

SENATE BILL NO. 1507

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MOSLEY.

3373S.011

KRISTINA MARTIN, Secretary

AN ACT

To repeal sections 452.340, 452.375, 452.377, 452.780, 453.110, and 475.060, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof six new sections relating to child custody, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 452.340, 452.375, 452.377, 452.780,
2 453.110, and 475.060, RSMo, are repealed and six new sections
3 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 452.340,
4 452.375, 452.377, 452.780, 453.110, and 475.060, to read as
5 follows:

452.340. 1. In a proceeding for dissolution of
2 marriage, legal separation or child support, the court may
3 order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a
4 child of the marriage to pay an amount reasonable or
5 necessary for the support of the child, including an award
6 retroactive to the date of filing the petition, without
7 regard to marital misconduct, after considering all relevant
8 factors including:

- 9 (1) The financial needs and resources of the child;
- 10 (2) The financial resources and needs of the parents;
- 11 (3) The standard of living the child would have
12 enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved;
- 13 (4) The physical and emotional condition of the child,
14 and the child's educational needs;

EXPLANATION-Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

(5) The child's physical and legal custody arrangements, including the amount of time the child spends with each parent and the reasonable expenses associated with the custody or visitation arrangements; and

(6) The reasonable work-related child care expenses of each parent.

2. The obligation of the parent ordered to make support payments shall abate, in whole or in part, for such periods of time in excess of thirty consecutive days that the other parent **or third party custodian** has voluntarily relinquished physical custody of a child to the parent ordered to pay child support, notwithstanding any periods of visitation or temporary physical and legal or physical or legal custody pursuant to a judgment of dissolution or legal separation or any modification thereof, **or has permanently transferred custody of the child to a third party in**

violation of section 453.110. In a IV-D case, the family support division may determine the amount of the abatement pursuant to this subsection for any child support order and shall record the amount of abatement in the automated child support system record established pursuant to chapter 454. If the case is not a IV-D case and upon court order, the circuit clerk shall record the amount of abatement in the automated child support system record established in chapter 454.

3. Unless the circumstances of the child manifestly dictate otherwise and the court specifically so provides, the obligation of a parent to make child support payments shall terminate when the child:

(1) Dies;

(2) Marries;

(3) Enters active duty in the military;

47 (4) Becomes self-supporting, provided that the
48 custodial parent has relinquished the child from parental
49 control by express or implied consent;

50 (5) Reaches age eighteen, unless the provisions of
51 subsection 4 or 5 of this section apply; or

52 (6) Reaches age twenty-one, unless the provisions of
53 the child support order specifically extend the parental
54 support order past the child's twenty-first birthday for
55 reasons provided by subsection 4 of this section.

56 4. If the child is physically or mentally
57 incapacitated from supporting himself and insolvent and
58 unmarried, the court may extend the parental support
59 obligation past the child's eighteenth birthday.

60 5. If when a child reaches age eighteen, the child is
61 enrolled in and attending a secondary school program of
62 instruction, the parental support obligation shall continue,
63 if the child continues to attend and progresses toward
64 completion of said program, until the child completes such
65 program or reaches age twenty-one, whichever first occurs.
66 If the child is enrolled in an institution of vocational or
67 higher education not later than October first following
68 graduation from a secondary school or completion of a
69 graduation equivalence degree program and so long as the
70 child enrolls for and completes at least twelve hours of
71 credit each semester, not including the summer semester, at
72 an institution of vocational or higher education and
73 achieves grades sufficient to reenroll at such institution,
74 the parental support obligation shall continue until the
75 child completes his or her education, or until the child
76 reaches the age of twenty-one, whichever first occurs. To
77 remain eligible for such continued parental support, at the
78 beginning of each semester the child shall submit to each

79 parent a transcript or similar official document provided by
80 the institution of vocational or higher education which
81 includes the courses the child is enrolled in and has
82 completed for each term, the grades and credits received for
83 each such course, and an official document from the
84 institution listing the courses which the child is enrolled
85 in for the upcoming term and the number of credits for each
86 such course. When enrolled in at least twelve credit hours,
87 if the child receives failing grades in half or more of his
88 or her courseload in any one semester, payment of child
89 support may be terminated and shall not be eligible for
90 reinstatement. Upon request for notification of the child's
91 grades by the noncustodial parent, the child shall produce
92 the required documents to the noncustodial parent within
93 thirty days of receipt of grades from the education
94 institution. If the child fails to produce the required
95 documents, payment of child support may terminate without
96 the accrual of any child support arrearage and shall not be
97 eligible for reinstatement. If the circumstances of the
98 child manifestly dictate, the court may waive the October
99 first deadline for enrollment required by this subsection.
100 If the child is enrolled in such an institution, the child
101 or parent obligated to pay support may petition the court to
102 amend the order to direct the obligated parent to make the
103 payments directly to the child. As used in this section, an
104 "institution of vocational education" means any
105 postsecondary training or schooling for which the student is
106 assessed a fee and attends classes regularly. "Higher
107 education" means any community college, college, or
108 university at which the child attends classes regularly. A
109 child who has been diagnosed with a developmental
110 disability, as defined in section 630.005, or whose physical

111 disability or diagnosed health problem limits the child's
112 ability to carry the number of credit hours prescribed in
113 this subsection, shall remain eligible for child support so
114 long as such child is enrolled in and attending an
115 institution of vocational or higher education, and the child
116 continues to meet the other requirements of this
117 subsection. A child who is employed at least fifteen hours
118 per week during the semester may take as few as nine credit
119 hours per semester and remain eligible for child support so
120 long as all other requirements of this subsection are
121 complied with.

122 6. The court shall consider ordering a parent to waive
123 the right to claim the tax dependency exemption for a child
124 enrolled in an institution of vocational or higher education
125 in favor of the other parent if the application of state and
126 federal tax laws and eligibility for financial aid will make
127 an award of the exemption to the other parent appropriate.

128 7. The general assembly finds and declares that it is
129 the public policy of this state that frequent, continuing
130 and meaningful contact with both parents after the parents
131 have separated or dissolved their marriage is in the best
132 interest of the child except for cases where the court
133 specifically finds that such contact is not in the best
134 interest of the child. In order to effectuate this public
135 policy, a court with jurisdiction shall enforce visitation,
136 custody and child support orders in the same manner. A
137 court with jurisdiction may abate, in whole or in part, any
138 past or future obligation of support and may transfer the
139 physical and legal or physical or legal custody of one or
140 more children if it finds that a parent has, without good
141 cause, failed to provide visitation or physical and legal or
142 physical or legal custody to the other parent pursuant to

the terms of a judgment of dissolution, legal separation or modifications thereof. The court shall also award, if requested and for good cause shown, reasonable expenses, attorney's fees and court costs incurred by the prevailing party.

8. The Missouri supreme court shall have in effect a rule establishing guidelines by which any award of child support shall be made in any judicial or administrative proceeding. Said guidelines shall contain specific, descriptive and numeric criteria which will result in a computation of the support obligation. The guidelines shall address how the amount of child support shall be calculated when an award of joint physical custody results in the child or children spending equal or substantially equal time with both parents and the directions and comments and any tabular representations of the directions and comments for completion of the child support guidelines and a subsequent form developed to reflect the guidelines shall reflect the ability to obtain up to a fifty percent adjustment or credit below the basic child support amount for joint physical custody or visitation as described in subsection 11 of this section. The Missouri supreme court shall publish child support guidelines and specifically list and explain the relevant factors and assumptions that were used to calculate the child support guidelines. Any rule made pursuant to this subsection shall be reviewed by the promulgating body not less than once every four years to ensure that its application results in the determination of appropriate child support award amounts.

9. There shall be a rebuttable presumption, in any judicial or administrative proceeding for the award of child support, that the amount of the award which would result

from the application of the guidelines established pursuant to subsection 8 of this section is the correct amount of child support to be awarded. A written finding or specific finding on the record in a judicial or administrative proceeding that the application of the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate in a particular case, after considering all relevant factors, including the factors set out in subsection 1 of this section, shall be required and shall be sufficient to rebut the presumption in the case. The written finding or specific finding on the record shall detail the specific relevant factors that required a deviation from the application of the guidelines.

10. Pursuant to this or any other chapter, when a court determines the amount owed by a parent for support provided to a child by another person, other than a parent, prior to the date of filing of a petition requesting support, or when the director of the family support division establishes the amount of state debt due pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 454.465, the court or director shall use the guidelines established pursuant to subsection 8 of this section. The amount of child support resulting from the application of the guidelines shall be applied retroactively for a period prior to the establishment of a support order and the length of the period of retroactivity shall be left to the discretion of the court or director. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount resulting from application of the guidelines under subsection 8 of this section constitutes the amount owed by the parent for the period prior to the date of the filing of the petition for support or the period for which state debt is being established. In applying the guidelines to determine a retroactive support

amount, when information as to average monthly income is available, the court or director may use the average monthly income of the noncustodial parent, as averaged over the period of retroactivity, in determining the amount of presumed child support owed for the period of retroactivity. The court or director may enter a different amount in a particular case upon finding, after consideration of all relevant factors, including the factors set out in subsection 1 of this section, that there is sufficient cause to rebut the presumed amount.

11. The court may award child support in an amount that provides up to a fifty percent adjustment below the basic child support amount authorized by the child support guidelines described under subsection 8 of this section for custody awards of joint physical custody where the child or children spend equal or substantially equal time with both parents.

12. The obligation of a parent to make child support payments may be terminated as follows:

(1) Provided that the state case registry or child support order contains the child's date of birth, the obligation shall be deemed terminated without further judicial or administrative process when the child reaches age twenty-one if the child support order does not specifically require payment of child support beyond age twenty-one for reasons provided by subsection 4 of this section;

(2) The obligation shall be deemed terminated without further judicial or administrative process when the parent receiving child support furnishes a sworn statement or affidavit notifying the obligor parent of the child's emancipation in accordance with the requirements of

subsection 4 of section 452.370, and a copy of such sworn statement or affidavit is filed with the court which entered the order establishing the child support obligation, or the family support division for an order entered under section 454.470;

(3) The obligation shall be deemed terminated without further judicial or administrative process when the parent paying child support files a sworn statement or affidavit with the court which entered the order establishing the child support obligation, or the family support division for an order entered under section 454.470, stating that the child is emancipated and reciting the factual basis for such statement; which statement or affidavit is served by the court or division, as applicable, on the child support obligee; and which is either acknowledged and affirmed by the child support obligee in writing, or which is not responded to in writing within thirty days of receipt by the child support obligee;

(4) The obligation shall be terminated as provided by this subdivision by the court which entered the order establishing the child support obligation, or the family support division for an order entered under section 454.470, when the parent paying child support files a sworn statement or affidavit with the court which entered the order establishing the child support obligation, or the family support division, as applicable, stating that the child is emancipated and reciting the factual basis for such statement; and which statement or affidavit is served by the court or division, as applicable, on the child support obligee. If the obligee denies the statement or affidavit, the court or division shall thereupon treat the sworn statement or affidavit as a request for hearing and shall

271 proceed to hear and adjudicate such request for hearing as
272 provided by law; provided that the court may require the
273 payment of a deposit as security for court costs and any
274 accrued court costs, as provided by law, in relation to such
275 request for hearing. When the division receives a request
276 for hearing, the hearing shall be held in the manner
277 provided by section 454.475.

278 13. The court may enter a judgment terminating child
279 support pursuant to subdivisions (1) to (3) of subsection 12
280 of this section without necessity of a court appearance by
281 either party. The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of a
282 judgment terminating child support entered pursuant to
283 subsection 12 of this section on both the obligor and
284 obligee parents. The supreme court may promulgate uniform
285 forms for sworn statements and affidavits to terminate
286 orders of child support obligations for use pursuant to
287 subsection 12 of this section and subsection 4 of section
288 452.370.

452.375. 1. As used in this chapter, unless the
2 context clearly indicates otherwise:

3 (1) "Custody" means joint legal custody, sole legal
4 custody, joint physical custody or sole physical custody or
5 any combination thereof;

6 (2) "Joint legal custody" means that the parents share
7 the decision-making rights, responsibilities, and authority
8 relating to the health, education and welfare of the child,
9 and, unless allocated, apportioned, or decreed, the parents
10 shall confer with one another in the exercise of decision-
11 making rights, responsibilities, and authority;

12 (3) "Joint physical custody" means an order awarding
13 each of the parents significant, but not necessarily equal,
14 periods of time during which a child resides with or is

under the care and supervision of each of the parents.
Joint physical custody shall be shared by the parents in
such a way as to assure the child of frequent, continuing
and meaningful contact with both parents;

(4) "Third-party custody" means a third party
designated as a legal and physical custodian pursuant to
subdivision (5) of subsection 5 of this section.

2. The court shall determine custody in accordance
with the best interests of the child. There shall be a
rebuttable presumption that an award of equal or
approximately equal parenting time to each parent is in the
best interests of the child. Such presumption is rebuttable
only by a preponderance of the evidence in accordance with
all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the
factors contained in subdivisions (1) to (8) of this
subsection. The presumption may be rebutted if the court
finds that the parents have reached an agreement on all
issues related to custody, or if the court finds that a
pattern of domestic violence has occurred as set out in
subdivision (6) of this subsection. When the parties have
not reached an agreement on all issues related to custody,
the court shall consider all relevant factors and enter
written findings of fact and conclusions of law, including,
but not limited to, the following:

(1) The wishes of the child's parents as to custody
and the proposed parenting plan submitted by both parties;

(2) The needs of the child for a frequent, continuing
and meaningful relationship with both parents and the
ability and willingness of parents to actively perform their
functions as mother and father for the needs of the child;

45 (3) The interaction and interrelationship of the child
46 with parents, siblings, and any other person who may
47 significantly affect the child's best interests;

48 (4) Which parent is more likely to allow the child
49 frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with the other
50 parent;

51 (5) The child's adjustment to the child's home,
52 school, and community. The fact that a parent sends his or
53 her child or children to a home school or FPE school shall
54 not be the sole factor that a court considers in determining
55 custody of such child or children;

56 (6) The mental and physical health of all individuals
57 involved, including any history of abuse of any individuals
58 involved. If the court finds that a pattern of domestic
59 violence as defined in section 455.010 has occurred, and, if
60 the court also finds that awarding custody to the abusive
61 parent is in the best interest of the child, then the court
62 shall enter written findings of fact and conclusions of
63 law. Custody and visitation rights shall be ordered in a
64 manner that best protects the child and any other child or
65 children for whom the parent has custodial or visitation
66 rights, and the parent or other family or household member
67 who is the victim of domestic violence from any further harm;

68 (7) The intention of either parent to relocate the
69 principal residence of the child; and

70 (8) The unobstructed input of a child, free of
71 coercion and manipulation, as to the child's custodial
72 arrangement.

73 3. (1) In any court proceedings relating to custody
74 of a child, the court shall not award custody or
75 unsupervised visitation of a child to a parent if such
76 parent or any person residing with such parent has been

found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

(a) A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.031, 566.032, 566.060, 566.061, 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.083, 566.100, 566.101, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203, 566.206, 566.209, 566.211, or 566.215;

(b) A violation of section 568.020;

(c) A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;

(d) A violation of section 568.065;

(e) A violation of section 573.200;

(f) A violation of section 573.205; or

(g) A violation of section 568.175.

(2) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the court may exercise its discretion in awarding custody or visitation of a child to a parent if such parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.

4. The general assembly finds and declares that it is the public policy of this state that frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with both parents after the parents have separated or dissolved their marriage is in the best interest of the child, except for cases where the court specifically finds that such contact is not in the best interest of the child, and that it is the public policy of this state to encourage parents to participate in decisions affecting the health, education and welfare of their children, and to resolve disputes involving their children

109 amicably through alternative dispute resolution. In order
110 to effectuate these policies, the general assembly
111 encourages the court to enter a temporary parenting plan as
112 early as practicable in a proceeding under this chapter,
113 consistent with the provisions of subsection 2 of this
114 section, and, in so doing, the court shall determine the
115 custody arrangement which will best assure both parents
116 participate in such decisions and have frequent, continuing
117 and meaningful contact with their children so long as it is
118 in the best interests of the child.

119 5. Prior to awarding the appropriate custody
120 arrangement in the best interest of the child, the court
121 shall consider each of the following as follows:

122 (1) Joint physical and joint legal custody to both
123 parents, which shall not be denied solely for the reason
124 that one parent opposes a joint physical and joint legal
125 custody award. The residence of one of the parents shall be
126 designated as the address of the child for mailing and
127 educational purposes;

128 (2) Joint physical custody with one party granted sole
129 legal custody. The residence of one of the parents shall be
130 designated as the address of the child for mailing and
131 educational purposes;

132 (3) Joint legal custody with one party granted sole
133 physical custody;

134 (4) Sole custody to either parent; or

135 (5) Third-party custody or visitation:

136 (a) When the court finds that each parent is unfit,
137 unsuitable, or unable to be a custodian, or the welfare of
138 the child requires, and it is in the best interests of the
139 child, then custody, temporary custody or visitation may be
140 awarded to a person related by consanguinity or affinity to

141 the child. If no person related to the child by
142 consanguinity or affinity is willing to accept custody, then
143 the court may award custody to any other person or persons
144 deemed by the court to be suitable and able to provide an
145 adequate and stable environment for the child. Before the
146 court awards custody, temporary custody or visitation to a
147 third person under this subdivision, the court shall **[make**
148 **that person]** **notify the child's relatives, as identified in**
149 **subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) of subsection 3 of section**
150 **210.565, if their identities are known and their addresses**
151 **may reasonably be ascertained, and any persons with whom the**
152 **child has resided, within five years, as identified under**
153 **section 452.780, prior to the institution of the action for**
154 **child custody, that they may intervene and seek third party**
155 **custody, temporary custody, or visitation. No person shall**
156 **be granted third party custody, temporary custody, or**
157 **visitation who has not first been made** a party to the action;

158 (b) Under the provisions of this subsection, any
159 person may petition the court to intervene as a party in
160 interest at any time, **and the court shall allow such**
161 **intervention as a matter of right,** as provided by supreme
162 court rule;

163 (c) As provided under subsection 4 of section 210.565,
164 **priority and preference in the award of third party custody**
165 **shall be given to an intervening party in the order of**
166 **preference set forth in subsection 3 of section 210.565;**

167 (d) No order denying third party contact with a child
168 shall be entered by the court against a third party who has
169 not been made a party to the action unless the court finds
170 that such third party may not be found and joined as a party.

171 6. If the parties have not agreed to a custodial
172 arrangement, or the court determines such arrangement is not

in the best interest of the child, the court shall include a written finding in the judgment or order based on the public policy in subsection 4 of this section and each of the factors listed in subdivisions (1) to (8) of subsection 2 of this section detailing the specific relevant factors that made a particular arrangement in the best interest of the child. If a proposed custodial arrangement is rejected by the court, the court shall include a written finding in the judgment or order detailing the specific relevant factors resulting in the rejection of such arrangement.

7. Upon a finding by the court that either parent has refused to exchange information with the other parent, which shall include but not be limited to information concerning the health, education and welfare of the child, the court shall order the parent to comply immediately and to pay the prevailing party a sum equal to the prevailing party's cost associated with obtaining the requested information, which shall include but not be limited to reasonable attorney's fees and court costs.

8. As between the parents of a child, no preference may be given to either parent in the awarding of custody because of that parent's age, sex, or financial status, nor because of the age or sex of the child. The court shall not presume that a parent, solely because of his or her sex, is more qualified than the other parent to act as a joint or sole legal or physical custodian for the child.

9. Any judgment providing for custody shall include a specific written parenting plan setting forth the terms of such parenting plan arrangements specified in subsection 8 of section 452.310. Such plan may be a parenting plan submitted by the parties pursuant to section 452.310 or, in the absence thereof, a plan determined by the court, but in

205 all cases, the custody plan approved and ordered by the
206 court shall be in the court's discretion and shall be in the
207 best interest of the child.

208 10. After August 28, 2016, every court order
209 establishing or modifying custody or visitation shall
210 include the following language: "In the event of
211 noncompliance with this order, the aggrieved party may file
212 a verified motion for contempt. If custody, visitation, or
213 third-party custody is denied or interfered with by a parent
214 or third party without good cause, the aggrieved person may
215 file a family access motion with the court stating the
216 specific facts that constitute a violation of the custody
217 provisions of the judgment of dissolution, legal separation,
218 or judgment of paternity. The circuit clerk will provide
219 the aggrieved party with an explanation of the procedures
220 for filing a family access motion and a simple form for use
221 in filing the family access motion. A family access motion
222 does not require the assistance of legal counsel to prepare
223 and file.".

224 11. No court shall adopt any local rule, form, or
225 practice requiring a standardized or default parenting plan
226 for interim, temporary, or permanent orders or judgments.
227 Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary,
228 a court may enter an interim order in a proceeding under
229 this chapter, provided that the interim order shall not
230 contain any provisions about child custody or a parenting
231 schedule or plan without first providing the parties with
232 notice and a hearing, unless the parties otherwise agree.

233 12. Unless a parent has been denied custody rights
234 pursuant to this section or visitation rights under section
235 452.400, both parents shall have access to records and
236 information pertaining to a minor child including, but not

limited to, medical, dental, and school records. If the parent without custody has been granted restricted or supervised visitation because the court has found that the parent with custody or any child has been the victim of domestic violence, as defined in section 455.010, by the parent without custody, the court may order that the reports and records made available pursuant to this subsection not include the address of the parent with custody or the child. A court shall order that the reports and records made available under this subsection not include the address of the parent with custody if the parent with custody is a participant in the address confidentiality program under section 589.663. Unless a parent has been denied custody rights pursuant to this section or visitation rights under section 452.400, any judgment of dissolution or other applicable court order shall specifically allow both parents access to such records and reports.

13. Except as otherwise precluded by state or federal law, if any individual, professional, public or private institution or organization denies access or fails to provide or disclose any and all records and information, including, but not limited to, past and present dental, medical and school records pertaining to a minor child, to either parent upon the written request of such parent, the court shall, upon its finding that the individual, professional, public or private institution or organization denied such request without good cause, order that party to comply immediately with such request and to pay to the prevailing party all costs incurred, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees and court costs associated with obtaining the requested information.

268 14. An award of joint custody does not preclude an
269 award of child support pursuant to section 452.340 and
270 applicable supreme court rules. The court shall consider
271 the factors contained in section 452.340 and applicable
272 supreme court rules in determining an amount reasonable or
273 necessary for the support of the child.

274 15. If the court finds that domestic violence or abuse
275 as defined in section 455.010 has occurred, the court shall
276 make specific findings of fact to show that the custody or
277 visitation arrangement ordered by the court best protects
278 the child and the parent or other family or household member
279 who is the victim of domestic violence, as defined in
280 section 455.010, and any other children for whom such parent
281 has custodial or visitation rights from any further harm.

 452.377. 1. For purposes of this section and section
2 452.375, "relocate" or "relocation" means a change in the
3 principal residence of a child for a period of ninety days
4 or more, but does not include a temporary absence from the
5 principal residence, **and shall include the permanent**
6 **transfer of custody of a child as provided in section**
7 **453.110.**

8 2. Notice of a proposed relocation of the residence of
9 the child, or any party entitled to custody or visitation of
10 the child, shall be given in writing by certified mail,
11 return receipt requested, to any party with custody or
12 visitation rights. Absent exigent circumstances as
13 determined by a court with jurisdiction, written notice
14 shall be provided at least sixty days in advance of the
15 proposed relocation. **A copy of the notice and a certificate**
16 **of service shall be filed with the court.** The notice of the
17 proposed relocation shall include the following information:

(1) The intended new residence, including the specific address and mailing address, if known, and if not known, the city;

(2) The home telephone number of the new residence, if known;

(3) The date of the intended move or proposed relocation;

(4) A brief statement of the specific reasons for the proposed relocation of a child, if applicable;

(5) A proposal for a revised schedule of custody or visitation with the child, if applicable; and

(6) The other party's right, if that party is a parent, to file a motion, pursuant to this section, seeking an order to prevent the relocation and an accompanying affidavit setting forth the specific good-faith factual basis for opposing the relocation within thirty days of receipt of the notice.

3. (1) In cases involving a proposed permanent transfer of custody of a child to a third party under section 453.110, the legal custodian shall give notice of the proposed change in residence or location of the child to any noncustodial parent whose last known address is on record with the court. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be provided at least sixty days in advance of the proposed transfer, absent exigent circumstances as determined by the court. The notice shall not include the actual address to which the child will be relocated, but shall include information on the noncustodial parent's right, under section 453.110, to intervene and seek custody of the child. A copy of the notice and certificate of service shall be filed with the court. A noncustodial parent shall provide written notice of a change in his or

her address to the custodial parent and shall file such notice with the court, along with a certificate of service.

(2) After August 28, 2026, every court order establishing or modifying custody shall include the addresses of the legal custodians and noncustodial parents for notification purposes and shall advise the noncustodial parent to file a notice of address change as described in this subsection. If a party is a participant in the address confidentiality program under section 589.663, such party shall not be required to provide his or her actual address to the other parties, but shall submit such information under seal to the court for in camera review. Prior to disclosure of this information, a court shall comply with the provisions of section 589.664.

4. If a party seeking to relocate a child is a participant in the address confidentiality program under section 589.663, such party shall not be required to provide the information in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section, but may be required to submit such information under seal to the court for in camera review. Prior to disclosure of this information, a court shall comply with the provisions of section 589.664.

[4.] 5. A party required to give notice of a proposed relocation pursuant to subsection 2 of this section has a continuing duty to provide a change in or addition to the information required by this section as soon as such information becomes known.

[5.] 6. In exceptional circumstances where the court makes a finding that the health or safety of any adult or child would be unreasonably placed at risk by the disclosure of the required identifying information concerning a proposed relocation of the child, the court may order that:

(1) The specific residence address and telephone number of the child, parent or person, and other identifying information shall not be disclosed in the pleadings, notice, other documents filed in the proceeding or the final order except for an in camera disclosure;

(2) The notice requirements provided by this section shall be waived to the extent necessary to protect the health or safety of a child or any adult; or

(3) Any other remedial action the court considers necessary to facilitate the legitimate needs of the parties and the best interest of the child.

[6.] 7. The court shall consider a failure to provide notice of a proposed relocation of a child as:

(1) A factor in determining whether custody and visitation should be modified;

(2) A basis for ordering the return of the child if the relocation occurs without notice; and

(3) Sufficient cause to order the party seeking to relocate the child to pay reasonable expenses and attorneys fees incurred by the party objecting to the relocation.

[7.] 8. If the parties agree to a revised schedule of custody and visitation for the child, which includes a parenting plan, they may submit the terms of such agreement to the court with a written affidavit signed by all parties with custody or visitation assenting to the terms of the agreement, and the court may order the revised parenting plan and applicable visitation schedule without a hearing.

[8.] 9. The residence of the child may be relocated sixty days after providing notice, as required by this section, unless a parent files a motion seeking an order to prevent the relocation within thirty days after receipt of such notice. Such motion shall be accompanied by an

affidavit setting forth the specific good-faith factual basis supporting a prohibition of the relocation. The person seeking relocation shall file a response to the motion within fourteen days, unless extended by the court for good cause, and include a counter-affidavit setting forth the facts in support of the relocation as well as a proposed revised parenting plan for the child.

[9.] 10. If relocation of the child is proposed, a third party entitled by court order to legal custody of or visitation with a child and who is not a parent may file a cause of action to obtain a revised schedule of legal custody or visitation, but shall not prevent a relocation, **except as otherwise provided under this section and section 453.110.**

[10.] 11. The party seeking to relocate shall have the burden of proving that the proposed relocation is made in good faith and is in the best interest of the child.

[11.] 12. If relocation is permitted:

(1) The court shall order contact with the nonrelocating party including custody or visitation and telephone access sufficient to assure that the child has frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with the nonrelocating party unless the child's best interest warrants otherwise; and

(2) The court shall specify how the transportation costs will be allocated between the parties and adjust the child support, as appropriate, considering the costs of transportation.

[12.] 13. After August 28, 1998, every court order establishing or modifying custody or visitation shall include the following language:

"Absent exigent circumstances as determined by a court with jurisdiction, you, as a party to this action, are ordered to notify, in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested, and at least sixty days prior to the proposed relocation, each party to this action of any proposed relocation of the principal residence of the child, including the following information:

- (1) The intended new residence, including the specific address and mailing address, if known, and if not known, the city;
- (2) The home telephone number of the new residence, if known;
- (3) The date of the intended move or proposed relocation;
- (4) A brief statement of the specific reasons for the proposed relocation of the child;
- (5) A proposal for a revised schedule of custody or visitation with the child; and
- (6) The other party's right, if that party is a parent, to file a motion, pursuant to Section 452.377, RSMo, seeking an order to prevent the relocation and an accompanying affidavit setting forth the specific good-faith factual basis for opposing the relocation within thirty days of receipt of the notice.

Your obligation to provide this information to each party continues as long as you or any other party by virtue of this order is entitled to custody of a child covered by this order. Your failure to obey the order of this court regarding the proposed relocation may result in further litigation to enforce such order, including contempt of court. In addition, your failure to notify a party of a relocation of the child may be

180 considered in a proceeding to modify custody or
181 visitation with the child. Reasonable costs and
182 attorney fees may be assessed against you if you
fail to give the required notice."

183 [13.] 14. A participant in the address confidentiality
184 program under section 589.663 shall not be required to
185 provide a requesting party with the specific physical or
186 mailing address of the child's proposed relocation
187 destination, but in the event of an objection by a
188 requesting party, a participant may be required to submit
189 such information under seal to the court for in camera
190 review. Prior to disclosure of this information, a court
191 shall comply with the provisions of section 589.664.

192 [14.] 15. Violation of the provisions of this section
193 or a court order under this section may be deemed a change
194 of circumstance under section 452.410, allowing the court to
195 modify the prior custody decree. In addition, the court may
196 utilize any and all powers relating to contempt conferred on
197 it by law or rule of the Missouri supreme court.

198 [15.] 16. Any party who objects in good faith to the
199 relocation of a child's principal residence shall not be
200 ordered to pay the costs and attorney's fees of the party
201 seeking to relocate.

452.780. 1. Subject to local law providing for the
2 confidentiality of procedures, addresses, and other
3 identifying information, in a child custody proceeding each
4 party, in its first pleading or in an attached affidavit,
5 shall give information, if reasonably ascertainable, under
6 oath as to the child's present address, the places where the
7 child has lived during the last five years, and the names
8 and present addresses of the persons with whom the child has

9 lived during such period. The pleading or affidavit shall
10 state whether the party:

11 (1) Has participated, as a party or witness or in any
12 other capacity, in any other proceeding concerning the
13 custody of or visitation with the child and, if so, identify
14 the court, case number of the proceeding and date of the
15 child custody determination, if any;

16 (2) Knows of any proceeding that could affect the
17 current proceeding, including proceedings for enforcement
18 and proceedings relating to domestic violence, protective
19 orders, termination of parental rights, and adoptions and,
20 if so, identify the court and case number and nature of the
21 proceeding; and

22 (3) Knows the names and addresses of any person not a
23 party to the proceeding who has physical custody of the
24 child or claims rights of legal custody or physical custody
25 of, or visitation with, the child and, if so, the names and
26 addresses of such persons.

27 2. If the information required by subsection 1 of this
28 section is not furnished, the court, upon its own motion or
29 that of a party, may stay the proceeding until the
30 information is furnished.

31 3. If the declaration as to any of the items described
32 in subdivisions (1) to (3) of subsection 1 of this section
33 is in the affirmative, the declarant shall give additional
34 information under oath as required by the court. The court
35 may examine the parties under oath as to details of the
36 information furnished and other matters pertinent to the
37 court's jurisdiction and the disposition of the case.

38 4. Each party has a continuing duty to inform the
39 court of any proceeding in this or any other state that
40 could affect the current proceeding.

41 5. If a party alleges in an affidavit or a pleading
42 under oath that the health, safety, or liberty of a party or
43 child would be put at risk by the disclosure of identifying
44 information, that information shall be sealed and not
45 disclosed to the other party or the public unless the court
46 orders the disclosure to be made after a hearing in which
47 the court takes into consideration the health, safety, or
48 liberty of the party or child and determines that the
49 disclosure is in the interest of justice.

50 **6. Any person who knowingly, purposefully, or**
51 **intentionally fails to give accurate, full, and complete**
52 **information as required under this section is guilty of a**
53 **class A misdemeanor; and, upon discovery of said violation,**
54 **any public employee, officer, or agent having knowledge of**
55 **such violation shall transmit notice of the violation to the**
56 **prosecuting or circuit attorney of the county or city in**
57 **which the child resided at the time of transfer.**

453.110. 1. No person, agency, organization or
2 institution shall surrender custody of a minor child, or
3 transfer the custody of such a child to another, and no
4 person, agency, organization or institution shall take
5 possession or charge of a minor child so transferred,
6 without first having filed a petition before the circuit
7 court sitting as a juvenile court of the county where the
8 child may be, praying that such surrender or transfer may be
9 made, and having obtained such an order from such court
10 approving or ordering transfer of custody.

11 2. If any such surrender or transfer is made without
12 first obtaining such an order, such court shall, on petition
13 of any public official or interested person, agency,
14 organization or institution, order an investigation and
15 report as described in section 453.070 to be completed by

16 the children's division and shall make such order as to the
17 custody of such child in the best interest of such child.

18 **3. A noncustodial parent or third party interested in**
19 **securing custody of the child shall be granted the right to**
20 **intervene and to seek custody of the child, as provided**
21 **under section 453.375; provided, however, if the child is**
22 **the subject of a prior custody or guardianship order,**
23 **subject to modification, the court shall transfer the matter**
24 **to the court having jurisdiction over the custody of the**
25 **child.**

26 **4. Any person who violates the terms of this section**
27 **is guilty of a class E felony; and, upon discovery of such**
28 **violation, any public employee, officer, or agent having**
29 **knowledge of such violation shall transmit notice of the**
30 **violation to the prosecuting or circuit attorney of the**
31 **county or city in which the child resided at the time of**
32 **transfer.**

33 **[4.] 5.** The investigation required by subsection 2 of
34 this section shall be initiated by the children's division
35 within forty-eight hours of the filing of the court order
36 requesting the investigation and report and shall be
37 completed within thirty days. The court shall order the
38 person having custody in violation of the provisions of this
39 section to pay the costs of the investigation and report.

40 **[5.] 6.** This section shall not be construed to
41 prohibit any parent, agency, organization or institution
42 from placing a child with another individual for care if the
43 right to supervise the care of the child and to resume
44 custody thereof is retained, or from placing a child with a
45 licensed foster home within the state through a child-
46 placing agency licensed by this state as part of a
47 preadoption placement.

48 [6.] 7. After the filing of a petition for the
49 transfer of custody for the purpose of adoption, the court
50 may enter an order of transfer of custody if the court finds
51 all of the following:

52 (1) A family assessment has been made as required in
53 section 453.070 and has been reviewed by the court;

54 (2) A recommendation has been made by the guardian ad
55 litem;

56 (3) A petition for transfer of custody for adoption
57 has been properly filed or an order terminating parental
58 rights has been properly filed;

59 (4) The financial affidavit has been filed as required
60 under section 453.075;

61 (5) The written report regarding the child who is the
62 subject of the petition containing the information has been
63 submitted as required by section 453.026;

64 (6) Compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act, if
65 applicable; and

66 (7) Compliance with the Interstate Compact on the
67 Placement of Children pursuant to section 210.620.

68 [7.] 8. A hearing on the transfer of custody for the
69 purpose of adoption is not required if:

70 (1) The conditions set forth in subsection [6] 7 of
71 this section are met;

72 (2) The parties agree and the court grants leave; and

73 (3) Parental rights have been terminated pursuant to
74 section 211.444 or 211.447.

475.060. 1. Any person may file a petition for the
2 appointment of himself or herself or some other qualified
3 person as guardian of a minor **who is not currently subject**
4 **to a prior custody order in a court of competent**

5 **jurisdiction.** Such petition **shall include the information**
6 **required under section 452.780 and** shall state:

7 (1) The name, age, domicile, actual place of residence
8 and post office address of the minor if known and if any of
9 these facts is unknown, the efforts made to ascertain that
10 fact;

11 (2) The estimated value of the minor's real and
12 personal property, and the location and value of any real
13 property owned by the minor outside of this state;

14 (3) If the minor has no domicile or place of residence
15 in this state, the county in which the property or major
16 part thereof of the minor is located;

17 (4) The name and address of the parents of the minor
18 and whether they are living or dead;

19 (5) The name and address of the spouse, and the names,
20 ages and addresses of all living children of the minor;

21 (6) The name and address of the person having custody
22 of the person of the minor or who claims to have custody of
23 the person of the minor;

24 (7) The name and address of any guardian of the person
25 or conservator of the estate of the minor appointed in this
26 or any other state;

27 (8) If appointment is sought for a natural person,
28 other than the public administrator, the names and addresses
29 of wards and disabled persons for whom such person is
30 already guardian or conservator;

31 (9) The name and address of the trustees and the
32 purpose of any trust of which the minor is a qualified
33 beneficiary;

34 (10) The reasons why the appointment of a guardian is
35 sought;

(11) A petition for the appointment of a guardian of a minor may be filed for the sole and specific purpose of school registration or medical insurance coverage. Such a petition shall clearly set out this limited request and shall not be combined with a petition for conservatorship;

(12) If the petitioner requests the appointment of co-guardians, a statement of the reasons why such appointment is sought and whether the petitioner requests that the co-guardians, if appointed, may act independently or whether they may act only together or only together with regard to specified matters;

(13) That written consent has been obtained from any person, including a public administrator, who is to be appointed as a co-guardian; and

(14) Whether the petitioner knows of any other court having jurisdiction over the minor and the name of the court, if known.

2. Any person may file a petition for the appointment of himself or herself or some other qualified person as guardian or limited guardian of an incapacitated person. Such petition shall state:

(1) If known, the name, age, domicile, actual place of residence, and post office address of the alleged incapacitated person, and for the period of three years before the filing of the petition, the most recent addresses, up to three, at which the alleged incapacitated person lived prior to the most recent address, and if any of these facts is unknown, the efforts made to ascertain that fact. In the case of a petition filed by a public official in his or her official capacity, the information required by this subdivision need only be supplied to the extent it is reasonably available to the petitioner;

68 (2) The estimated value of the alleged incapacitated
69 person's real and personal property, and the location and
70 value of any real property owned by the alleged
71 incapacitated person outside of this state;

72 (3) If the alleged incapacitated person has no
73 domicile or place of residence in this state, the county in
74 which the property or major part thereof of the alleged
75 incapacitated person is located;

76 (4) The name and address of the parents of the alleged
77 incapacitated person and whether they are living or dead;

78 (5) The name and address of the spouse, the names,
79 ages, and addresses of all living children of the alleged
80 incapacitated person, the names and addresses of the alleged
81 incapacitated person's closest known relatives, and the
82 names and relationship, if known, of any adults living with
83 the alleged incapacitated person; if no spouse, adult child,
84 or parent is listed, the names and addresses of the siblings
85 and children of deceased siblings of the alleged
86 incapacitated person; the name and address of any agent
87 appointed by the alleged incapacitated person in any durable
88 power of attorney, and of the presently acting trustees of
89 any trust of which the alleged incapacitated person is the
90 grantor or is a qualified beneficiary or is or was the
91 trustee or cotrustee and the purpose of the power of
92 attorney or trust;

93 (6) The name and address of the person having custody
94 of the person of the alleged incapacitated person;

95 (7) The name and address of any guardian of the person
96 or conservator of the estate of the alleged incapacitated
97 person appointed in this or any other state;

98 (8) If appointment is sought for a natural person,
99 other than the public administrator, the names and addresses

of wards and protectees for whom such person is already guardian or conservator;

(9) The factual basis for the petitioner's conclusion that the person for whom guardianship is sought is unable or partially unable by reason of some specified physical, mental, or cognitive condition to receive and evaluate information or to communicate decisions to such an extent that the person lacks capacity to meet essential requirements for food, clothing, shelter, safety, or other care such that serious physical injury, illness, or disease is likely to occur;

(10) The reasons, incidents, and specific behaviors demonstrating why the appointment of a guardian or limited guardian is sought;

(11) If the petitioner suggests the appointment of co-guardians, a statement of the reasons why such appointment is sought and whether the petitioner suggests that the co-guardians, if appointed, may act independently or whether they may act only together or only together with regard to specified matters; and

(12) Written consent has been obtained from any person, including a public administrator, who is to be appointed as a co-guardian.

3. If the person filing the petition seeks the appointment of an emergency guardian, the petition shall include the same requirements as provided in subsection 1 of this section and shall request the appointment per the requirements provided in subsection 15 of section 475.075.

4. Notice of the application for guardianship shall be given to the persons identified under section 452.780, each of whom shall have the right to intervene and to seek guardianship as provided herein. Failure to give notice to

132 such persons identified under section 452.780 shall be
133 grounds to set aside the appointment of the guardian.

134 5. As provided under subsection 4 of section 210.565,
135 priority and preference in the award of guardianship to a
136 third party other than a parent of a child shall be given to
137 a party in the order of preference set forth in subsection 3
138 of section 210.565.

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