

Chapter 421

S.B. No. 1237

AN ACT

relating to procedures in a suit for dissolution of a marriage or a
suit affecting the parent-child relationship.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 6.709, Family Code, is amended to read as
follows:

Sec. 6.709. TEMPORARY ORDERS DURING APPEAL. (a) In a suit
for dissolution of a marriage [~~Not later than the 30th day after the
date an appeal is perfected~~], on the motion of a party or on the
court's own motion, after notice and hearing, the trial court may
render a temporary order as considered equitable and necessary for
the preservation of the property and for the protection of the
parties during an [~~the~~] appeal, including an order directed toward
one or both parties [~~to~~]:

(1) requiring [~~require~~] the support of either spouse;

(2) requiring [~~require~~] the payment of reasonable and
necessary attorney's fees and expenses;

(3) appointing [~~appoint~~] a receiver for the
preservation and protection of the property of the parties; [~~or~~]

(4) awarding [~~award~~] one spouse exclusive occupancy of
the parties' residence pending the appeal;

(5) enjoining a party from dissipating or transferring
the property awarded to the other party in the trial court's
property division; or

1 (6) suspending the operation of all or part of the
2 property division that is being appealed.

3 (b) A temporary order under this section enjoining a party
4 from dissipating or transferring the property awarded to the other
5 party in the trial court's property division:

6 (1) may be rendered without:

7 (A) the issuance of a bond between the spouses;
8 or

9 (B) an affidavit or a verified pleading stating
10 specific facts showing that immediate and irreparable injury, loss,
11 or damage will result;

12 (2) is not required to:

13 (A) define the injury or state why the injury is
14 irreparable; or

15 (B) include an order setting the suit for trial
16 on the merits with respect to the ultimate relief sought; and

17 (3) may not prohibit a party's use, transfer,
18 conveyance, or dissipation of the property awarded to the other
19 party in the trial court's property division if the use, transfer,
20 conveyance, or dissipation of the property is for the purpose of
21 suspending the enforcement of the property division that is the
22 subject of the appeal.

23 (c) A temporary order under this section that suspends the
24 operation of all or part of the property division that is the
25 subject of the appeal may not be rendered unless the trial court
26 takes reasonable steps to ensure that the party awarded property in
27 the trial court's property division is protected from the other

1 party's dissipation or transfer of that property.

2 (d) In considering a party's request to suspend the
3 enforcement of the property division, the trial court shall
4 consider whether:

5 (1) any relief granted under Subsection (a) is
6 adequate to protect the party's interest in the property awarded to
7 the party; or

8 (2) the party who was not awarded the property should
9 also be required to provide security for the appeal in addition to
10 any relief granted under Subsection (a).

11 (e) If the trial court determines that the party awarded the
12 property can be adequately protected from the other party's
13 dissipation of assets during the appeal only if the other party
14 provides security for the appeal, the trial court shall set the
15 appropriate amount of security, taking into consideration any
16 relief granted under Subsection (a) and the amount of security that
17 the other party would otherwise have to provide by law if relief
18 under Subsection (a) was not granted.

19 (f) In rendering a temporary order under this section that
20 suspends enforcement of all or part of the property division, the
21 trial court may grant any relief under Subsection (a), in addition
22 to requiring the party who was not awarded the property to post
23 security for that part of the property division to be suspended.
24 The trial court may require that the party who was not awarded the
25 property post all or only part of the security that would otherwise
26 be required by law.

27 (g) This section does not prevent a party who was not

1 awarded the property from exercising that party's right to suspend
2 the enforcement of the property division as provided by law.

3 (h) A motion seeking an original temporary order under this
4 section:

5 (1) may be filed before trial; and

6 (2) may not be filed by a party after the date by which
7 that party is required to file the party's notice of appeal under
8 the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure.

9 (i) The trial court retains jurisdiction to conduct a
10 hearing and sign an original temporary order under this section
11 until the 60th day after the date any eligible party has filed a
12 notice of appeal from final judgment under the Texas Rules of
13 Appellate Procedure.

14 (j) The trial court retains jurisdiction to modify and
15 enforce a temporary order under this section unless the appellate
16 court, on a proper showing, supersedes the trial court's order.

17 (k) On the motion of a party or on the court's own motion,
18 after notice and hearing, the trial court may modify a previous
19 temporary order rendered under this section if:

20 (1) the circumstances of a party have materially and
21 substantially changed since the rendition of the previous order;
22 and

23 (2) modification is equitable and necessary for the
24 preservation of the property or for the protection of the parties
25 during the appeal.

26 (l) A party may seek review of the trial court's temporary
27 order under this section by:

1 (1) motion filed in the court of appeals with
2 jurisdiction or potential jurisdiction over the appeal from the
3 judgment in the case;

4 (2) proper assignment in the party's brief; or

5 (3) petition for writ of mandamus.

6 (m) A temporary order rendered under this section is not
7 subject to interlocutory appeal.

8 (n) The remedies provided in this section are cumulative of
9 all other remedies allowed by law.

10 SECTION 2. Section 6.711, Family Code, is amended by
11 amending Subsection (a) and adding Subsection (c) to read as
12 follows:

13 (a) In a suit for dissolution of a marriage in which the
14 court has rendered a judgment dividing the estate of the parties, on
15 request by a party, the court shall state in writing its findings of
16 fact and conclusions of law, including ~~concerning~~

17 ~~[(1)]~~ the characterization and value of all ~~[each~~
18 ~~party's]~~ assets, liabilities, claims, and offsets on which disputed
19 evidence has been presented ~~[, and~~

20 ~~[(2) the value or amount of the community estate's~~
21 ~~assets, liabilities, claims, and offsets on which disputed evidence~~
22 ~~has been presented].~~

23 (c) The findings of fact and conclusions of law required by
24 this section are in addition to any other findings or conclusions
25 required or authorized by law.

26 SECTION 3. Section 9.007(c), Family Code, is amended to
27 read as follows:

1 (c) The trial court may not [~~power of the court to~~] render an
2 order [~~further orders~~] to assist in the implementation of or to
3 clarify the property division made or approved in the decree before
4 the 30th day after the date the final judgment is signed. If a
5 timely motion for new trial or to vacate, modify, correct, or reform
6 the decree is filed, the trial court may not render an order to
7 assist in the implementation of or to clarify the property division
8 made or approved in the decree before the 30th day after the date
9 the order overruling the motion is signed or the motion is overruled
10 by operation of law [~~is abated while an appellate proceeding is~~
11 ~~pending~~].

12 SECTION 4. Section 109.001, Family Code, is amended by
13 amending Subsections (a) and (b) and adding Subsections (b-1),
14 (b-2), (b-3), (b-4), (b-5), and (e) to read as follows:

15 (a) In a suit affecting the parent-child relationship [~~Not~~
16 ~~later than the 30th day after the date an appeal is perfected~~], on
17 the motion of any party or on the court's own motion and after
18 notice and hearing, the court may make any order necessary to
19 preserve and protect the safety and welfare of the child during the
20 pendency of an [~~the~~] appeal as the court may deem necessary and
21 equitable. In addition to other matters, an order may:

22 (1) appoint temporary conservators for the child and
23 provide for possession of the child;

24 (2) require the temporary support of the child by a
25 party;

26 (3) enjoin [~~restrain~~] a party from molesting or
27 disturbing the peace of the child or another party;

1 (4) prohibit a person from removing the child beyond a
2 geographical area identified by the court;

3 (5) require payment of reasonable and necessary
4 attorney's fees and expenses; or

5 (6) suspend the operation of the order or judgment
6 that is being appealed.

7 (b) A temporary order under this section enjoining a party
8 from molesting or disturbing the peace of the child or another
9 party:

10 (1) may be rendered without:

11 (A) the issuance of a bond between the spouses;

12 or

13 (B) an affidavit or a verified pleading stating
14 specific facts showing that immediate and irreparable injury, loss,
15 or damage will result; and

16 (2) is not required to:

17 (A) define the injury or state why the injury is
18 irreparable; or

19 (B) include an order setting the suit for trial
20 on the merits with respect to the ultimate relief sought.

21 (b-1) A motion seeking an original temporary order under
22 this section:

23 (1) may be filed before trial; and

24 (2) may not be filed by a party after the date by which
25 that party is required to file the party's notice of appeal under
26 the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure.

27 (b-2) The trial court retains jurisdiction to conduct a

1 hearing and sign a temporary order under this section until the 60th
2 day after the date any eligible party has filed a notice of appeal
3 from final judgment under the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure.

4 (b-3) The trial court retains jurisdiction to modify and
5 enforce a temporary order [its orders rendered] under this section
6 unless the appellate court, on a proper showing, supersedes the
7 court's order.

8 (b-4) On the motion of a party or on the court's own motion,
9 after notice and hearing, the trial court may modify a previous
10 temporary order rendered under this section if:

11 (1) the circumstances of a party have materially and
12 substantially changed since the rendition of the previous order;
13 and

14 (2) modification is equitable and necessary for the
15 safety and welfare of the child.

16 (b-5) A party may seek review of the trial court's temporary
17 order under this section by:

18 (1) petition for writ of mandamus; or

19 (2) proper assignment in the party's brief.

20 (e) The remedies provided in this section are cumulative of
21 all other remedies allowed by law.

22 SECTION 5. The heading to Section 109.002, Family Code, is
23 amended to read as follows:

24 Sec. 109.002. APPELLATE REVIEW [~~APPEAL~~].

25 SECTION 6. Section 109.002, Family Code, is amended by
26 amending Subsection (a) and adding Subsection (a-1) to read as
27 follows:

1 (a) An appeal from a final order rendered in a suit, when
2 allowed under this section or under other provisions of law, shall
3 be as in civil cases generally under the Texas Rules of Appellate
4 Procedure, except that an appeal from a final order rendered under
5 Subchapter D, Chapter 152, must comply with Section 152.314.

6 (a-1) An appeal in a suit in which termination of the
7 parent-child relationship is ordered [~~in issue~~] shall be given
8 precedence over other civil cases by the appellate courts, [~~and~~]
9 shall be accelerated, and shall follow [~~by~~] the [~~appellate courts.~~
10 ~~The~~] procedures for an accelerated appeal under the Texas Rules of
11 Appellate Procedure [~~apply to an appeal in which the termination of~~
12 ~~the parent-child relationship is in issue~~].

13 SECTION 7. Section 109.003, Family Code, is amended to read
14 as follows:

15 Sec. 109.003. PAYMENT FOR COURT REPORTER'S RECORD
16 [~~STATEMENT OF FACTS~~]. (a) If the party requesting a court
17 reporter's record [~~statement of facts~~] in an appeal of a suit has
18 filed an affidavit stating the party's inability to pay costs as
19 provided by Rule 20, Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure, and the
20 affidavit is approved by the trial court, the trial court may order
21 the county in which the trial was held to pay the costs of preparing
22 the court reporter's record [~~statement of facts~~].

23 (b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit an
24 official court reporter to be paid more than once for the
25 preparation of the court reporter's record [~~statement of facts~~].

26 SECTION 8. Section 152.314, Family Code, is amended to read
27 as follows:

S.B. No. 1237

1 Sec. 152.314. ACCELERATED APPEALS. An appeal may be taken
2 from a final order in a proceeding under this subchapter in
3 accordance with accelerated [~~expedited~~] appellate procedures in
4 other civil cases. Unless the court enters a temporary emergency
5 order under Section 152.204, the enforcing court may not stay an
6 order enforcing a child custody determination pending appeal.

7 SECTION 9. Section 153.258, Family Code, is amended to read
8 as follows:

9 Sec. 153.258. REQUEST FOR FINDINGS WHEN ORDER VARIES FROM
10 STANDARD ORDER. (a) In [~~Without regard to Rules 296 through 299,~~
11 ~~Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, in~~] all cases in which possession of
12 a child by a parent is contested and the possession of the child
13 varies from the standard possession order, including a possession
14 order for a child under three years of age, on [written] request by
15 a party [made or filed with the court not later than 10 days after
16 ~~the date of the hearing or on oral request made in open court during~~
17 ~~the hearing]~~, the court shall state in writing [~~the order~~] the
18 specific reasons for the variance from the standard order.

19 (b) A request for findings of fact under this section must
20 conform to the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

21 SECTION 10. Section 154.130, Family Code, is amended by
22 amending Subsection (a) and adding Subsection (c) to read as
23 follows:

24 (a) Without regard to Rules 296 through 299, Texas Rules of
25 Civil Procedure, in rendering an order of child support, the court
26 shall make the findings required by Subsection (b) if:

27 (1) a party files a written request with the court

1 before the final order is signed, but not later than 20 [10] days
2 after the date of rendition of the order [the hearing];

3 (2) a party makes an oral request in open court during
4 the hearing; or

5 (3) the amount of child support ordered by the court
6 varies from the amount computed by applying the percentage
7 guidelines under Section 154.125 or 154.129, as applicable.

8 (c) Findings under Subsection (b)(2) are required only if
9 evidence of the monthly net resources of the obligee has been
10 offered.

11 SECTION 11. Section 156.005, Family Code, is amended to
12 read as follows:

13 Sec. 156.005. FRIVOLOUS FILING OF SUIT FOR MODIFICATION.
14 Notwithstanding Rules 296 through 299, Texas Rules of Civil
15 Procedure, if [If] the court finds that a suit for modification is
16 filed frivolously or is designed to harass a party, the court shall
17 state that finding in the order and assess [tax] attorney's fees as
18 costs against the offending party.

19 SECTION 12. The following sections of the Family Code are
20 repealed:

21 (1) Sections 153.254(b) and (c); and

22 (2) Section 154.130(a-1).

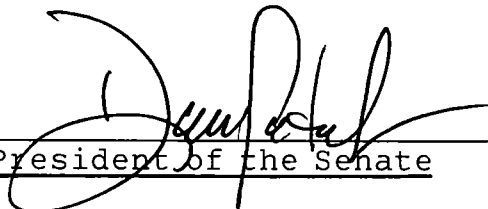
23 SECTION 13. Notwithstanding Section 6.709, Family Code, as
24 amended by this Act, if any eligible parties have filed a notice of
25 appeal from a final judgment under the Texas Rules of Appellate
26 Procedure before September 1, 2017, any party to the appeal may file
27 a motion in the trial court for an original temporary order under

1 Section 6.709, Family Code, as it existed immediately before the
2 effective date of this Act, and the trial court has jurisdiction to
3 conduct a hearing and sign an original temporary order under that
4 section until October 30, 2017.

5 SECTION 14. Except as provided by Section 13 of this Act,
6 the changes in law made by this Act apply only to an order that is
7 rendered on or after the effective date of this Act. An order
8 rendered before the effective date of this Act is governed by the
9 law in effect immediately before that date, and the former law is
10 continued in effect for that purpose.

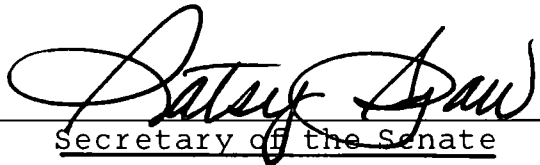
11 SECTION 15. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

S.B. No. 1237

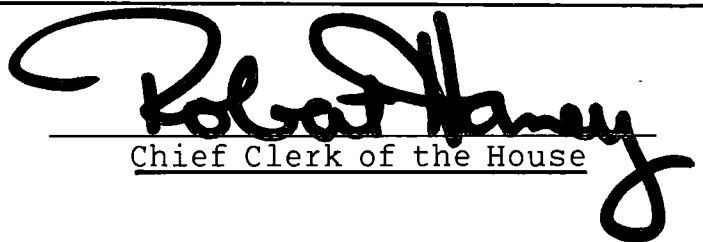

President of the Senate


Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1237 passed the Senate on May 4, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 30, Nays 1. _____

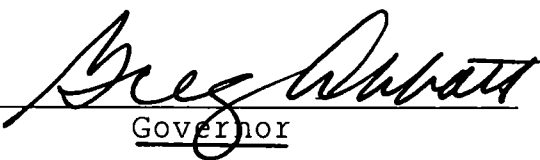

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 1237 passed the House on May 19, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 144, Nays 0, two present not voting. _____

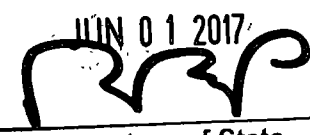

Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

5-31-2017
Date


Governor

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
2:00 PM O'CLOCK

JUN 01 2017

Secretary of State

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 85TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

May 11, 2017

TO: Honorable Harold V. Dutton, Jr., Chair, House Committee on Juvenile Justice & Family Issues

FROM: Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: SB1237 by Rodríguez (Relating to procedures in a suit for dissolution of a marriage or a suit affecting the parent-child relationship.), **As Engrossed**

No significant fiscal implication to the State is anticipated.

The bill would amend the Family Code to revise procedures governing temporary orders rendered during an appeal from the disposition of a divorce or a suit affecting a parent-child relationship. Based on the analysis of the Office of Court Administration, duties and responsibilities associated with implementing the provisions of the bill could be accomplished by utilizing existing resources.

Local Government Impact

No significant fiscal implication to units of local government is anticipated.

Source Agencies: 212 Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council

LBB Staff: UP, AG, GDz, FR, PBO

**LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas**

FISCAL NOTE, 85TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

April 25, 2017

TO: Honorable Joan Huffman, Chair, Senate Committee on State Affairs

FROM: Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: SB1237 by Rodríguez (Relating to procedures in a suit for dissolution of a marriage or a suit affecting the parent-child relationship.), **Committee Report 1st House, Substituted**

No significant fiscal implication to the State is anticipated.

The bill would amend the Family Code to revise procedures governing temporary orders rendered during an appeal from the disposition of a divorce or a suit affecting a parent-child relationship. Based on the analysis of the Office of Court Administration, duties and responsibilities associated with implementing the provisions of the bill could be accomplished by utilizing existing resources.

Local Government Impact

No significant fiscal implication to units of local government is anticipated.

Source Agencies: 212 Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council

LBB Staff: UP, AG, GDz, FR, PBO

**LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas**

FISCAL NOTE, 85TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

April 22, 2017

TO: Honorable Joan Huffman, Chair, Senate Committee on State Affairs

FROM: Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: SB1237 by Rodriguez (Relating to procedures in a suit for dissolution of a marriage or a suit affecting the parent-child relationship.), **As Introduced**

No significant fiscal implication to the State is anticipated.

The bill would amend the Family Code to revise procedures governing temporary orders rendered during an appeal from the disposition of a divorce or a suit affecting a parent-child relationship. The bill would allow a judge to temporarily prohibit a party to a divorce from transferring or selling any property awarded to the other party. In a child custody suit, the bill would allow a judge, without identifying any specific risk of injury, to render a temporary order prohibiting a party from harming a child. Based on the analysis of the Office of Court Administration, duties and responsibilities associated with implementing the provisions of the bill could be accomplished by utilizing existing resources.

Local Government Impact

No significant fiscal implication to units of local government is anticipated.

Source Agencies: 212 Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council

LBB Staff: UP, AG, GDz, FR, PBO