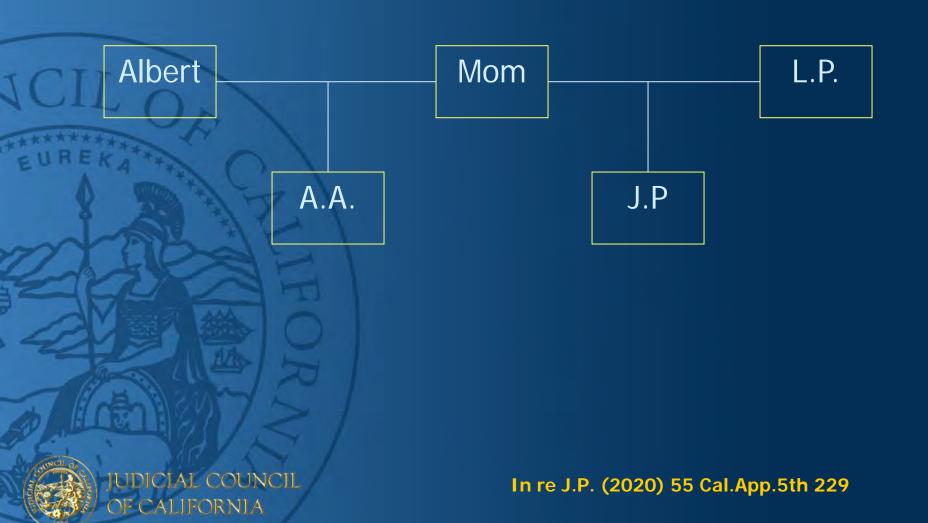


In re J.P. (2020) 55 Cal.App.5th 229

Juvenile case re parentage





- 2018: Albert asks to be found J.P.'s presumed father (PF)
 - After contested hearing, court denies PF status
 - But ordered that J.P. could visit Albert when A.A. visited Albert

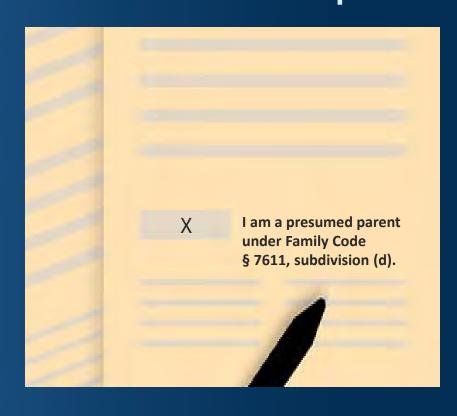


2019: Albert renews PF request

ICII re: J.P.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

OF CALIFORNIA



In re J.P. (2020) 55 Cal.App.5th 229

Trial Court Findings

- Evidence sufficient for Albert to claim PF status re: J.P. as third parent (Fam C 7612)
 - W&I 385 permits sua sponte reconsideration of PF orders
 - Albert found to be PF for J.P.



- M appeals
 - Says FC 7636 + res judicata + collateral estoppel preclude reconsideration of PF status once ruled on

How would you rule on appeal?

Click the link in the chat, scan the QR code below with your phone's camera,



or go to www.menti.com and use the code 4671 3872



- COA: Affirmed
- Family court and JV court serve different purposes
- But both use UPA for parentage



- W&I 385 allows JV court to sua sponte reconsider prior orders
- FC 7642 gives courts (both JV and FL) continuing jurisdiction to modify or set aside judgments or orders made under the UPA



In ongoing JV proceeding, court has jurisdiction to reconsider prior rulings, including those on parentage



Courts have jurisdiction to revisit parentage determinations...to a point



Not the focus on the case, but facts included a brief review of third-parent analysis



- Good reminder that JV court has exclusive jurisdiction re parentage while case pending
 - W&I 316.2(e): After a petition has been filed to declare a child a dependent of the court, and until the time that the petition is dismissed, dependency is terminated, or parental rights are terminated pursuant to Section 366.26 or proceedings are commenced under Part 4 (commencing with Section 7800) of Division 12 of the Family Code, the juvenile court which has jurisdiction of the dependency action shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear an action filed under Section 7630 or 7631 of the Family Code.
 - In re Jesusa V. (2004) 32 Cal.4th 588, 620



Does this preclude establishment of parentage in DCSS-initiated actions under 17404?



M.M. v. D.V. (2021) 66 Cal.App.5th 733

- Third parent case
- Biological father seeking to be
 - Kelsey S. presumed parent
 - Third parent







M.M. v. D.V. (2021) 66 Cal.App.5th 733

Trial Court Findings

- Not Kelsey S. father
 - Insufficient initial action
 - Insufficient action after being informed
- Not entitled to third parent status
 - Lack of existing relationship between M.M. and Child



- MM appeals, claiming:
 - He is a presumed father under *Kelsey S.*
 - Despite his lack of relationship with the child, he should have been declared a third parent.



You Decide

Would you affirm or reverse the judgment denying M.M. third parent status?

Click the link in the chat, scan the QR code below with your phone's camera,



or go to www.menti.com and use the code 2292 7474



1. Establish Parentage

- Uniform Parentage Act (F.C 7600, et seq.)
- Voluntary Declaration of Parentage (F.C. 7570, et seq.)
- Conclusive Marital Presumption (F.C. 7540)
- Adoption of Kelsey S. (1992) 1 Cal.4th 816



2. Determine Detriment

- 7612(c) Legislative intent:
 - narrow in scope
 - applicable in rare cases
 - protect child from being *separated from* parent
 - specifically required *existing* parentchild relationship

- Examined interplay with Kelsey S.:
 - Kelsey S. is an exception
 - recognizes liberty interest for biological father <u>precluded</u> from establishing a relationship
 - M.M. court does not similarly broaden analysis under 7612(c)
 - Due process and equal protection "honored" by allowing participation



Holding

- Existing rather than potential relationship
- Would recognizing only two parents be detrimental to the child?
 - Not whether it would be detrimental to add a third parent
 - Would it be detrimental to have only two parents



County of San Diego v. P.B. (2020) 55 Cal. App. 5th 1058

Use of timeshare in calculating

support





- M and F share joint legal
 - C lived with M
- 2011: F's TS goes from 50% to supervised visits
- 10/2014 07/2015: TS 29%



- 09/2014: M files RFO to mod CS
 - Repeatedly continued
- 09/2016: Stipulation for CC/CV included statement that F had no TS for past year

- 01/2017 CS hearing:
 - F alleged M interfering with reunification therapy, sought 50% TS
 - Court used 0% TS



05/2017 CS hearing:

Court used 50% TS, finding special circumstances



- 09/2017 CS hearing:
 - 29% TS 10/2014 to 07/2015
 - 2% TS 08/2015 to 12/2016
 - 2% TS 01/2017 forward



- 12/2018 CC/CV hearing:
 - F had very little contact with C since August 2015 outside of a few joint therapy visits
 - C to live with M
 - Visitation with F as agreed between C and F



Trial Court Findings

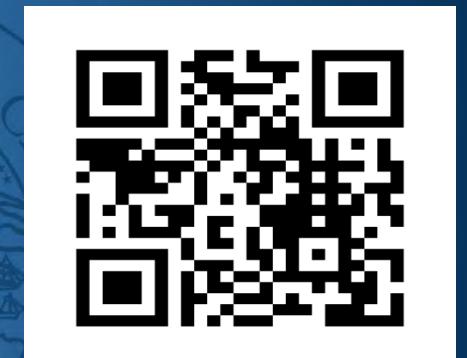
- 01/2019 CS hearing:
 - 29% TS 10/2014 to 07/2015
 - 29% TS 08/2015 to 12/2016
 - 29% TS 01/2017 to 10/2017
 - 0% TS 11/2017 forward



- M appeals
 - (1) CS improperly calculated using a 29% timeshare when F had no visitation with Child
 - (2) Court failed to include as income gifts F received from parents

How would you rule on appeal regarding the timeshare issue?

Click the link in the chat, scan the QR code below with your phone's camera,



or go to www.menti.com and use the code 2951 8360



- COA: Reversed on timeshare
- Guideline presumed correct
 - Guideline requires use of actual timeshare (FC 4055(b)(1)(D))
 - Timeshare = period of time parent has primary physical responsibility for child



- In limited circumstances, can use different timeshare
 - Adult disabled child
 - Boarding school
 - Daycare credit



- Interference with custody or visitation does not affect obligation to pay support
 - See Fam C 3556



- COA: Affirmed on gift income
- Attorney fees paid by parents not income for support
 - Not regular gifts (cf IRMO Alter)
 - Funds used for specific purpose and for limited time



Takeaways

- Takeaways:
 - Impute income, not timeshare
 - Deviation for special circumstances?
 - Not all funds are income for support purposes

In re Marriage of Sawyer (2020) 57 Cal.App.5th 724

UIFSA arrears





- 2001: Order issued in MN
 - F owes \$89,582.15 in arrears
- 2005: MN order registered and confirmed in CA
 - F did not challenge it at the time of registration



- 2009: F unsuccessfully challenges arrears determination in MN
 - Decision registered in CA for enforcement (F did not challenge)
 - Stated arrears \$98,476.19



- 2013: OSC for contempt in CA
 - Court denies F's request to recalculate arrears to give him credit for payments made

- 2018: Renewed judgm. from MN registered in CA for enforcement
 - Arrears \$139,990.21
- F challenges registration



- F's challenges:
 - Was unaware of 2001 MN hearing where arrears were determined
 - Children intermittently lived with him from 1993-2002



Trial Court Findings

- Trial court stayed enforcement of \$28,890 based on children living with F for specific periods
 - Found balance of \$60,692.15 enforceable



DCSS & F Appeal

DCSS:

No authority to stay the arrears because the 2001 Minnesota order was registered and confirmed in California in 2005

and

F did not timely challenge the registration back in 2005

F:

- Minnesota court lacked personal jurisdiction over him, so entire amount should have been stayed
- California trial court denied him the opportunity to present evidence supporting all equitable relief due



You Decide

Would you hold that the trial court properly stayed the arrears?

Click the link in the chat, scan the QR code below with your phone's camera,



or go to www.menti.com and use the code 6272 9742



- COA on DCSS appeal: Affirmed in part, reversed in part
 - Amount of arrears came from 2001 order that F did not challenge when registered in 2005 and 2009

- 2018 registration was for renewal of 2001 order
- As 2001 order was already confirmed by 2005 and 2009 registrations, arrears were set and F could not challenge them in 2018



- COA on Father's appeal: Affirmed
 - Claim of lack of jurisdiction in MN unpersuasive as he had lawyer representing him in 2001
 - Court's failure to consider equitable remedies irrelevant as court lacked ability to modify order



- Reversed order denying enforcement of \$28,890
 - Affirmed order enforcing the balance

Takeaways

- Limited opportunity to challenge UIFSA registrations
 - Once they're confirmed, the orders cannot be modified, even on equitable grounds

IRMO Maher & Strawn (2021) 63 Cal.App.5th 356

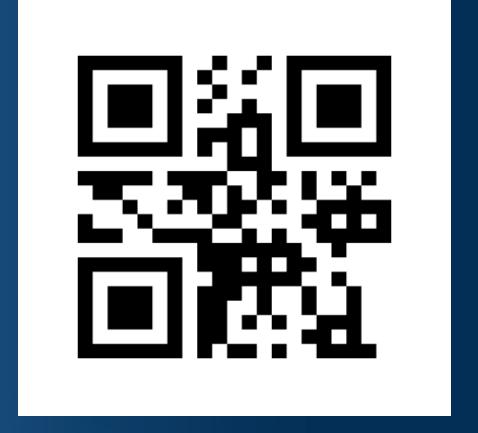
- F.C. 4320 Spousal Support Case
 - Can a court consider the supporting spouse's payment of adult child's college expenses in determining ability to pay spousal support?



You Decide

Can a court consider supporting spouse's payment of adult child's college expenses in determining ability to pay spousal support?

Click the link in the chat, scan the QR code below with your phone's camera,



or go to www.menti.com and use the code 5053 9275



IRMO Maher & Strawn (2021) 63 Cal.App.5th 356

- Answer: Yes
 - Court may appropriately consider supporting spouses payment of adult child's college expenses



Marital Standard of Living

- Sending adult child to college = marital home, eating out, vacations, cars
- Ten-factors to consider for evaluating reasonableness

Split of Authority

- Marriage of Paul (1985) 173
 Cal.App.3d 913
 - Court has discretion to consider adult child's college expenses
- Marriage of Serna (2000) 85 Cal.App.4th 482
 - Law prohibits compelling supported spouse to pay adult child support



Unpublished Portions

- Characterization of MSL as "appalling" not abuse of discretion
- Husband's ability & opportunity to work supported by substantial evidence

California Rules of Court, Rule 8.1115

- Precedential value given to published Court of Appeal decisions
- If addresses split of authority retains limited precedential status during review



If vacated for reconsideration

- If already published in the bound volumes deemed "not citable"
- If not already published in the bound volumes deemed depublished



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Family Code § 4007.5

Reenacted eff. Jan 2021



Language identical to prior version



Relief granted by "operation of law"





Legal Question

Can an obligor who qualified for relief under the prior version*, petition the court for relief <u>now</u> (i.e., after the sunset date)?

*Oct 2015-Dec 2019



Consider this Hypo

Feb 2016: order entered

May-Oct 2017: NCP incarcerated

Jan 2022: LCSA fails to give NCP credit for months of incarceration



Unsettled Issue

DCSS comment to ITC: relief should be added to JC Forms



- County of San Diego v. C.P. (2019)
- Court to decide if relief is available



Options for Forms

List relief

Not list relief

Middle ground

- Give info about potential relief available
- Allow relief to be requested, without specifically listing dates of prior version



• FL-192 & FL-676-INFO:

If your child support order was entered or modified between October 8, 2015, and December 31, 2019, and you were confined against your will for more than 90 days in a row during the same time frame, you may also qualify for relief...



FL-490 & FL-676:

Relief for *current* version of FC 4007.5

- b. I could not pay child support because
 - (1) After **December 31**, **2020**, my child support order was entered or modified, and I was confined against my will for more than 90 days in a row in jail, prison, juvenile detention, a mental health facility, or other institution (attach proof).
 - (a) Start date:

(b) End date:

- (2) I was not confined for
 - (a) domestic violence against the other parent or our child; or
 - (b) failing to pay a child support order.
- (3) I had no money available to pay child support while I was confined.



• FL-490 & FL-676:

The child support order entered on (date):
was stopped (suspended) because
the order says it would stop
by operation of law
(specify the reasons why and attach applicable proof):



FL-490 & FL-676:

The child support order entered on (date):_____

was stopped (suspended) because

- the order says it would stop
- by operation of law

(specify the reasons why and attach applicable proof):





AB 135 (1 of 2)

AB 135 (Assembly Budget Committee)

- TBL fleshes out the budget
- By topic (Human Services Omnibus)
- Sections 1-5 (out of 93)



AB 135 (2 of 2)

AB 135 (Assembly Budget Committee) con't.

- Child support collections
- E-signatures and forms
- Amends and Replaces FAM §17400 (Support obligations)



Other Bills of Interest

- AB 429 (Dahle)
- AB 177 (Budget TBL)
 - SB 241 (Umberg)



Please Complete Surveys/ Evaluations

Surveys and evaluations will be sent out shortly after the conference.

Your input helps us, the organizers and presenters, understand how to change/improve for next year.



Add Contact Information

For additional information related to the legislative program of the Judicial Council visit

<u>oga.htm</u>

or contact me directly as follows:

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andi.liebenbaum@jud.ca.gov Thank you!

