

Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin



Oneidas bringing several hundred bags of corn to Washington's starving army at Valley Forge, after the colonists had consistently refused to aid them.



UGWA DEMOLUM YATEHE
Because of the help of this Oneida Chief in cementing a friendship between the six nations and the colony of Pennsylvania, a new nation, the United States was made possible.

BC Resolution 05-15-14-E Amendments to the Child Custody, Placement and Visitation Law

- WHEREAS,** the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin is a federally recognized Indian government and a treaty tribe recognized by the laws of the United States of America, and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida General Tribal Council is the governing body of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida Business Committee has been delegated the authority of Article IV, Section 1, of the Oneida Tribal Constitution by the Oneida General Tribal Council, and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida Business Committee adopted the Child Custody, Placement and Visitation Law (Law) on June 24, 2009 and made additional amendments in 2010 and 2011, and
- WHEREAS,** GTC Resolution 07-01-13-A gave permission to the Legislative Operating Committee to amend all of the laws and policies that make reference to the Oneida Appeals Commission or the Oneida Tribal Judicial System and replace them with terms that are consistent with the Judiciary Laws adopted by GTC Resolution 01-07-13-B, and
- WHEREAS,** GTC Resolution 01-07-13-B created the Family Court, which will be a part of the Judiciary as of November 1, 2014, and
- WHEREAS,** GTC Resolution 07-01-13-A authorizes the Legislative Operating Committee to bypass the procedural requirements in the Legislative Procedures Act in order to make these changes, and
- WHEREAS,** the only amendments that are being made to the Law are those changing any reference to the Oneida Appeals Commission or the Oneida Tribal Judicial System to making reference to the Family Court.
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** that the attached amendments to the Child Custody, Placement and Visitation Law are hereby adopted.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Oneida Business Committee, hereby certify that the Oneida Business Committee is composed of 9 members of whom 5 members constitute a quorum; 5 members were present at a meeting duly called, noticed and held on the 15th day of May, 2014; that the forgoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of 4 members for, 0 members against, and 0 members not voting; and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patricia Hoelt". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Patricia Hoelt, Tribal Secretary
Oneida Business Committee

*According to the By-Laws, Article I, Section 1, the Chair votes "only in the case of a tie."

CHAPTER 79 CHILD CUSTODY, PLACEMENT, AND VISITATION

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79.1. Purpose and Policy

79.1-1. The purpose of this law is to establish standards for the Family Court to use when creating and modifying legal custody, physical placement, and visitation orders in cases where the Indian Child Welfare Act does not apply.

79.1-2. It is the policy of this law to create fair and equitable legal custody, physical placement, and visitation orders based on the facts surrounding each case and the best interest of the child.

79.2. Adoption, Amendment, Repeal

79.2-1. This law was adopted by the Oneida Business Committee by resolution BC-06-24-09-D and amended by resolution BC-02-24-10-H, BC-06-22-11-I, BC-07-13-11-D, and BC-05-15-14-E.

79.2-2. This law may be amended or repealed by the Oneida Business Committee and/or Oneida General Tribal Council pursuant to the procedures set out in the Legislative Procedures Act.

79.2-3. Should a provision of this law or the application thereof to any person or circumstances be held as invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of this law which are considered to have legal force without the invalid portions.

79.2-4. In the event of a conflict between a provision of this law and a provision of another law, the provisions of this law shall control.

79.2-5. This law is adopted under authority of the Constitution of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.

79.3. Definitions

79.3-1. This section shall govern the definitions of words and phrases used within this law. All words not defined herein shall be used in their ordinary and everyday sense

(a) "Best interest of the child" means the interest of a child to:

- (1) have a full, meaningful, and loving relationship with both parents and family;
- (2) be free from physical, sexual and emotional abuse;
- (3) receive appropriate medical care;
- (4) receive appropriate education;
- (5) be raised in conditions which maximize the chances of the child becoming a contributing member of society; and
- (6) be raised in an environment that is respectful of the child's race(s), culture(s), and heritage(s).

(b) "Child" or "Children" means a person under the age of eighteen (18).

(c) "Court" means the Family Court, which is a branch of the judicial arm of the Tribe.

(d) "Custodian" means a person or agency that has been established as the guardian of a child through a court order or in the absence of the child's parents.

(e) “Domestic abuse” means the infliction of physical, sexual, or emotional injury, or the creation of a reasonable fear that physical or sexual injury will be inflicted, by a parent or a member or former member of a child’s household, against a child or another member of the household.

(f) “Electronic communication” means the expression or exchange of information through telephone, text messaging, electronic mail, or any other electronic device.

(g) “Guardian ad litem” means a person appointed by the Court to appear at any peacemaking, mediation, or hearing on behalf of a child.

(h) “Joint legal custody” means more than one person has the authority to make major decisions on a child’s behalf, including decisions about education, spirituality and healthcare.

(i) “Legal custody” means the authority to make major decisions on a child’s behalf, including decisions about education, spirituality and healthcare.

(j) “Major decisions” means decisions regarding consent to marry, consent to enter military service, consent to obtain a motor vehicle operator’s license, authorization for nonemergency health care, choice of school and religion, and other similar activities.

(k) “Mediation” means a method of dispute resolution that involves a neutral third party who tries to help disputing parties reach an agreement.

(l) “Parent” means the biological or adoptive parent of a child.

(m) “Peacemaking” means a method of dispute resolution that is based on traditional methods of dispute resolution and addresses the needs of rebuilding relationships between people.

(n) “Physical placement” means the condition under which a person has the right to have a child physically placed with that person and has the right and responsibility to make, during that placement, routine daily decisions regarding the child’s care, consistent with major decisions made by a person having legal custody.

(o) “Sole legal custody” means only one person has legal custody and the authority to make major decisions on a child’s behalf, including decisions about education, spirituality and healthcare.

(p) “Stepparent” means the spouse or ex-spouse of a child’s parent who is not a biological parent of the child.

(q) “Tribe” or “Tribal” means the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.

79.4. General Provisions

79.4-1. When it is necessary to determine the legal custody, physical placement, and/or visitation of a child, the Court shall make such provisions as it deems just and reasonable in accordance with this law.

79.4-2. If legal custody and physical placement are uncontested, the parties may submit a voluntary agreement as to the legal custody and physical placement of the child to the Court. The Court shall approve the agreement if it is in the best interest of the child.

79.4-3. All proceedings relating to the custody of children shall comply with the requirements of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

79.5. Jurisdiction

79.5-1. The Court has jurisdiction over any action brought under this law. Personal jurisdiction over an individual under this law may be established where the parties are any of the following:

(a) a member of the Tribe; or

- (b) a resident of the Reservation who is also a member of an Indian tribe, band or community which is recognized by a State or the federal government; or
- (c) a resident of the Reservation who is also the biological parent of a child that is enrolled or is eligible for enrollment with the Tribe; or
- (d) a parent, custodian, or potential custodian who consents to the jurisdiction of the Court by one (1) of the following:
 - (1) Filing an action with the Court.
 - (2) Knowingly and voluntarily giving written consent to the jurisdiction of the Court.
 - (3) Entering a notice of appearance before the Court in an action without concurrently preserving the defense of lack of personal jurisdiction or filing a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction within thirty (30) days of entering the notice of appearance.
 - (4) Appearing in an action before the Court without asserting the defense of lack of personal jurisdiction.

79.5-2. *Transfer of Cases from Other Courts.* If personal jurisdiction over the parties has been established under 79.5-1, the Court has jurisdiction over any action transferred to the Court from any court of competent jurisdiction.

79.6. Commencing a Custody Proceeding

79.6-1. A child custody proceeding is commenced by a parent by filing a petition to:

- (a) seek custody of a child;
- (b) establish the paternity of a child;
- (c) establish a child support order; or

79.6-2. A person, other than a parent of the child, may seek custody of the child only if:

- (a) the child is not in the physical custody of one of his or her parents; or
- (b) the person has a parent-child relationship with the child; or
- (c) the petition alleges that neither parent is a suitable custodian.

79.6-3. Notice of a child custody proceeding shall be given to the child's parent(s) and any custodian. The Court may, upon a showing of good cause, permit the intervention of other interested parties.

79.6-4. Child custody proceedings initiated independently of another action shall be conducted in accordance with the Court's rules of civil procedure.

79.7. Peacemaking and Mediation

79.7-1. The Court may refer the parties to peacemaking or mediation if the parties agree to attend peacemaking or mediation. The Court shall not refer the parties to peacemaking or mediation if attending the session will cause undue hardship or would endanger the health or safety of a party. The Court shall consider evidence of domestic abuse when determining if peacemaking or mediation would endanger the health or safety of a party. When the parties attend peacemaking or mediation based on a referral from the Court, the Court shall be responsible for the costs of the peacemaking or mediation.

79.7-2. *Peacemaking.* If the parties agree to attend peacemaking, peacemaking shall be provided to the parties by peacemakers recognized by the Cultural Heritage Department of the Tribe or the Court. The parties shall determine what type of peacemaking they will attend.

79.7-3. *Mediation.* If the parties agree to attend mediation, mediation shall be provided to the parties by any person or public or private entity contracted to conduct mediation. Every

mediator shall have not less than twenty-five (25) hours of mediation training or not less than three (3) years of experience in dispute resolution. Every mediator shall have training on domestic violence and the effects of domestic violence on victims and on children.

(a) Private Mediator. The parties may, at their own expense, receive mediation services from a mediator other than the mediator they are referred to by the Court. Parties who receive services from a private mediator shall be responsible for the cost and shall sign and file with the clerk a written notice stating the mediator's name and the date of the first meeting with the mediator.

(b) Child support shall not be considered during mediation unless child support is directly related to the legal custody or physical placement of the child and the parties agree, in writing, to consider child support.

(c) Powers and Duties of a Mediator. A mediator shall be guided by the best interest of the child and may:

- (1) include the counsel of any party or any appointed guardian ad litem in the mediation.
- (2) interview any child of the parties, with or without a party present.
- (3) require a party to provide written disclosure of facts relating to any legal custody or physical placement issue.
- (4) suspend mediation when necessary.
- (5) terminate mediation if a party does not cooperate or if mediation is not appropriate.

79.7-4. *Agreement.* Any agreement that resolves issues of legal custody or periods of physical placement between the parties and that is reached as a result of peacemaking or mediation shall be prepared in writing, reviewed by the attorney, if any, for each party and the guardian ad litem, if any, and submitted to the Court to be included in the order as a stipulation. The peacemaker or mediator shall certify that the written agreement accurately reflects the agreement made between the parties. The Court may reject the agreement if it is not in the best interest of the child. The Court shall state in writing its reasons why an agreement is not in the best interest of the child.

(a) If, after peacemaking or mediation, the parties do not reach an agreement on legal custody or periods of physical placement, the parties, the peacemaker, or the mediator shall so notify the Court. The Court shall promptly appoint a guardian ad litem, if necessary. The parties may return to peacemaking or mediation at any time before any trial of or final hearing on legal custody or periods of physical placement.

79.7-5. A person who is awarded periods of physical placement, visitation rights, or legal custody of a child and is having a problem relating to any of these matters may be referred to peacemaking or mediation by the Court for assistance in resolving the problem.

79.8. Guardian Ad Litem

79.8-1. The Court shall be responsible for establishing and administering a program for guardians ad litem.

79.8-2. *Appointment.* Except as provided for in 79.8-3, the Court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for a child if the Court has reason for special concern for the welfare of the child or the legal custody or physical placement of the child is contested. Preference shall be given to enrolled Tribal members.

79.8-3. The Court is not required to appoint a guardian ad litem if:

- (a) Legal custody or physical placement is contested in an action to modify legal custody or physical placement under 79.12 and 79.14; and

- (b) The modification sought would not substantially alter the amount of time that a parent may spend with his or her child; and
- (c) The Court determines either of the following:
 - (1) That the appointment of a guardian ad litem will not assist the Court in the determination regarding legal custody or physical placement because the facts or circumstances of the case make the likely determination clear; or
 - (2) That a party seeks the appointment of a guardian ad litem solely for a tactical purpose, or for the sole purpose of delay, and not for a purpose that is in the best interest of the child.

79.8-4. *Qualifications.*

- (a) A guardian ad litem shall be an adult who:
 - (1) is currently certified as a guardian ad litem and in good standing;
 - (2) has never been convicted of a felony; and
 - (3) has never been convicted of any crime against a child.
- (b) No person may be appointed guardian ad litem in that proceeding who is:
 - (1) an interested party;
 - (2) appearing as counsel in the proceeding on behalf of any party; or
 - (3) related to an interested party, an actual party, the Judge for the proceeding, or an appointing Judge. For the purposes of this section, “related to” shall include a spouse, parent, parent-in-law, stepparent, child, son- or daughter-in-law, stepchild, sibling, stepsibling, half-sibling, sibling-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, first cousin, or any similar relationship by blood, adoption, marriage, or social tie that could be reasonably interpreted as a conflict of interest.
- (c) A guardian ad litem may be recognized as certified by the Court if he or she:
 - (1) has completed guardian ad litem training provided by the Court, another Indian tribe, or a state; or
 - (2) is recognized as a certified guardian ad litem by another jurisdiction.

79.8-5. *Responsibilities.* The guardian ad litem has none of the rights or duties of a general guardian. The guardian ad litem shall:

- (a) be an advocate for the best interests of a child.
- (b) consider, but shall not be bound by, the wishes of the child or the positions of others as to the best interests of the child.
- (c) investigate the issues and provide a written report to the Court.
- (d) communicate to the Court the wishes of the child, unless the child asks the guardian ad litem to do otherwise.

79.8-6. *Status Hearing.* The Court shall schedule a status hearing approximately thirty (30) days, or sooner if practical, after a guardian ad litem is appointed, in order to receive an update on the actions taken and work performed by the guardian ad litem in the matter.

79.8-7. *Compensation.* The guardian ad litem shall be compensated at a rate that the Court determines is reasonable, to be paid by the parties. The Court may apportion the amount that each party shall pay based on the ability to pay or assess the cost equally between the parties.

79.9. Temporary Orders

79.9-1. The Court may make temporary custody and placement orders, consistent with this law and any other applicable law.

79.9-2. Notice of motion for a temporary order may be served when the action is commenced, or any time after, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit stating the basis for the request for relief.

79.10. Custody and Physical Placement

79.10-1. In determining legal custody and periods of physical placement, the Court shall consider all facts relevant to the best interest of the child. The Court may not prefer one potential custodian over the other on the basis of the sex or race of the custodian.

79.10-2. *Legal Custody.*

(a) The Court shall presume that joint legal custody is in the best interest of the child. The Court may give joint legal custody to both parties only if it finds that doing so is in the child's best interest and that either of the following applies:

(1) Both parties agree to joint legal custody; or

(2) One (1) party requests joint legal custody or both parties request sole legal custody, and the Court specifically finds all of the following:

(A) Both parties are capable of performing parental duties and responsibilities and wish to have an active role in raising the child.

(B) No conditions exist at the time which would substantially interfere with the exercise of joint legal custody.

(C) The parties will be able to cooperate in the future decision making required under an award of joint legal custody. In making this finding the Court shall consider, along with any other pertinent items, any reasons offered by a party objecting to joint legal custody. Evidence of domestic abuse creates a rebuttable presumption that the parties will not be able to cooperate. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that the abuse will not interfere with the parties' ability to cooperate in the future decision making required.

(b) The Court shall not give sole legal custody to a party who refuses to cooperate with the other party if the refusal to cooperate is unreasonable.

79.10-3. *Allocation of Physical Placement.* In determining the allocation of periods of physical placement, the Court shall consider each case on the basis of the factors in 79.10-4. The Court shall set a placement schedule that allows the child to have regularly occurring, meaningful periods of physical placement with each party and that maximizes the amount of time the child may spend with each party, taking into account geographic separation and accommodations for different households.

(a) A child is entitled to periods of physical placement with both parties unless, after a hearing, the Court finds that physical placement with a party would endanger the child's physical, mental or emotional health.

(b) No Court may deny periods of physical placement for failure to meet, or grant periods of physical placement for meeting, any financial obligation to the child.

(c) If the Court grants periods of physical placement to more than one (1) party, either or both parties may be granted a reasonable amount of electronic communication at reasonable hours during the other party's periods of physical placement with the child. Electronic communication shall not be used as a substitute for a party's periods of physical placement with the child. If the Court grants electronic communication to a party whose physical placement with the child is supervised, the party's electronic communication with the child shall also be supervised.

79.10-4. *Factors in Legal Custody and Physical Placement Determinations.*

(a) The Court shall consider the following factors in determining legal custody and periods of physical placement:

- (1) The wishes of the parties, including the child's parents, or other family members, as shown through testimony or documents submitted to the Court.
- (2) The wishes of the child, which may be communicated by the child or through the child's guardian ad litem or other appropriate professional.
- (3) The relationship of the child with his or her parent or parents, siblings, and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interest.
- (4) The child's adjustment to the home, school, religion and community.
- (5) Whether the mental or physical health of a party, child, or other person living in a proposed custodial household negatively affects the child's well-being.
- (6) The availability of public or private child care services.
- (7) The cooperation and communication between the parties and whether either party unreasonably refuses to cooperate or communicate with the other party.
- (8) Whether there is evidence of domestic abuse.
- (9) Whether either party has or had a significant problem with alcohol or drug abuse.
- (10) Such other factors as the Court may, in each individual case, determine to be relevant.

(b) If the Court finds that a party has engaged in a pattern or serious incident of domestic abuse, the safety and well-being of the child and the safety of any party who was the victim of the abuse shall be the paramount concerns in determining legal custody and periods of physical placement.

(c) If a party is a member of the National Guard or of a reserve unit of the U.S. armed forces, the Court shall not consider as a factor in determining the legal custody of a child whether he or she has been or may be called to active duty and consequently is, or in the future will be or may be, absent from home.

79.10-5. *Final Order.* If legal custody or physical placement is contested, the Court shall state in writing why its findings relating to legal custody or physical placement are in the best interest of the child.

(a) In making an order of joint legal custody, upon the request of one (1) party, the Court shall specify who may make major decisions for the child. The Court may give one (1) party sole power to make specified decisions, while both parties retain equal rights and responsibilities for other decisions.

(b) In making an order of joint legal custody and periods of physical placement, the Court may specify one (1) party as the primary caretaker and his or her home as the primary home of the child.

(c) In an order of physical placement, the Court shall specify the right of each party to the physical control of the child in sufficient detail to enable a party deprived of that control to request relief for interference with custody or parental rights.

(d) If the Court finds that a party has engaged in a pattern or serious incident of domestic abuse, the Court shall state in writing whether the presumption against awarding joint or sole legal custody to that party is rebutted and, if so, what evidence rebutted the presumption, and why its findings relating to legal custody and physical placement are in the best interest of the child.

(e) If the Court finds that a party has engaged in a pattern or serious incident of domestic abuse or other activity that endangered the child's physical, mental or emotional health, and the Court awards periods of physical placement to both parties, the Court shall provide for the safety and well-being of the child and for the safety of the party who was the victim of the abuse, if applicable. This may include:

- (1) requiring supervised exchanges of the child;
- (2) requiring supervised physical placement and/or visitation;
- (3) requiring a party to attend and complete a certified treatment program for batterers and/or alcohol or substance abusers;
- (4) prohibiting a party from being under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances during the exchange of the child or prohibiting a person from possessing or using alcohol or controlled substances during the period of physical placement; or
- (5) ordering any other conditions that the Court determines is necessary for the safety and well-being of the child and the party who was the victim of the abuse, if applicable.

79.11. Visitation Rights of Certain Persons

79.11-1. *General.* Upon petition by a grandparent, great-grandparent, stepparent, or person who has maintained a relationship similar to a grandparent-child or parent-child relationship with the child, the Court may grant reasonable visitation rights to that person if:

- (a) the parents have notice of the hearing;
- (b) the parents' objection to the visitation, if any, is considered; and
- (c) it is determined that visitation is in the best interest of the child.

79.11-2. *Parent's Decision.* Whenever possible, the wishes of the child shall be considered when the Court is determining whether to grant visitation rights under 79.11-1 however, it is presumed that a fit parent's decision regarding non-parental visitation is in the best interest of the child.

79.11-3. *Homicide Conviction.* The Court may deny visitation rights to a person if he or she has been convicted of the intentional homicide of a parent of the child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

79.12. Revision of Orders

79.12-1. Modifications to a legal custody order or physical placement order shall be made in accordance with this section, unless the modifications are being requested by a parent who is proposing to move or remove a child, in which case section 79.14 shall apply.

79.12-2. *Substantial Modifications.*

(a) *Within Two (2) Years After Final Judgment.* Except as provided in 79.12-3, the Court may not modify any of the following orders before two (2) years after the initial order is entered, unless a party seeking the modification shows by substantial evidence that the modification is necessary because the current custodial conditions are harmful to the best interest of the child:

- (1) An order of legal custody.
- (2) An order of physical placement if the modification would substantially alter the time a party may spend with the child.

(b) *After Two (2) Year Period.* Upon a party's request, the Court may modify an order of legal custody or an order of physical placement where the modification would

substantially alter the time a party may spend with the child if the Court finds all of the following:

- (1) The modification is in the best interest of the child.
 - (2) There has been a substantial change of circumstances since the entry of the last order affecting legal custody or the last order substantially affecting physical placement.
- (c) With respect to 79.12-2(b), there is a rebuttable presumption that:
- (1) Continuing the current legal custody order is in the best interest of the child.
 - (2) Continuing the child's physical placement with the party with whom the child resides for the greater period of time is in the best interest of the child.
- (d) A change in the economic circumstances or marital status of either party is not sufficient to meet the standards for modification under 79.12-2(b).

79.12-3. *Modification of Substantially Equal Physical Placement Orders.* If the parties have substantially equal periods of physical placement pursuant to a custody order and circumstances make it impractical for the parties to continue to have substantially equal physical placement, the Court may modify the order within two (2) years after the initial order is entered if it is in the best interest of the child.

79.12-4. *Modification Without Substantial Alterations.* The Court may modify an order of physical placement which does not substantially alter the amount of time a party spends with the child if the Court finds that the modification is in the best interest of the child.

79.12-5. *Denial of Physical Placement.* The Court may deny a party's physical placement rights at any time if it finds that the physical placement rights would endanger the child's physical, mental or emotional health.

79.12-6. *Reasons for Modification.* If a party opposes modification or termination of a legal custody or physical placement order, the Court shall state, in writing, its reasons for the modification or termination.

79.12-7. *Notice.* The Court may not enter an order for modification until notice of the modification request has been given to the child's parents, if they can be found, and to any person having custody of the child.

79.12-8. *Revisions Agreed to by Stipulation.* If after an initial order is entered, the parties agree to a modification in an order of physical placement or legal custody and file a stipulation with the Court that specifies the agreed upon modification, the Court shall incorporate the terms of the stipulation into a revised order of physical placement or legal custody unless the Court finds that the modification is not in the best interest of the child.

79.13. Enforcement of Physical Placement Orders

79.13-1. *Who May File.* A party who has been awarded periods of physical placement may file a motion for enforcement of the physical placement order if the party has had one (1) or more periods of physical placement denied by the other party or substantially interfered with by the other party.

79.13-2. *Motion.* The motion shall allege facts sufficient to show one or more of the criteria in 79.13-1 apply and shall request the imposition of a remedy or any combination of remedies.

79.13-3. *Service on Responding Party.* Upon the filing of a motion under 79.13-2, the moving party shall serve a copy of the motion upon the responding party by personal service. The responding party may respond to the motion either in writing before or at the hearing or orally at the hearing.

79.13-4. The Court shall hold a hearing on the motion no later than thirty (30) days after the motion has been served, unless the time is extended by mutual agreement of the parties or upon the motion of a guardian ad litem and the approval of the Court. The Court may order that a guardian ad litem be appointed for the child prior to the hearing.

(a) If at the conclusion of the hearing, the Court finds that the responding party has intentionally and unreasonably denied the moving party one (1) or more periods of physical placement or that the responding party has intentionally and unreasonably interfered with one (1) or more of the moving party's periods of physical placement, the Court shall:

(1) grant additional periods of physical placement to replace those denied or interfered with; and

(2) award the moving party a reasonable amount for the cost of maintaining an action under this section and for attorney fees.

(b) The Court may:

(1) issue an order specifying the times for the exercise of periods of physical placement;

(2) find the responding party in contempt; and/or

(3) grant an injunction ordering the responding party to strictly comply with the judgment or order relating to the award of physical placement.

(4) issue an order requiring the responding party to pay to the moving party a sum of money sufficient to compensate the moving party for any financial loss or expenses associated with the periods of physical placement that were denied or interfered with.

(c) The Court may not permanently modify an order of legal custody or physical placement in an action under this section.

79.14. Moving the Child's Residence Within or Outside the State

79.14-1. *Notice to Other Parent.*

(a) Except as provided under 79.14-2 or unless otherwise contained in an order of physical placement or legal custody, if periods of physical placement are granted to more than one parent, a parent with legal custody of and physical placement rights to a child shall provide not less than sixty (60) days written notice to the other parent, with a copy filed at the Court, of his or her intent to:

(1) Establish his or her legal residence with the child at any location outside the State of Wisconsin.

(2) Establish his or her legal residence with the child at any location within the State of Wisconsin that is at a distance of 150 miles or more from the other parent.

(3) Remove the child from the State of Wisconsin for more than ninety (90) consecutive days.

(b) The parent proposing the move or removal shall send the notice under 79.14-1(a) by certified mail. The notice shall state the parent's proposed action, including the specific date and location of the move or specific beginning and ending dates and location of the removal, and that the other parent may object within the time specified in 79.14-3. An affidavit shall also be filed with the notice that sets out the efforts by the parent proposing the move or removal to obtain the other parent's most current available address and the basis for the address used.

(1) Certified service sent to the other parent's most current available address but returned because it was unclaimed or refused shall constitute constructive service. Certified service returned for other reasons shall require service by other methods pursuant to the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(c) When it is necessary to protect a parent's privacy or safety, the parent proposing the move or removal shall petition the Court to provide the other parent with notice as required by 79.14-1(b). The clerk shall forward any objection received to the parent proposing the move or removal.

79.14-2. *Approval without Notification.* The Court may approve a move or removal without notification to the other parent where the move or removal is in the best interest of the child and one (1) or more of the following applies:

(a) the other parent submits an affidavit consenting to the move or removal;

(b) the parent proposing the move or removal submits an affidavit stating that the other parent, without undue interference from the parent proposing the move or removal or his or her family, has not exercised his or her rights to periods of physical placement or maintained regular contact with the child in three (3) years and the parent proposing the move or removal provides documentation from a child support agency that the other parent is behind the equivalent of at least one (1) year in child support, for that child;

(c) the other parent is incarcerated or otherwise institutionalized; or

(d) the other parent lives out of state.

79.14-3. *Objection; Prohibition; Peacemaking and Mediation.*

(a) Within fifteen (15) days after receiving the notice under 79.14-1, a parent who objects to the move or removal shall send to the parent proposing the move or removal and file with the Court, a written notice of objection to the proposed action. Such notice shall be sent by first-class mail to the address provided in the initial notice.

(b) If the Court receives a notice of objection as provided in 79.14-3(a), it shall be deemed to constitute a motion to review. The parent proposing the move or removal may not move with or remove the child pending resolution of the dispute, or final order of the Court under 79.14-4, unless the parent petitions for and obtains a temporary order to do so under 79.9-1.

(c) Upon receipt of a copy of a notice of objection under 79.14-3(a) the Court shall refer the parents for peacemaking or mediation in accordance with 79.7-1 and may appoint a guardian ad litem in accordance with 79.8-2. Unless the parents agree to extend the time period, if peacemaking or mediation does not resolve the dispute within thirty (30) days after referral, the matter shall proceed to a contested hearing governed by 79.14-4 through 79.14-5.

79.14-4. *Standards for Modification or Prohibition if Move or Removal Contested.*

(a) The Court shall hold a hearing as soon as possible if peacemaking or mediation is not an option or after receiving notice that peacemaking or mediation has not resolved the dispute.

(b) The burden of proof is on the parent proposing the move or removal. The Court may allow the move or removal and modify the legal custody or physical placement order as necessary if, after considering the factors under 79.14-5, the Court finds all of the following:

(1) The modification is in the best interest of the child.

(2) The move or removal will result in a substantial change of circumstances since the entry of the last order affecting legal custody or the last order substantially affecting physical placement.

(c) With respect to 79.14-4(b):

(1) There is a rebuttable presumption that continuing the current allocation of decision making under a legal custody order or continuing the child's physical placement with the parent with whom the child resides for the greater period of time, if applicable, is in the best interest of the child. This presumption may be overcome by:

(A) the parent objecting to the move or removal by a showing that the move or removal is unreasonable and not in the best interest of the child;

or

(B) the parent proposing the move or removal by a showing that the move or removal is reasonable and in the best interest of the child.

(2) A change in the economic circumstances or marital status of either party is not sufficient to meet the standards for modification under that section.

(d) The Court may prohibit the move or removal if, after considering the factors under 79.14-5, the Court finds that the prohibition is in the best interest of the child.

79.14-5. *Factors in Court's Determination.* In making its determination under 79.14-4, the Court shall consider all of the following factors:

(a) Whether the purpose of the proposed action is reasonable.

(b) Whether the proposed action will unduly affect the child's ties to his or her tribal community and culture.

(c) The nature and extent of the child's relationship with the other parent and the disruption to that relationship which the proposed action may cause.

(d) The availability of alternative arrangements to foster and continue the child's relationship with and access to the other parent.

(e) The child's adjustment to the home, school, religion and community.

79.14-6. *Notice Required for Other Removals.* Unless the parents agree otherwise, a parent with legal custody and physical placement rights shall notify the other parent before removing the child from his or her primary residence for at least fourteen (14) consecutive days, but not more than ninety (90) consecutive days.

End.

Adopted – BC-06-24-09-D

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