FIRST REGULAR SESSION HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 213

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0088H.03C

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 190.600, 190.603, 190.606, 190.612, 208.072, 210.113, 210.493, 210.841, 211.221, 452.375, 452.705, 452.730, 452.885, 487.110, and 568.050, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-seven new sections relating to protection of children, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 190.600, 190.603, 190.606, 190.612, 208.072, 210.113, 210.493, 210.841, 211.221, 452.375, 452.705, 452.730, 452.885, 487.110, and 568.050, RSMo, are repealed and twenty-seven new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 190.600, 190.603, 190.606, 190.612, 190.613, 208.072, 210.493, 210.841, 210.1360, 211.221, 452.375, 452.705, 452.730, 452.885, 452.1100, 452.1102, 452.1104, 452.1106, 452.1108, 452.1110, 452.1112, 452.1114, 452.1118, 452.1120, 452.1122, 487.110, and 568.050, to read as follows:

190.600. 1. Sections 190.600 to 190.621 shall be known and may be cited as the 2 "Outside the Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate Act".

2. As used in sections 190.600 to 190.621, unless the context clearly requires 4 otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

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(1) "Attending physician":

6 (a) A physician licensed under chapter 334 selected by or assigned to a patient who 7 has primary responsibility for treatment and care of the patient; or

8 (b) If more than one physician shares responsibility for the treatment and care of a 9 patient, one such physician who has been designated the attending physician by the patient or 10 the patient's representative shall serve as the attending physician;

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

11 (2) "Cardiopulmonary resuscitation" or "CPR", emergency medical treatment 12 administered to a patient in the event of the patient's cardiac or respiratory arrest, and shall 13 include cardiac compression, endotracheal intubation and other advanced airway 14 management, artificial ventilation, defibrillation, administration of cardiac resuscitation 15 medications, and related procedures;

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(3) "Department", the department of health and senior services;

17 (4) "Emergency medical services personnel", paid or volunteer firefighters, law 18 enforcement officers, first responders, emergency medical technicians, or other emergency 19 service personnel acting within the ordinary course and scope of their professions, but 20 excluding physicians;

21 (5) "Health care facility", any institution, building, or agency or portion thereof, 22 private or public, excluding federal facilities and hospitals, whether organized for profit or 23 not, used, operated, or designed to provide health services, medical treatment, or nursing, 24 rehabilitative, or preventive care to any person or persons. Health care facility includes but is 25 not limited to ambulatory surgical facilities, health maintenance organizations, home health agencies, hospices, infirmaries, renal dialysis centers, long-term care facilities licensed under 26 27 sections 198.003 to 198.186, medical assistance facilities, mental health centers, outpatient 28 facilities, public health centers, rehabilitation facilities, and residential treatment facilities;

(6) "Hospital", a place devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, or care for not less than twenty-four consecutive hours in any week of three or more nonrelated individuals suffering from illness, disease, injury, deformity, or other abnormal physical conditions; or a place devoted primarily to provide for not less than twenty-four consecutive hours in any week medical or nursing care for three or more nonrelated individuals. Hospital does not include any long-term care facility licensed under sections 198.003 to 198.186;

36 (7) "Outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate identification" or "outside the hospital 37 DNR identification", a standardized identification card, bracelet, or necklace of a single color, 38 form, and design as described by rule of the department that signifies that the patient's 39 attending physician has issued an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order for the patient 40 and has documented the grounds for the order in the patient's medical file;

(8) "Outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order" or "outside the hospital DNR
order", a written physician's order signed by the patient and the attending physician, or the
patient's representative and the attending physician, in a form promulgated by rule of the
department which authorizes emergency medical services personnel to withhold or withdraw
cardiopulmonary resuscitation from the patient in the event of cardiac or respiratory arrest;
(9) "Outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate protocol" or "outside the hospital DNR
protocol", a standardized method or procedure promulgated by rule of the department for the

withholding or withdrawal of cardiopulmonary resuscitation by emergency medical servicespersonnel from a patient in the event of cardiac or respiratory arrest;

50 (10) "Patient", a person eighteen years of age or older who is not incapacitated, as defined in section 475.010, and who is otherwise competent to give informed consent to an 51 52 outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order at the time such order is issued, and who, with his 53 or her attending physician, has executed an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order under 54 sections 190.600 to 190.621. A person who has a patient's representative shall also be a 55 patient for the purposes of sections 190.600 to 190.621, if the person or the person's patient's representative has executed an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order under sections 56 190.600 to 190.621. A person under eighteen years of age shall also be a patient for 57 purposes of sections 190.600 to 190.621 if the person has had a do-not-resuscitate order 58 59 issued on his or her behalf under the provisions of section 191.250;

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(11) "Patient's representative":

(a) An attorney in fact designated in a durable power of attorney for health care for a
patient determined to be incapacitated under sections 404.800 to 404.872; or

(b) A guardian or limited guardian appointed under chapter 475 to have responsibilityfor an incapacitated patient.

190.603. 1. A patient or patient's representative and the patient's attending physician 2 may execute an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order. An outside the hospital do-not-3 resuscitate order shall not be effective unless it is executed by the patient or patient's 4 representative and the patient's attending physician, and it is in the form promulgated by rule 5 of the department.

6 2. A patient under eighteen years of age is not authorized to execute an outside 7 the hospital do-not-resuscitate order for himself or herself but may have a do-not-8 resuscitate order issued on his or her behalf by one parent or legal guardian or by a 9 juvenile or family court under the provisions of section 191.250. Such do-not-resuscitate 10 order shall also function as an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order for the 11 purposes of sections 190.600 to 190.621 unless such do-not-resuscitate order authorized 12 under the provisions of section 191.250 states otherwise.

3. If an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order has been executed, it shall be
maintained as the first page of a patient's medical record in a health care facility unless
otherwise specified in the health care facility's policies and procedures.

16 [3.] 4. An outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order shall be transferred with the 17 patient when the patient is transferred from one health care facility to another health care 18 facility. If the patient is transferred outside of a hospital, the outside the hospital DNR form 19 shall be provided to any other facility, person, or agency responsible for the medical care of 20 the patient or to the patient or patient's representative.

190.606. The following persons and entities shall not be subject to civil, criminal, or administrative liability and are not guilty of unprofessional conduct for the following acts or 2 omissions that follow discovery of an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate identification 3 upon a patient or a do-not-resuscitate order functioning as an outside the hospital do-not-4 resuscitate order for a patient under eighteen years of age, or upon being presented with 5 an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order [from Missouri, another state, the District of 6 7 Columbia, or a territory of the United States]; provided that the acts or omissions are done in good faith and in accordance with the provisions of sections 190.600 to 190.621 and the 8 9 provisions of an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order executed under sections 190.600 to 190.621: 10

(1) Physicians, persons under the direction or authorization of a physician, emergency
medical services personnel, or health care facilities that cause or participate in the
withholding or withdrawal of cardiopulmonary resuscitation from such patient; and

(2) Physicians, persons under the direction or authorization of a physician, emergency
 medical services personnel, or health care facilities that provide cardiopulmonary
 resuscitation to such patient under an oral or written request communicated to them by the
 patient or the patient's representative.

190.612. 1. Emergency medical services personnel are authorized to comply with the outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate protocol when presented with an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate identification or an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order. However, emergency medical services personnel shall not comply with an outside the hospital do-notresuscitate order or the outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate protocol when the patient or patient's representative expresses to such personnel in any manner, before or after the onset of a cardiac or respiratory arrest, the desire to be resuscitated.

8 2. [Emergency medical services personnel are authorized to comply with the outside 9 the hospital do-not-resuscitate protocol when presented with an outside the hospital do-not-10 resuscitate order from another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United 11 States if such order is on a standardized written form:

12 (1) Signed by the patient or the patient's representative and a physician who is
 13 licensed to practice in the other state, the District of Columbia, or the territory of the United
 14 States; and

15 (2) Such form has been previously reviewed and approved by the department of 16 health and senior services to authorize emergency medical services personnel to withhold or 17 withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation from the patient in the event of a cardiac or 18 respiratory arrest.

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Emergency medical services personnel shall not comply with an outside the hospital do-notresuscitate order from another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States or the outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate protocol when the patient or patient's representative expresses to such personnel in any manner, before or after the onset of a cardiac or respiratory arrest, the desire to be resuscitated.]

(1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, emergency medical services personnel are authorized to comply with the outside the hospital do-notresuscitate protocol when presented with a do-not-resuscitate order functioning as an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order for a patient under eighteen years of age if such do-not-resuscitate order has been authorized by one parent or legal guardian or by a juvenile or family court under the provisions of section 191.250.

31 (2) Emergency medical services personnel shall not comply with a do-not-32 resuscitate order or the outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate protocol when the patient 33 under eighteen years of age, either parent of such patient, the patient's legal guardian, 34 or the juvenile or family court expresses to such personnel in any manner, before or 35 after the onset of a cardiac or respiratory arrest, the desire for the patient to be 36 resuscitated.

37 3. If a physician or a health care facility other than a hospital admits or receives a patient with an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate identification or an outside the hospital 38 39 do-not-resuscitate order, and the patient or patient's representative has not expressed or does not express to the physician or health care facility the desire to be resuscitated, and the 40 41 physician or health care facility is unwilling or unable to comply with the outside the hospital 42 do-not-resuscitate order, the physician or health care facility shall take all reasonable steps to 43 transfer the patient to another physician or health care facility where the outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order will be complied with. 44

190.613. 1. A patient or patient's representative and the patient's attending physician may execute an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order through the presentation of a properly executed outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order from another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, or a Transportable Physician Orders for Patient Preferences (TPOPP)/Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (POLST) form containing a specific do-not-resuscitate section.

8 2. Any outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate form identified from another state,
9 the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, or a TPOPP/POLST form
10 shall:

11 (1) Have been previously reviewed and approved by the department as in 12 compliance with the provisions of sections 190.600 to 190.615;

13 (2) Not be accepted for a patient under eighteen years of age, except as allowed 14 under section 191.250; and

15 (3) Not be effective during such time as the patient is pregnant as set forth in 16 section 190.609.

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18 A patient or patient's representative may express to emergency medical services
19 personnel, at any time and by any means, the intent to revoke the outside the hospital
20 do-not-resuscitate order.

21 **3.** The provisions of section 190.606 shall apply to the good faith acts or 22 omissions of emergency medical services personnel under this section.

208.072. 1. A completed application for medical assistance for services described in 2 section 208.152 shall be approved or denied within thirty days from submission to the family 3 support division or its successor.

2. The MO HealthNet division shall remit to a licensed nursing home operator the
Medicaid payment for a newly admitted Medicaid resident in a licensed long-term care
facility within forty-five days of the resident's date of admission.

3. In accordance with 42 CFR 435.907(a), as amended, if the applicant is a minor
or incapacitated, the family support division or its successor shall accept an application
from someone acting responsibly for the applicant.

210.493. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Applicant", any individual who applies or is required to successfully
complete the background check requirements for employment or presence at a licensed
residential care facility, license-exempt residential care facility, or child placing agency.
For the purposes of background checks conducted by the Missouri state highway patrol,
the term "applicant" is further defined in section 43.540;

7 (2) "Contractor", a person who contracts to do work for or supply goods to a
8 licensed residential care facility, license-exempt residential care facility, or child placing
9 agency;

10 (3) "Employee", an individual who works in the service of a licensed residential 11 care facility, license-exempt residential care facility, or child placing agency under an 12 express or implied contract for hire, whether written or unwritten or full time or part 13 time, under which the licensed residential care facility, license-exempt residential care 14 facility, or child placing agency has the right to control, in whole or in part, the details of 15 the individual's work performance;

(4) "Owner", an individual who holds an equity interest in a licensed residential
 care facility, license-exempt residential care facility, or child placing agency;

(5) "Volunteer", an individual who performs a service for or on behalf of a 18 19 licensed residential care facility, license-exempt residential care facility, or child placing 20 agency of the individual's own free will without obligation or without any expectation of 21 a reward or compensation.

22 [Officers, managers,] 2. Contractors, volunteers with access to children, and 23 employees[, and other support staff] of licensed residential care facilities and licensed child 24 placing agencies in accordance with sections 210.481 to 210.536; owners of such residential 25 care facilities who will have access to the facilities; and owners of such child placing agencies 26 who will have access to children shall submit fingerprints and any information that the department requires to complete the background checks, as specified in regulations 27 28 established by the department, to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of 29 conducting state and federal fingerprint-based background checks.

30 [2. Officers, managers,] 3. Contractors, volunteers with access to children, and employees[, and other support staff] of residential care facilities subject to the notification 31 32 requirements under sections 210.1250 to 210.1286; any person eighteen years of age or older 33 who resides at or on the property of such residential care facility; any person who has unsupervised contact with a resident of the residential care facility; and owners of such 34 35 residential care facilities who will have access to the facilities shall submit fingerprints and any information that the department requires to complete the background checks, as specified 36 37 in regulations established by the department, to the Missouri state highway patrol for the 38 purpose of conducting state and federal fingerprint-based background checks.

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[3.] 4. A background check shall include:

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(1) A state and Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint check;

41 (2) A search of the [National Crime Information Center's] National Sex Offender Registry; and 42

43 (3) A search of the following registries, repositories, or databases in Missouri, the 44 state where the applicant resides, and each state where such applicant resided during the 45 preceding five years:

46 (a) The state criminal registry or repository, with the use of fingerprints being required in the state where the applicant resides and optional in other states; 47

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(b) The state sex offender registry or repository; (c) The state family care safety registry; and

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(d) The state-based child abuse and neglect registry and database. 50

51 [4.] 5. For the purposes this section and notwithstanding any other provision of law, 52 "department" means the department of social services.

53 [5.] 6. The department shall be responsible for background checks as part of a 54 residential care facility or child placing agency application for licensure, renewal of licensure, 55 or for license monitoring.

56 [6.] 7. The department shall be responsible for background checks for residential care 57 facilities subject to the notification requirements of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286.

58 [7.] 8. Fingerprint cards and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state 59 highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state 60 criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol 61 shall notify the department of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal 62 history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of 63 64 section 610.120, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the department. 65

66 [8.] 9. Fingerprints submitted to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of 67 conducting state and federal fingerprint-based background checks under this section shall be 68 valid for a period of five years.

69 [9-] 10. The department shall provide the results of the background check to the 70 applicant in a statement that indicates whether the applicant is eligible or ineligible for 71 employment or presence at the licensed residential care facility or licensed child placing 72 agency. The department shall not reveal to the residential care facility or the child placing 73 agency any disqualifying offense or other related information regarding the applicant. The 74 applicant shall have the opportunity to appeal an ineligible finding.

[10.] 11. The department shall provide the results of the background check to the applicant in a statement that indicates whether the applicant is eligible or ineligible for employment or presence at the residential care facility subject to the notification requirements of sections 210.1250 to 210.1286. The department shall not reveal to the residential care facility any disqualifying offense or other related information regarding the applicant. The applicant shall have the opportunity to appeal an ineligible finding.

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[11.] 12. An applicant shall be ineligible if the applicant:

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(1) Refuses to consent to the background check as required by this section;

83 (2) Knowingly makes a materially false statement in connection with the background84 check as required by this section;

85 (3) Is registered, or is required to be registered, on a state sex offender registry or 86 repository or the National Sex Offender Registry;

(4) Is listed as a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect under sections 210.109 to
210.183 or any other finding of child abuse or neglect based on any other state's registry or
database; or

9 HCS SS SB 213 90 (5) Has pled guilty or nolo contendere to or been found guilty of: 91 (a) Any felony for an offense against the person as defined in chapter 565; 92 (b) Any other offense against the person involving the endangerment of a child as 93 prescribed by law; 94 (c) Any misdemeanor or felony for a sexual offense as defined in chapter 566; 95 (d) Any misdemeanor or felony for an offense against the family as defined in chapter 96 568; 97 (e) Burglary in the first degree as defined in section 569.160; 98 (f) Any misdemeanor or felony for robbery as defined in chapter 570; 99 (g) Any misdemeanor or felony for pornography or related offense as defined in 100 chapter 573; 101 (h) Any felony for arson as defined in chapter 569; 102 (i) Any felony for armed criminal action as defined in section 571.015, unlawful use 103 of a weapon as defined in section 571.030, unlawful possession of a firearm as defined in 104 section 571.070, or the unlawful possession of an explosive as defined in section 571.072; 105 (j) Any felony for making a terrorist threat as defined in section 574.115, 574.120, or 106 574.125; 107 (k) A felony drug-related offense committed during the preceding five years; or 108 (1) Any similar offense in any federal, state, or other court of similar jurisdiction of 109 which the department has knowledge. 110 [12.] 13. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the department shall have the right to 111 seek an administrative review. The review shall be filed with the department within fourteen days from the mailing of the notice of ineligibility. Any decision not timely appealed shall be 112 113 final. 114 [13.] 14. Any required fees shall be paid by the individual applicant, facility, or 115 agency. 116 [14.] 15. The department is authorized to promulgate rules, including emergency 117 rules, to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is 118 defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall 119 become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any 120 121 of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the 122 effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then 123 the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after July 14, 2021, shall 124 be invalid and void. 210.841. 1. The judgment or order of the court determining the existence or

2 nonexistence of the parent and child relationship is determinative for all purposes.

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3 2. If the judgment or order of the court varies with the child's birth certificate, the4 court shall order that an amended birth registration be made pursuant to section 210.849.

5 3. The judgment or order shall contain the Social Security number of each party and 6 may contain any other provision directed against the appropriate party to the proceeding 7 concerning:

8 (1) The duty of support;

(2) The custody and guardianship of the child;

(3) Visitation privileges with the child;

(4) The furnishing of bond or other security for the payment of the judgment; or

12 (5) Any matter in the best interest of the child. The judgment or order may direct the 13 father to pay the reasonable expenses of the mother's pregnancy and confinement.

4. Support judgments or orders ordinarily shall be for periodic payments. In the best interests of the child, a lump sum payment or the purchase of an annuity may be ordered in lieu of periodic payments of support. The court may limit the father's liability for past support of the child to the proportion of the expenses already incurred that the court deems just.

5. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount of support that would result from the application of supreme court rule 88.01 is the correct amount of child support to be awarded. A written finding or specific finding on the record that the application of supreme court rule 88.01 would be unjust or inappropriate in a particular case, after considering all relevant factors including the factors in subsection 6 of this section, shall be sufficient to rebut the presumption in the case.

6. In determining the amount to be paid by a parent for support of the child and the period during which the duty of support is owed, the court shall consider all relevant facts, including:

27 (1) The needs of the child;

28 (2) The standard of living and circumstances of the parents;

29 (3) The relative financial means of the parents;

30 (4) The earning ability of the parents;

- 31 (5) The need and capacity of the child for education, including higher education;
- 32 (6) The age of the child;
- 33 (7) The financial resources and earning capacity of the child;
- 34 (8) The responsibility of the parents for the support of other children;

35 (9) The value of the services contributed by the custodial parent; and

36 (10) The standard of living and circumstances of the family prior to the dissolution of37 marriage of parents or during the period of cohabitation of the parents.

38 7. Any award for periodic child support may be retroactive to the date of service of39 the original petition upon the obligor.

8. The court shall apply the provisions of subsection 3 of section 452.375 when determining whether a party shall have custody, guardianship, or unsupervised visitation of a child under this section.

210.1360. 1. Any personally identifiable information regarding any child under eighteen years of age receiving child care from any provider or applying for or receiving any services through a state program shall not be subject to disclosure except as otherwise provided by law.

5 2. This section shall not prohibit any state agency from disclosing personally 6 identifiable information to governmental entities or its agents, vendors, and contractors 7 in connection to matters relating to its official duties.

8 **3.** This section shall not prevent a parent or legal guardian from accessing the 9 parent's or legal guardian's child's records.

211.221. In placing a child in or committing a child to the custody of an individual or of a private agency or institution, the court, children's division, or any child-placing agency contracting with the state to provide foster care services shall, whenever practicable, select either a person, or an agency or institution governed by persons of the same religious faith as that of the parents of such child, or in case of a difference in the religious faith of the parents, then of the religious faith of the child or if the religious faith of the child is not ascertainable, then of the faith of either of the parents.

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

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

4 (2) "Joint legal custody" means that the parents share the decision-making rights, 5 responsibilities, and authority relating to the health, education and welfare of the child, and, 6 unless allocated, apportioned, or decreed, the parents shall confer with one another in the 7 exercise of decision-making rights, responsibilities, and authority;

8 (3) "Joint physical custody" means an order awarding each of the parents significant, 9 but not necessarily equal, periods of time during which a child resides with or is under the 10 care and supervision of each of the parents. Joint physical custody shall be shared by the 11 parents in such a way as to assure the child of frequent, continuing and meaningful contact 12 with both parents;

(4) "Third-party custody" means a third party designated as a legal and physicalcustodian 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.
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 plansubmitted 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;

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

26 (4) Which parent is more likely to allow the child frequent, continuing and 27 meaningful contact with the other parent;

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(5) The child's adjustment to the child's home, school, and community;

29 (6) The mental and physical health of all individuals involved, including any history of abuse of any individuals involved. If the court finds that a pattern of domestic violence as 30 31 defined in section 455.010 has occurred, and, if the court also finds that awarding custody to 32 the abusive parent is in the best interest of the child, then the court shall enter written findings 33 of fact and conclusions of law. Custody and visitation rights shall be ordered in a manner that 34 best protects the child and any other child or children for whom the parent has custodial or 35 visitation rights, and the parent or other family or household member who is the victim of 36 domestic violence from any further harm;

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

(8) The wishes of a child as to the child's custodian. The fact that a parent sends his
or her child or children to a home school, as defined in section 167.031, shall not be the sole
factor that a court considers in determining custody of such child or children.

3. (1) In any court proceedings relating to custody of a child, the court shall not
award custody or unsupervised visitation of a child to a parent or third-party if such parent
or third-party, or any person residing with such parent or third-party has been found guilty
of, or pled guilty to, any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

45 (a) A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.031, 566.032, 566.060, 566.061,
46 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.083, 566.100, 566.101, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203,
47 566.206, 566.209, 566.211, or 566.215;

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- (b) A violation of section 568.020;
- 49 (c) A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;
- 50 (d) A violation of section 568.065;
- 51 (e) A violation of section 573.200;
- 52 (f) A violation of section 573.205; or
- 53 (g) A violation of section 568.175.

54 (2) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed 55 in subdivision (1) of this subsection or for a violation of an offense committed in another state

56 when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in 57 Missouri, the court may exercise its discretion in awarding custody or visitation of a child to a 58 parent **or third-party** if such parent **or third-party**, or any person residing with such parent

59 or third-party has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.

60 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 61 62 separated or dissolved their marriage is in the best interest of the child, except for cases where 63 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 64 health, education and welfare of their children, and to resolve disputes involving their 65 children amicably through alternative dispute resolution. In order to effectuate these policies, 66 67 the court shall determine the custody arrangement which will best assure both parents 68 participate in such decisions and have frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with their 69 children so long as it is in the best interests of the child.

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

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

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

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

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(4) Sole custody to either parent; or

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(5) Third-party custody or visitation:

82 (a) When the court finds that each parent is unfit, unsuitable, or unable to be a 83 custodian, or the welfare of the child requires, and it is in the best interests of the child, then 84 custody, temporary custody or visitation may be awarded a person related by consanguinity or 85 affinity to the child. If no person related to the child by consanguinity or affinity is willing to accept custody, then the court may award custody to any other person or persons deemed by 86 the court to be suitable and able to provide an adequate and stable environment for the child. 87 88 Before the court awards custody, temporary custody or visitation to a third person under this 89 subdivision, the court shall make that person a party to the action;

90 (b) Under the provisions of this subsection, any person may petition the court to 91 intervene as a party in interest at any time as provided by supreme court rule. 92 6. If the parties have not agreed to a custodial arrangement, or the court determines 93 such arrangement is not in the best interest of the child, the court shall include a written 94 finding in the judgment or order based on the public policy in subsection 4 of this section and 95 each of the factors listed in subdivisions (1) to (8) of subsection 2 of this section detailing the 96 specific relevant factors that made a particular arrangement in the best interest of the child. If 97 a proposed custodial arrangement is rejected by the court, the court shall include a written 98 finding in the judgment or order detailing the specific relevant factors resulting in the 99 rejection of such arrangement.

100 7. Upon a finding by the court that either parent has refused to exchange information 101 with the other parent, which shall include but not be limited to information concerning the 102 health, education and welfare of the child, the court shall order the parent to comply 103 immediately and to pay the prevailing party a sum equal to the prevailing party's cost 104 associated with obtaining the requested information, which shall include but not be limited to 105 reasonable attorney's fees and court costs.

106 8. As between the parents of a child, no preference may be given to either parent in 107 the awarding of custody because of that parent's age, sex, or financial status, nor because of 108 the age or sex of the child. The court shall not presume that a parent, solely because of his or 109 her sex, is more qualified than the other parent to act as a joint or sole legal or physical 110 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 all cases, the custody plan approved and ordered by the court shall be in the court's discretion and shall be in the best interest of the child.

117 10. After August 28, 2016, every court order establishing or modifying custody or 118 visitation shall include the following language: "In the event of noncompliance with this 119 order, the aggrieved party may file a verified motion for contempt. If custody, visitation, or 120 third-party custody is denied or interfered with by a parent or third party without good cause, 121 the aggrieved person may file a family access motion with the court stating the specific facts 122 that constitute a violation of the custody provisions of the judgment of dissolution, legal 123 separation, or judgment of paternity. The circuit clerk will provide the aggrieved party with 124 an explanation of the procedures for filing a family access motion and a simple form for use 125 in filing the family access motion. A family access motion does not require the assistance of 126 legal counsel to prepare and file.".

127 11. No court shall adopt any local rule, form, or practice requiring a standardized or 128 default parenting plan for interim, temporary, or permanent orders or judgments.

129 Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, a court may enter an interim order in a 130 proceeding under this chapter, provided that the interim order shall not contain any provisions 131 about child custody or a parenting schedule or plan without first providing the parties with 132 notice and a hearing, unless the parties otherwise agree.

133 12. Unless a parent has been denied custody rights pursuant to this section or 134 visitation rights under section 452.400, both parents shall have access to records and 135 information pertaining to a minor child including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and 136 school records. If the parent without custody has been granted restricted or supervised 137 visitation because the court has found that the parent with custody or any child has been the 138 victim of domestic violence, as defined in section 455.010, by the parent without custody, the 139 court may order that the reports and records made available pursuant to this subsection not 140 include the address of the parent with custody or the child. A court shall order that the reports 141 and records made available under this subsection not include the address of the parent with 142 custody if the parent with custody is a participant in the address confidentiality program under 143 section 589.663. Unless a parent has been denied custody rights pursuant to this section or 144 visitation rights under section 452.400, any judgment of dissolution or other applicable court 145 order shall specifically allow both parents access to such records and reports.

146 13. Except as otherwise precluded by state or federal law, if any individual, 147 professional, public or private institution or organization denies access or fails to provide or 148 disclose any and all records and information, including, but not limited to, past and present 149 dental, medical and school records pertaining to a minor child, to either parent upon the 150 written request of such parent, the court shall, upon its finding that the individual, 151 professional, public or private institution or organization denied such request without good 152 cause, order that party to comply immediately with such request and to pay to the prevailing 153 party all costs incurred, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees and court costs associated 154 with obtaining the requested information.

155 14. An award of joint custody does not preclude an award of child support pursuant to 156 section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules. The court shall consider the factors 157 contained in section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules in determining an amount 158 reasonable or necessary for the support of the child.

159 15. If the court finds that domestic violence or abuse as defined in section 455.010 160 has occurred, the court shall make specific findings of fact to show that the custody or 161 visitation arrangement ordered by the court best protects the child and the parent or other 162 family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, as defined in section 163 455.010, and any other children for whom such parent has custodial or visitation rights from 164 any further harm.

452.705. As used in sections 452.700 to 452.930:

2 (1) "Abandoned" means left without provision for reasonable and necessary care or 3 supervision;

4

(2) "Child" means an individual who has not attained eighteen years of age;

5 (3) "Child custody determination" means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court 6 providing for the legal custody, physical custody, or visitation with respect to a child. The 7 term includes a permanent, temporary, initial, or modification order. The term shall not 8 include an order relating to child support or other monetary obligation of an individual;

9 (4) "Child custody proceeding" means a proceeding in which legal custody, physical 10 custody, or visitation with respect to a child is an issue. The term includes a proceeding for 11 divorce, separation, neglect, abuse, dependency, guardianship, paternity, termination of 12 parental rights, and protection from domestic violence in which the issue may appear. The 13 term shall not include a proceeding involving juvenile delinquency, contractual emancipation, 14 or enforcement under sections 452.850 to 452.915;

15

(5) "Commencement" means the filing of the first pleading in a proceeding;

16 (6) "Court" means an entity authorized under the law of a state to establish, enforce,17 or modify a child custody determination;

18 (7) "Decree" or "custody decree" means a custody determination contained in a 19 judicial decree or order made in a custody proceeding, and includes an initial decree and a 20 modification decree;

(8) "Home state" means the state in which a child has lived with a parent or a person acting as a parent for at least six consecutive months immediately prior to the commencement of a child custody proceeding. In the case of a child less than six months of age, the term means the state in which the child has lived from birth with any of the persons mentioned. A period of temporary absence of any of the mentioned persons is part of such period;

26 (9) "Initial determination" means the first child custody determination concerning a27 particular child;

(10) "Issuing court" means the court making a child custody determination for which
 enforcement is sought under sections 452.700 to 452.930;

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(11) "Issuing state" means the state in which a child custody determination is made;

(12) "Litigant" means a person, including a parent, grandparent, or stepparent, who
 claims a right to custody or visitation with respect to a child;

(13) "Modification" means a child custody determination that changes, replaces,
supersedes or is otherwise made after a previous determination concerning the same child,
whether or not it is made by the court that made the previous determination;

36 (14) "Person" includes government, a governmental subdivision, agency or 37 instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity;

38

(15) "Person acting as a parent" means a person, other than a parent, who:

(a) Has physical custody of the child or has had physical custody for a period of six
consecutive months, including any temporary absence, within one year immediately prior to
the commencement of a child custody proceeding; and

42 (b) Has been awarded legal custody by a court or claims a right to legal custody under 43 the law of this state;

44

(16) "Physical custody" means the physical care and supervision of a child;

(17) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico,
the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the
jurisdiction of the United States;

48 (18) "Warrant" means an order issued by a court authorizing law enforcement officers
49 to take physical custody of a child;

50 (19) "Wrongful removal" means the taking of a child that breaches rights of 51 custody or visitation given or recognized under the law of this state.

452.730. 1. A court of this state may communicate with a court in another state 2 concerning a proceeding arising under sections 452.700 to 452.930 or arising under sections 3 452.1100 to 452.1122.

2. The court may allow the parties to participate in the communication. If the parties are not able to participate in the communication, the parties shall be given the opportunity to present facts and legal arguments before a decision on jurisdiction is made.

3. A communication between courts on schedules, calendars, court records, and
similar matters may occur without informing the parties. A record need not be made of such
communication.

4. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, a record shall be made of the
communication. The parties shall be informed promptly of the communication and granted
access to the record.

5. For the purposes of this section, "record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium, or that which is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form. A record includes notes or transcripts of a court reporter who listened to a conference call between the courts, an electronic recording of a telephone call, a memorandum or an electronic record of the communication between the courts, or a memorandum or an electronic record made by a court after the communication.

452.885. 1. (1) Upon the filing of a petition seeking enforcement of a child custody determination[, the petitioner may file] with a verified application for the issuance of a warrant to take physical custody of the child or upon the filing of a petition under sections 452.1100 to 452.1122, the court may issue an exparte warrant to take physical custody 5 of the child if the court finds, upon review of the petition or verified application or upon 6 the testimony of the petitioner or other witnesses, that the child is likely to suffer serious

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7 imminent physical harm or there is a credible risk that the child is imminently likely to
8 suffer wrongful removal [from this state].

9 (2) Prior to issuing a warrant in response to a petition filed under sections 10 452.1100 to 452.1122 and before determining the placement of the child after the 11 warrant is executed, the court may order a search of the relevant databases of the 12 National Crime Information Center system and similar state databases to determine if 13 the petitioner or respondent has a history of domestic violence, stalking, or child abuse 14 or neglect.

2. [If the court, upon the testimony of the petitioner or other witnesses, finds that the
 child is likely to suffer serious imminent physical harm or be imminently removed from this
 state, the court may issue a warrant to take physical custody of the child. The petition shall be
 heard on the next judicial day after the warrant is executed. The warrant shall include the
 statements required under subsection 2 of section 452.870.

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3.] A warrant to take physical custody of a child shall:

(1) Recite the facts upon which a [conclusion] determination of serious imminent
 physical harm or a credible risk of imminent wrongful removal from the jurisdiction is
 based;

24 (2) Direct law enforcement officers to take physical custody of the child immediately;
25 [and]

26

(3) State the date and time for the hearing on the petition;

(4) Provide for the safe interim placement of the child pending further order of the
 court or final relief; and

(5) Include the statements required under subsection 2 of section 452.870 if a
 warrant is issued in response to a petition seeking enforcement of a child custody
 determination.

32 [4.] **3.** The respondent shall be served with the petition, warrant and order 33 immediately after the child is taken into physical custody.

4. The respondent shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard at the earliest possible time after the ex parte warrant is executed but no later than the next judicial day unless a hearing on that date is impossible. In that event, the court shall hold the hearing on the first judicial day possible.

5. If the court finds, after a hearing, that a petitioner sought a warrant under subsection 1 of this section for the purpose of harassment or in bad faith, the court may award the respondent reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.

41 [5.] 6. A warrant to take physical custody of a child, issued by this state or another
42 state, is enforceable throughout this state. If the court finds on the basis of the testimony of
43 the petitioner or other witness that a less intrusive remedy is not effective, the court may

authorize law enforcement officers to enter private property to take physical custody of thechild. If required by the exigency of the case, the court may authorize law enforcementofficers to make a forcible entry at any hour.

47 [6.] 7. The court may impose conditions on the placement of a child to ensure the 48 appearance of the child and the child's custodian.

49 8. This section does not affect the availability of relief allowed under the laws of 50 this state other than sections 452.700 to 452.930 and sections 452.1100 to 452.1122.

452.1100. Sections 452.1100 to 452.1122 may be cited as the "Uniform Child 2 Abduction Prevention Act".

452.1102. In sections 452.1100 to 452.1122:

2

(1) "Abduction" means the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child;

3 (2) "Child" means an unemancipated individual who is less than eighteen years 4 of age;

5 (3) "Child abduction prevention measures" means measures and conditions that 6 are reasonably calculated to prevent the abduction of a child, including provisions of 7 subsections 3, 4, and 5 of section 452.1114, and other measures that the court deems 8 appropriate to prevent the abduction of a child;

9 (4) "Child-custody determination" means a judgment, decree, or other order of 10 a court providing for the legal custody, physical custody, or visitation with respect to a 11 child. The term includes a permanent, temporary, initial, and modification order;

12 (5) "Child custody proceeding" means a proceeding in which legal custody, 13 physical custody, or visitation with respect to a child is at issue. The term includes a 14 proceeding for divorce, dissolution of marriage, separation, neglect, abuse, dependency, 15 guardianship, paternity, termination of parental rights, or protection from domestic 16 violence;

17 (6) "Court" means an entity authorized under the law of a state to establish,
18 enforce, or modify a child-custody determination;

19

(7) "Petition" includes a motion or its equivalent;

20 (8) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that 21 is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form;

(9) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto
Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to
the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes a federally recognized Indian
tribe or nation;

(10) "Travel document" means records relating to a travel itinerary, including
travel tickets, passes, reservations for transportation, or accommodations. The term
does not include a passport or visa;

(11) "Warrant" means an order issued by a court authorizing law enforcement
 officers to take physical custody of a child;

(12) "Wrongful removal" means the taking of a child that breaches rights of
 custody or visitation given or recognized under the law of this state;

(13) "Wrongful retention" means the keeping or concealing of a child that
 breaches rights of custody or visitation given or recognized under the law of this state.

452.1104. Sections 452.730, 452.735, and 452.820 of the uniform child custody 2 jurisdiction and enforcement act apply to cooperation and communications among 3 courts in proceedings under sections 452.1100 to 452.1122.

452.1106. 1. A court on its own motion may order abduction prevention 2 measures in a child custody proceeding if the court finds that the evidence establishes a 3 credible risk of abduction of the child.

4 2. A party to a child custody determination or another individual or entity 5 having a right under the law of this state or any other state to seek a child custody 6 determination for the child may file a petition seeking abduction prevention measures to 7 protect the child under sections 452.1100 to 452.1122.

8 3. A prosecutor or public authority designated under section 452.910 may seek a 9 warrant to take physical custody of a child under section 452.885 or other appropriate 10 prevention measures.

452.1108. 1. A petition under sections 452.1100 to 452.1122 may be filed only in a court that has jurisdiction to make a child custody determination with respect to the child at issue under sections 452.700 to 452.930.

4 2. A court of this state has temporary emergency jurisdiction under section 5 452.755 if the court finds a credible risk of abduction.

452.1110. A petition under sections 452.1100 to 452.1122 must be verified and 2 include a copy of any existing child custody determination, if available. The petition 3 must specify the risk factors for abduction, including the relevant factors described in 4 section 452.1112. Subject to subsection 5 of section 452.780, if reasonably ascertainable, 5 the petition must contain:

6 7

- (1) The name, date of birth, and sex of the child;
- (2) The customary address and current physical location of the child;

8 (3) The identity, customary address, and current physical location of the 9 respondent;

10 (4) A statement of whether a prior action to prevent abduction or domestic 11 violence has been filed by a party or other individual or entity having custody of the 12 child, and the date, location, and disposition of the action;

13 (5) A statement of whether a party to the proceeding has been arrested for a 14 crime related to domestic violence, stalking, or child abuse or neglect, and the date, 15 location, and disposition of the case; and

16 (6) Any other information required to be submitted to the court for a child custody determination under section 452.780. 17

452.1112. 1. In determining whether there is a credible risk of abduction of a 2 child, the court shall consider any evidence that the petitioner or respondent:

3 4 (1) Has previously abducted or attempted to abduct the child;

(2) Has threatened to abduct the child:

5 (3) Has recently engaged in activities that may indicate a planned abduction, 6 including:

7 (a) Abandoning employment;

8 (b) Selling a primary residence;

9 (c) Terminating a lease;

10 (d) Closing bank or other financial management accounts, liquidating assets, 11 hiding or destroying financial documents, or conducting any unusual financial 12 activities;

13 (e) Applying for a passport or visa or obtaining travel documents for the respondent, a family member, or the child; or 14

15 (f) Seeking to obtain the child's birth certificate or school or medical records;

16 (4) Has engaged in domestic violence, stalking, or child abuse or neglect;

17 (5) Has refused to follow a child custody determination;

18 (6) Lacks strong familial, financial, emotional, or cultural ties to the state or the 19 **United States:**

20 (7) Has strong familial, financial, emotional, or cultural ties to another state or 21 country;

22

(8) Is likely to take the child to a country that:

23 24

(a) Is not a party to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and does not provide for the extradition of an abducting parent or for

25 the return of an abducted child;

26 (b) Is a party to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International 27 **Child Abduction but:**

28 a. The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction 29 is not in force between the United States and that country;

30 b. Is noncompliant according to the most recent compliance report issued by the United States Department of State; or 31

32 c. Lacks legal mechanisms for immediately and effectively enforcing a return 33 order under the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child 34 Abduction:

35 (c) Poses a risk that the child's physical or emotional health or safety would be 36 endangered in the country because of specific circumstances relating to the child or because of human rights violations committed against children; 37

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(d) Has laws or practices that would:

39 a. Enable the respondent, without due cause, to prevent the petitioner from 40 contacting the child;

41 b. Restrict the petitioner from freely traveling to or exiting from the country 42 because of the petitioner's sex, nationality, marital status, or religion; or

43 c. Restrict the child's ability legally to leave the country after the child reaches 44 the age of majority because of a child's sex, nationality, or religion;

45 (e) Is included by the United States Department of State on a current list of state sponsors of terrorism; 46

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(f) Does not have an official United States diplomatic presence in the country; or

48 (g) Is engaged in active military action or war, including a civil war, to which the 49 child may be exposed;

50 (9) Is undergoing a change in immigration or citizenship status that would 51 adversely affect the respondent's ability to remain in the United States legally;

52

(10) Has had an application for United States citizenship denied;

53 (11) Has forged or presented misleading or false evidence on government forms or supporting documents to obtain or attempt to obtain a passport, a visa, travel 54 55 documents, a Social Security card, a driver's license, or other government-issued 56 identification card or has made a misrepresentation to the United States government; 57

(12) Has used multiple names to attempt to mislead or defraud; or

58 (13) Has engaged in any other conduct the court considers relevant to the risk of 59 abduction.

60 2. In the hearing on a petition under sections 452.1100 to 452.1122, the court shall consider any evidence that the respondent believed in good faith that the 61 respondent's conduct was necessary to avoid imminent harm to the child or respondent 62 and any other evidence that may be relevant to whether the respondent may be 63 64 permitted to remove or retain the child.

452.1114. 1. If a petition is filed under sections 452.1100 to 452.1122, the court 2 may enter an order that must include:

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(1) The basis for the court's exercise of jurisdiction;

4 (2) The manner in which notice and opportunity to be heard were given to the persons entitled to notice of the proceeding; 5

6 (3) A detailed description of each party's custody and visitation rights and 7 residential arrangements for the child;

8

(4) A provision stating that a violation of the order may subject the party in 9 violation to civil and criminal penalties; and

10 (5) Identification of the child's country of habitual residence at the time of the issuance of the order. 11

12 2. If, at a hearing on a petition under sections 452.1100 to 452.1122 or on the court's own motion, the court after reviewing the evidence finds a credible risk of 13 14 abduction of the child, the court shall enter an abduction prevention order. The order 15 must include the provisions required by subsection 1 of this section and measures and 16 conditions, including those in subsections 3, 4, and 5 of this section, that are reasonably calculated to prevent abduction of the child, giving due consideration to the potential 17 harm to the child from an abduction, the legal and practical difficulties of returning the 18 19 child to the jurisdiction if abducted, and the reasons for the potential abduction, 20 including evidence of domestic violence, stalking, or child abuse or neglect.

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3. An abduction prevention order may include one or more of the following:

22 (1) An imposition of travel restrictions that require that a party traveling with 23 the child outside a designated geographical area provide the other party with the 24 following:

25

(a) The travel itinerary of the child;

(c) Copies of all travel documents;

26 (b) A list of physical addresses and telephone numbers at which the child can be 27 reached at specified times; and

28

(2) A prohibition of the respondent directly or indirectly:

30 (a) Removing the child from this state, the United States, or another geographic 31 area without permission of the court or the petitioner's written consent;

32 Removing or retaining the child in violation of a child custody **(b)** determination; 33

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(c) Removing the child from school or a child care or similar facility; or

35 (d) Approaching the child at any location other than a site designated for 36 supervised visitation;

37 A requirement that a party register the order in another state as a (3) 38 prerequisite to allowing the child to travel to that state;

(4) With regard to the child's passport:

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40 (a) A direction that the petitioner place the child's name in the United States
41 Department of State's Child Passport Issuance Alert Program;

42 (b) A requirement that the respondent surrender to the court or the petitioner's 43 attorney any United States or foreign passport issued in the child's name, including a 44 passport issued in the name of both the parent and the child; and

45 (c) A prohibition upon the respondent from applying on behalf of the child for a 46 new or replacement passport or visa;

47 (5) As a prerequisite to exercising custody or visitation, a requirement that the 48 respondent provide:

(a) To the United States Department of State Office of Children's Issues and the
 relevant foreign consulate or embassy, an authenticated copy of the order detailing
 passport and travel restrictions for the child;

52 (b) To the court:

53 a. Proof that the respondent has provided the information in paragraph (a) of 54 this subdivision; and

55 b. An acknowledgment in a record from the relevant foreign consulate or 56 embassy that no passport application has been made, or passport issued, on behalf of the 57 child;

(c) To the petitioner, proof of registration with the United States Embassy or other United States diplomatic presence in the destination country and with the Central Authority for the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, if that Convention is in effect between the United States and the destination country, unless one of the parties objects; and

(d) A written waiver under 5 U.S.C. Section 552a of the Privacy Act of 1974, as
 amended, with respect to any document, application, or other information pertaining to
 the child authorizing its disclosure to the court and the petitioner; and

66 (6) Upon the petitioner's request, a requirement that the respondent obtain an 67 order from the relevant foreign country containing terms identical to the child custody 68 determination issued in the United States.

69 **4.** In an abduction prevention order, the court may impose conditions on the 70 exercise of custody or visitation that:

(1) Limit visitation or require that visitation with the child by the respondent be
 supervised until the court finds that supervision is no longer necessary and order the
 respondent to pay the costs of supervision;

74 (2) Require the respondent to post a bond or provide other security in an 75 amount sufficient to serve as a financial deterrent to abduction, the proceeds of which

may be used to pay for the reasonable expenses of recovery of the child, including
 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs if there is an abduction; and

78 (3) Require the respondent to obtain education on the potentially harmful effects
 79 to the child from abduction.

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5. To prevent imminent abduction of a child, a court may:

(1) Issue a warrant to take physical custody of the child;

(2) Direct the use of law enforcement to take any action reasonably necessary to
locate the child, obtain return of the child, or enforce a custody determination under
sections 452.1100 to 452.1122 or the law of this state other than sections 452.1100 to
452.1122; or

86 (3) Grant any other relief allowed under the law of this state other than sections
87 452.1100 to 452.1122.

6. The remedies provided in sections 452.1100 to 452.1122 are cumulative and do not affect the availability of other remedies to prevent abduction.

452.1118. An abduction prevention order remains in effect until the earliest of:

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(1) The time stated in the order;

(2) The emancipation of the child;

(3) The child's attaining eighteen years of age; or

5 (4) The time the order is modified, revoked, vacated, or superseded by a court 6 with jurisdiction under sections 452.740, 452.745, and 452.750 and applicable law of this 7 state.

452.1120. In applying and construing sections 452.1100 to 452.1122, 2 consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with 3 respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

452.1122. Sections 452.1100 to 452.1122 modifies, limits, and supersedes the 2 federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 3 7001, et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of the act, 15 U.S.C.

4 Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in

5 Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

487.110. The uniform child custody jurisdiction **and enforcement** act, as enacted in 2 sections [452.440 to 452.550] 452.700 to 452.930, shall apply to all child custody 3 proceedings, as defined in section 452.705, in the family court.

568.050. 1. A person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the 2 second degree if he or she:

3 (1) With criminal negligence:

4 (a) Acts in a manner that creates a substantial risk to the life, body or health of a child 5 less than seventeen years of age; or

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6 (b) Leaves a child under eight years of age unattended in a motor vehicle and 7 such child suffers injuries or dies as a result of being left unattended in the motor 8 vehicle; or

9 (2) Knowingly encourages, aids or causes a child less than seventeen years of age to 10 engage in any conduct which causes or tends to cause the child to come within the provisions 11 of paragraph (d) of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 or subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of 12 section 211.031; or

(3) Being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the care or custody
of a child less than seventeen years of age, recklessly fails or refuses to exercise reasonable
diligence in the care or control of such child to prevent him or her from coming within the
provisions of paragraph (c) of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 or paragraph (d) of subdivision
(2) of subsection 1 or subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031; or

18 (4) Knowingly encourages, aids or causes a child less than seventeen years of age to 19 enter into any room, building or other structure which is a public nuisance as defined in 20 section 579.105.

2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean the welfare of a child is 2. endangered for the sole reason that he or she is being provided nonmedical remedial treatment 2. recognized and permitted under the laws of this state.

3. The offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor unless the offense is committed as part of an act or series of acts performed by two or more persons as part of an established or prescribed pattern of activity, in which case the offense is a class E felony.

[210.113. It is the intent and goal of the general assembly to have the department attain accreditation by the Council for Accreditation for Families and Children's Services within five years of August 28, 2004.]

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