MANAGING CONSERVATOR. Unless limited by court order, a parent appointed as sole managing conservator of a child has the rights and duties provided by Subchapter $B$ and the following exclusive rights:
(1) the right to designate [establish] the primary residence of the child;
(2) the right to consent to medical, dental, and surgical treatment involving invasive procedures, and to consent to psychiatric and psychological treatment;
(3) the right to receive and give receipt for periodic payments for the support of the child and to hold or disburse these funds for the benefit of the child;
(4) the right to represent the child in legal action and to make other decisions of substantial legal significance concerning the child;
(5) the right to consent to marriage and to enlistment in the armed forces of the United States;
(6) the right to make decisions concerning the child's education;
(7) the right to the services and earnings of the child; and
(8) except when a guardian of the child's estate or a guardian or attorney ad litem has been appointed for the child, the right to act as an agent of the child in relation to the child's estate if the child's action is required by a state, the United States, or a foreign government.

SECTION 10. Section 153.133(a), Family Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) If a written agreement of the parents is filed with the court, the court shall render an order appointing the parents as joint managing conservators only if the agreement:
(1) designates the conservator who has the exclusive right to designate [estalish] the primary residence of the child and:
(A) establishes, until modified by further order, the geographic area within which the conservator shall maintain the child's primary residence; or
(B) specifies that the conservator may designate [establish] the child's primary residence without regard to geographic location;
(2) specifies the rights and duties of each parent regarding the child's physical care, support, and education;
(3) includes provisions to minimize disruption of the child's education, daily routine, and association with friends;
(4) allocates between the parents, independently, jointly, or exclusively, all of the remaining rights and duties of a parent provided by Chapter 151;
(5) is voluntarily and knowingly made by each parent and has not been repudiated by either parent at the time the order is rendered; and
(6) is in the best interest of the child.

SECTION 11. Section 153.137, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 153.137. GUIDELINES FOR THE POSSESSION OF CHILD BY PARENT NAMED AS JOINT MANAGING CONSERVATOR. The standard possession order provided by Subchapter F constitutes a presumptive minimum amount of time for possession of a child by a parent named as a joint managing conservator who is not awarded the exclusive right to designate the primary [physical] residence of the child in a suit.

SECTION 12. Section 153.312(a), Family Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) If the possessory conservator resides 100 miles or less from the primary residence of the child, the possessory conservator shall have the right to possession of the child as follows:
(1) on weekends beginning at 6 p.m. on the first, third, and fifth Friday of each month and ending at 6 p.m. on the following Sunday or, at the possessory conservator's election made before or at the time of the rendition of the original or modification order, and as specified in the original or modification order, beginning at the time the child's school is regularly dismissed and ending at 6 p.m. on the following Sunday; and
(2) on Thursdays [ [ regular school term beginning at 6 p.m. and ending at 8 p.m., or, at the possessory conservator's election made before or at the time of the rendition of the original or modification order, and as specified in the original or modification order, beginning at the time the child's school is regularly dismissed and ending at the time the child's school resumes, unless the court finds that visitation under this subdivision is not in the best interest of the child.

SECTION 13. Section 153.314, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 153.314. HOLIDAY POSSESSION UNAFFECTED BY DISTANCE PARENTS RESIDE APART. The following provisions govern possession of the child for certain specific holidays and supersede conflicting weekend or Thursday [ periods of possession without regard to the distance the parents reside apart. The possessory conservator and the managing conservator shall have
rights of possession of the child as follows:
(1) the possessory conservator shall have possession of the child in even-numbered years beginning at 6 p.m. on the day the child is dismissed from school for the Christmas school vacation and ending at noon on December 26 , and the managing conservator shall have possession for the same period in odd-numbered years;
(2) the possessory conservator shall have possession of the child in odd-numbered years beginning at noon on December 26 and ending at 6 p.m. on the day before school resumes after that vacation, and the managing conservator shall have possession for the same period in even-numbered years;
(3) the possessory conservator shall have possession of the child in odd-numbered years, beginning at 6 p.m. on the day the child is dismissed from school before Thanksgiving and ending at 6 p.m. on the following Sunday, and the managing conservator shall have possession for the same period in even-numbered years;
(4) the parent not otherwise entitled under this standard order to present possession of a child on the child's birthday shall have possession of the child beginning at 6 p.m. and ending at 8 p.m. on that day, provided that the parent picks up the child from the residence of the conservator entitled to possession and returns the child to that same place;
(5) if a conservator, the father shall have possession of the child beginning at $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the Friday preceding Father's Day and ending on Father's Day at 6 p.m., provided that, if he is not otherwise entitled under this standard order to present possession
of the child, he picks up the child from the residence of the conservator entitled to possession and returns the child to that same place; and
(6) if a conservator, the mother shall have possession of the child beginning at 6 p.m. on the Friday preceding Mother's Day and ending on Mother's Day at 6 p.m., provided that, if she is not otherwise entitled under this standard order to present possession of the child, she picks up the child from the residence of the conservator entitled to possession and returns the child to that same place.

SECTION 14. Section 153.317, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 153.317. ALTERNATIVE POSSESSION TIMES. If a child is enrolled in school and the possessory conservator elects before or at the time of the rendition of the original or modification order, the standard order must expressly provide that the possessory conservator's period of possession shall begin or end, or both, at a different time expressly set in the standard order under and within the range of alternative times provided by one or both of the following subdivisions:
(1) instead of a period of possession by a possessory conservator beginning at $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the day school recesses, the period of possession may be set in the standard possession order to begin at the time the child's school is regularly dismissed or at any time between the time the child's school is regularly dismissed and 6 p.m.; and
(2) except for Thursday [Wednesday] evening possession, instead of a period of possession by a possessory conservator ending at $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the day before school resumes, the period of possession may be set in the standard order to end at the time school resumes.

SECTION 15. Section 153.371, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 153.371. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NONPARENT APPOINTED AS SOLE MANAGING CONSERVATOR. Unless limited by court order or other provisions of this chapter, a nonparent, licensed child-placing agency, or authorized agency appointed as a managing conservator of the child has the following rights and duties:
(1) the right to have physical possession and to direct the moral and religious training of the child;
(2) the duty of care, control, protection, and reasonable discipline of the child;
(3) the duty to provide the child with clothing, food, shelter, education, and medical, psychological, and dental care;
(4) the right to consent for the child to medical, psychiatric, psychological, dental, and surgical treatment and to have access to the child's medical records;
(5) the right to receive and give receipt for payments for the support of the child and to hold or disburse funds for the benefit of the child;
(6) the right to the services and earnings of the child;
(7) the right to consent to marriage and to enlistment in the armed forces of the United States;
(8) the right to represent the child in legal action and to make other decisions of substantial legal significance concerning the child;
(9) except when a guardian of the child's estate or a guardian or attorney ad litem has been appointed for the child, the right to act as an agent of the child in relation to the child's estate if the child's action is required by a state, the united States, or a foreign government;
(10) the right to designate [establish] the primary residence of the child and to make decisions regarding the child's education; and
(11) if the parent-child relationship has been terminated with respect to the parents, or only living parent, or if there is no living parent, the right to consent to the adoption of the child and to make any other decision concerning the child that a parent could make.

SECTION 16. Section 155.301(a), Family Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) A court of this state with continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over a child custody proceeding under Chapter 152 or a [suit or an action for] child support proceeding under Chapter 159 shall transfer the proceeding to the county of residence of the resident party if one party is a resident of this state and all other parties including the child or all of the children affected by the proceeding [proceedings] reside outside this state.

SECTION 17. Section $156.006(\mathrm{~b})$, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:
(b) While a suit for modification is pending, the court may not render a temporary order that has the effect of changing the designation of the person who has the exclusive right to designate [exmine] the primary residence of the child under the final order unless:
(1) the order is necessary because the child's present living environment may endanger the child's physical health or significantly impair the child's emotional development;
(2) the person designated in the final order has voluntarily relinquished the primary care and possession of the child for more than six months and the temporary order is in the best interest of the child; or
(3) the child is 12 years of age or older and has filed with the court in writing the name of the person who is the child's preference to have the exclusive right to designate [dermine] the primary residence of the child and the temporary order designating that person is in the best interest of the child.

SECTION 18. Section 156.101, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 156.101. GROUNDS FOR MODIFICATION OF ORDER ESTABLISHING CONSERVATORSHIP OR POSSESSION AND ACCESS. The court may modify an order [or portion of acere] that provides for the appointment of a conservator of a child, that provides the terms and conditions of conservatorship, or that provides for the possession of or access to a child if modification would be in the best interest of the child and:
(1) the circumstances of the child, a conservator, or
other party affected by the order have materially and substantially changed since the earlier of:
(A) the date of the rendition of the order; or
(B) the date of the signing of a mediated or collaborative law settlement agreement on which the order is based;
(2) the child is at least 12 years of age and has filed with the court, in writing, the name of the person [fonservatox] who is the child's preference to have the exclusive right to designate [dermine] the primary residence of the child; or
(3) the conservator who has the exclusive right to designate [establish] the primary residence of the child has voluntarily relinquished the primary care and possession of the child to another person for at least six months.

SECTION 19. Sections 156.102(a) and (b), Family Code, are amended to read as follows:
(a) If a suit seeking to modify the designation of the person having the exclusive right to designate [dermine] the primary residence of a child is filed not later than one year after the earlier of the date of the rendition of the order or the date of the signing of a mediated or collaborative law settlement agreement on which the order is based, the person filing the suit shall execute and attach an affidavit as provided by Subsection (b).
(b) The affidavit must contain, along with supporting facts, at least one of the following allegations:
(1) that the child's present environment may endanger the child's physical health or significantly impair the child's emotional development;
(2) that the person who has the exclusive right to designate [ermine] the primary residence of the child is the person seeking or consenting to the modification and the modification is in the best interest of the child; or
(3) that the person who has the exclusive right to designate [determine] the primary residence of the child has voluntarily relinquished the primary care and possession of the child for at least six months and the modification is in the best interest of the child.

SECTION 20. Section 156.401(a), Family Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) Except as provided by Subsection (b), the court may modify an order that provides for the support of a child if:
(1) the circumstances of the child or a person affected by the order have materially and substantially changed since the earlier of:
(A) the date of the order's rendition; or
(B) the date of the signing of a mediated or collaborative law settlement agreement on which the order is based; or
(2) it has been three years since the order was rendered or last modified and the monthly amount of the child support award under the order differs by either 20 percent or $\$ 100$ from the amount that would be awarded in accordance with the child support guidelines.

SECTION 21. Sections 105.002(d) and 153.136, Family Code, are repealed.

SECTION 22. (a) This Act takes effect September 1, 2003.
(b) The changes in law made by this Act to Sections 105.001(a) and (c), Family Code, apply only to an order rendered in a suit affecting the parent-child relationship on or after the effective date of this Act. An order rendered in a suit affecting the parent-child relationship before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect on the date the order was rendered, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.
(c) The changes in law made by this Act to Sections 105.002(c) and 153.008, Family Code, apply only to a suit affecting the parent-child relationship filed on or after the effective date of this Act. A suit affecting the parent-child relationship filed before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect on the date that the suit was filed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.
(d) The changes in law made by this Act to Sections 152.209(a) and 155.301(a), Family Code, apply only to a child custody proceeding under Chapter 152, Family Code, filed on or after the effective date of this Act. A child custody proceeding under Chapter 152, Family Code, filed before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect on the date that the proceeding was filed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.
(e) The changes in law made by this Act to Sections 153.076, 153.312(a), 153.314, and 153.317, Family Code, apply only to a court order providing for possession of or access to a child rendered on or after that date. A court order rendered before the
effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect on the date the order was rendered, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.
(f) The changes in law made by this Act to Sections 156.101, 156.102(a) and (b), and 156.401(a), Family Code, apply only to an action to modify an order in a suit affecting the parent-child relationship pending on the effective date of this Act or filed on or after that date.

