SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 679

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR CURLS.

Read 1st time January 8, 2014, and ordered printed.

4898S.01I

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal section 452.340, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to child support.

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

Section A. Section 452.340, RSMo, is repealed and two new sections

- 2 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 452.339 and 452.340, to read as
- 3 follows:

2

- 452.339. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:
- 3 (1) "Higher education", any community college, college, or 4 university at which the child attends classes regularly;
- 5 (2) "Institution of vocational education", any postsecondary 6 training or schooling for which the student is assessed a fee and 7 attends classes regularly.
- 8 2. In any action for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or
- 9 action to establish or modify child support, the court may order either
- 10 or both parents owing a duty of support to a child to provide for the
- 11 educational expenses of the child or children of the parties for costs
- 12 associated with attendance at an institution of vocational education or
- 13 higher education, whether such child is of minor or majority
- 14 age. Nothing in this section shall preclude the court from requiring the
- 15 child to be responsible for a portion of such child's educational
- 16 expenses.
- 3. An application for educational expenses may be made before
- 18 or within one hundred twenty days after the child has graduated from

19 a secondary school or completed a graduation equivalence degree program, or reached the age of eighteen, whichever is later. The authority under this section to make provisions for a child's educational expenses extends only to periods of college education or vocational or other training after graduation from high school. The educational expenses may include, but shall not be limited to, room, board, dues, tuition, transportation, books, nondiscretionary fees, registration and application costs, medical expenses including medical insurance, dental expenses, and living expenses during the school year and periods of recess, which sums may be ordered payable to the child, to either parent, or to the educational institution directly or through a special account or trust created for such purpose, at the discretion of the court.

- 4. The following shall apply for a child to remain eligible for such continued educational parental support:
 - (1) If the child enrolls for and completes at least twelve hours of credit each semester, not including summer semester, at an institution of vocational education or higher education and achieves grades sufficient to reenroll at such institution, the educational parental support obligation shall continue until the child completes his or her education, but no later than when the child reaches the age of twenty-three; and
- (2) Each parent and the child shall execute the consent necessary for the educational institution to provide the supporting parent or parents with access to the child's academic transcripts, records, and grade reports. The consent shall not apply to any nonacademic records. Failure to execute the required consent may be a basis for a modification or termination of any order entered under this section. Unless the court specifically finds that the child's safety would be jeopardized, each parent is entitled to be informed of the name of the educational institution the child attends.
- 5. When enrolled in at least twelve credit hours, if the child receives failing grades in half or more of his or her courseload in any one semester, payment of educational support shall be terminated and shall not be eligible for reinstatement.
- 6. When determining the cost of postsecondary education, the court may consider the cost of attending an in-state public institution

63

64

65

70

73

74

76

78

7

for a course of instruction leading to an undergraduate degree and shall include the reasonable costs for only necessary postsecondary education expenses; however, nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the court from considering an institution commensurate with the financial resources of the parents.

- 7. When considering the amount of educational support for each parent or the minor child, the court shall consider the following:
 - (1) The financial resources of both parents;
 - (2) The standard of living the child would have enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved;
- (3) The child's financial resources, including but not limited to the availability of financial aid whether in the form of scholarships, grants, or student loans, and the ability of the child to earn income while attending school;
 - (4) The child's academic performance;
- 71 (5) Any available financial aid or student loans available to each 72 parent; and
 - (6) The ability of each parent to meet such expenses.
 - 8. Any contribution by the child for financial aid in the form of scholarships, grants, or other form of need-based or performance-based assistance shall first be deducted from the cost of postsecondary education and the court shall apportion responsibility for the remaining cost of postsecondary education to each parent.
- 9. A child who has been diagnosed with a developmental disability, as defined in section 630.005, or whose physical disability or diagnosed health problem limits the child's ability to carry the number of credit hours prescribed in this section shall remain eligible for educational child support so long as such child is enrolled in and attending an institution of vocational education or higher education, and the child continues to meet the other requirements of this section.

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

(1) The financial needs and resources of the child;

- 8 (2) The financial resources and needs of the parents;
- 9 (3) The standard of living the child would have enjoyed had the marriage 10 not been dissolved;
- 11 (4) The physical and emotional condition of the child, and the child's educational needs;
- 13 (5) The child's physical and legal custody arrangements, including the 14 amount of time the child spends with each parent and the reasonable expenses 15 associated with the custody or visitation arrangements; and
- 16 (6) The reasonable work-related child care expenses of each parent.
- 17 2. The obligation of the parent ordered to make support payments shall 18 abate, in whole or in part, for such periods of time in excess of thirty consecutive 19 days that the other parent has voluntarily relinquished physical custody of a 20 child to the parent ordered to pay child support, notwithstanding any periods of 21 visitation or temporary physical and legal or physical or legal custody pursuant 22to a judgment of dissolution or legal separation or any modification thereof. In 23 a IV-D case, the family support division may determine the amount of the 24 abatement pursuant to this subsection for any child support order and shall 25 record the amount of abatement in the automated child support system record 26 established pursuant to chapter 454. If the case is not a IV-D case and upon 27 court order, the circuit clerk shall record the amount of abatement in the 28 automated child support system record established in chapter 454.
- 3. Unless the circumstances of the child manifestly dictate otherwise and the court specifically so provides, the obligation of a parent to make child support payments shall terminate when the child:
- 32 (1) Dies;
- 33 (2) Marries;
- 34 (3) Enters active duty in the military;
- 35 (4) Becomes self-supporting, provided that the custodial parent has 36 relinquished the child from parental control by express or implied consent;
- 37 (5) Reaches age eighteen, unless the provisions of subsection 4 or 5 of this 38 section apply; or
- 39 (6) Reaches age twenty-one, unless the provisions of the child support 40 order specifically extend the parental support order past the child's twenty-first 41 birthday for reasons provided by subsection 4 of this section.
- 42 4. If the child is physically or mentally incapacitated from supporting 43 himself and insolvent and unmarried, the court may extend the parental support

44 obligation past the child's eighteenth birthday.

45 5. [If when a child reaches age eighteen, the child is enrolled in and attending a secondary school program of instruction, the parental support 46 obligation shall continue, if the child continues to attend and progresses toward 47 completion of said program, until the child completes such program or reaches 48 age twenty-one, whichever first occurs. If the child is enrolled in an institution 49 of vocational or higher education not later than October first following graduation 50 from a secondary school or completion of a graduation equivalence degree 51 52 program and so long as the child enrolls for and completes at least twelve hours 53 of credit each semester, not including the summer semester, at an institution of 54 vocational or higher education and achieves grades sufficient to reenroll at such 55 institution, the parental support obligation shall continue until the child 56 completes his or her education, or until the child reaches the age of twenty-one, whichever first occurs. To remain eligible for such continued parental support, 57 58 at the beginning of each semester the child shall submit to each parent a transcript or similar official document provided by the institution of vocational 59 60 or higher education which includes the courses the child is enrolled in and has completed for each term, the grades and credits received for each such course, and 61 62 an official document from the institution listing the courses which the child is enrolled in for the upcoming term and the number of credits for each such 64 course. When enrolled in at least twelve credit hours, if the child receives failing grades in half or more of his or her courseload in any one semester, payment of 65 66 support may be terminated and shall not be eligible for 67 reinstatement. Upon request for notification of the child's grades by the 68 noncustodial parent, the child shall produce the required documents to the noncustodial parent within thirty days of receipt of grades from the education 69 institution. If the child fails to produce the required documents, payment of child 70 support may terminate without the accrual of any child support arrearage and 7172 shall not be eligible for reinstatement. If the circumstances of the child 73 manifestly dictate, the court may waive the October first deadline for enrollment required by this subsection. If the child is enrolled in such an institution, the 74 75 child or parent obligated to pay support may petition the court to amend the 76 order to direct the obligated parent to make the payments directly to the child. 77 As used in this section, an "institution of vocational education" means any 78 postsecondary training or schooling for which the student is assessed a fee and attends classes regularly. "Higher education" means any community college, 79

SB 679 6

80

85

87

88

89 90

91

92

93 94

95 96

97

98 99

100

101 102

103

104

105 106

107

108 109

110 111

112

113

114

115

college, or university at which the child attends classes regularly. A child who has been diagnosed with a developmental disability, as defined in section 630.005, or whose physical disability or diagnosed health problem limits the child's ability 82 to carry the number of credit hours prescribed in this subsection, shall remain 83 eligible for child support so long as such child is enrolled in and attending an 84 institution of vocational or higher education, and the child continues to meet the other requirements of this subsection. A child who is employed at least fifteen 86 hours per week during the semester may take as few as nine credit hours per semester and remain eligible for child support so long as all other requirements of this subsection are complied with.] The court may order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child to provide for the educational expenses of the child in accordance with section 452.339.

- 6. The court shall consider ordering a parent to waive the right to claim the tax dependency exemption for a child enrolled in an institution of vocational or higher education in favor of the other parent if the application of state and federal tax laws and eligibility for financial aid will make an award of the exemption to the other parent appropriate.
- 7. 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. In order to effectuate this public policy, a court with jurisdiction shall enforce visitation, custody and child support orders in the same manner. A court with jurisdiction may abate, in whole or in part, any past or future obligation of support and may transfer the physical and legal or physical or legal custody of one or more children if it finds that a parent has, without good cause, failed to provide visitation or physical and legal or physical or legal custody to the other parent pursuant to the terms of a judgment of dissolution, legal separation or modifications thereof. The court shall also award, if requested and for good cause shown, reasonable expenses, attorney's fees and court costs incurred by the prevailing party.
- 8. The Missouri supreme court shall have in effect a rule establishing guidelines by which any award of child support shall be made in any judicial or administrative proceeding. Said guidelines shall contain specific, descriptive and numeric criteria which will result in a computation of the support obligation. The guidelines shall address how the amount of child support shall be calculated

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

- 9. There shall be a rebuttable presumption, in any judicial or administrative proceeding for the award of child support, that the amount of the award which would result from the application of the guidelines established pursuant to subsection 8 of this section is the correct amount of child support to be awarded. A written finding or specific finding on the record in a judicial or administrative proceeding that the application of the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate in a particular case, after considering all relevant factors, including the factors set out in subsection 1 of this section, is required if requested by a party and shall be sufficient to rebut the presumption in the case. The written finding or specific finding on the record shall detail the specific relevant factors that required a deviation from the application of the guidelines.
- 10. Pursuant to this or any other chapter, when a court determines the amount owed by a parent for support provided to a child by another person, other than a parent, prior to the date of filing of a petition requesting support, or when the director of the family support division establishes the amount of state debt due pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 454.465, the court or director shall use the guidelines established pursuant to subsection 8 of this section. The amount of child support resulting from the application of the guidelines shall be applied retroactively for a period prior to the establishment of a support order and the length of the period of retroactivity shall be left to the discretion of the court or director. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount resulting from application of the guidelines under subsection 8 of this section constitutes the amount owed by the parent for the period prior to the date

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

- 11. The court may award child support in an amount that provides up to a fifty percent adjustment below the basic child support amount authorized by the child support guidelines described under subsection 8 of this section for custody awards of joint physical custody where the child or children spend equal or substantially equal time with both parents.
- 12. The obligation of a parent to make child support payments may be terminated as follows:
- (1) Provided that the state case registry or child support order contains the child's date of birth, the obligation shall be deemed terminated without further judicial or administrative process when the child reaches age twenty-one if the child support order does not specifically require payment of child support beyond age twenty-one for reasons provided by subsection 4 of this section;
- (2) The obligation shall be deemed terminated without further judicial or administrative process when the parent receiving child support furnishes a sworn statement or affidavit notifying the obligor parent of the child's emancipation in accordance with the requirements of subsection 4 of section 452.370, and a copy of such sworn statement or affidavit is filed with the court which entered the order establishing the child support obligation, or the family support division for an order entered under section 454.470;
- (3) The obligation shall be deemed terminated without further judicial or administrative process when the parent paying child support files a sworn statement or affidavit with the court which entered the order establishing the child support obligation, or the family support division for an order entered under section 454.470, stating that the child is emancipated and reciting the factual basis for such statement; which statement or affidavit is served by the court or division, as applicable, on the child support obligee; and which is either acknowledged and affirmed by the child support obligee in writing, or which is

SB 679

188 not responded to in writing within thirty days of receipt by the child support 189 obligee;

(4) The obligation shall be terminated as provided by this subdivision by the court which entered the order establishing the child support obligation, or the family support division for an order entered under section 454.470, when the parent paying child support files a sworn statement or affidavit with the court which entered the order establishing the child support obligation, or the family support division, as applicable, stating that the child is emancipated and reciting the factual basis for such statement; and which statement or affidavit is served by the court or division, as applicable, on the child support obligee. If the obligee denies the statement or affidavit, the court or division shall thereupon treat the sworn statement or affidavit as a request for hearing and shall proceed to hear and adjudicate such request for hearing as provided by law; provided that the court may require the payment of a deposit as security for court costs and any accrued court costs, as provided by law, in relation to such request for hearing. When the division receives a request for hearing, the hearing shall be held in the manner provided by section 454.475.

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

