#### FIRST REGULAR SESSION

#### [TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

# **HOUSE BILL NO. 429**

## 101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0318S.06T

2021

## **AN ACT**

To repeal sections 135.325, 135.326, 135.327, 135.335, 135.800, 191.975, 193.075, 210.150, 211.447, 452.375, 453.014, 453.030, 453.040, and 453.070, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixteen new sections relating to child placement, with existing penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 135.325, 135.326, 135.327, 135.335, 135.800, 191.975, 193.075,

- 2 210.150, 211.447, 452.375, 453.014, 453.030, 453.040, and 453.070, RSMo, are repealed and
- 3 sixteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 135.325, 135.326, 135.327,
- 4 135.335, 135.800, 143.1170, 191.975, 193.075, 210.150, 210.156, 211.447, 452.375, 453.014,
- 5 453.030, 453.040, and 453.070, to read as follows:

135.325. Sections 135.325 to 135.339 shall be known and may be cited as the "[Special

- Needs Adoption Tax Credit Act".
  - 135.326. As used in sections 135.325 to 135.339, the following terms shall mean:
- 2 (1) "Business entity", person, firm, a partner in a firm, corporation or a shareholder in
- 3 an S corporation doing business in the state of Missouri and subject to the state income tax
- 4 imposed by the provisions of chapter 143, or a corporation subject to the annual corporation
- 5 franchise tax imposed by the provisions of chapter 147, or an insurance company paying an
- 6 annual tax on its gross premium receipts in this state, or other financial institution paying taxes
- 7 to the state of Missouri or any political subdivision of this state under the provisions of chapter

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.

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- 8 148, or an express company which pays an annual tax on its gross receipts in this state pursuant 9 to chapter 153;
  - (2) "Child", any individual who:
    - (a) Has not attained an age of at least eighteen years; or
  - (b) Is eighteen years of age or older but is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself;
  - (3) "[Handicap] Disability", a mental, physical, or emotional impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, whether the impairment is congenital or acquired by accident, injury or disease, and where the impairment is verified by medical findings;
  - [(3)] (4) "Nonrecurring adoption expenses", reasonable and necessary adoption fees, court costs, attorney fees, and other expenses which are directly related to the legal adoption of a [special needs] child and which are not incurred in violation of federal, state, or local law;
  - [(4)] (5) "Special needs child", a child for whom it has been determined by the children's division, or by a child-placing agency licensed by the state, or by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a child:
    - (a) That cannot or should not be returned to the home of his or her parents; and
  - (b) Who has a specific factor or condition such as [ethnic background,] age, membership in a [minority or] sibling group, medical condition or diagnosis, or [handicap] disability because of which it is reasonable to conclude that such child cannot be easily placed with adoptive parents;
- [(5)] (6) "State tax liability", any liability incurred by a taxpayer under the provisions of chapter 143, chapter 147, chapter 148, and chapter 153, exclusive of the provisions relating to the withholding of tax as provided for in sections 143.191 to 143.265 and related provisions.
- 135.327. 1. Any person residing in this state who legally adopts a special needs child on or after January 1, 1988, and before January 1, 2000, shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child adopted that may be applied to taxes due under chapter 143. Any business entity providing funds to an employee to enable that employee to legally adopt a special needs child shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child adopted that may be applied to taxes due under such business entity's state tax liability, except that only one ten thousand dollar credit is available for each special needs child that is adopted.
- 2. Any person residing in this state who proceeds in good faith with the adoption of a special needs child on or after January 1, 2000, **and before January 1, 2022**, shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child that may be applied to taxes due under chapter 143; provided, however, that beginning on March 29, 2013, the tax credits shall only be allocated for the adoption of special needs children

who are residents or wards of residents of this state at the time the adoption is initiated. Any business entity providing funds to an employee to enable that employee to proceed in good faith with the adoption of a special needs child shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child that may be applied to taxes due under such business entity's state tax liability, except that only one ten thousand dollar credit is available for each special needs child that is adopted.

- 3. Any person residing in this state who proceeds in good faith with the adoption of a child on or after January 1, 2022, regardless of whether such child is a special needs child, shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child that may be applied to taxes due under chapter 143. The tax credit shall be allowed regardless of whether the child adopted is a resident or ward of a resident of this state at the time the adoption is initiated; however, priority shall be given to applications to claim the tax credit for special needs children who are residents or wards of residents of this state at the time the adoption is initiated. Any business entity providing funds to an employee to enable that employee to proceed in good faith with the adoption of a child shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child that may be applied to taxes due under such business entity's state tax liability; except that, only one credit, up to ten thousand dollars, shall be available for each child who is adopted.
- 4. Individuals and business entities may claim a tax credit for their total nonrecurring adoption expenses in each year that the expenses are incurred. A claim for fifty percent of the credit shall be allowed when the child is placed in the home. A claim for the remaining fifty percent shall be allowed when the adoption is final. The total of these tax credits shall not exceed the maximum limit of ten thousand dollars per child. The cumulative amount of tax credits which may be claimed by taxpayers claiming the credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses in any one fiscal year prior to July 1, 2004, shall not exceed two million dollars. The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be claimed by taxpayers claiming the credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses shall not be more than two million dollars but may be increased by appropriation in any fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2004, and ending on or before June 30, 2021. The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be claimed by taxpayers claiming the credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses shall not exceed six million dollars in any fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2021. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, applications to claim the adoption tax credit [for special needs children who are residents or wards of residents of this state at the time the adoption is initiated] shall be filed between July first and April fifteenth of each fiscal year.

- [4.] 5. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any individual or business entity may assign, transfer or sell tax credits allowed in this section. Any sale of tax credits claimed pursuant to this section shall be at a discount rate of seventy-five percent or greater of the amount sold.
- 135.335. In the year of adoption and in any year thereafter in which the credit is carried forward pursuant to section 135.333, the credit shall be reduced by an amount equal to the state's cost of providing care, treatment, maintenance and services when:
- 4 (1) The [special needs] child is placed, with no intent to return to the adoptive home, in foster care or residential treatment licensed or operated by the children's division, the division of youth services or the department of mental health; or
- 7 (2) A juvenile court temporarily or finally relieves the adoptive parents of custody of the 8 [special needs] child.
- 135.800. 1. The provisions of sections 135.800 to 135.830 shall be known and may be 2 cited as the "Tax Credit Accountability Act of 2004".
  - 2. As used in sections 135.800 to 135.830, the following terms mean:
  - (1) "Administering agency", the state agency or department charged with administering a particular tax credit program, as set forth by the program's enacting statute; where no department or agency is set forth, the department of revenue;
  - (2) "Agricultural tax credits", the agricultural product utilization contributor tax credit created pursuant to section 348.430, the new generation cooperative incentive tax credit created pursuant to section 348.432, the family farm breeding livestock loan tax credit created under section 348.505, the qualified beef tax credit created under section 135.679, and the wine and grape production tax credit created pursuant to section 135.700;
  - (3) "All tax credit programs", or "any tax credit program", the tax credit programs included in the definitions of agricultural tax credits, business recruitment tax credits, community development tax credits, domestic and social tax credits, entrepreneurial tax credits, environmental tax credits, financial and insurance tax credits, housing tax credits, redevelopment tax credits, and training and educational tax credits;
  - (4) "Business recruitment tax credits", the business facility tax credit created pursuant to sections 135.110 to 135.150 and section 135.258, the enterprise zone tax benefits created pursuant to sections 135.200 to 135.270, the business use incentives for large-scale development programs created pursuant to sections 100.700 to 100.850, the development tax credits created pursuant to sections 32.100 to 32.125, the rebuilding communities tax credit created pursuant to section 135.535, the film production tax credit created pursuant to section 135.750, the enhanced enterprise zone created pursuant to sections 135.950 to 135.970, and the Missouri quality jobs program created pursuant to sections 620.1875 to 620.1900;

- 25 (5) "Community development tax credits", the neighborhood assistance tax credit created 26 pursuant to sections 32.100 to 32.125, the family development account tax credit created 27 pursuant to sections 208.750 to 208.775, the dry fire hydrant tax credit created pursuant to 28 section 320.093, and the transportation development tax credit created pursuant to section 29 135.545;
  - (6) "Domestic and social tax credits", the youth opportunities tax credit created pursuant to section 135.460 and sections 620.1100 to 620.1103, the shelter for victims of domestic violence created pursuant to section 135.550, the senior citizen or disabled person property tax credit created pursuant to sections 135.010 to 135.035, the [special needs] adoption tax credit created pursuant to section 135.325 to 135.339, the champion for children tax credit created pursuant to section 135.41, the maternity home tax credit created pursuant to section 135.600, the surviving spouse tax credit created pursuant to section 135.090, the residential treatment agency tax credit created pursuant to section 135.1150, the pregnancy resource center tax credit created pursuant to section 135.630, the food pantry tax credit created pursuant to section 135.575, the residential dwelling access tax credit created pursuant to section 135.562, the developmental disability care provider tax credit created under section 135.1180, the shared care tax credit created pursuant to section 192.2015, and the diaper bank tax credit created pursuant to section 135.621;
  - (7) "Entrepreneurial tax credits", the capital tax credit created pursuant to sections 135.400 to 135.429, the certified capital company tax credit created pursuant to sections 135.500 to 135.529, the seed capital tax credit created pursuant to sections 348.300 to 348.318, the new enterprise creation tax credit created pursuant to sections 620.635 to 620.653, the research tax credit created pursuant to section 620.1039, the small business incubator tax credit created pursuant to section 135.766, and the new generation cooperative tax credit created pursuant to sections 32.105 to 32.125;
  - (8) "Environmental tax credits", the charcoal producer tax credit created pursuant to section 135.313, the wood energy tax credit created pursuant to sections 135.300 to 135.311, and the alternative fuel stations tax credit created pursuant to section 135.710;
- (9) "Financial and insurance tax credits", the bank franchise tax credit created pursuant to section 148.030, the bank tax credit for S corporations created pursuant to section 143.471, the exam fee tax credit created pursuant to section 148.400, the health insurance pool tax credit created pursuant to section 376.975, the life and health insurance guaranty tax credit created pursuant to section 376.745, the property and casualty guaranty tax credit created pursuant to section 375.774, and the self-employed health insurance tax credit created pursuant to section 143.119;

- (10) "Housing tax credits", the neighborhood preservation tax credit created pursuant to sections 135.475 to 135.487, the low-income housing tax credit created pursuant to sections 135.350 to 135.363, and the affordable housing tax credit created pursuant to sections 32.105 to 32.125:
  - (11) "Recipient", the individual or entity who is the original applicant for and who receives proceeds from a tax credit program directly from the administering agency, the person or entity responsible for the reporting requirements established in section 135.805;
  - (12) "Redevelopment tax credits", the historic preservation tax credit created pursuant to sections 253.545 to 253.559, the brownfield redevelopment program tax credit created pursuant to sections 447.700 to 447.718, the community development corporations tax credit created pursuant to sections 135.400 to 135.430, the infrastructure tax credit created pursuant to subsection 6 of section 100.286, the bond guarantee tax credit created pursuant to section 100.297, the disabled access tax credit created pursuant to section 135.490, the new markets tax credit created pursuant to section 135.680, and the distressed areas land assemblage tax credit created pursuant to section 99.1205;
- 76 (13) "Training and educational tax credits", the Missouri works new jobs tax credit and Missouri works retained jobs credit created pursuant to sections 620.800 to 620.809.

#### 143.1170. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Deduction", an amount subtracted from a taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income to determine the taxpayer's Missouri taxable income for a given tax year;
  - (2) "Foster parent", the same definition as provided under section 210.566;
  - (3) "Taxpayer", any individual who is a resident of this state and subject to the income tax imposed under this chapter, excluding withholding tax imposed under sections 143.191 to 143.265.
  - 2. (1) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, a taxpayer shall be allowed a deduction for expenses incurred directly by the taxpayer in providing care as a foster parent to one or more children in this state.
  - (2) The amount of the deduction shall be equal to the amount of expenses directly incurred by the taxpayer in providing such care; provided that:
- (a) If the taxpayer provides care as a foster parent for at least six months during the tax year, the total amount of the deduction claimed under this section shall not exceed five thousand dollars, provided that a deduction claimed under this section by taxpayers with a filing status of married filing separately shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per taxpayer; and

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- (b) If the taxpayer provides care as a foster parent for less than six months during the tax year, the maximum deduction limits described in paragraph (a) of this subdivision shall apply, but such limits shall be reduced on a pro rata basis.
  - 3. The department of revenue shall collaborate with the children's division of the department of social services in order to establish and implement a procedure to verify that a taxpayer claiming the deduction authorized under this section is a foster parent.
  - 4. Each taxpayer claiming the deduction authorized under this section shall file an affidavit with such taxpayer's income tax return. The affidavit shall affirm that the taxpayer is a foster parent and that the taxpayer is entitled to the deduction in the amount claimed on his or her tax return.
  - 5. The department of revenue may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the administration of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall 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 of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2021, shall be invalid and void.
- 191.975. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Adoption Awareness 2 Law".
- 2. To raise public awareness and to educate the public, the department of social services, with the assistance of the department of health and senior services, shall be responsible for:
- 5 (1) Collecting and distributing resource materials to educate the public about foster care and adoption;
  - (2) Developing and distributing educational materials, including but not limited to videos, brochures and other media as part of a comprehensive public relations campaign about the positive option of adoption and foster care. The materials shall include, but not be limited to, information about:
    - (a) The benefits of adoption and foster care;
  - (b) Adoption and foster care procedures;
- 13 (c) Means of financing the cost of adoption and foster care [5] including, but not limited to, adoption subsidies, foster care payments, and [special needs] adoption tax credits;
  - (d) Options for birth parents in choosing adoptive parents;
- 16 (e) Protection for and rights of birth parents and adoptive parents prior to and following the adoption;

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- 18 (f) Location of adoption and foster care agencies;
- 19 (g) Information regarding various state health and social service programs for pregnant 20 women and children, including but not limited to medical assistance programs and temporary 21 assistance for needy families (TANF); and
  - (h) Referrals to appropriate counseling services, including but not be limited to counseling services for parents who are considering retaining custody of their children, placing their children for adoption, or becoming foster or adoptive parents; but excluding any referrals for abortion or to abortion facilities;
  - (3) Making such educational materials available through state and local public health clinics, public hospitals, family planning clinics, abortion facilities as defined in section 188.015, maternity homes as defined in section 135.600, child-placing agencies licensed pursuant to sections 210.481 to 210.536, attorneys whose practice involves private adoptions, in vitro fertilization clinics and private physicians for distribution to their patients who request such educational materials. Such materials shall also be available to the public through the department of social services' internet website;
  - (4) Establishing a toll-free telephone number for information on adoption and foster care, and to answer questions and assist persons inquiring about becoming adoptive or foster parents.
  - 3. In addition, the department may establish and implement an ongoing advertising campaign for the recruitment of adoptive and foster care families, with a special emphasis on the recruitment of qualified adoptive and foster care families for special needs children. Such advertising campaign may utilize, but shall not be limited to, the following media: television, radio, outdoor advertising, newspaper, magazines and other print media, websites, and the internet. The department may contract with professional advertising agencies or other professional entities to conduct such advertising campaign on behalf of the department.
    - 4. The provisions of this section shall be subject to appropriations.
- 5. The department of social services shall promulgate rules for the implementation of this section in accordance with chapter 536.
  - 193.075. 1. The forms of certificates and reports required by sections 193.005 to 193.325 or by regulations adopted hereunder shall include as a minimum the items recommended by the federal agency responsible for national vital statistics.
  - 2. Each certificate, report, and other document required by sections 193.005 to 193.325 shall be on a form or in a format prescribed by the state registrar.
    - 3. All vital records shall contain the date received for registration.
  - 4. Information required in certificates or reports authorized by sections 193.005 to 193.325 may be filed and registered by photographic, electronic, or other means as prescribed by the state registrar.

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10 5. In addition to other personal data required by the registrar to be entered on a birth 11 certificate, each parent shall furnish to the registrar the Social Security account number, or numbers if applicable, issued to the parent unless the registrar finds good cause for not requiring 12 13 the furnishing of such number or numbers. Good cause shall be determined in accordance with 14 regulations established by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human 15 Services. The registrar shall make numbers furnished under this section available to the family 16 support division and the children's division of the department of social services. Such numbers 17 shall not be recorded on the birth certificate. The family support division shall not use any Social 18 Security number furnished under the section for any purpose other than for the establishment and enforcement of child support obligations, and the confidentiality provisions and penalties 19 20 contained in section 454.440 shall apply. The children's division shall not use any Social 21 Security number furnished under this section for any purpose other than verifying the 22 identity of a parent of a child whose birth record information is provided under section 23 210.156 and the confidentiality provisions of section 210.156 shall apply. Nothing in this 24 section shall be construed to prohibit the department of health and senior services from using 25 Social Security numbers for statistical purposes.

210.150. 1. The children's division shall ensure the confidentiality of all reports and records made pursuant to sections 210.109 to 210.183 and maintained by the division, its local offices, the central registry, and other appropriate persons, officials, and institutions pursuant to 4 sections 210.109 to 210.183. To protect the rights of the family and the child named in the report as a victim, the children's division shall establish guidelines which will ensure that any disclosure of information concerning the abuse and neglect involving that child is made only to persons or agencies that have a right to such information. The division may require persons to make written requests for access to records maintained by the division. The division shall only release information to persons who have a right to such information. The division shall notify persons 10 receiving information pursuant to subdivisions (2), (7), (8) and (9) of subsection 2 of this section 11 of the purpose for which the information is released and of the penalties for unauthorized dissemination of information. Such information shall be used only for the purpose for which the 12 13 information is released.

- 2. Only the following persons shall have access to investigation records contained in the central registry:
- (1) Appropriate federal, state or local criminal justice agency personnel, or any agent of such entity, with a need for such information under the law to protect children from abuse or neglect;
- 19 (2) A physician or a designated agent who reasonably believes that the child being 20 examined may be abused or neglected;

- (3) Appropriate staff of the division and of its local offices, including interdisciplinary teams which are formed to assist the division in investigation, evaluation and treatment of child abuse and neglect cases or a multidisciplinary provider of professional treatment services for a child referred to the provider;
- (4) Any child named in the report as a victim, or a legal representative, or the parent, if not the alleged perpetrator, or guardian of such person when such person is a minor, or is mentally ill or otherwise incompetent, but the names of reporters shall not be furnished to persons in this category. Prior to the release of any identifying information, the division shall determine if the release of such identifying information may place a person's life or safety in danger. If the division makes the determination that a person's life or safety may be in danger, the identifying information shall not be released. The division shall provide a method for confirming or certifying that a designee is acting on behalf of a subject;
- (5) Any alleged perpetrator named in the report, but the names of reporters shall not be furnished to persons in this category. Prior to the release of any identifying information, the division shall determine if the release of such identifying information may place a person's life or safety in danger. If the division makes the determination that a person's life or safety may be in danger, the identifying information shall not be released. However, the investigation reports will not be released to any alleged perpetrator with pending criminal charges arising out of the facts and circumstances named in the investigation records until an indictment is returned or an information filed;
- (6) A grand jury, juvenile officer, prosecuting attorney, law enforcement officer involved in the investigation of child abuse or neglect, juvenile court or other court conducting abuse or neglect or child protective proceedings or child custody proceedings, and other federal, state and local government entities, or any agent of such entity, with a need for such information in order to carry out its responsibilities under the law to protect children from abuse or neglect;
- (7) Any person engaged in a bona fide research purpose, with the permission of the director; provided, however, that no information identifying the child named in the report as a victim or the reporters shall be made available to the researcher, unless the identifying information is essential to the research or evaluation and the child named in the report as a victim or, if the child is less than eighteen years of age, through the child's parent, or guardian provides written permission;
- (8) Any child-care facility; child-placing agency; residential-care facility, including group homes; juvenile courts; public or private elementary schools; public or private secondary schools; or any other public or private agency exercising temporary supervision over a child or providing or having care or custody of a child who may request an examination of the central registry from the division for all employees and volunteers or prospective employees and

volunteers, who do or will provide services or care to children. Any agency or business recognized by the division or business which provides training and places or recommends people for employment or for volunteers in positions where they will provide services or care to children may request the division to provide an examination of the central registry. Such agency or business shall provide verification of its status as a recognized agency. Requests for examinations shall be made to the division director or the director's designee in writing by the chief administrative officer of the above homes, centers, public and private elementary schools, public and private secondary schools, agencies, or courts. The division shall respond in writing to that officer. The response shall include information pertaining to the nature and disposition of any report or reports of abuse or neglect revealed by the examination of the central registry. This response shall not include any identifying information regarding any person other than the alleged perpetrator of the abuse or neglect;

- (9) Any parent or legal guardian who inquires about a child abuse or neglect report involving a specific person or child-care facility who does or may provide services or care to a child of the person requesting the information. Request for examinations shall be made to the division director or the director's designee, in writing, by the parent or legal guardian of the child and shall be accompanied with a signed and notarized release form from the person who does or may provide care or services to the child. The notarized release form shall include the full name, date of birth and Social Security number of the person who does or may provide care or services to a child. The response shall include information pertaining to the nature and disposition of any report or reports of abuse or neglect revealed by the examination of the central registry. This response shall not include any identifying information regarding any person other than the alleged perpetrator of the abuse or neglect. The response shall be given within ten working days of the time it was received by the division;
- (10) Any person who inquires about a child abuse or neglect report involving a specific child-care facility, child-placing agency, residential-care facility, public and private elementary schools, public and private secondary schools, juvenile court or other state agency. The information available to these persons is limited to the nature and disposition of any report contained in the central registry and shall not include any identifying information pertaining to any person mentioned in the report;
- (11) Any state agency acting pursuant to statutes regarding a license of any person, institution, or agency which provides care for or services to children;
- (12) Any child fatality review panel established pursuant to section 210.192 or any state child fatality review panel established pursuant to section 210.195;
- (13) Any person who is a tenure-track or full-time research faculty member at an accredited institution of higher education engaged in scholarly research, with the permission of

- 93 the director. Prior to the release of any identifying information, the director shall require the 94 researcher to present a plan for maintaining the confidentiality of the identifying information.
- 95 The researcher shall be prohibited from releasing the identifying information of individual cases; 96 [and]
  - (14) Appropriate staff of the United States Department of Defense including, but not limited to, authorized family advocacy program staff or any other staff authorized to receive and respond to reports requested under 10 U.S.C. Section 1787, in cases where a report has been made and the suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of the subject child is a member of any branch of the military or is a member of the Armed Forces, as defined in section 41.030; and
  - (15) The state registrar of vital statistics, or his or her designee, but the information made available shall be limited to identifying information only for the purposes of providing birth record information under section 210.156.
  - 3. Only the following persons shall have access to records maintained by the division pursuant to section 210.152 for which the division has received a report of child abuse and neglect and which the division has determined that there is insufficient evidence or in which the division proceeded with the family assessment and services approach:
    - (1) Appropriate staff of the division;
  - (2) Any child named in the report as a victim, or a legal representative, or the parent or guardian of such person when such person is a minor, or is mentally ill or otherwise incompetent. The names or other identifying information of reporters shall not be furnished to persons in this category. Prior to the release of any identifying information, the division shall determine if the release of such identifying information may place a person's life or safety in danger. If the division makes the determination that a person's life or safety may be in danger, the identifying information shall not be released. The division shall provide for a method for confirming or certifying that a designee is acting on behalf of a subject;
  - (3) Any alleged perpetrator named in the report, but the names of reporters shall not be furnished to persons in this category. Prior to the release of any identifying information, the division shall determine if the release of such identifying information may place a person's life or safety in danger. If the division makes the determination that a person's life or safety may be in danger, the identifying information shall not be released. However, the investigation reports will not be released to any alleged perpetrator with pending criminal charges arising out of the facts and circumstances named in the investigation records until an indictment is returned or an information filed;
- 127 (4) Any child fatality review panel established pursuant to section 210.192 or any state 128 child fatality review panel established pursuant to section 210.195;

- (5) Appropriate criminal justice agency personnel or juvenile officer;
- 130 (6) Multidisciplinary agency or individual including a physician or physician's designee 131 who is providing services to the child or family, with the consent of the parent or guardian of the 132 child or legal representative of the child;
  - (7) Any person engaged in bona fide research purpose, with the permission of the director; provided, however, that no information identifying the subjects of the reports or the reporters shall be made available to the researcher, unless the identifying information is essential to the research or evaluation and the subject, or if a child, through the child's parent or guardian, provides written permission; and
  - (8) Appropriate staff of the United States Department of Defense including, but not limited to, authorized family advocacy program staff or any other staff authorized to receive and respond to reports requested under 10 U.S.C. Section 1787, in cases where a report has been made and the suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of the subject child is a member of any branch of the military or is a member of the Armed Forces, as defined in section 41.030.
  - 4. Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of this section, or who permits or encourages the unauthorized dissemination of information contained in the information system or the central registry and in reports and records made pursuant to sections 210.109 to 210.183, shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
  - 5. Nothing in this section shall preclude the release of findings or information about cases which resulted in a child fatality or near fatality. Such release is at the sole discretion of the director of the department of social services, based upon a review of the potential harm to other children within the immediate family.
  - 6. Notwithstanding any provisions of this section or chapter to the contrary, if the division receives a report and ascertains that a suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of the subject child is a member of any branch of the military or is a member of the Armed Forces, as defined in section 41.030, the division shall report its findings to the most relevant family advocacy program authorized by the United States Department of Defense or any other relevant person authorized by the United States Department of Defense to receive reports under 10 U.S.C. Section 1787.
  - 210.156. 1. The children's division shall make available to the state registrar of vital statistics the identifying information of the following individuals of whom the division has knowledge:
  - (1) Individuals whose parental rights have been terminated under section 211.447 and who are identified in the central registry as having a finding by the division or a court adjudication of child abuse or neglect within the previous ten years; and

- 7 (2) Individuals identified in the central registry who have pled guilty or have been 8 found guilty, within the previous ten years, of an offense under the following, if the victim 9 is a child less than eighteen years of age: chapter 566 or section 565.020, 565.021, 565.023, 565.024, 567.050, 568.020, 568.065, 573.023, 573.025, 573.035, 573.037, 573.040, 573.200, or 573.205.
  - 2. The state registrar shall provide to the division the birth record information of children born to individuals whose identifying information has been provided under subsection 1 of this section. The division shall verify that the parent of the child is the same individual whose identifying information was provided and, if the parent's identity has been verified, shall provide the appropriate local office with information regarding the birth of the child. Appropriate local division personnel, or local providers designated by the division, shall initiate contact with the family, or make a good faith effort to do so, to determine if the parent or family has a need for services and provide such voluntary and time-limited services as appropriate. The division shall document the results of such contact and services provided, if any, in the information system established under section 210.109.
  - 3. The children's division and the state registrar shall ensure the confidentiality of all identifying information and birth records provided under this section and shall not disclose such information and records except as needed to effectuate the provisions of this section. Such information and records shall be considered closed records under chapter 610.
  - 4. The division may promulgate rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall 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 of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2021, shall be invalid and void.
  - 211.447. 1. Any information that could justify the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights may be referred to the juvenile officer by any person. The juvenile officer shall make a preliminary inquiry and if it appears that the information could justify the filing of a petition, the juvenile officer may take further action, including filing a petition. If it does not appear to the juvenile officer that a petition should be filed, such officer shall so notify the

- 6 informant in writing within thirty days of the referral. Such notification shall include the reasons 7 that the petition will not be filed.
  - 2. Except as provided for in subsection 4 of this section, a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent or parents shall be filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or if such a petition has been filed by another party, the juvenile officer or the division shall seek to be joined as a party to the petition, when:
  - (1) Information available to the juvenile officer or the division establishes that the child has been in foster care for at least fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months; or
  - (2) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined the child to be an abandoned [infant] child. For purposes of this subdivision, [an "infant"] a "child" means any child [one year] under two years of age [or under] at the time of filing of the petition. The court may find that [an infant] a child has been abandoned if:
  - (a) The parent has left the child under circumstances that the identity of the child was unknown and could not be ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parent has not come forward to claim the child; or
  - (b) The parent has, without good cause, left the child without any provision for parental support and without making arrangements to visit or communicate with the child, although able to do so, or, for a period of sixty days when the child was under one year of age, willfully, substantially, and continuously neglected to provide the child with necessary care and protection; or
    - (c) The parent has voluntarily relinquished a child under section 210.950; or
    - (3) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has:
    - (a) Committed murder of another child of the parent; or
    - (b) Committed voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent; or
  - (c) Aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such a murder or voluntary manslaughter; or
  - (d) Committed a felony assault that resulted in serious bodily injury to the child or to another child of the parent; or
  - (4) The parent has been found guilty of or pled guilty to a felony violation of chapter 566, **567**, **568**, or 573 when the child or any child [in the family] was a victim[, or a violation of section 568.020 or 568.065 when the child or any child in the family was a victim]. As used in this subdivision, a "child" means any person who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the [crime and who resided with such parent or was related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to such parent] offense.
- 3. A termination of parental rights petition shall be filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or if such a petition has been filed by another party, the juvenile officer or the division

- 42 shall seek to be joined as a party to the petition, within sixty days of the judicial determinations
- 43 required in subsection 2 of this section, except as provided in subsection 4 of this section.
- 44 Failure to comply with this requirement shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to adjudicate
- 45 a petition for termination of parental rights which is filed outside of sixty days.
  - 4. If grounds exist for termination of parental rights pursuant to subsection 2 of this section, the juvenile officer or the division may, but is not required to, file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent or parents if:
    - (1) The child is being cared for by a relative; or
  - (2) There exists a compelling reason for determining that filing such a petition would not be in the best interest of the child, as documented in the permanency plan which shall be made available for court review; or
- 53 (3) The family of the child has not been provided such services as provided for in section 54 211.183.
  - 5. The juvenile officer or the division may file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent when it appears that one or more of the following grounds for termination exist:
  - (1) The child has been abandoned. For purposes of this subdivision a "child" means any child [over one year] two years of age or older at the time of filing of the petition. The court shall find that the child has been abandoned if, for a period of six months or longer:
  - (a) The parent has left the child under such circumstances that the identity of the child was unknown and could not be ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parent has not come forward to claim the child; or
  - (b) The parent has, [without good cause, left the child without any provision for parental support and without making arrangements to visit or communicate with the child, although able to do so] for a period of six months immediately prior to the filing of the petition for termination of parental rights, willfully, substantially, and continuously neglected to provide the child with necessary care and protection;
  - (2) The child has been abused or neglected. In determining whether to terminate parental rights pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider and make findings on the following conditions or acts of the parent:
  - (a) A mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody and control;
  - (b) Chemical dependency which prevents the parent from consistently providing the necessary care, custody and control of the child and which cannot be treated so as to enable the parent to consistently provide such care, custody and control;

- (c) A severe act or recurrent acts of physical, emotional or sexual abuse toward the child 79 or any child in the family by the parent, including an act of incest, or by another under 80 circumstances that indicate that the parent knew or should have known that such acts were being 81 committed toward the child or any child in the family; or
  - (d) Repeated or continuous failure by the parent, although physically or financially able, to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or education as defined by law, or other care and control necessary for the child's physical, mental, or emotional health and development.

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- Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit discrimination on the basis of disability or disease;
- (3) The child has been under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for a period of one year, and the court finds that the conditions which led to the assumption of jurisdiction still persist, or conditions of a potentially harmful nature continue to exist, that there is little likelihood that those conditions will be remedied at an early date so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future, or the continuation of the parent-child relationship greatly diminishes the child's prospects for early integration into a stable and permanent home. determining whether to terminate parental rights under this subdivision, the court shall consider and make findings on the following:
- (a) The terms of a social service plan entered into by the parent and the division and the extent to which the parties have made progress in complying with those terms;
- (b) The success or failure of the efforts of the juvenile officer, the division or other agency to aid the parent on a continuing basis in adjusting his circumstances or conduct to provide a proper home for the child;
- (c) A mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody and control;
- (d) Chemical dependency which prevents the parent from consistently providing the necessary care, custody and control over the child and which cannot be treated so as to enable the parent to consistently provide such care, custody and control; or
- (4) The child was conceived and born as a result of an act of forcible rape or rape in the first degree. When the biological father has pled guilty to, or is convicted of, the forcible rape or rape in the first degree of the birth mother, such a plea or conviction shall be conclusive evidence supporting the termination of the biological father's parental rights; or
- (5) (a) The parent is unfit to be a party to the parent and child relationship because of a consistent pattern of committing a specific abuse including, but not limited to, specific conditions directly relating to the parent and child relationship which are determined by the court

to be of a duration or nature that renders the parent unable for the reasonably foreseeable future to care appropriately for the ongoing physical, mental, or emotional needs of the child.

- (b) It is presumed that a parent is unfit to be a party to the parent and child relationship upon a showing that:
- a. Within a three-year period immediately prior to the termination adjudication, the parent's parental rights to one or more other children were involuntarily terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 4 of this section or subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection or similar laws of other states;
- b. If the parent is the birth mother and within eight hours after the child's birth, the child's birth mother tested positive and over eight-hundredths of one percent blood alcohol content pursuant to testing under section 577.020 for alcohol, or tested positive for cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, a controlled substance as defined in section 195.010, or a prescription drug as defined in section 196.973, excepting those controlled substances or prescription drugs present in the mother's body as a result of medical treatment administered to the mother, and the birth mother is the biological mother of at least one other child who was adjudicated an abused or neglected minor by the mother or the mother has previously failed to complete recommended treatment services by the children's division through a family-centered services case;
- c. If the parent is the birth mother and at the time of the child's birth or within eight hours after a child's birth the child tested positive for alcohol, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, a controlled substance as defined in section 195.010, or a prescription drug as defined in section 196.973, excepting those controlled substances or prescription drugs present in the mother's body as a result of medical treatment administered to the mother, and the birth mother is the biological mother of at least one other child who was adjudicated an abused or neglected minor by the mother or the mother has previously failed to complete recommended treatment services by the children's division through a family-centered services case; [er]
- d. Within a three-year period immediately prior to the termination adjudication, the parent has pled guilty to or has been convicted of a felony involving the possession, distribution, or manufacture of cocaine, heroin, or methamphetamine, and the parent is the biological parent of at least one other child who was adjudicated an abused or neglected minor by such parent or such parent has previously failed to complete recommended treatment services by the children's division through a family-centered services case; or
- e. For at least fifteen of the twenty-two months prior to the filing of the petition, the child has been in foster care under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- 6. The juvenile court may terminate the rights of a parent to a child upon a petition filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or in adoption cases, by a prospective parent, if the court finds that the termination is in the best interest of the child and when it appears by clear, cogent

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- and convincing evidence that grounds exist for termination pursuant to subsection 2, 4 or 5 of this section.
- 7. When considering whether to terminate the parent-child relationship pursuant to subsection 2 or 4 of this section or subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 5 of this section, the court shall evaluate and make findings on the following factors, when appropriate and applicable to the case:
  - (1) The emotional ties to the birth parent;
- 157 (2) The extent to which the parent has maintained regular visitation or other contact with the child;
  - (3) The extent of payment by the parent for the cost of care and maintenance of the child when financially able to do so including the time that the child is in the custody of the division or other child-placing agency;
  - (4) Whether additional services would be likely to bring about lasting parental adjustment enabling a return of the child to the parent within an ascertainable period of time;
    - (5) The parent's disinterest in or lack of commitment to the child;
  - (6) The conviction of the parent of a felony offense that the court finds is of such a nature that the child will be deprived of a stable home for a period of years; provided, however, that incarceration in and of itself shall not be grounds for termination of parental rights;
  - (7) Deliberate acts of the parent or acts of another of which the parent knew or should have known that subjects the child to a substantial risk of physical or mental harm.
  - 8. The court may attach little or no weight to infrequent visitations, communications, or contributions. It is irrelevant in a termination proceeding that the maintenance of the parent-child relationship may serve as an inducement for the parent's rehabilitation.
  - 9. In actions for adoption pursuant to chapter 453, the court may hear and determine the issues raised in a petition for adoption containing a prayer for termination of parental rights filed with the same effect as a petition permitted pursuant to subsection 2, 4, or 5 of this section.
  - 10. The disability or disease of a parent shall not constitute a basis for a determination that a child is a child in need of care, for the removal of custody of a child from the parent, or for the termination of parental rights without a specific showing that there is a causal relation between the disability or disease and harm to the child.
- 11. A court of competent jurisdiction may terminate the parental rights of a biological father of a child if he is an alleged perpetrator of forcible rape under section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or rape in the first degree under section 566.030 that resulted in the conception and birth of the child. The biological mother who is the victim of the forcible rape or rape in the first degree or, if she is a minor, someone on her behalf may file a petition to

terminate the parental rights of the biological father. The court may terminate the parental rights of the biological father if the court finds that by:

- (1) Clear, cogent, and convincing evidence the biological father committed the act of forcible rape or rape in the first degree against the biological mother;
- (2) Clear, cogent, and convincing evidence the child was conceived as a result of that act of forcible rape or rape in the first degree; and
- (3) The preponderance of the evidence the termination of the parental rights of the biological father is in the best interests of the child.
- 12. In any action to terminate the parental rights of the biological father under subsection 11 of this section or subdivision (5) of subsection 5 of this section, a court of competent jurisdiction may order that the mother and the child conceived and born as a result of forcible rape or rape in the first degree are entitled to obtain from the biological father certain payments, support, beneficiary designations, or other financial benefits. The court shall issue such order only if the mother gives her consent; provided, that the court shall first inform the mother that such order may require or obligate the mother to have continuous or future communication and contact with the biological father. Such order shall be issued without the biological father being entitled to or granted any custody, guardianship, visitation privileges, or other parent-child relationship, and may include any or all of the following:
- (1) Payment for the reasonable expenses of the mother or the child, or both, related to pregnancy, labor, delivery, postpartum care, newborn care, or early childhood care;
  - (2) Child support under this chapter or chapter 210, 452, or 454;
- (3) All rights of the child to inherit under the probate code, as defined in section 472.010; provided that, for purposes of intestate succession, the biological father or his kindred shall have no right to inherit from or through the child;
- (4) The designation of the child as the beneficiary of a life or accidental death insurance policy, annuity, contract, plan, or other product sold or issued by a life insurance company; or
- (5) Any other payments, support, beneficiary designations, or financial benefits that are in the best interests of the child or for the reasonable expenses of the mother, or both.

If the mother declines to seek a court order for child support under this subsection, no state agency shall require the mother to do so in order to receive public assistance benefits for herself or the child, including, but not limited to, benefits for temporary assistance for needy families, supplemental nutrition assistance program, or MO HealthNet. The court order terminating the parental rights of the biological father under subdivision (5) of subsection 5 of this section or subsection 11 of this section shall serve as a sufficient basis for a good cause or other exemptions under 42 U.S.C. Section 654(29) and the state agency shall not require the mother or the child

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- to otherwise provide the identity, location, income, or assets of the biological father or have contact or communicate with the biological father. However, nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a state agency from requesting that the mother assign any child support rights she receives under this subsection to the state as a condition of receipt of public assistance benefits under applicable federal and state law.
  - 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 sole physical custody or any combination thereof;
    - (2) "Joint legal custody" means that the parents share the decision-making rights, responsibilities, and authority relating to the health, education and welfare of the child, and, unless allocated, apportioned, or decreed, the parents shall confer with one another in the exercise of decision-making rights, responsibilities, and authority;
    - (3) "Joint physical custody" means an order awarding each of the parents significant, but not necessarily equal, 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;
  - 12 (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. 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:
  - 18 (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;
- 23 (3) The interaction and interrelationship of the child with parents, siblings, and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interests;
  - (4) Which parent is more likely to allow the child frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with the other parent;
    - (5) The child's adjustment to the child's home, school, and community;
  - (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 defined in section 455.010 has occurred, and, if the court also finds that awarding custody to the abusive parent is in the best interest of the child, then the court shall enter written findings of fact

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- and conclusions of law. Custody and visitation rights shall be ordered in a manner that best protects the child and any other child or children for whom the parent has custodial or visitation rights, and the parent or other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence from any further harm;
  - (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 if such 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:
- 44 (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;
- 47 (b) A violation of section 568.020;
- 48 (c) A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;
- 49 (d) A violation of section 568.065;
- (e) A violation of section 573.200;
- 51 (f) A violation of section 573.205; or
- 52 (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 amicably through alternative dispute resolution. In order to effectuate these policies, the court shall determine the custody arrangement which will best assure both parents participate in such decisions and have

- frequent, continuing and meaningful contact with their 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;
    - (3) Joint legal custody with one party granted sole physical custody;
    - (4) Sole custody to either parent; or
    - (5) Third-party custody or visitation:
  - (a) When the court finds that each parent is unfit, unsuitable, or unable to be a custodian, or the welfare of the child requires, and it is in the best interests of the child, then custody, temporary custody or visitation may be awarded a person related by consanguinity or 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 the court to be suitable and able to provide an adequate and stable environment for the child. Before the court awards custody, temporary custody or visitation to a third person under this subdivision, the court shall make that person a party to the action;
  - (b) Under the provisions of this subsection, any person may petition the court to intervene as a party in interest at any time as provided by supreme court rule.
  - 6. If the parties have not agreed to a custodial 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 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.
  - 10. After August 28, 2016, every court order establishing or modifying custody or visitation shall include the following language: "In the event of noncompliance with this order, the aggrieved party may file a verified motion for contempt. If custody, visitation, or third-party custody is denied or interfered with by a parent or third party without good cause, the aggrieved person may file a family access motion with the court stating the specific facts that constitute a violation of the custody provisions of the judgment of dissolution, legal separation, or judgment of paternity. The circuit clerk will provide the aggrieved party with an explanation of the procedures for filing a family access motion and a simple form for use in filing the family access motion. A family access motion does not require the assistance of legal counsel to prepare and file."
  - 11. No court shall adopt any local rule, form, or practice requiring a standardized or default parenting plan for interim, temporary, or permanent orders or judgments. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, a court may enter an interim order in a proceeding under this chapter, provided that the interim order shall not contain any provisions about child custody or a parenting schedule or plan without first providing the parties with notice and a hearing, unless the parties otherwise agree.
  - 12. Unless a parent has been denied custody rights pursuant to this section or visitation rights under section 452.400, both parents shall have access to records and 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.
  - 14. An award of joint custody does not preclude an award of child support pursuant to section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules. The court shall consider the factors contained in section 452.340 and applicable supreme court rules in determining an amount reasonable or necessary for the support of the child.
  - 15. If the court finds that domestic violence or abuse as defined in section 455.010 has occurred, the court shall make specific findings of fact to show that the custody or visitation arrangement ordered by the court best protects the child and the parent or other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, as defined in section 455.010, and any other children for whom such parent has custodial or visitation rights from any further harm.

453.014. 1. The following persons may place a minor for adoption:

- (1) The children's division of the department of social services;
  - (2) A child placing agency licensed pursuant to sections 210.481 to 210.536;
- (3) The child's parents, without the direct or indirect assistance of an intermediary, in the home of a relative of the child within the third degree;
- 6 (4) An intermediary, which shall include an attorney licensed pursuant to chapter 484; 7 a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 334; or a clergyman of the parents.
- 2. All persons granted the authority to place a minor child for adoption as designated in subdivision (1), (2) or (4) of subsection 1 of this section shall comply with the rules and regulations promulgated by the **children's division of the** department of social services [and the department of health and senior services] for such placement.

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- 3. The children's division of the department of social services [and the department of health and senior services] shall promulgate rules and regulations regarding the placement of a minor for adoption.
- 4. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.
  - 453.030. 1. In all cases the approval of the court of the adoption shall be required and such approval shall be given or withheld as the welfare of the person sought to be adopted may, in the opinion of the court, demand.
  - 2. The written consent of the person to be adopted shall be required in all cases where the person sought to be adopted is fourteen years of age or older, except where the court finds that such child has not sufficient mental capacity to give the same. In a case involving a child under fourteen years of age, the guardian ad litem shall ascertain the child's wishes and feelings about his or her adoption by conducting an interview or interviews with the child, if appropriate based on the child's age and maturity level, which shall be considered by the court as a factor in determining if the adoption is in the child's best interests.
  - 3. With the exceptions specifically enumerated in section 453.040, when the person sought to be adopted is under the age of eighteen years, the written consent of the following persons shall be required and filed in and made a part of the files and record of the proceeding:
    - (1) The mother of the child;
    - (2) Any man who:
  - (a) Is presumed to be the father pursuant to subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 1 of section 210.822; or
  - (b) Has filed an action to establish his paternity in a court of competent jurisdiction no later than fifteen days after the birth of the child and has served a copy of the petition on the mother in accordance with section 506.100; or
  - (c) Filed with the putative father registry pursuant to section 192.016 a notice of intent to claim paternity or an acknowledgment of paternity either prior to or within fifteen days after the child's birth, and has filed an action to establish his paternity in a court of competent jurisdiction no later than fifteen days after the birth of the child; and
    - (3) The child's current adoptive parents or other legally recognized mother and father.
- Upon request by the petitioner and within one business day of such request, the clerk of the local court shall verify whether such written consents have been filed with the court.
- 4. The written consent required in subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection 3 of this section may be executed before or after the birth of the child or before or after the commencement of the adoption proceedings, and shall be executed in front of a judge or acknowledged before a notary

- public. If consent is executed in front of a judge, it shall be the duty of the judge to advise the consenting birth parent of the consequences of the consent. In lieu of such acknowledgment, the signature of the person giving such written consent shall be witnessed by the signatures of at least two adult persons whose signatures and addresses shall be plainly written thereon. The two adult witnesses shall not be the prospective adoptive parents or any attorney representing a party to the adoption proceeding other than the attorney representing the party signing the consent. The notary public or witnesses shall verify the identity of the party signing the consent. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a properly executed written consent under this subsection shall be considered irrevocable.
  - 5. The written consent required in subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section by the birth mother shall not be executed anytime before the child is forty-eight hours old. Such written consent shall be executed in front of a judge or acknowledged before a notary public. If consent is executed in front of a judge, it shall be the duty of the judge to advise the consenting party of the consequences of the consent. In lieu of acknowledgment before a notary public, the signature of the person giving such written consent shall be witnessed by the signatures of at least two adult persons who are present at the execution whose signatures and addresses shall be plainly written thereon and who determine and certify that the consent is knowingly and freely given. The two adult witnesses shall not be the prospective adoptive parents or any attorney representing a party to the adoption proceeding other than the attorney representing the party signing the consent. The notary public or witnesses shall verify the identity of the party signing the consent.
  - 6. A consent is final when executed, unless the consenting party, prior to a final decree of adoption, alleges and proves by clear and convincing evidence that the consent was not freely and voluntarily given. The burden of proving the consent was not freely and voluntarily given shall rest with the consenting party. Consents in all cases shall have been executed not more than six months prior to the date the petition for adoption is filed.
  - 7. A consent form shall be developed through rules and regulations promulgated by the **children's division of the** department of social services. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536. If a written consent is obtained after August 28, 1997, but prior to the development of a consent form by the department and the written consent complies with the provisions of subsection 8 of this section, such written consent shall be deemed valid.
    - 8. However, the consent form must specify that:
  - (1) The birth parent understands the importance of identifying all possible fathers of the child and may provide the names of all such persons; and

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- 68 (2) The birth parent understands that if he denies paternity, but consents to the adoption, 69 he waives any future interest in the child.
  - 9. The written consent to adoption required by subsection 3 and executed through procedures set forth in subsection 5 of this section shall be valid and effective even though the parent consenting was under eighteen years of age, if such parent was represented by a guardian ad litem, at the time of the execution thereof.
  - 10. Where the person sought to be adopted is eighteen years of age or older, his or her written consent alone to his or her adoption shall be sufficient.
  - 11. A birth parent, including a birth parent less than eighteen years of age, shall have the right to legal representation [and payment of any reasonable legal fees incurred throughout the adoption process]. In addition, the court may appoint an attorney to represent a birth parent less than eighteen years of age if:
    - (1) A birth parent requests representation;
  - (2) The court finds that hiring an attorney to represent such birth parent would cause a financial hardship for the birth parent; and
    - (3) The birth parent is not already represented by counsel.
  - 12. [Except in cases where the court determines that the adoptive parents are unable to pay reasonable attorney fees and appoints pro bono counsel for the birth parents, the court shall order the costs of the attorney fees incurred pursuant to subsection 11 of this section to be paid by the prospective adoptive parents or the child-placing agency.
  - - 453.040. The consent to the adoption of a child is not required of:
- 2 (1) A parent whose rights with reference to the child have been terminated pursuant to 3 law, including section 211.444 or section 211.447 or other similar laws in other states;
  - (2) A parent of a child who has legally consented to a future adoption of the child;
- 5 (3) A parent whose identity is unknown and cannot be ascertained at the time of the 6 filing of the petition;
- 7 (4) A man who has not been established to be the father and who is not presumed by law 8 to be the father, and who, after the conception of the child, executes a verified statement denying 9 paternity and disclaiming any interest in the child and acknowledging that this statement is 10 irrevocable when executed and follows the consent as set forth in section 453.030;
- 11 (5) A parent or other person who has not executed a consent and who, after proper 12 service of process, fails to file an answer or make an appearance in a proceeding for adoption or 13 for termination of parental rights at the time such cause is heard;

- 14 (6) A parent who has a mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either 15 to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed 16 and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody 17 and control;
  - (7) A parent who has [for a period of at least six months, for a child one year of age or older, or at least sixty days, for a child under one year of age, immediately prior to the filing of the petition for adoption, willfully abandoned the child or, for a period of at least six months immediately prior to the filing of the petition for adoption, willfully, substantially and continuously neglected to provide him with necessary care and protection] abandoned a child as described in paragraph (b) of subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of section 211.447 or paragraph (b) of subdivision (1) of subsection 5 of section 211.447;
  - (8) A parent whose rights to the child may be terminated for any of the grounds set forth in section 211.447 and whose rights have been terminated after hearing and proof of such grounds as required by sections 211.442 to 211.487. Such petition for termination may be filed as a count in an adoption petition.
  - 453.070. 1. Except as provided in subsection 5 of this section, no decree for the adoption of a child under eighteen years of age shall be entered for the petitioner or petitioners in such adoption as ordered by the juvenile court having jurisdiction, until a full investigation, which includes an assessment of the adoptive parents, an appropriate postplacement assessment and a summary of written reports as provided for in section 453.026, and any other pertinent information relevant to whether the child is suitable for adoption by the petitioner and whether the petitioner is suitable as a parent for the child, has been made. The report shall also include a statement to the effect that the child has been considered as a potential subsidy recipient.
  - 2. Such investigation shall be made, as directed by the court having jurisdiction, either by the children's division of the department of social services, a juvenile court officer, a licensed child-placement agency, a social worker, a professional counselor, or a psychologist licensed under chapter 337 and associated with a licensed child-placement agency, or other suitable person appointed by the court. The results of such investigation shall be embodied in a written report that shall be submitted to the court within ninety days of the request for the investigation.
  - 3. The children's division shall develop rules and regulations regarding the content of the assessment of the petitioner or petitioners. The content of the assessment shall include but not be limited to a report on the condition of the petitioner's home and information on the petitioner's education, financial, marital, medical and psychological status and criminal background check. If an assessment is conducted after August 28, 1997, but prior to the promulgation of rules and regulations by the [department] children's division concerning the contents of such assessment, any discrepancy between the contents of the actual assessment and

- the contents of the assessment required by [department] children's division rule shall not be used as the sole basis for invalidating an adoption. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536.
  - 4. The assessment of petitioner or petitioners shall be submitted to the petitioner and to the court prior to the scheduled hearing of the adoptive petition.
  - 5. In cases where the adoption or custody involves a child under eighteen years of age that is the natural child of one of the petitioners and where all of the parents required by this chapter to give consent to the adoption or transfer of custody have given such consent, the juvenile court may waive the investigation and report, except the criminal background check, and enter the decree for the adoption or order the transfer of custody without such investigation and report.
  - 6. In the case of an investigation and report made by the children's division by order of the court, the court may order the payment of a reasonable fee by the petitioner to cover the costs of the investigation and report.
  - 7. Any adult person or persons over the age of eighteen who, as foster parent or parents, have cared for a foster child continuously for a period of nine months or more and bonding has occurred as evidenced by the positive emotional and physical interaction between the foster parent and child, may apply to such authorized agency for the placement of such child with them for the purpose of adoption if the child is eligible for adoption. The agency and court shall give preference and first consideration for adoptive placements to foster parents. However, the final determination of the propriety of the adoption of such foster child shall be within the sole discretion of the court.
  - 8. (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit discrimination on the basis of disability or disease of a prospective adoptive parent.
  - (2) The disability or disease of a prospective adoptive parent shall not constitute a basis for a determination that the petitioner is unfit or not suitable to be an adoptive parent without a specific showing that there is a causal relationship between the disability or disease and a substantial and significant risk of harm to a child.

