## 2015 -- H 5618

LC001442

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

### IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### **JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2015**

### AN ACT

### RELATING TO DOMESTIC RELATIONS -- DIVORCE AND SEPARATION

Introduced By: Representatives McLaughlin, and MacBeth

Date Introduced: February 25, 2015

Referred To: House Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 15-5-16.2 of the General Laws in Chapter 15-5 entitled "Divorce and Separation" is hereby amended to read as follows:

15-5-16.2. Child support. -- (a) In a proceeding for divorce, divorce from bed and board, a miscellaneous petition without the filing of divorce proceedings, or child support, the court shall order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child to pay an amount based upon a formula and guidelines adopted by an administrative order of the family court. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount of the guideline is appropriate. If, after calculating support based upon court established formula and guidelines, the court, in its discretion, and considering the best interests of the child, finds the order would be inequitable to the child or either parent, the court shall make written findings of fact, the presumption shall be overcome and shall order either or both parents owing a duty of support to pay an amount reasonable or necessary for the child's support after considering all relevant factors including, but not limited to:

- 13 (1) The financial resources of the child;
- 14 (2) The financial resources of the custodial parent;
- 15 (3) The standard of living the child would have enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved;
- 17 (4) The physical and emotional condition of the child and his or her educational needs;
- 18 and

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19 (5) The financial resources and needs of the non-custodial parent.

(b) The court may, if in its discretion it deems it necessary or advisable, order child support and education costs for children attending high school at the time of their eighteenth (18th) birthday and for ninety (90) days after graduation, but in no case beyond their nineteenth (19th) birthday, subject to the exceptions set forth in subsection (c) of this section.

(c)(1) The court may make appropriate orders of maintenance, support and education of any child who has attained the age of eighteen (18), but who has not attained the age of twenty-one (21) and whose legal address is in the home of a parent, and is principally dependent upon said parent for maintenance.

(2) The court may make appropriate orders of maintenance, support and education for any child who has attained the age of twenty-one (21), but who has not attained the age of twenty-three (23), if such child's legal address is in the home of a parent, and such child is principally dependent upon said parent for maintenance due to the enrollment of such child in an educational program excluding educational costs beyond an undergraduate degree.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the court, in its discretion, may order child support, in the case of a child with a severe physical or mental impairment still living with or under the care of a parent, beyond the child's emancipation as defined above. The court shall consider the following factors when making its determination: (1) the nature and extent of the disability; (2) the cost of the extraordinary medical expenses; (3) the ability of the child to earn income; (4) the financial resources of the child; (5) the financial resources of the parents; (6) the inability of the primary caregiver of the child to sustain gainful employment on a full-time basis due to the care necessitated by the child. The onset of the disability must have occurred prior to the emancipation event. If a child support order for a child with a severe physical or mental impairment has been terminated, suspended or expired, the court shall consider the factors in this paragraph and has the discretion to order child support for this child prospectively based upon established child support guidelines. The court may periodically review the case to determine if circumstances warrant the continuation of child support.

(e)(d) (1) The court may, if in its discretion it deems it necessary or advisable, appoint an attorney or a guardian ad litem to represent the interest of a minor or dependent child with respect to his or her support, custody, and visitation.

(i) In determining whether an appointment should be made, the court shall consider the extent to which a guardian ad litem may assist in providing information concerning the best interest of the child; the age of the child; the wishes of the parents as well as their financial resources; the nature of the proceeding including the level of contentiousness, allegations of child abuse or domestic violence and the risk of harm to the child if a guardian is not appointed; or

conflicts of interest between the child and parents or siblings;

- 2 (ii) The guardian ad litem shall be appointed from a list of persons properly credentialed 3 pursuant to administrative orders of the chief judge of the family court;
  - (iii) The court shall enter an order of appointment stating the specific assignment the optional and mandatory duties of the guardian ad litem, the guardian's access to the child and confidential information regarding the child, and a provision for payment of the costs and fees of the guardian ad litem;
  - (iv) Communications made to a guardian, including those made by a child, are not privileged and may or may not be disclosed to the parties, the court or to professionals providing services to the child or the family;
  - (v) The guardian ad litem shall meet with the child, conduct an investigation and upon request of the court shall prepare an oral or written report that contains the procedural background of the case, identification of all persons interviewed and other sources of information, a statement of the child's emotional, medical, educational and social service needs, the child's wishes and other factors relevant to the court's determination regarding the best interests of the child;
  - (vi) Any written report of the guardian ad litem shall be marked as a full exhibit in the proceedings, subject to cross-examination;
  - (vii) If the guardian ad litem requests confidential health care information and consent is withheld, he or she shall apply to the court for leave to obtain such information after compliance with § 5-37.3-6.1;
  - (viii) The guardian ad litem shall be given notice of and should appear at all proceedings in family court that affect the interests of the child;
  - (ix) A person serving as a guardian ad litem under this section acts as the court's agent and is entitled to quasi-judicial immunity for acts performed within the scope of the duties of the guardian ad litem;
  - (x) The chief judge of the family court shall issue, through administrative orders, rules governing the appointment and performance of guardians ad litem in domestic proceedings.
  - (2) After a decree for support has been entered, the court may from time to time upon the petition of either party review and alter its decree relative to the amount of support and the payment of it, and may make any decree relative to it which it might have made in the original suit. The decree may be made retroactive in the court's discretion only to the date that notice of a petition to modify was given to the adverse party if the court finds that a substantial change in circumstances has occurred; provided, that the court shall set forth in its decision the specific findings of fact which show a substantial change in circumstances and upon which findings of

facts the court has decided to make the decree retroactive. The child support order shall continue in full force and effect, by wage withholding, after the youngest child is emancipated, and shall be applied towards any arrearage due and owing, as indicated on the child support computer system. Upon satisfaction of the arrears due and owing the child support order shall be automatically suspended and wage withholding terminated without the necessity of returning to family court.

(d)(e) (1) In a proceeding to enforce a child support order, or a spousal support order for a custodial parent having custody of a minor child, the court or its magistrate may assign to the obligee such tangible personal property of the obligor that will be sufficient to satisfy the child or spousal support arrearage owed. The court or its magistrate, after a hearing, shall establish the amount of the child or spousal support arrearage, and the nature and value of the tangible personal property. To effect the assignment, the court or its magistrate may order the obligor to execute and deliver the documents of title which may be necessary to complete the transfer of title to the property, and may order the obligor to deliver possession of the property to the obligee. Whenever the obligor fails to comply with the order assigning the property, the order of assignment shall be regarded as a judgment vesting title to the property in the obligor as fully and completely as if the obligor had executed and delivered the documents of title.

- (2) Any order for child support issued by the family court shall contain a provision requiring either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child to obtain health insurance coverage for the child when coverage is available to the parent or parents through their employment without cost or at a reasonable cost. "Reasonable cost" shall be defined in accordance with guidelines adopted by administrative order of the family court in conjunction with the child support guidelines.
- (3) Any existing child support orders may be modified in accordance with this subsection unless the court makes specific written findings of fact that take into consideration the best interests of the child and conclude that a child support order or medical order would be unjust or inappropriate in a particular case.
- (4) In addition, the national medical support notice shall be issued with respect to all orders issued, enforced, or modified on or after October 1, 2002, in accordance with chapter 29 of title 15. The notice shall inform the employer of provisions in the child support order, for health care coverage for the child, and contain instructions on how to implement this coverage. In lieu of the court ordering the non-custodial parent to obtain or maintain health care coverage for the child, the court may order the non-custodial parent to contribute a weekly cash amount towards the medical premium for health care coverage paid by the state of Rhode Island and/or the

custodial parent. The method to determine a reasonable weekly amount shall be addressed in the family court administrative order pertaining to the child support guidelines.

(e)(f) In a proceeding to establish support, the court in its discretion may, after opportunity for a hearing, issue a temporary order for child support payable into the registry of the court and to be held pending entry of judgment. In the event of a final adjudication requiring no payment or payments in an amount less than those payments which have been made pursuant to a temporary order under this section, the defendant shall be entitled to a refund of all or a portion of the amounts paid.

(f)(g) In any proceeding to establish support, or in any case in which an obligor owes past due support, for a child or children receiving public assistance pursuant to chapter 5.1 of title 40, the court or its magistrate, upon a finding that an able bodied absent parent obligor is unemployed, underemployed or lacks sufficient income or resources from which to make payment of support equal to the public assistance payment for the child or children, or is unable to pay the arrearages in accordance with a payment plan, may order that parent to perform unpaid community service for at least twenty (20) hours per week through community service placements arranged and supervised by the department of human services or to participate in any work activities that the court deems appropriate. The performance of community service shall not be a basis for retroactive suspension of arrears due and owing.

(g)(h) (1) In any proceeding to establish support for a minor child whose adjudicated parent is a minor (minor-parent), the court or its magistrate may order a grandparent of the minor child to reimburse the department of human services in an amount not to exceed the total amount of cash assistance benefits paid to or for the minor child pursuant to chapter 5.1 of title 40 until the minor-parent reaches the age of eighteen (18), less any payment made to the department by the minor parent.

(2) The obligation of reimbursement for the minor child shall be the joint and several responsibility of the minor parent and the grandparent(s) until the minor parent reaches the age of eighteen (18); provided, that each joint obligor shall have a right of contribution against each joint obligor, which right shall be enforceable by an action in the family court.

(h)(i) (1) All support orders established or modified in the state on or after October 1, 1998, shall be recorded with the Rhode Island family court department of human services child support computer enforcement system, which maintains the official registry of support orders entered in accordance with applicable administrative orders issued by the Rhode Island family court. The support order shall be recorded whether or not services are being provided under the IV-D state plan.

(2) The obligee to a paternity or child support proceeding shall be required to file with
the family court, upon the entry of the order, the appropriate form as provided by family court
which includes the full name of the parties, residential and mailing address, telephone number,
drivers license number, social security number and the name, address and telephone number of
the employer. The form shall also include the full order amount and date and amount of
arrearages if any, the name of the child(ren), their date of birth, address and social security
number and any other information as required by administrative order.

(3) After this, each party is required to file an amended form whenever any of the information contained on the original form has been changed in any way, within ten (10) days of the change. The information shall be entered in the child support enforcement computer system within five (5) business days of receipt of the amended form.

(i)(j) In any subsequent child support enforcement action between the parties, upon sufficient showing that diligent effort has been made to ascertain the location of such a party, the court may deem state due process requirements for notice and service of process to be met with respect to the party, upon service by first class mail or, where appropriate, by service as specified in the Rhode Island rules of procedure for domestic relations for the Family Court of Rhode Island, of written notice to the most recent residential or employer address of record.

[See § 12-1-15 of the General Laws.]

19 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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## **EXPLANATION**

### BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

# AN ACT

## RELATING TO DOMESTIC RELATIONS -- DIVORCE AND SEPARATION

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This act would provide that if a child is between the ages of eighteen (18) and twenty-one
(21) and the child's legal address is in the home of a parent and the child is principally dependent
upon that parent for maintenance then the court may make an order for maintenance support and
education for the child. If the child is between the age of twenty-one (21) and to twenty-three (23)
and legal address is in the home of a parent and dependent on that parent for maintenance due to
enrollment in an undergraduate program then the court may make an order of maintenance
support and education for him or her.

This act would take effect upon passage.

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