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FOR APPROVAL

**UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION AND  
ENFORCEMENT ACT (WITH 2013 AMENDMENTS  
PERTAINING TO INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS)**

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS

ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

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MEETING IN ITS ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-SECOND YEAR  
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**UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION AND  
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*WITH PREFATORY NOTE AND COMMENTS*

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May 31, 2013

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# **UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT (WITH 2013 AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS)**

## **DRAFTING NOTE**

This redrafting of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act was undertaken as part of the effort to implement the 1996 Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children. The drafting committee was instructed to make no substantive changes in the UCCJEA, other than those changes necessary to incorporate the Convention into UCCJEA. However, the Committee on Style has undertaken to restyle the entire Act. None of the changes wrought by the Committee on Style are intended to have any substantive effect. Therefore all the changes to Article 1 and 2, except for the additions to the definitions, the revisions to Section 105 and Section 211, are for style purposes only and do not change the substance of the Act. Substantive changes otherwise begin with broadening of the enforcement procedure in Article 3. Article 4 is the primary vehicle for incorporating the Convention into domestic law.

## **PREFATORY NOTE**

### **I. FROM THE UCCJA TO THE UCCJEA**

In 1997 the Uniform Law Commission revisited the problem of the interstate child when it promulgated the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA) as a replacement for the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act (UCCJA). The UCCJA was adopted as law in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. A number of adoptions, however, significantly departed from the original text. In addition, almost thirty years of litigation since the promulgation of the UCCJA produced substantial inconsistency in interpretation by state courts. As a result, the goals of the UCCJA were rendered unobtainable in many cases.

In 1980, the federal government enacted the Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act (PKPA) to address the interstate custody jurisdiction and enforcement problems that continued to exist after the adoption of the UCCJA. The PKPA mandates that state authorities give full faith and credit to other states' custody determinations, so long as those determinations were made in conformity with the provisions of the PKPA. The PKPA provisions regarding bases for jurisdiction, restrictions on modifications, preclusion of simultaneous proceedings, and notice requirements were similar to those in the UCCJA. There were, however, some significant differences.

As documented in an extensive study by the American Bar Association's Center on Children and the Law, Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children (1993) (Obstacles Study), inconsistency of interpretation of the UCCJA and the technicalities of applying the PKPA, resulted in a loss of uniformity among the states. The Obstacles Study

suggested a number of amendments which would eliminate the inconsistent state interpretations and harmonize the UCCJA with the PKPA.

The UCCJEA revisions of the jurisdictional provisions of the UCCJA eliminated the inconsistent state interpretations and can be summarized as follows:

1. Home state priority. Rather than four concurrent bases of jurisdiction, the UCCJEA prioritized home state jurisdiction over all other bases thereby conforming the UCCJEA to the PKPA.
2. Clarification of emergency jurisdiction. This jurisdictional basis was clarified to make it clear that it provided jurisdiction only on a temporary basis and was specifically made applicable to state domestic violence protective order cases.
3. Exclusive continuing jurisdiction for the state that entered the decree. The UCCJEA made it explicit that the state that made the original custody determination retained exclusive continuing jurisdiction over the custody determination so long as that state remained the residence of a parent, the child, or a person acting as a parent.
4. Specification of what custody proceedings are covered. These provisions extended the coverage of the UCCJEA to all cases, except adoptions, where a child custody determination was made. This eliminated the substantial ambiguity of the UCCJA concerning which proceeding were covered.
5. Role of "Best Interests." The UCCJEA eliminated the term "best interests" in order to clearly distinguish between the jurisdictional standards and the substantive standards relating to custody of and visitation with children.

The UCCJEA also enacted specific provisions on the enforcement of custody determinations for interstate cases. First, there is a simple procedure for registering a custody determination in another state. This allows a party to know in advance whether that state will recognize the party's custody determination. This is extremely important in estimating the risk of the child's non-return when the child is sent on visitation to another state.

Second, the Act provided a swift remedy along the lines of habeas corpus. Time is extremely important in visitation and custody cases. If visitation rights cannot be enforced quickly, they often cannot be enforced at all. This is particularly true if there is a limited time within which visitation can be exercised such as may be the case when one parent has been granted visitation during the winter or spring holiday period. Without speedy consideration and resolution of the enforcement of such visitation rights, the ability to visit may be lost entirely. Similarly, a custodial parent must be able to obtain prompt enforcement when the noncustodial parent refuses to return a child at the end of authorized visitation, particularly when a summer visitation extension will infringe on the school year. A swift enforcement mechanism is desirable for violations of both custody and visitation provisions.

Third, the enforcing court will be able to utilize an extraordinary remedy. If the enforcing court is concerned that the parent, who has physical custody of the child, will flee or harm the child, a warrant to take physical possession of the child is available.

Finally, there is a role for public authorities, such as prosecutors, in the enforcement process. Their involvement will encourage the parties to abide by the terms of the custody determination. If the parties know that public authorities and law enforcement officers are available to help in securing compliance with custody determinations, the parties may be deterred from interfering with the exercise of rights established by court order.

## **II.**

### **THE 1996 HAGUE CONVENTION ON JURISDICTION, APPLICABLE LAW, RECOGNITION, ENFORCEMENT AND CO-OPERATION IN RESPECT OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN**

At the same time that the Uniform Law Commission was revising the UCCJA, the Hague Conference on Private International law was revising the 1961 Convention on the Protection of Minors. The 1961 Convention was adopted by a number of European countries and was utilized to recognize custody determinations. However, no common law country ratified the convention. The Hague Conference decided that a revised convention on jurisdiction and judgments with regard to minors might attract more countries as signatories. This resulted in the 1996 Convention which established international standards for jurisdiction, choice of law, and enforcement of judgments in cases regarding measures taken for the protection of minors.

There are significant differences between the UCCJEA and the 1996 Convention. However, the purposes of the two are very similar. They are both designed to allocate judicial competence to decide cases involving child custody and visitation. Both documents provide for enforcement of custody and visitation determinations of other states or countries. The differences are in the details of how this is to be accomplished.

There is a large part of the 1996 Convention that is devoted to country to country cooperation. There is a small role for a national central authority in carrying out the cooperation provisions of the Convention. Most of the cooperation provisions are ultimately directed to the "competent authority" which would be the appropriate entity under local law for carrying out the particular function referred to in the 1996 Convention. This means that the central authority in the United States will delegate these functions to the local authority. These cooperation problems will be addressed in the federal implementing legislation. Therefore it is not necessary to address the particular cooperation aspects contained in Chapter V of the 1996 Convention in this revision to the UCCJEA.

## **III.**

### **THE INTERNATIONAL CUSTODY CASE**

The international child custody case, like the international child support case, has always been the marginal case in the multi-state system. However, with increasing globalization, the international case has been assuming more importance. The international case was dealt with in both the UCCJA and the UCCJEA.

## A. THE UCCJA

Section 23 of the UCCJA provided that the general policies of that Act applied to foreign country custody determinations. Foreign custody determinations were to be recognized and enforced if they were made consistently with the UCCJA and there was reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard. There were two types of issues that arose under this section. The first was whether a United States court would defer to a foreign tribunal when that tribunal would have jurisdiction under the UCCJA and the case was filed first in that tribunal. The second issue was whether a state of the United States would recognize, under this section, a custody determination made by a foreign tribunal.

On the first issue, the UCCJA was ambiguous and only required application of the “general policies” of the Act. Frequently courts in the United States would apply the same jurisdictional principles to international cases that they would apply in interstate cases. For example, in *Superior Court v. Plas*, 202 Cal.Rptr. 490 (Cal. Ct. App. 1984), the mother filed for custody when she had only been in California with her child for four months. The child was born in France and was raised and lived there with his family until shortly before the California hearing. The court determined that California lacked jurisdiction to hear the case and, even if it had jurisdiction, it should have deferred to France as the most convenient forum. However, not all states followed the same practice. For example, the Oregon Court of Appeals in *Horiba v. Horiba*, 950 P.2d 340 (Or. Ct. App. 1997), refused to defer to a pending Japanese proceeding since Japan was not a “state” under the definition of “state” in the UCCJA.

With respect to the second issue, most American states enforced foreign custody orders if made consistently with the jurisdictional standards of the UCCJA and reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard were afforded all participants. However, Missouri, New Mexico and Ohio refused to enact §23 of the UCCJA. Indiana formerly had a provision which seemed to affirmatively require the state to not recognize and enforce a foreign custody order. These provisions undermined the UCCJA principles of recognition and enforcement of custody determinations by countries with appropriate jurisdiction under the UCCJA and created obstacles to the return of children that were illegally abducted.

## B. THE UCCJEA

Section 105(a) of the UCCJEA provides that a foreign country will be treated as if it is a state of the United States for the purposes of applying Articles I and II of the UCCJEA. This means that the scope and cooperation principles of Article I as well as the jurisdiction provisions of Article II apply to foreign countries in the same way that they apply to states of United States. Thus communication between a tribunal of the United States and a tribunal in a foreign country is mandatory in cases concerning emergency jurisdiction under Section 204 and simultaneous proceedings under Section 206. Otherwise tribunals in the United States may communicate with tribunals in foreign countries whenever it would be appropriate to communicate with tribunals in the United States under Section 110.

Section 105(b) requires tribunals in the United States to recognize foreign custody determinations if the facts and circumstances of the case indicate that the foreign custody

determination was made in substantial conformity with the jurisdictional provisions of the UCCJEA. However, as indicated in Section 105(c) a United States court is given the discretion not to apply the UCCJEA if the child custody law of a foreign country violates fundamental principles of human rights. The language of the section was taken from the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. The drafting committee of the UCCJEA did not attempt to define what aspects of a foreign custody law would violate fundamental principles of human rights. The committee considered a hypothetical case where the foreign custody law awarded custody of children automatically to the father. When asked to decide whether such a provision violated fundamental principles of human rights, the committee, along with the advisors and observers, could not agree. Therefore the application of that provision was left to the courts to determine on a case by case basis.

Application of Section 105 does not seem to have presented much of a problem for courts since the enactment of the UCCJEA. In particular it does not appear that enforcement has been denied on the basis of a violation of fundamental principles of human rights. The effect of Section 105 is to ensure that all foreign custody determinations that are made in conformity with UCCJEA jurisdictional standards are enforced in the United States. Ratification of 1996 Convention is not necessary for enforcement of foreign custody decrees; ratification is necessary in order for United States custody determinations to be enforced in other countries.

#### **IV. THIS REVISION**

The purpose of this revision to the UCCJEA is to amend the act to incorporate the 1996 Hague Convention on the Protection of Minors. The United States has signed the Convention and the revision of this Act will constitute part of the implementing legislation. The rest of the Convention will be implemented at the federal level.

This version makes minimal substantive changes to Articles 1 and 2, thereby basically keeping those articles as originally written. Every section which could possibly apply to proceedings under the Convention is placed in Article 4 and rewritten with appropriate terminology, except for the recognition and enforcement provisions of Article 3. While it is possible to set out in Article 4 the Article 3 registration and enforcement sections, they would have lengthened and already lengthy Article 4. Rather than attempt that task Article 3 remains pretty much as originally written with a reference in Article 4 to recognize and enforce a measure of protection as a child custody determination.

1       **UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT (WITH**  
2       **2013 AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS)**

3                               **[ARTICLE] 1**

4                               **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

5               **SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE.** This [act] may be cited as the Uniform  
6       Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (with 2013 Amendments Pertaining to  
7       International Proceedings).

8               **SECTION 102. DEFINITIONS.** In this ~~Act~~ [act]:

9               (1) “Abandoned” means left without provision for reasonable and necessary care or  
10       supervision.

11              ~~(2)~~ (3) “Authority” means an entity authorized by a convention country to establish, enforce  
12       or modify a decision to which Article 4 applies.

13              ~~(2)~~ (3) “Child” means an individual who has not attained 18 years of age.

14              ~~(3)~~ (4) “Child-custody determination” means a judgment, decree, or other order of a  
15       court providing for the legal custody, physical custody, or visitation with respect to a child. The  
16       term includes a permanent, temporary, or initial; order and a modification ~~order~~. The term does  
17       not include an order relating to child support or other monetary obligation of an individual.

18              ~~(4)~~ (5) “Child-custody proceeding” means a proceeding in which legal custody, physical  
19       custody, or visitation with respect to a child is an issue. The term includes a proceeding for  
20       divorce, separation, neglect, abuse, dependency, guardianship, paternity, termination of parental  
21       rights, and protection from domestic violence, in which the issue may appear. The term does not  
22       include a proceeding involving juvenile delinquency, contractual emancipation, or enforcement  
23       under [Article] 3.

(5) (6) “Commencement” means the filing of the first pleading in a proceeding.

(7) “Convention” means the Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, concluded at The Hague on 19 October, 1996.

(8) “Convention country” means a foreign country in which the Convention is in force with respect to the United States.

(6) (9) “Court” means an entity authorized by ~~under the law of a State~~ a state or nonconvention country to establish, enforce, or modify a child-custody determination.

(10) “Foreign country” means a country, including a political subdivision thereof, other than the United States.

(7) (11) “Home ~~State~~ state” means the ~~State~~ state in which a child lived with a parent or a person acting as a parent for at least six consecutive months immediately before the commencement of a child-custody proceeding. ~~In the case of~~ If a child less than six months of age, the term means the ~~State~~ state in which the child lived from birth with any of the persons mentioned. A period of temporary absence of any of the ~~mentioned~~ persons mentioned is part of the period.

(8) (12) “Initial determination” means the first child-custody determination concerning a particular child.

(9) (13) “Issuing court” means the court that makes a child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought under this ~~[Act]~~ [act].

(10) (14) “Issuing ~~State~~ state” means the ~~State~~ state in which a child-custody determination is made.

(11) (15) “Modification” means a child-custody determination or a decision to which

Article 4 applies, that changes, replaces, supersedes, or is otherwise made after a previous determination or decision concerning the same child, whether or not it is made by the court or authority that made the previous determination or decision.

(16) “Nonconvention country” means a foreign country in which the Convention is not in force with respect to the United States.

(17) “Parental responsibility” means the rights, powers, and obligations of a parent, guardian, or other person with similar responsibility in relation to a child.

~~(12)~~ (18) “Person” means an individual, ~~corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture,~~ business or nonprofit entity, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, ~~public corporation;~~ or any other legal ~~or commercial~~ entity.

~~(13)~~ (19) “Person acting as a parent” means a person, other than a parent, who:

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

(B) has been awarded legal custody by a court or claims a right to legal custody under the law of this ~~State~~ state.

~~(14)~~ (20) “Physical custody” means the physical care and supervision of a child.

(21) “Record” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

~~(15)~~ (22) “State” means a ~~State~~ state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

[(16) (23) “Tribe” means an Indian tribe or band or Alaskan Native village, which is recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a State state.]

(17) (24) “Warrant” means ~~an~~ a court order issued by a court authorizing a law-enforcement ~~officers~~ officer to take physical custody of a child.

### Comment

Note: Except as noted, word changes in Articles 1 through 3 are generally the product of the Committee on Style and are not intended to have any substantive effect.

Related to the convention: Art. 1(2).

The term “authority” is used in connection with cases arising under the Convention. Just as it is a “court” that makes a child custody determination under Articles 1-3, so it is an “authority” that makes a decision affecting children that is covered under Article IV of this act. In article 4 that decision is called a measure of protection and the term is defined there. The term “authority” is broader than “court” in that it includes administrative authorities that, under foreign law, may make decisions regarding a child.

Nothing in this definition is meant to broaden or restrict the right of a court to appoint an advocate, lawyer, or other representative for the child.

The term “parental responsibility” is taken fairly directly from Article 1(2) of the Convention. The term is purposely broad in the convention and therefore questions regarding whether a particular issue is to be interpreted as coming within the concept of parental responsibility ought to be resolved in favor of inclusion. See the Legarde, Explanatory Report of the 1996 Convention at ¶18 (hereinafter cited as Explanatory Report).

**SECTION 103. PROCEEDINGS GOVERNED BY OTHER LAW.** This ~~[Act]~~ [act] does not govern an adoption proceeding or, except as otherwise provided in Section 416, a proceeding pertaining to the authorization of emergency medical care for a child.

### Additional Comment

Proceedings pertaining to emergency medical care are not governed by Articles 1-3, but a proceeding pertaining to emergency medical care for a child is a decision within the scope of Article 4.

**SECTION 104. APPLICATION TO INDIAN TRIBES. ~~TRIBE.~~**

(a) A child-custody proceeding that pertains to an Indian child as defined in the Indian

1 Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. § Section 1901 et seq., is not subject to this ~~[Act]~~ [act] to the  
2 extent ~~that it is~~ governed by the Indian Child Welfare Act.

3 [(b) A court of this ~~State~~ state shall treat a tribe as if it were a ~~State~~ state of the United  
4 States for the purpose of applying ~~[Articles] 1 and~~ this [article] and [Article] 2.]

5 [(c) A child-custody determination made by a tribe under factual circumstances in  
6 substantial conformity with the jurisdictional standards of this ~~[Act]~~ [act] must be recognized and  
7 enforced under [Article] 3.]

#### 8 **SECTION 105. INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION OF [ACT].**

9 (a) A court of this ~~State~~ state shall treat a ~~foreign nonconvention~~ country as if it were a  
10 ~~State~~ state of the United States for the purpose of applying ~~[Articles] 1 and~~ this [article] and  
11 [Article] 2.

12 (b) ~~Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c);~~ Recognition and enforcement of a  
13 child-custody determination made in a ~~foreign nonconvention~~ country ~~under factual~~  
14 ~~circumstances in substantial conformity with the jurisdictional standards of this [Act] must be~~  
15 ~~recognized and enforced under~~ is governed by [Article] 3.

16 (c) Article 4 governs a proceeding in a court of this state to which the Convention is  
17 applicable.

18 (c) ~~A court of this state need not apply this [Act] if the child-custody law of a foreign~~  
19 ~~country violates fundamental principles of human rights.~~

#### 20 **Additional Comment**

21 Section 105 is in this version primarily a provision that explains where the governing  
22 rules now exist. It now distinguishes between convention countries which are covered in Article  
23 4 and nonconvention countries, that are covered under Articles 2 and 3. Subsection (a) continues  
24 the UCCJEA rule that nonconvention countries are to be treated as states in applying articles one  
25 and two. Registration, recognition and enforcement of child-custody determination from non-  
26 convention countries are governed by Article 3. Subsection (c) informs courts and lawyers to

1 apply article 4 to cases involving convention countries.

2  
3 The former subsection (c) which authorized states to decline to recognize a child custody  
4 determination of a foreign country if the child-custody laws violated fundamental principles of  
5 human rights has been moved to Article 3 and listed as one of the defenses to registration,  
6 recognition and enforcement. Article 4 contains its own public policy defense that is applicable  
7 to convention country cases.  
8

9 **SECTION 106. EFFECT OF CHILD-CUSTODY DETERMINATION.**

10 (a) A child-custody determination made by a court of this ~~State~~ state that had jurisdiction  
11 under this ~~[Act]~~ [act] binds ~~all persons who have~~ a person that:

12 (1) has:

13 (A) been served in accordance with the ~~laws~~ law of this ~~State~~ state; ~~or~~

14 (B) ~~has~~ been notified in accordance with Section 108; ~~or~~

15 (C) ~~who have~~ submitted to the jurisdiction of the court; ~~;~~ and

16 (2) ~~who have~~ has been given an opportunity to be heard. ~~As to those persons, the~~

17 (b) ~~The~~ A determination under subsection (a) is conclusive as to all decided issues of law  
18 and fact except to the extent the determination is modified.

19 **SECTION 107. PRIORITY.** If a question of the existence or exercise of jurisdiction  
20 under this ~~[Act]~~ [act] is raised in a child-custody proceeding, ~~the question, upon~~ on request of a  
21 party, the question must be given priority on the calendar and handled expeditiously.

22 **SECTION 108. NOTICE TO PERSON OUTSIDE STATE.**

23 (a) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction ~~when a person is outside of this state~~  
24 by a court of this state to a person outside this state may be given in a manner for service of  
25 process prescribed by the law of this ~~State~~ state other than this [act], or by the law of the ~~State~~  
26 state in which the service is made. Notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to  
27 give actual notice but may be by publication if other means are not effective.

(b) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by the law of this State state other than this [act] or by the law of the State state in which the service is made.

(c) Notice is not required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person ~~who~~ that submits to the jurisdiction of ~~the~~ a court of this state.

#### **Additional Comment**

When the original UCCJEA was drafted there was no requirement that international service of process comply, when required, with the Hague Convention on Service of Process Abroad or other treaties concerning the service of process, although most courts have added that requirement. Rather the section merely indicated that service was valid if accomplished according to the law of this state or the law of the state where service took place. In those cases where the Service Convention is applicable it is the law of both this state and the foreign country and therefore must be complied with.

#### **SECTION 109. APPEARANCE AND LIMITED IMMUNITY.**

(a) A party to a child-custody proceeding, including a modification proceeding, or a petitioner or respondent in a proceeding to enforce or register a child-custody determination, is not subject to personal jurisdiction in this State state for another proceeding or purpose solely by reason of having participated, or ~~of~~ having been physically present for the purpose of participating, in the proceeding.

(b) A ~~person who~~ party is subject to personal jurisdiction in this State state on a basis other than physical presence is not immune under subsection (a) from service of process in this State state. A party present in this State state ~~who~~ which is subject to the jurisdiction of another State state is not immune under subsection (a) from service of process allowable under the law of that State state.

(c) The immunity ~~granted by~~ under subsection (a) does not extend to civil litigation based on acts ~~unrelated to the participation in a proceeding under this [Act]~~ an act committed by ~~an a party~~ while present in this State state which is unrelated to the party's participation in a

1 proceeding under this [act].

## 2 **SECTION 110. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COURTS.**

3 (a) ~~▲ In a proceeding under this [act], a court of this State~~ state may communicate with a  
4 court in another ~~State~~ state concerning a ~~the proceeding. arising under this [Act].~~

5 (b) The court may allow the parties to participate ~~in the~~ a communication under this  
6 section. ~~If the parties are~~ a party is not able to participate in the communication, ~~they~~ the party  
7 must be given the opportunity to present facts and legal arguments before a decision on  
8 jurisdiction is made.

9 (c) Communication between courts ~~on schedules, calendars, court records, and similar~~  
10 ~~matters~~ on a schedule, calendar, court record or similar matter may occur without informing the  
11 parties under this section. A record need not be made of the communication.

12 (d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), a record must be made of a  
13 communication under this section. The parties must be informed promptly of the communication  
14 and granted access to the record.

15 ~~(e) For the purposes of this section, “record” means information that is inscribed on a~~  
16 ~~tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in~~  
17 ~~perceivable form.~~

## 18 **SECTION 111. TAKING TESTIMONY IN ANOTHER STATE.**

19 (a) In a proceeding under this [act], in addition to other procedures available to a party, a  
20 party ~~to a child-custody proceeding~~ may offer testimony of an individual ~~witnesses who are~~  
21 located in another ~~State~~ state, including testimony of ~~the parties~~ a party ~~and the~~ or a child, by  
22 deposition or other means allowable in this ~~State~~ state for testimony taken in another ~~State~~ state.  
23 The court ~~on its own motion~~ may order that the testimony of ~~a person~~ be taken in another ~~State~~

1 state and may prescribe the manner in which and the terms ~~upon~~ on which the testimony is taken.

2 (b) ~~A~~ In a proceeding under this [act], a court of this ~~State~~ state may permit an individual  
3 residing in another ~~State~~ state to be deposed or to testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or  
4 other electronic means before a designated court or at another location in that ~~State~~ state. A court  
5 of this ~~State~~ state shall cooperate with ~~courts~~ a court of ~~other~~ another ~~States~~ state in designating  
6 an appropriate location for the deposition or testimony.

7 (c) ~~Documentary~~ In a proceeding under this [act], documentary evidence transmitted  
8 from another ~~State~~ state to a the court of this ~~State~~ state by technological means that do not  
9 produce an original writing may not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the  
10 means of transmission.

11 **SECTION 112. COOPERATION BETWEEN COURTS; PRESERVATION OF**  
12 **RECORDS.**

13 (a) ~~A~~ In a proceeding under this [act], a court of this ~~State~~ state may request the  
14 appropriate court of another ~~State~~ state to:

15 (1) hold an evidentiary hearing;

16 (2) order a person to produce or give evidence ~~pursuant to~~ under procedures of  
17 that ~~State~~ state;

18 (3) order that an evaluation be made with respect to the custody of a the child  
19 involved in a ~~pending~~ the proceeding;

20 (4) forward to the court of ~~this State~~ a certified copy of the transcript of the record  
21 of the hearing, the evidence ~~otherwise~~ presented, and any evaluation prepared in compliance with  
22 the request; and

23 (5) order a party to a child-custody proceeding or any person having physical

1 custody of the child to appear in the proceeding with or without the child.

2 (b) ~~Upon~~ In a proceeding under this [act], on request of a court of another ~~State~~ state, a  
3 court of this ~~State~~ state may hold a hearing or ~~enter~~ render an order described in subsection (a).

4 (c) Travel and other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred under subsections (a)  
5 and (b) may be assessed against ~~the parties~~ a party according to the law of this ~~State~~ state ~~other~~  
6 than this [act].

7 (d) ~~A~~ In a proceeding under this [act], the court of this ~~State~~ shall preserve the pleadings,  
8 orders, decrees, records of hearings, evaluations, and other pertinent records with respect to a  
9 child-custody proceeding until the child attains 18 years of age. ~~Upon~~ On appropriate request by  
10 a court or law enforcement official of another ~~State~~ state, the court shall forward a certified copy  
11 of those records.

## 12 [ARTICLE] 2

### 13 JURISDICTION

#### 14 SECTION 201. INITIAL CHILD-CUSTODY JURISDICTION.

15 (a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 204, a court of this ~~State~~ state has  
16 jurisdiction to make an initial child-custody determination only if:

17 (1) this ~~State~~ state is the home ~~State~~ state of the child on the date of the  
18 commencement of the proceeding, or was the home ~~State~~ state of the child within six months  
19 before the commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from this ~~State~~ state but a  
20 parent or person acting as a parent continues to live in this ~~State~~ state;

21 (2) a court of another ~~State~~ state does not have jurisdiction under paragraph (1), or  
22 a court of the home ~~State~~ state of the child has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that  
23 this ~~State~~ state is the more appropriate forum under Section 207 or 208, and:

1 (A) the child and the child's parents, or the child and at least one parent or  
2 a person acting as a parent, have a significant connection with this ~~State~~ state other than mere  
3 physical presence; and

4 (B) substantial evidence is available in this ~~State~~ state concerning the  
5 child's care, protection, training, and personal relationships;

6 (3) all courts having jurisdiction under paragraph (1) or (2) have declined to  
7 exercise jurisdiction on the ground that a court of this ~~State~~ state is the more appropriate forum to  
8 determine the custody of the child under Section 207 or 208; or

9 (4) no court of any other ~~State~~ state would have jurisdiction under the criteria  
10 specified in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

11 (b) Subsection (a) is the exclusive jurisdictional basis for making a child-custody  
12 determination by a court of this ~~State~~ state.

13 (c) Physical presence of, or personal jurisdiction over, a party or a child is not necessary  
14 or sufficient to make a child-custody determination.

15 **SECTION 202. EXCLUSIVE, CONTINUING JURISDICTION.**

16 (a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 204, a court of this ~~State which~~ state that has  
17 made a child-custody determination consistent with Section 201 or 203 has exclusive, continuing  
18 jurisdiction over the determination until:

19 (1) a court of this ~~State~~ state determines that neither the child, nor the child and  
20 one parent, nor the child and a person acting as a parent have a significant connection with this  
21 ~~State~~ state and that substantial evidence is no longer available in this ~~State~~ state concerning the  
22 child's care, protection, training, and personal relationships; or

23 (2) a court of this ~~State~~ state or a court of another ~~State~~ state determines that the

child, the child's parents, and any person acting as a parent do not presently reside in this ~~State~~  
state.

(b) A court of this ~~State~~ state that has made a child-custody determination and does not have exclusive, continuing jurisdiction under this section may modify that determination only if it has jurisdiction to make an initial determination under Section 201.

#### **Additional Comment**

Cases involving convention countries are covered in Article 4. It should be noted that there is no continuing jurisdiction in cases that are covered by the convention.

**SECTION 203. JURISDICTION TO MODIFY DETERMINATION.** Except as otherwise provided in Section 204, a court of this ~~State~~ state may not modify a child-custody determination made by a court of another ~~State~~ state unless a court of this ~~State~~ state has jurisdiction to make an initial determination under Section 201(a)(1) or (2) and:

(1) the court of the other ~~State~~ state determines it no longer has exclusive, continuing jurisdiction under Section 202 or that a court of this ~~State~~ state would be a more convenient forum under Section 207; or

(2) a court of this ~~State~~ state or a court of the other ~~State~~ state determines that the child, the child's parents, and any person acting as a parent do not presently reside in the other ~~State~~  
state.

#### **SECTION 204. TEMPORARY EMERGENCY JURISDICTION.**

(a) A court of this ~~State~~ state has temporary emergency jurisdiction if the child is present in this ~~State~~ state and the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because the child, or a sibling or parent of the child, is subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse.

(b) If there is no previous child-custody determination that is entitled to be enforced

1 under this ~~[Act]~~ [act] and a child-custody proceeding has not been commenced in a court of a  
2 ~~State~~ state having jurisdiction under Sections 201 through 203, a child-custody determination  
3 made under this section remains in effect until an order is obtained from a court of a ~~State~~ state  
4 having jurisdiction under Sections 201 through 203. If a child-custody proceeding has not been  
5 or is not commenced in a court of a ~~State~~ state having jurisdiction under Sections 201 through  
6 203, a child-custody determination made under this section becomes a final determination, if it so  
7 provides and this ~~State~~ state becomes the home ~~State~~ state of the child.

8 (c) If ~~there is~~ a previous child-custody determination ~~that~~ is entitled to be enforced under  
9 this ~~[Act]~~ [act], or a child-custody proceeding has been commenced in a court of a ~~State~~ state  
10 having jurisdiction under Sections 201 through 203, any order issued by a court of this ~~State~~ state  
11 under this section must specify in the order a period that the court considers adequate to allow the  
12 person seeking an order to obtain an order from the ~~State~~ state having jurisdiction under Sections  
13 201 through 203. The order issued in this ~~State~~ state remains in effect until an order is obtained  
14 from the other ~~State~~ state within the period specified or the period expires.

15 (d) A court of this ~~State which~~ state that has been asked to make a child-custody  
16 determination under this section, ~~upon on~~ being informed that a child-custody proceeding has  
17 been commenced in, or a child-custody determination has been made by, a court of a ~~State~~ state  
18 having jurisdiction under Sections 201 through 203, shall ~~immediately~~ communicate immediately  
19 with the other court. A court of this ~~State which~~ state that is exercising jurisdiction pursuant to  
20 Sections 201 through 203, ~~upon on~~ being informed that a child-custody proceeding has been  
21 commenced in, or a child-custody determination has been made by, a court of another ~~State~~ state  
22 under a statute similar to this section shall ~~immediately~~ communicate immediately with the court  
23 of that ~~State~~ state to resolve the emergency, protect the safety of the parties and the child, and

determine a period for the duration of the temporary order.

**SECTION 205. NOTICE; OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD; JOINDER.**

(a) Before a child-custody determination is made under this ~~[Act]~~ [act], notice and an opportunity to be heard in accordance with the standards of Section 108 must be given to all persons

(1) each person entitled to notice under the law of this ~~State~~ state as in a child-custody ~~proceedings~~ proceeding between residents of this ~~State~~, state;

(2) ~~any~~ a parent whose parental rights have not been ~~previously~~ terminated previously; and

(3) ~~any~~ a person having physical custody of the child.

(b) This ~~[Act]~~ [act] does not govern the enforceability of a child-custody determination made without notice or an opportunity to be heard.

(c) The obligation to join a party and the right to intervene as a party in a child-custody proceeding under this ~~[Act]~~ [act] are governed by the law of this ~~State~~ state as in a child-custody ~~proceedings~~ proceeding between residents of this ~~State~~ state.

**SECTION 206. SIMULTANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 204, a court of this ~~State~~ state may not exercise its jurisdiction under this [article] if, at the time of the commencement of the proceeding, a proceeding concerning the custody of the child has been commenced in a court of another ~~State~~ state having jurisdiction substantially in ~~conformity~~ accordance with this ~~[Act]~~ [article], unless the proceeding has been terminated or is stayed by the court of the other ~~State~~ state because a court of this ~~State~~ state is a more convenient forum under Section 207.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in Section 204, a court of this ~~State~~ state, before

1 hearing a child-custody proceeding, shall examine the court documents and other information  
2 supplied by the parties pursuant to Section 209. If the court determines that a child-custody  
3 proceeding has been commenced in a court in another ~~State~~ state having jurisdiction substantially  
4 in accordance with this ~~[Act]~~ [article], the court of this ~~State~~ state shall stay its proceeding and  
5 communicate with the court of the other ~~State~~ state. If the court of the ~~State~~ state having  
6 jurisdiction substantially in accordance with this ~~[Act]~~ [article] does not determine that the court  
7 of this ~~State~~ state is a more appropriate forum, the court of this ~~State~~ state shall dismiss the  
8 proceeding.

9 (c) In a proceeding to modify a child-custody determination, a court of this ~~State~~ state  
10 shall determine whether a proceeding to enforce the determination has been commenced in  
11 another ~~State~~ state. If a proceeding to enforce a child-custody determination has been  
12 commenced in another ~~State~~ state, the court may:

13 (1) stay the proceeding for modification pending the entry of an order of a court of  
14 the other ~~State~~ state enforcing, staying, denying, or dismissing the proceeding for enforcement;

15 (2) enjoin the parties from continuing with the proceeding for enforcement; or

16 (3) proceed with the modification under conditions it considers appropriate.

## 17 **SECTION 207. INCONVENIENT FORUM.**

18 (a) A court of this ~~State~~ state ~~which~~ that has jurisdiction under this ~~[Act]~~ [article] to  
19 make a child-custody determination may decline to exercise its jurisdiction at any time if it  
20 determines that it is an inconvenient forum under the circumstances and that a court of another  
21 ~~State~~ state is a more appropriate forum. The issue of inconvenient forum may be raised ~~upon~~ on  
22 motion of a party, the court's own motion, or request of another court.

23 (b) Before determining under subsection (a) whether it is an inconvenient forum, a court

1 of this ~~State~~ state shall consider whether it is appropriate for a court of another ~~State~~ state to  
2 exercise jurisdiction. For this purpose, the court shall allow the parties to submit information and  
3 shall consider all relevant factors, including:

4 (1) whether domestic violence has occurred and is likely to continue in the future  
5 and which ~~State could~~ state can best protect the parties and the child;

6 (2) the length of time the child has resided outside this ~~State~~ state;

7 (3) the distance between the court in this ~~State~~ state and the court in the ~~State~~ state  
8 that would assume jurisdiction;

9 (4) the ~~relative~~ financial circumstances of the parties;

10 (5) any agreement of the parties as to which ~~State~~ state should assume jurisdiction;

11 (6) the nature and location of the evidence required to resolve the pending  
12 litigation, including testimony of the child;

13 (7) the ability of the court of each ~~State~~ state to decide the issue expeditiously and  
14 the procedures necessary to present the evidence; and

15 (8) the familiarity of the court of each ~~State~~ state with the facts and issues in the  
16 pending litigation.

17 (c) If a court of this ~~State~~ state determines under subsection (a) that it is an inconvenient  
18 forum and that a court of another ~~State~~ state is a more appropriate forum, it shall stay the  
19 proceedings upon condition that a child-custody proceeding be ~~promptly~~ commenced promptly in  
20 another designated ~~State~~ state and may impose any other condition the court considers just and  
21 proper.

22 (d) A court of this ~~State~~ state may decline to exercise its jurisdiction under this ~~[Act]~~  
23 [article] if a child-custody determination is incidental to an action for [divorce] or another

proceeding while still retaining jurisdiction over the [divorce] or other proceeding

### **Additional Comment**

Other than the limited circumstances of Section 412, there is no forum non conveniens between countries parties to the 1996 Convention. There is only the transfer of jurisdiction proceeding which is covered in Article 4 at Sections 414 and 415.

### **SECTION 208. JURISDICTION DECLINED BY REASON OF CONDUCT.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 204 [or by ~~other~~ law of this ~~State~~ state ~~other than this [act]~~], if a court of this ~~State~~ state has jurisdiction under this ~~[Act]~~ [article] because a person seeking to invoke its jurisdiction has engaged in unjustifiable conduct, the court shall decline to exercise its jurisdiction unless:

(1) the parents and all persons acting as parents have acquiesced in the exercise of jurisdiction;

(2) a court of the ~~State~~ state otherwise having jurisdiction under Sections 201 through 203 determines that this ~~State~~ state is a more appropriate forum under Section 207; or

(3) no court of any other ~~State~~ state would have jurisdiction under the criteria specified in Sections 201 through 203.

(b) If a court of this ~~State~~ state declines to exercise its jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (a), it may fashion an appropriate remedy to ensure the safety of the child and prevent a repetition of the unjustifiable conduct, including staying the proceeding until a child-custody proceeding is commenced in a court having jurisdiction under Sections 201 through 203.

(c) If a court dismisses a petition or stays a proceeding because it declines to exercise its jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (a), it shall assess against the party seeking to invoke its jurisdiction necessary and reasonable expenses including costs, communication expenses, attorney's fees, investigative fees, expenses for witnesses, travel expenses, and child care during

1 the course of the proceedings, unless the party from ~~whom~~ which fees are sought establishes that  
2 the assessment would be clearly inappropriate. The court may not assess fees, costs, or expenses  
3 against this ~~State~~ state unless authorized by law other than this ~~[Act]~~ [act].

4 **SECTION 209. INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO COURT.**

5 (a) [Subject to [local law providing for the confidentiality of procedures, addresses, and  
6 other identifying information], in] [In] a child-custody proceeding, each party, in its first pleading  
7 or in an attached affidavit, shall give information, if reasonably ascertainable, under oath, as to  
8 the child's present address or whereabouts, the places where the child has lived during the last  
9 five years, and the ~~names and present addresses of the persons~~ name and present address of each  
10 person having physical custody with whom which the child has lived during that period. The  
11 pleading or affidavit must state whether the party:

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

15 (2) knows of any proceeding that could affect the current proceeding, including  
16 ~~proceedings~~ a proceeding for enforcement and proceedings relating to domestic violence, a  
17 protective ~~orders~~ order, a termination of parental rights, ~~and or an~~ adoption adoption and, if so,  
18 identify the court or authority, the case number, and the ~~nature~~ date of the proceeding; and

19 (3) knows the ~~names and addresses of any~~ name and address of any person not a  
20 party to the proceeding ~~who has~~ having physical custody of the child or ~~claims rights~~ claiming a  
21 right of legal custody or physical custody of, or visitation with, the child and, if so, the ~~names and~~  
22 ~~addresses of those persons~~ name and address of the person.

23 (b) If the information required by subsection (a) is not furnished, the court, ~~upon~~ on

1 motion of a party or its own motion, may stay the proceeding until the information is furnished.

2 (c) If the declaration as to any of the items described in subsection ~~(a)(1) through (3)~~ (a)  
3 is in the affirmative, the declarant shall give additional information under oath as required by the  
4 court. The court may examine the ~~parties~~ party under oath as to details of the information  
5 furnished and any other ~~matters~~ matter pertinent to the court's jurisdiction and the disposition of  
6 the case.

7 (d) ~~Each~~ A party has a continuing duty to inform the court of any proceeding ~~in this or~~  
8 ~~any other State~~ that could affect the current proceeding.

9 [(e) If a party alleges in an affidavit or a pleading under oath that the health, safety, or  
10 liberty of a party or child would be jeopardized by disclosure of identifying information, the  
11 information must be sealed and may not be disclosed to the other party or the public unless the  
12 court orders the disclosure to be made after a hearing in which the court takes into consideration  
13 the health, safety, or liberty of the party or child and determines that the disclosure is in the  
14 interest of justice.]

## 15 **SECTION 210. APPEARANCE OF PARTIES AND CHILD.**

16 (a) In a child-custody proceeding in this ~~State~~ state, the court may order a party ~~to the~~  
17 ~~proceeding who~~ that is in this ~~State~~ state to appear before the court in person with or without the  
18 child. The court may order ~~any~~ a person ~~who~~ that is in this ~~State~~ state and who has physical  
19 custody or control of the child to appear in person with the child.

20 (b) If a party to a child-custody proceeding whose presence is desired by the court is  
21 outside this ~~State~~ state, the court may order that a notice given pursuant to Section 108 include a  
22 statement directing the party to appear in person with or without the child and informing the  
23 party that failure to appear may result in a decision adverse to the party.

1 (c) The court may enter ~~any orders~~ an order necessary to ensure the safety of the child  
2 and of any person ordered to appear under this section.

3 (d) If a party to a child-custody proceeding who is outside this ~~State~~ state is directed to  
4 appear under subsection (b) or desires to appear personally before the court with or without the  
5 child, the court may require another party to pay reasonable and necessary travel and other  
6 expenses of the party so appearing and of the child.

7 **SECTION 211. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.**

8 (a) If requested by a party, a court of this state that makes or modifies a child-custody  
9 determination or orders or modifies a decision with regard to a child to which [article] 4 applies  
10 shall include in the determination or measure the court's findings and conclusions on the  
11 following:

12 (1) the basis for the assumption of jurisdiction by the court;

13 (2) the manner in which notice and opportunity to be heard were given to each  
14 person entitled to notice of the proceeding;

15 (3) the opportunity for the child to be heard or the reasons why the child was not  
16 heard; and

17 (4) the country of the habitual residence of the child.

18 (b) A child-custody determination or a decision with regard to a child to which [article] 4  
19 applies made under this [act] may be supplemented at any time to include the findings and  
20 conclusions described in subsection (a) without the supplement being construed as a  
21 modification.

22 **Comment**  
23

24 Related to Convention: Article 25: This is a new section for Article 2. It is meant to help  
25 those parents who contemplate possible foreign enforcement of what at the moment is a solely

domestic United States custody determination. It is important that a court not only make the conclusions set out in this section, but also the findings of fact underlying those conclusions. This is because Article 25 of the convention requires that the country that is requested to enforce the custody determination is bound by the findings of fact upon which another convention state based its jurisdiction.

Subsection (b) makes it clear that a child custody determination or a measure of protection can be amended or supplemented to include the findings and conclusions without the risk of the amendments being called a modification.

### **[ARTICLE] 3**

## **ENFORCEMENT**

### **Drafting Note**

Article 3 remains as it was in the original UCCJEA with one minor change. In some sections the jurisdictional reference to Article 2 is changed to this Act. This is required because of the addition of Article 4 which contains the rules with regard to cases under the convention Article 3 is used to enforce both custody-determinations ordered under Article 2 and measures of protection ordered under Article 4.

#### **SECTION 301. DEFINITIONS.** In this [article]:

(1) “Petitioner” means a person ~~who~~ that seeks enforcement of an order ~~for return of a child~~ under the Convention, the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction or a child-custody determination.

(2) “Respondent” means a person against ~~whom~~ which a proceeding has been commenced for enforcement of an order ~~for return of a child~~ under the Convention, the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction or a child-custody determination.

**SECTION 302. ENFORCEMENT UNDER HAGUE CONVENTIONS.** Under this [article], a court of this ~~State~~ state may enforce an order ~~for the return of the child~~ made under the Convention, or the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction as if it were a child-custody determination.

1           **SECTION 303. DUTY TO ENFORCE.**

2           (a) A court of this ~~State~~ state shall recognize and enforce a child-custody determination  
3 of a court of another ~~State~~ state if the latter court exercised jurisdiction in substantial conformity  
4 with this ~~[Act]~~ [act] or the determination was made under factual circumstances meeting the  
5 jurisdictional standards of this ~~[Act]~~ [act] and the determination has not been modified in  
6 accordance with this ~~[Act]~~ [act].

7           (b) A court of this ~~State~~ state may ~~utilize~~ use any remedy available under other law of  
8 this ~~State~~ state ~~other than this act~~ to enforce a child-custody determination made by a court of  
9 another ~~State~~ state. The remedies provided in this [article] are cumulative and do not affect the  
10 availability of other remedies to enforce a child-custody determination.

11           **SECTION 304. TEMPORARY VISITATION.**

12           (a) A court of this ~~State~~ which state that does not have jurisdiction to modify a child-  
13 custody determination; may issue a temporary order enforcing:

14                   (1) a visitation schedule made by a court of another ~~State~~ state; or

15                   (2) the visitation provisions of a child-custody determination of another ~~State that~~  
16 state which does not provide for a specific visitation schedule.

17           (b) If a court of this ~~State~~ state makes an order under subsection (a)(2), it shall specify in  
18 the order a period that it considers adequate to allow the petitioner to obtain an order from a court  
19 having jurisdiction under the criteria specified in [Article] 2. The order remains in effect until an  
20 order is obtained from the other court or the period expires.

21           **SECTION 305. REGISTRATION OF CHILD-CUSTODY DETERMINATION.**

22           (a) A child-custody determination issued by a court of another ~~State~~ state may be  
23 registered in this ~~State~~ state, with or without a simultaneous request for enforcement, by sending

1 to [the appropriate court] in this ~~State~~ state:

2 (1) a letter or other document requesting registration;

3 (2) two copies, including one certified copy, of the determination sought to be  
4 registered, and a statement under penalty of perjury that to the best of the knowledge and belief  
5 of the person seeking registration the order has not been modified; and

6 (3) except as otherwise provided in Section 209, the name and address of the  
7 person seeking registration and any parent or person acting as a parent who has been awarded  
8 custody or visitation in the child-custody determination sought to be registered.

9 (b) On receipt of the documents required by subsection (a), the registering court shall:

10 (1) cause the determination to be filed as a foreign judgment, together with one  
11 copy of any accompanying documents and information, regardless of their form; and

12 (2) serve notice ~~upon~~ on the persons named pursuant to subsection ~~(a)(3)~~ (a) and  
13 provide them with an opportunity to contest the registration in accordance with this section.

14 (c) The notice required by subsection (b)(2) must state that:

15 (1) a registered determination is enforceable as of the date of the registration in  
16 the same manner as a determination issued by a court of this ~~State~~ state;

17 (2) a hearing to contest the validity of the registered determination must be  
18 requested ~~within~~ not later than 20 days after service of notice; and

19 (3) failure to contest the registration will result in confirmation of the child-  
20 custody determination and preclude further contest of that determination with respect to any  
21 matter that could have been asserted.

22 (d) ~~A person seeking to~~ To contest the validity of a registered order, a person must  
23 request a hearing ~~within~~ not later than 20 days after service of the notice. At that hearing, the

1 court shall confirm the registered order unless the person contesting registration establishes that:

2 (1) the issuing court did not have jurisdiction under ~~[Article] 2~~ this [act];

3 (2) the child-custody determination sought to be registered has been vacated,  
4 stayed, or modified by a court having jurisdiction to do so under ~~[Article] 2~~ this [act]; or

5 (3) the person contesting registration was entitled to notice, but notice was not  
6 given in accordance with ~~the standards of~~ Section 108, in the proceedings before the court that  
7 issued the order for which registration is sought:

8 (4) the child has been placed in a foster care, institutional care, or a similar  
9 relationship in this state and the court that ordered the placement did so without consultation and  
10 without transmitting a report giving the reasons for the placement and this state has not  
11 consented to the placement; or

12 (5) the order sought to be registered is from a nonconvention country whose child  
13 custody law violates fundamental principles of human rights.

14 (e) If a timely request for a hearing to contest the validity of the registration is not made,  
15 the registration is confirmed as a matter of law and the person requesting registration and all  
16 persons served must be notified of the confirmation.

17 (f) Confirmation of a registered order, whether by operation of law or after notice and  
18 hearing, precludes further contest of the order with respect to any matter that could have been  
19 asserted at the time of registration.

#### 20 **Additional Comment**

21 Related to Convention: Article 33(1).

22 This section generally is the same as the existing Section 305. It is referred to in Article 4  
23 as the method by which a “measure of protection” from a convention country is to be registered,  
24 recognized and enforced. That means for Article 4 purposes, the terms in this and other sections  
25 need to be thought of in Article 4 terminology. Thus child-custody determination is the

1 equivalent for this section of measure of protection, court is the equivalent of authority, etc.

2 The drafting committee also determined that the defense to registration noted in (d)(4)  
3 which is found in the Convention ought to be applicable to nonconvention countries as well. In  
4 addition the provision from the current section 105(c) has been moved to (d)(5) of this section as  
5 well as comparable provisions in later sections. It is a rule of nonrecognition and therefore more  
6 properly belongs with the defenses to registration, recognition and enforcement than in Section  
7 105. Since cases from a convention country have their own public policy defense in Article 4,  
8 the terminology was changed here to refer to nonconvention countries only.

9 **SECTION 306. ENFORCEMENT OF REGISTERED DETERMINATION.**

10 (a) A court of this ~~State~~ state may grant any relief normally available under the law of  
11 this ~~State~~ state to enforce a registered child-custody determination made by a court of another  
12 ~~State~~ state.

13 (b) A court of this ~~State~~ state shall recognize and enforce, ~~but may not modify, except in~~  
14 ~~accordance with [Article] 2 this [act],~~ a registered child-custody determination of another ~~State~~  
15 state.

16 (c) A court of this state may modify a registered child-custody determination of another  
17 state only in accordance with this [act].

18 **SECTION 307. SIMULTANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.** If a proceeding for  
19 enforcement under this [article] is commenced in a court of this ~~State~~ state and the court  
20 determines that a proceeding to modify the determination is pending in a court of another ~~State~~  
21 state having jurisdiction to modify the determination under ~~[Article] 2 this [act],~~ the enforcing  
22 court shall ~~immediately~~ communicate immediately with the modifying court. The proceeding for  
23 enforcement continues unless the enforcing court, after consultation with the modifying court,  
24 stays or dismisses the proceeding.

1           **SECTION 308. EXPEDITED ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD-CUSTODY**  
2           **DETERMINATION.**

3           (a) A petition under this [article] must be verified. Certified copies of all orders sought  
4           to be enforced and of any order confirming registration must be attached to the petition. A copy  
5           of a certified copy of an order may be attached instead of the original.

6           (b) A petition for enforcement of a child-custody determination must state:

7                   (1) whether the court that issued the determination identified the jurisdictional  
8           basis it relied ~~upon~~ on in exercising jurisdiction and, if so, what the basis was;

9                   (2) whether the determination for which enforcement is sought has been vacated,  
10          stayed, or modified by a court whose decision must be enforced under this ~~[Act]~~ [act] and, if so,  
11          identify the court, the case number, and the nature of the proceeding;

12                  (3) whether any proceeding has been commenced that could affect the current  
13          proceeding, including proceedings relating to domestic violence, protective orders, termination of  
14          parental rights, and adoptions and, if so, identify the court or authority, the case number, and the  
15          nature of the proceeding;

16                  (4) the present physical address of the child and the respondent, if known;

17                  (5) whether relief in addition to the immediate physical custody of the child and  
18          attorney's fees is sought, including a request for assistance from [law enforcement officials] and,  
19          if so, the relief sought; and

20                  (6) if the child-custody determination has been registered and confirmed under  
21          Section 305, the date and place of registration.

22           (c) ~~Upon~~ On the filing of a petition; under this section, the court shall ~~issue an~~ order  
23          directing the respondent to appear in person with or without the child at a hearing and may enter

1 any order necessary to ensure the safety of the parties and the child. The hearing must be held on  
2 the next judicial day after service of the order unless that date is impossible. In that event, the  
3 court shall hold the hearing on the first judicial day possible. The court may extend the date of  
4 hearing at the request of the petitioner.

5 (d) An order issued under subsection (c) must state the time and place of the hearing and  
6 advise the respondent that at the hearing the court will order that the petitioner may take  
7 immediate physical custody of the child and ~~the order~~ payment of fees, costs, and expenses under  
8 Section 312, and may schedule a hearing to determine whether further relief is appropriate,  
9 unless the respondent appears and establishes that:

10 (1) the child-custody determination has not been registered and confirmed under  
11 Section 305 and that:

12 (A) the issuing court did not have jurisdiction under ~~[Article] 2~~ this [act];

13 (B) the child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought has  
14 been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court having jurisdiction to do so under ~~[Article] 2~~ this  
15 [act]; ~~or~~

16 (C) the respondent was entitled to notice, ~~but notice was not given in~~  
17 ~~accordance with Section 108~~, in the ~~proceedings~~ proceeding before the court that issued the order  
18 for which enforcement is sought, but notice was not given in accordance with the standards of  
19 Section 108;

20 (D) the child has been placed in a foster care, institutional care, or a  
21 similar relationship in this state and the court that ordered the placement did so without  
22 consultation and without transmitting a report giving the reasons for the placement and this state  
23 has not consented to the placement.; ~~or~~

1                   (E) the order sought to be enforced is from a nonconvention country  
2                   whose child custody law violates fundamental principles of human rights; or

3                   (2) the child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought was  
4 registered and confirmed under Section 304, but has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court  
5 of a ~~State~~ state having jurisdiction to do so under ~~[Article] 2~~ this [act].

6                   **Additional Comment**

7                   Subsection (d)(2)(D) and (E) have been added as defenses to the enforcement of a  
8 custody determination in the same manner as they are added to Sections 305 and 310

9                   **SECTION 309. SERVICE OF PETITION AND ORDER.** Except as otherwise  
10 provided in Section 311, the petition and order must be served, by any method authorized [by the  
11 law of this ~~State~~ state other than this [act]], upon on the respondent and any person ~~who~~ that has  
12 physical custody of the child.

13                   **SECTION 310. HEARING AND ORDER.**

14                   (a) Unless the court issues a temporary ~~emergency~~ order ~~pursuant to~~ under Section 204 or  
15 416, ~~upon~~ on a finding that a petitioner is entitled to immediate physical custody of the child, the  
16 court shall order that the petitioner may take immediate physical custody of the child unless the  
17 respondent establishes that:

18                   (1) the child-custody determination has not been registered and confirmed under  
19 Section 305 and that:

20                   (A) the issuing court did not have jurisdiction under ~~[Article] 2~~ this [act];

21                   (B) the child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought has  
22 been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court of a ~~State~~ state having jurisdiction to do so under  
23 ~~[Article] 2~~ this [act]; ~~or~~

24                   (C) the respondent was entitled to notice, ~~but notice was not given in~~

1 ~~accordance with the standards of Section 108, in the proceedings~~ proceeding before the court that  
2 issued the order for which enforcement is sought, but notice was not given in accordance with the  
3 standards of Section 108;

4 (D) the child has been placed in a foster care, institutional care, or a  
5 similar relationship in this state and the court or authority that ordered the placement did so  
6 without consultation and without transmitting a report giving the reasons for the placement and  
7 this state has not consented to the placement; or

8 (E) the order sought to be enforced is from a nonconvention country  
9 whose child custody law violates fundamental principles of human rights; or

10 (2) the child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought was  
11 registered and confirmed under Section 305 but has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court  
12 of a ~~State~~ state having jurisdiction to do so under ~~[Article] 2~~ this [act].

13 (b) The court shall award the fees, costs, and expenses authorized under Section 312 and  
14 may grant additional relief, including a request for the assistance of [law enforcement officials],  
15 and set a further hearing to determine whether additional relief is appropriate.

16 (c) If a party called to testify refuses to answer on the ground that the testimony may be  
17 self-incriminating, the court may draw an adverse inference from the refusal.

18 (d) A privilege against disclosure of communications between spouses and a defense of  
19 immunity based on the relationship of husband and wife or parent and child may not be invoked  
20 in a proceeding under this ~~[article]~~ [act].

#### 21 **Additional Comment**

22 As in Sections 305 and 308 the defense of placement in this state without consultation has  
23 been added to the list of defenses applicable to all cases, as well as the public policy defense for  
24 orders from nonconvention countries.

1                   **SECTION 311. WARRANT TO TAKE PHYSICAL CUSTODY OF CHILD.**

2                   (a) ~~Upon~~ On the filing of a petition seeking enforcement of a child-custody determination  
3 the petitioner may file a verified application for the issuance of a warrant to take physical custody  
4 of the child if the child is immediately likely to suffer serious physical harm or be removed from  
5 this ~~State~~ state.

6                   (b) If the court, upon the testimony of the petitioner or other witness, finds that the child  
7 is ~~imminently~~ immediately likely to suffer serious physical harm or be removed from this ~~State~~  
8 state, it may issue a warrant to take physical custody of the child. The petition must be heard on  
9 the next judicial day after the warrant is executed unless that date is impossible. In that event,  
10 the court shall hold the hearing on the first judicial day possible. The application for the warrant  
11 must include the statements required by Section 308(b).

12                  (c) A warrant to take physical custody of a child must:

13                         (1) recite the facts ~~upon~~ on which a conclusion of ~~imminent~~ immediate serious  
14 physical harm or removal from the jurisdiction is based;

15                         (2) direct a law-enforcement ~~officers~~ officer to take physical custody of the child  
16 immediately; and

17                         (3) provide for the placement of the child pending final relief.

18                   (d) The respondent must be served with the petition, warrant, and order immediately  
19 after the child is taken into physical custody.

20                   (e) A warrant to take physical custody of a child is enforceable throughout this ~~State~~  
21 state. If the court finds on the basis of the testimony of the petitioner or other witness that a less  
22 intrusive remedy is not effective, it may authorize a law-enforcement ~~officers~~ officer to enter  
23 private property to take physical custody of the child. If required by exigent circumstances of the

1 case, the court may authorize a law-enforcement ~~officers~~ officer to make a forcible entry at any  
2 hour.

3 (f) The court may impose conditions ~~upon~~ on placement of a child to ensure the  
4 appearance of the child and the child's custodian.

5 **SECTION 312. COSTS, FEES, AND EXPENSES.**

6 (a) The court shall award the prevailing party, including a ~~State~~ state, necessary and  
7 reasonable expenses incurred by or on behalf of the party, including costs, communication  
8 expenses, attorney's fees, investigative fees, expenses for witnesses, travel expenses, and child  
9 care during the course of the proceedings, unless the party from ~~whom~~ which fees or expenses  
10 are sought establishes that the award would be clearly inappropriate.

11 (b) The court may not assess fees, costs, or expenses against a ~~State~~ state unless  
12 authorized by law other than this ~~[Act]~~ [act].

13 **SECTION 313. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT.** A court of this ~~State~~ state  
14 shall accord full faith and credit to an order issued by another ~~State and~~ state which is consistent  
15 with this ~~[Act]~~ [act] ~~which and~~ enforces a child-custody determination by a court of another ~~State~~  
16 state unless the order has been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court having jurisdiction to do  
17 so under ~~[Article] 2~~ this [act].

18 **SECTION 314. APPEALS.** An appeal may be taken from a final order in a proceeding  
19 under this [article] in accordance with [expedited appellate procedures in other civil cases].  
20 Unless the court ~~enters~~ renders a temporary order under Section 204 or 416, the enforcing court  
21 may not stay an order enforcing a child-custody determination pending appeal.

22 **SECTION 315. ROLE OF [PROSECUTOR OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL].**

23 (a) In a case arising under this ~~[Act]~~ [act] or involving the Hague Convention on the

Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, the [prosecutor or other appropriate public official] may take any lawful action, including resort to a proceeding under this [article] or any other available civil proceeding to locate a child, obtain the return of a child, or enforce a child-custody determination if there is:

(1) an existing child-custody determination;

(2) a request to do so from a court in a pending child-custody proceeding;

(3) a reasonable belief that a criminal statute has been violated; or

(4) a reasonable belief that the child has been wrongfully removed or retained in violation of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

(b) A [prosecutor or appropriate public official] acting under this section acts on behalf of the court and may not represent ~~any~~ a party.

**SECTION 316. ROLE OF [LAW ENFORCEMENT].** At the request of a [prosecutor or other appropriate public official] acting under Section 315, a [law enforcement officer] may take any lawful action reasonably necessary to locate a child or a party and assist [a prosecutor or appropriate public official] with ~~responsibilities~~ a responsibility under Section 315.

**SECTION 317. COSTS AND EXPENSES.** If the respondent is not the prevailing party, the court may assess against the respondent all direct expenses and costs incurred by the [prosecutor or other appropriate public official] and [law enforcement officers] under Section 315 or 316.

## **[ARTICLE] 4**

### **PROCEEDINGS UNDER CONVENTION**

#### **Introductory Comment**

This Article applies exclusively to cases that fall under the 1996 Hague Convention on

Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children. It applies to cases between states of the United States and foreign countries in which the Convention is in force between that foreign country and the United States. It also applies to cases between states of the United States and foreign countries in which the convention is not in force to the extent that the convention requires special treatment for nonconvention countries. The Article has no application to cases between states of the United States.

**SECTION 401. DEFINITION.** In this article a “measure of protection” means a decision made by an authority or a court with regard to a child. The term:

(a) includes:

(1) the attribution, exercise, termination, delegation, or restriction of parental responsibility;

(2) a right of custody, including:

(A) a right relating to the care of the child; and

(B) determining the place of residence of the child;

(3) a right of access or visitation, including the right to take the child for a limited period to a place other than the habitual residence of the child;

(4) guardianship of the child and any similar relationship;

(5) the designation and function of a person that has charge of the child, represents the child or assists the child;

(6) governmental supervision of a person that has charge of the child; and

(7) placement of the child in foster care, institutional care, or a similar relationship; and

(b) does not include:

(1) establishment or contest of a parent-child relationship;

(2) adoption, including preparatory measures, or annulment or revocation of an

adoption;

(3) the name of the child;

(4) emancipation of the child;

(5) a support or maintenance obligation with regard to the child;

(6) a trust or succession;

(7) a public benefit, including social security;

(8) a general governmental decision with regard to education or health;

(9) a measure resulting from an offense committed by the child;

(10) a right of asylum and immigration; or

(11) property of the child.

### Comment

Related to the Convention. Article 3,4.

This section defines the term “measure of protection,” or “measure” and is covered in the Convention in Articles 3 and 4. The term is only used in Article 4 of this Act. The term “custody determination” which is used with regard to United States orders, or orders from nonconvention countries, in the first three articles is inappropriate in relationship to a discussion of the 1996 Convention because the convention covers much more than custody determinations. The convention does not itself provide a definition of the term. The term “measure of protection” is defined functionally as is done in the convention by noting what is and what is not a measure of protection.

As noted in the Explanatory Report, the list in article 3, and therefore in subpart (a) of this section, is opened-ended which is indicated by using the term “may include.” Unlike subsection (a), subsection (b) concerning exclusions is a closed list. The subjects in subsection (b) are covered by law other than this act.

The terms “rights of custody” and “rights of access” are taken from the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction with slight word changes

mandated by the Style Committee. They are meant to have the same definition in applying this convention as they are given in applying the 1980 convention. Thus, for example, a ne exeat right would be treated as a right of custody under this convention just as it would under the 1980 convention. See *Abbott v. Abbott*, 130 S.Ct. 1983 (2010). The terms are particularly important in the application of section 413 and are broad enough to include most of the contemporary variations on word choice for custody. Thus “parenting time”, “joint custody”, and “managing conservator” and “shared custody” are all terms used in various states to indicate who is entitled to make decisions concerning the child. If those decisions include rights relating to the care of the child, and, in particular, the right to choose the child’s residence, it becomes a right of custody under this convention and the Abduction Convention.

#### **SECTION 402. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Sections 416, 421, and 422 this [article] applies exclusively to a proceeding in a court of this state:

(1) which involves recognition and enforcement of a measure of protection ordered by an authority in a convention country; or

(2) in which:

(A) a party to the proceeding has a significant connection to a convention country other than the United States; or

(B) a child who is the subject of the proceeding has a significant connection to a convention country other than the United States.

(b) If a provision of this [article] is inconsistent with [articles] 1 through 3, this [article] controls.

#### **Comment**

The term “proceeding in a court of this state” means that this article will apply to courts and not to measures that are governed by the convention that will be determined by administrative agencies and other governmental personnel. The federal implementing legislation will address those applications.

This section operates as a sign-posting for cases with international connections. If a case involves either a child or a party with a significant connection to a convention country this article should be consulted to determine whether it has any applicability to a particular case. In most cases the determinative issue will be that of the habitual residence of the child. If the child is

1 habitually resident in another convention country then, not only does Article 4 generally not  
2 apply, the entire UCCJEA is inapplicable because the other convention country will have  
3 jurisdiction to determine the measure of protection. However, there will be cases where even if  
4 jurisdiction to take a measure of protection is not in the United States, a proceeding under Article  
5 4 could take place. For example, a parent in the United States may file an Article 4 proceeding in  
6 which the parent seeks to have the court request a transfer of jurisdiction under Section 415.  
7 Conversely, if the habitual residence of the child is in the United States, a parent who has a  
8 significant connection to a convention country may wish to file an Article 4 proceeding seeking  
9 to have the court transfer the case to that convention country under Section 414. In addition the  
10 foreign parent may wish to have information considered for a decision on whether the foreign  
11 parent should be allowed access to the child. The procedure under Article 4 would require the  
12 court to consider the information sent by the foreign convention authorities under Section 426.

13 Of course this Article is applicable to all cases where a measure of protection from a  
14 convention is sought to be registered, recognized and enforced.

### 15 **SECTION 403. EFFECT OF MEASURE OF PROTECTION.**

16 (a) A measure of protection ordered by a court of this state that had jurisdiction under this  
17 [article] binds a person that:

18 (1) has:

19 (A) been served in accordance with law of this state other than this [act];

20 (B) been notified in accordance with Section 405; or

21 (C) submitted to the jurisdiction of the court; and

22 (2) has been given an opportunity to be heard.

23 (b) A measure of protection that binds a person under subsection (a) is conclusive as to all  
24 decided issues of law and fact.

### 25 **Comment**

26 Except for the provisions on registration, recognition and enforcement, all the sections  
27 from article 1-2 that are applicable to an article 4 proceeding are set out in full in article 4. I have  
28 made appropriate language changes, i.e., changing “child custody determination” to “measure of  
29 protection” and “court” to “authority where required.” This section is comparable to Section  
30 106.

31 **SECTION 404. PRIORITY.** If a question of the existence or exercise of jurisdiction

1 under this [article] is raised in a proceeding, on request of a party the question must be given  
2 priority on the calendar and handled expeditiously.

3 **Comment**

4 Comparable to Section 107.

5 **SECTION 405. NOTICE TO PERSON OUTSIDE STATE.**

6 (a) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction by a court of this state to a person  
7 outside this state may be given in a manner for service of process prescribed by law of this state  
8 other than this [act] or the convention country in which the service is made. Notice must be  
9 given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice but may be by publication if other  
10 means are not effective.

11 (b) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by law of this state other than  
12 this [act] or the convention country in which service is made.

13 (c) Notice is not required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person that  
14 submits to the jurisdiction of a court of this state.

15 **Comment**

16 Comparable to Section 108.

17 **SECTION 406. APPEARANCE AND LIMITED IMMUNITY.**

18 (a) A party to a proceeding under this [article], including a modification proceeding, or a  
19 petitioner or respondent to a proceeding to enforce or register a measure of protection, is not  
20 subject to personal jurisdiction in this state for another proceeding or purpose solely by reason of  
21 having participated, or having been physically present for the purpose of participating, in the  
22 proceeding.

23 (b) A party subject to personal jurisdiction in this state on a basis other than physical

1 presence is not immune under subsection (a) from service of process in this state. A party  
2 present in this state which is subject to the jurisdiction of another state or convention country is  
3 not immune under subsection (a) from service of process allowable under the law of that state or  
4 convention country.

5 (c) Immunity under subsection (a) does not extend to civil litigation based on an act  
6 committed by a party while present in this state which is unrelated to the party's participation in a  
7 proceeding under this [article].

#### 8 **Comment**

9 Comparable to Section 109.

#### 10 **SECTION 407. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COURT AND AUTHORITY.**

11 (a) In a proceeding under this [article], a court of this state may communicate with an  
12 authority in a convention country concerning the proceeding.

13 (b) A court may allow the parties to participate in a communication under this section. If  
14 a party is not able to participate in the communication, the party must be given the opportunity to  
15 present facts and legal arguments before a decision on jurisdiction is made.

16 (c) Communication between the court and an authority on a schedule, calendar, court  
17 record, or similar matter may occur without informing the parties under this section. A record  
18 need not be made of the communication.

19 (d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), a record must be made of a  
20 communication under this section. The parties must be informed promptly of the communication  
21 and granted access to the record.

#### 22 **Comment**

23 Comparable to Section 110.

**SECTION 408. TAKING TESTIMONY IN CONVENTION COUNTRY.**

(a) In addition to other procedures available to a party, a party to a proceeding in a court of this state under this [article] may offer testimony of an individual located in a convention country, including testimony of a party or child, by deposition or other means allowable in this state for testimony taken in another state or foreign country. The court may order that testimony be taken in a convention country and may prescribe the manner in which and the terms on which the testimony is taken.

(b) In a proceeding under this article, a court of this state may permit an individual residing in another convention country to be deposed or to testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means before a designated authority or at another location in that country. A court of this state shall cooperate with an authority of another convention country in designating an appropriate location for the deposition or testimony.

(c) In a proceeding under this [article], documentary evidence transmitted from a convention country to the court of this state by technological means that do not produce an original writing may not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission.

### Comment

Comparable to Section 111.

**SECTION 409. COOPERATION BETWEEN COURT AND AUTHORITY;**  
**PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.**

(a) In a proceeding under this [article], the court of this state may request the appropriate  
authority of another convention country to:

(1) hold an evidentiary hearing;

(2) order a person to produce or give evidence under procedures of that country;

(3) order that an evaluation be made with respect to the child involved in the

proceeding;

(4) forward to the court a certified copy of the transcript of the record of the

hearing, the evidence presented, and any evaluation prepared in compliance with the request; and

(5) order a party to a measure of protection proceeding or any person having

physical custody of the child to appear in the proceeding with or without the child.

(b) In a proceeding under this [article], on request of an authority of another convention

country a court of this state may hold a hearing or render an order described in subsection (a).

(c) Travel and other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred under subsections (a)

and (b) may be assessed against a party according to law of this state other than this [act].

(d) In a proceeding under this [article], the court shall preserve the pleadings, orders,

decrees, records of hearings, evaluations, and other pertinent records with respect to a measure of

protection until the child attains 18 years of age. On request by an authority or law enforcement

official of another convention country, the court shall forward a certified copy of those records.

### Comment

Comparable to Section 112.

**SECTION 410. HABITUAL RESIDENCE.** In a proceeding under this [article], the

court of this state shall consider all relevant factors in determining the habitual residence of a

child, including;

(1) whether the child has a home state in the United States;

(2) the extent of the child's ties to a particular country, including the child's social

interactions, education, family relationships, peer relationships, and language;

(3) the age and maturity of the child;

(4) whether the presence of the child in the country is time limited or open ended;

(5) the circumstances under which the child is in the country; and

(6) the intent of each person with parental responsibility for the child in determining the  
habitual residence of the child.

### Comment

In accordance with the decision of the drafting committee, this is not a definition but rather a provision designed to give guidance to a court in making the determination of the habitual residence of the child. The term “home state” in subsection (1) is meant to have the same definition in this section as it has in Articles 1 and 2.

As determined by the Drafting Committee, this section is child centered, in that it focuses on the child and not on the child's parents. The intention of the child's parents is listed as the last of the factors to be considered. No determination is made as to when it would be appropriate to consider the parents' intent, however, it will obviously be more important with extremely young children.

It should be noted that the 1996 Convention uses the term “habitual residence” in a different context than the 1980 Abduction Convention. In the 1980 Convention the determination that a child is habitually resident in the requesting country is necessary in order for the remedy of that Convention to be applicable and is part of the larger inquiry as to whether there has been a wrongful removal or retention of a child. The role of habitual residence in the 1996 Convention is to assess which country’s authorities have jurisdiction to take measures of protection and whether their decisions should be recognized by other contracting countries. Therefore the precedent that has developed under the 1980 Convention is not necessarily applicable to the determination of habitual residence under this article.

**SECTION 411. JURISDICTION TO ORDER OR MODIFY MEASURE OF PROTECTION.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 416, a court of this state has jurisdiction to  
order or modify a measure of protection only if:

(1) the court has jurisdiction under Section 201 and the United States is the  
habitual residence of a child;

(2) the child is present in this state and:

(A) the habitual residence of the child cannot be determined;

(B) the child is a refugee; or

(C) the child is internationally displaced due to disturbances in the country

of the habitual residence of the child; or

(3) an authority with jurisdiction substantially in accord with paragraph (1) or (2)

requests the court to assume jurisdiction and the court agrees.

(b) If requested by a party, the court shall make findings and conclusions of the jurisdictional facts.

### Comment

Related to Convention: Arts. 5,6,8, and 9. This section relates primarily to articles 5 and 6 of the Convention. A state can also have jurisdiction, apart from habitual residence, if the child is present in this state and has no habitual residence. However, the Practical Handbook on the Implementation of the 1996 Convention, which was approved as a Special Session on the Workings of the Abduction and 1996 Convention in 2011, indicates that this determination should be avoided if at all possible. Jurisdiction is also proper if the child is present in the state and is a refugee or is internationally displaced. Finally, this state has jurisdiction if the convention country that would otherwise have jurisdiction has decided to ask a court of this state to assume jurisdiction and the court has agreed.

It should be noted that jurisdiction follows habitual residence. Therefore this section applies when the child's habitual residence changes during the proceedings. When habitual residence the first court loses jurisdiction and the second court gains jurisdiction. Section 412 provides a lis pendens to resolve those cases.

## SECTION 412. SIMULTANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 416, a court of this state may not exercise its jurisdiction under Sections 411, 413 or 414 if the court determines that when the proceeding commenced, a request for a similar measure of protection was made before an authority having jurisdiction and that request is still under consideration, unless the authority declines to exercise its jurisdiction in favor of the court.

(b) If a court of this state that has jurisdiction under Sections 411, 413, or 414 determines that a proceeding has been commenced later in a convention country having jurisdiction concerning a similar measure of protection, the court may decline to exercise jurisdiction.

### Comment

Related to the Convention, Art 13. Article 13 provides a *lis pendens* for situations where there is potentially conflicting jurisdiction. Its use was primarily thought to apply between the country of the child's habitual residence and the country where a divorce between the child's parents is pending, which under the Convention have concurrent jurisdiction when authorized by the a convention country. The United States does not allow the divorce court to have concurrent jurisdiction with the court of the home state. However, Article 13 of the convention has application to all potential jurisdictional conflicts that might arise under Articles 5-10 of the Convention. Therefore, it would apply in those rare situations when the child's habitual residence changes during the middle of a case.

Note that under subsection (a) there is a provision for a court of this state to continue the case if the court that first had jurisdiction declines in favor of this state. This declination of jurisdiction is on the basis of forum non conveniens and does not involve the transfer jurisdiction of Article 8-9 of the Convention. There is a subsection (b) that authorizes a court of this state to decline jurisdiction in favor of the second to file country, if that would be appropriate under the circumstances.

**SECTION 413. WRONGFUL REMOVAL OR RETENTION OF CHILD;**  
**JURISDICTION.**

(a) This section applies to a right of custody that arises:

(1) by operation of law;

(2) under an agreement having legal effect under the law of the country of a child's habitual residence immediately before removal or retention of the child; or

(3) from a judicial or administrative decision.

(b) Removal or retention of a child is wrongful if:

(1) it is in breach of a right of custody of a person, either jointly or solely, under the law of the country of the child's habitual residence immediately before the removal or retention; and

1                   (2) at the time of removal or retention, the right of custody was exercised, either  
2 jointly or solely, or would have been exercised but for the removal or retention.

3                   (c) A court that has jurisdiction under Section 411(a)(1) continues to have jurisdiction  
4 after a wrongful removal or retention of a child until the child acquires a new habitual residence  
5 and:

6                   (1) each person with a right of custody has acquiesced in the removal or retention;  
7 or

8                   (2) the child resides in the country of the new habitual residence for at least one  
9 year after the time that every person with a right of custody knew or should have known of the  
10 whereabouts of the child, and

11                   (A) no request for the return of the child is pending before an authority of  
12 the country of the new habitual residence or in a court of this state; and

13                   (B) the child is settled in the new environment.

14                   (d) Except as otherwise provided in Section 416, a court of this state does not have  
15 jurisdiction over a child whose habitual residence in this state is the result of a wrongful removal  
16 or retention unless:

17                   (1) each person with a right of custody has acquiesced in the removal or retention;

18                   (2) the child resides in this state for at least one year after the time that every  
19 person with a right of custody knew or should have known of the whereabouts of a child, and

20                   (A) no request for the return of the child is pending in a court of this state  
21 or before an authority of the country of the former habitual residence of the child; and

22                   (B) the child is settled in the new environment; or

23                   (3) a court assumes jurisdiction under Section 414.

## Comment

Relation to Convention, Art 7. The definition of wrongful removal or retention in this section does not specifically set out “institution or other body” as the term is used in the Convention, That is because the definition of the term “person” in section 102 includes “institution or other body” and therefore the terms would be redundant in this section.

The term “rights of custody” is also not defined in this section since it takes the definition that is set out in section 401. The term “rights of custody” does not include access or visitation rights as defined in the same section. This section is designed to prevent jurisdiction from transferring following a wrongful removal or retention as set out in the 1980 convention. Therefore, the terms of “rights of custody,” exercise of custody,” acclimatized,” and “environment” etc will take on the same meaning here that they have in the cases interpreting the 1980 convention. Since there is a considerable judicial gloss on those terms, the drafting committee determined that none of the language should be modernized.

This section presents both sides of Article 7. It confirms that a court of this state does not lose its jurisdiction after a wrongful abduction unless the requirements of Article 7 are met. It also provides that a court of this state does not obtain jurisdiction if the child’s habitual residence in this state is the result of a wrongful abduction unless the requirements of the article are met.

The reference to a petition for the return of the child pending in the court of this state or the new habitual residence is in line with the interpretation of the section set out in the Practical Handbook. See Preliminary Document No. 4, Practical Handbook on the Operation of the 1996 Convention, available at <http://www.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2011pd04e.pdf>. It should be noted that a custody determination made by the court of the state from which the child has been wrongfully removed or retained while that state still has jurisdiction under this section must be recognized and enforced under the section on recognition and enforcement.

### **SECTION 414. DECLINING JURISDICTION.**

(a) If a court of this state that has jurisdiction under Section 411(a)(1) or (2) determines that an authority in another convention country is in a better position to assess the best interest of a child, the court may:

(1) request that the authority assume jurisdiction over all or part of the case; or  
(2) stay the proceeding to allow a party to request that the authority assume jurisdiction.

(b) If under subsection (a), the authority of the other convention country agrees to assume jurisdiction, the court may decline to exercise jurisdiction.

1           (c) A court of this state may communicate under Section 407 with the authority in a  
2 convention country concerning a request that it assume jurisdiction under subsection (a).

3           (d) Before determining under subsection (a) whether an authority in another convention  
4 country is in a better position to determine the best interest of a child, the court shall allow each  
5 party to submit information and shall consider all relevant factors, including:

6                   (1) whether domestic violence has occurred and is likely to continue and which  
7 convention country can best protect the parties and the child;

8                   (2) the time the child has resided outside the United States;

9                   (3) the distance between the court and the authority which would assume  
10 jurisdiction;

11                   (4) the financial circumstances of the parties;

12                   (5) any agreement of the parties as to which convention country should assume  
13 jurisdiction;

14                   (6) the nature and location of evidence required to resolve any issue in the case,  
15 including testimony of the child;

16                   (7) the ability of the court and the authority to obtain evidence and decide the case  
17 expeditiously;

18                   (8) the procedures available in this state and the other convention country  
19 necessary to present evidence;

20                   (9) the familiarity of the court and the authority with the facts and issues in the  
21 proceeding; and

22                   (10) whether a defense to the return of the child was sustained under the 1980  
23 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

1 (e) A request under subsection (a) may be made only to an authority:

2 (1) in a convention country of which the child is a national;

3 (2) that has jurisdiction over the [divorce] or annulment of marriage of the parents  
4 of the child; or

5 (3) in a convention country that has a significant connection to the child.

6 (f) A declination of jurisdiction under this section is not permanent.

7 **Comment**

8 Relation to Convention, Arts 8,9.

9 As discussed by the drafting committee Article 8 and 9 of the convention are now set out  
10 in two separate articles. This article refers to declining jurisdiction and the next article refers to  
11 assuming jurisdiction. The term “transferring jurisdiction” was not used since it does not fit  
12 comfortably into a common law tradition, even though the convention terminology is  
13 “transferring jurisdiction.”

14 Subsection (c) is material that is contained in Article 207. This section should provide  
15 guidance to a court in determining whether it is appropriate to transfer jurisdiction in the same  
16 way that 207 provides guidance in terms of whether a court should find that it is an inconvenient  
17 forum. The factors of this section can also be used to determine whether another convention  
18 country has a significant connection to the child. The convention does not provide a procedure  
19 for determining when a court decides that another state should transfer or receive jurisdiction.  
20 Therefore it would not be inconsistent with the Convention to add such a provision.

21 That part of article 8 of the Convention that requires a court to determine whether it is in  
22 the best interests of the child for it to receive jurisdiction is covered in Section 411(a)(3).

23 Subsection (f) provides that the transfer of the case under this Section does not effect a  
24 permanent transfer of jurisdiction. If the country of the habitual residence of the child transfers  
25 the case to another country, modification procedures would take place in the country of the  
26 child’s habitual residence since there is no continuing jurisdiction under the convention.

27  
28 **SECTION 415. REQUESTING JURISDICTION.**

29 (a) A court of this state may request, or invite the parties to request, the appropriate  
30 authority of the convention country of the habitual residence of a child to decline jurisdiction  
31 over a measure of protection in favor of the court if:

(1) the child is a national of the United States;

(2) a [divorce] or annulment of marriage proceeding concerning the parents of the child is pending in this state; or

(3) this state has a significant connection to the child.

(b) The court may communicate under Section 407 with the authority concerning a request under subsection (a).

(c) A court of this state may not assume jurisdiction following a request under subsection

(a) until the authority declines jurisdiction in favor of the court.

(d) An assumption of jurisdiction under this section is not permanent.

### Comment

It is not necessary to delineate the court's jurisdiction under subsection (a). So long as it would have subject matter jurisdiction to entertain a petition under state law, it can decide whether to request a transfer of jurisdiction from the convention country of the child's habitual residence.

As in the case of the previous section an assumption of jurisdiction in this state following a declination by the state of the habitual residence is not permanent. Future actions would have to be filed in the convention country of the child's habitual residence.

**SECTION 416. TEMPORARY URGENT JURISDICTION.**

(a) A court of this state has jurisdiction to order a temporary measure of protection for a  
child present in this state in an urgent situation, including when the child:

(1) has been abandoned;

(2) may be immediately removed from the state; or

(3) it is necessary to protect the child because the child or a sibling or parent of the  
child is subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse.

(b) A measure of protection ordered under subsection (a) regarding a child habitually  
resident in a convention country expires when the court orders an end to the measure or an

1 authority with jurisdiction has taken measures required by the situation.

2 (c) A measure of protection ordered under subsection (a) regarding a child habitually  
3 resident in a nonconvention country expires when the court orders an end to the measure or a  
4 measure ordered by the nonconvention country is registered in this state under Section 305.

### 5 **Comment**

6 Related to Convention: Art. 11. This section tracks article 11 of the Convention. The  
7 scope of this section is wider than the scope of section 204. The term “urgent” covers more  
8 situations than the comparable term “emergency” as found in section 204. According to the  
9 Practical Handbook this means that this section can be used to fill in the gaps of the 1980 Hague  
10 Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Thus if a court of a country  
11 that is requested to return the child under the 1980 convention might decide to return the child  
12 only if the child is protected from the left behind parent on return. Or, it might decide to return  
13 the child only if the left behind parent provides certain undertaking with regard to financial  
14 commitments to child and the other parent. These orders are described as “urgent” and since  
15 they are properly taken under this section are entitled to enforcement in the country of the  
16 habitual residence of the child until modified. See the Practical Handbook, ¶6.11. Although  
17 United States courts have authority to issue provisional orders under the International Child  
18 Abductions Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. §11604, there is no basis for enforcement of these orders  
19 abroad except by this convention.

20 The expiration of the emergency order is as set out in Article 11. If the child’s habitual  
21 residence is in a convention country the order expires when the convention country takes  
22 whatever measure is required by the situation, which may be none at all if the convention country  
23 of the child’s habitual residence decides there is no emergency. If the child’s habitual residence  
24 is in a nonconvention country the emergency order expires when it is recognized by a court of  
25 this state. I think we need not concern ourselves with the language of Article 10(C) of “each  
26 contracting state” and “in the contracting state in question” since we are writing for this state and  
27 no other state.

28 The implication of the language of the convention seems to require that the non-  
29 contracting state actually take a measure of protection since there must be something to be  
30 recognized in this state in order for the temporary order to come to an end.

### 31 **SECTION 417. NOTICE; OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD; JOINDER.**

32 (a) Before a measure of protection is ordered by a court of this state under this [article],  
33 notice and an opportunity to be heard must be given to:

34 (1) each person entitled to notice under the law of this state in a child-custody

1 proceeding between residents of this state;

2 (2) a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated; and

3 (3) a person having physical custody of the child.

4 (b) The obligation to join a party and the right to intervene as a party in a proceeding  
5 under this [article] are governed by the law of this state in a child-custody proceeding between  
6 residents of this state.

7 **Comment**

8 Comparable to 205

9 **SECTION 418. INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO COURT.**

10 (a) [Subject to [local law providing for the confidentiality of procedures, addresses, and  
11 other identifying information], in] [In] a measure of protection proceeding, each party, in its first  
12 pleading or in an attached affidavit, shall give information, if reasonably ascertainable, under  
13 oath, as to the child's present address or whereabouts, the places where the child has lived during  
14 the last five years, and the name and present address of each person with which the child has  
15 lived during that period. The pleading or affidavit must state whether the party:

16 (1) has participated as a party or witness, or in any other capacity, in another  
17 proceeding concerning a measure of protection for the child and, if so, identify the court or  
18 authority, the case number, and the date of the proceeding;

19 (2) knows of any proceeding that could affect the current proceeding, including a  
20 proceeding for enforcement and a proceeding relating to domestic violence, a protective order, a  
21 termination of parental rights, or an adoption and, if so, identify the court or authority, the case  
22 number, and the date of the proceeding; and

23 (3) knows the name and address of any person not a party to the proceeding

1 having physical custody of the child or claiming a right of legal custody or physical custody of, or  
2 visitation with, the child and, if so, the name and address of the person.

3 (b) If the information required by subsection (a) is not furnished, the court, on motion of  
4 a party or on its own motion, may stay the proceeding until the information is furnished.

5 (c) If a pleading or affidavit states any information under subsection (a) affirmatively, the  
6 declarant shall give additional information under oath as required by the court. The court may  
7 examine the party under oath as to details of the information furnished and any other matter  
8 pertinent to the court's jurisdiction and the disposition of the case.

9 (d) A party to a measure of protection proceeding has a continuing duty to inform the  
10 court of any proceeding that could affect the current proceeding.

11 [(e) If a party alleges in an affidavit or a pleading under oath that the health, safety, or  
12 liberty of a party or child would be jeopardized by disclosure of identifying information, the  
13 information must be sealed and may not be disclosed to the other party or the public unless the  
14 court orders the disclosure to be made after a hearing in which the court takes into consideration  
15 the health, safety, or liberty of the party or child and determines that the disclosure is in the  
16 interest of justice.]

#### 17 **Comment**

18 Comparable to Section 209.

#### 19 **SECTION 419. APPEARANCE OF PARTIES AND CHILD.**

20 (a) In a measure of protection proceeding in this state, the court may order a party that is  
21 in this state to appear before the court in person with or without the child. The court may order a  
22 person that is in this state and has physical custody or control of the child to appear in person  
23 with the child.

(b) If a party to a measure of protection proceeding whose presence is desired by the court is outside this state, the court may order that a notice given pursuant to Section 405 include a statement directing the party to appear in person with or without the child and informing the party that failure to appear may result in a decision adverse to the party.

(c) The court may enter an order necessary to ensure the safety of the child and a person  
ordered to appear under this section.

(d) If a party to a measure of protection proceeding who is outside this state and is directed to appear under subsection (b) or desires to appear personally before the court with or without the child, the court may require another party to pay reasonable and necessary travel or other expenses of the party appearing and of the child.

### Comment

Similar to Section 210

**SECTION 420. DURATION OF MEASURE OF PROTECTION.** Except as otherwise provided in Section 416(b) and (c), the following rules apply:

(1 ) A measure of protection ordered by a court of this state with jurisdiction under Sections 411, 413, or 414 remains in force, even if a change of circumstances has eliminated the jurisdictional basis of the measure, until terminated, modified, or replaced by a measure of a court of this state or an authority of a convention country with jurisdiction.

(2) A measure of protection ordered by an authority of a convention country with jurisdiction remains in force even if a change of circumstances has eliminated the jurisdictional basis of the measure, until terminated, modified, or replaced by a measure of a court of this state or an authority with jurisdiction.

1 **Comment**

2 Related to Convention, Art 14, 23(2)(e). This is a familiar principle and is found in both  
3 UIFSA and the UCCJEA. An order made with appropriate jurisdiction continues to be  
4 enforceable even after the jurisdictional basis of the order disappears. The order is enforceable  
5 until modified by a court with appropriate jurisdiction under this article.

6 It should be noted that even if the order remains in force, a defense to its registration,  
7 recognition and enforcement is that the order is inconsistent with a later order of the  
8 nonconvention country of the child's habitual residence.

9 **SECTION 421. CONFLICT OF LAWS; IN GENERAL.**

10 (a) In this section, "law" means the law in a state or foreign country other than its  
11 conflict of laws rules.

12 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section and Section 422, a court of this state  
13 shall apply the law of this state in a proceeding under this [article].

14 (c) In an exceptional circumstance to protect a child, a court of this state in a proceeding  
15 under this [article] may apply or take into consideration the law of another country that has a  
16 significant connection to the child.

17 (d) If this state becomes the habitual residence of a child, the law of this state governs the  
18 application in this state of a measure of protection taken in the convention country of the former  
19 habitual residence of the child.

20 (e) Except as provided in Section 422(c), in a proceeding under this [act], the law of the  
21 habitual residence of a child governs the exercise of parental responsibility. If the habitual  
22 residence of the child changes, the law of the new habitual residence applies.

23 (f) A court of this state may decline to apply the law designated by this section only if the  
24 court finds, after taking into account the best interest of the child, the law is manifestly contrary  
25 to the public policy of this state.

## Comment

Related to Convention, Arts 15, 17, 20, 21(1), 22. These articles introduce into United States cases arising under the Convention a new element: the question of the applicable law. In the United States, as well as most other common law countries, allocation of competency between jurisdictions in child custody and visitation cases is handled by rules of jurisdiction and recognition of judgments. Choice of law is not used. A court that has jurisdiction over a custody determination applies its own substantive law of custody, visitation, dependency, neglect, etc.

The normal rule, contained in subparagraph (b), is that a court that has jurisdiction under the convention will apply its own law, which, given that the jurisdiction is very likely to be the place of the child's habitual residence, will result in the application of the law of the child's habitual residence.

However, the court in order to protect the child may, in exceptional cases, apply the law of another country which has a significant connection to the fact pattern. This provision is likely to be little used in the United States. Since there will be no jurisdiction for the divorce court in the United States, the only concurrent jurisdiction will be urgency jurisdiction. It is extremely unlikely that a court asked to decide a case in an emergency will have time to consider the law of another jurisdiction. Thus, practically all cases will be heard by the court of the child's habitual residence which will apply its own law. However, it is possible that there may be a case, albeit rare, where even though a court has jurisdiction as the place of the child's new habitual residence, the child, over the course of time, has had more connection with another country and therefore, although unlikely, the court of the child's new habitual residence may wish to apply the law of the child's previous habitual residence.

Subsection (d) draws a distinction between the existence of the measures and the method of application of the measure in a particular country when the child's habitual residence changes as required by Article 15(3). In other words, the distinction is the equivalent of the distinction between the law governing the validity of a contract and the performance of a contract. The substantive law governing, for example, visitation, is that of the forum. However, the conditions for carrying out the visitation arrangements are that of the child's new habitual residence. This is particularly apt, according to the explanatory report in those situations where the original determination was made by the child's habitual residence and then child's habitual residence changes. The explanatory report acknowledges that there is not a clear line between the establishment of a measure and the means of carrying out the measure and suggests that the line will have to be drawn on a case-by-case basis.

Subsection (e) distinguishes between the existence of parental responsibility and the exercise of parental responsibility. The applicable law governing the exercise of parental responsibility is that of the habitual residence of the child. If the habitual residence of the child changes the law of the new habitual residence governs the exercise of parental responsibility.

1           **SECTION 422. CONFLICT OF LAWS RULES REGARDING PARENTAL**  
2           **RESPONSIBILITY.**

3           (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), in this section, “law” means the law  
4           in force in a state or foreign country other than its conflict of laws rules.

5           (b) If the law made applicable by this section is the law of a nonconvention country and  
6           the conflict of laws rules of the nonconvention country would apply the law of another  
7           nonconvention country, the law of the other nonconvention country is applicable. If the other  
8           nonconvention country would not apply its own law, the law applicable is determined under  
9           subsection (c).

10          (c) In a proceeding under this [article], the following rules apply:

11           (1) Attribution or extinction of parental responsibility by operation of law, without  
12           the intervention of an authority, is governed by the law of the country of the habitual residence of  
13           the child.

14           (2) Attribution or extinction of parental responsibility by agreement or a unilateral  
15           act, without the intervention of an authority, is governed by the law of the country of the habitual  
16           residence of the child at the time the agreement or act takes effect.

17           (3) Attribution of parental responsibility under the law of the country of the  
18           habitual residence of the child continues even if the child acquires a new habitual residence.

19           (4) If the child acquires a new habitual residence, the law of the new habitual  
20           residence determines the attribution of parental responsibility by operation of law to an  
21           individual who at the time of the acquisition of the new habitual residence did not have parental  
22           responsibility.

23          (d) Parental responsibility established under subsection (c) may be terminated or

1 modified by a measure of protection ordered in accordance with this [article].

2 (e) A court of this state may refuse to apply the law designated by this section only if the  
3 court finds, after taking into account the best interest of the child, the law is manifestly contrary  
4 to the public policy of this state.

#### 5 **Comment**

6 Related to convention, Arts 16, 18, 21(2), 22. The specific rules referred to in this section  
7 are for situations where a country may have rules which provide for rights of custody, or parental  
8 responsibility, by operation of law, unilateral act, or agreement. Unlike anything else in the  
9 convention, the rules do not concern decisions, but rather relationships created by local rules of  
10 law. The convention provides that these issues be determined by the law of the habitual  
11 residence of the child.

12 Subsection (c)(3) provides that the parental responsibility that comes about by operation  
13 of law, agreement or unilateral act continues even if the habitual residence of the child changes.

14  
15 Subsection (c)(4) deals with the reverse situation. It provides that if parents who do not  
16 have parental responsibility under the law of the child's original habitual residence move to a  
17 state where parental responsibility by operation of law is applicable, the law of the new habitual  
18 residence applies.

19 Subsection (d) restates Article 18 that the parental responsibility established by this  
20 section may be modified by a measure taken under this article.

21 Subsection (b) deals with the renvoi problem, i.e. whether the reference to the law of a  
22 particular State is to that State's local law or whether the reference includes the conflict of law  
23 rules of the referred to State. Article 21(2) contains an exception to the normal rule of referring  
24 only to local law for fact patterns that fall under Article 16. If the application of that article  
25 designates the law of a nonconvention country and if the choice-of-law rules of that state would  
26 dictate applying the law of another nonconvention country then the law of the second  
27 nonconvention country applies. If the second nonconvention country would not apply its own  
28 law then the convention requires that the applicable law be that set forth in the section.

29 **SECTION 423. DUTY TO RECOGNIZE AND ENFORCE MEASURE OF**  
30 **PROTECTION ORDERED IN CONVENTION COUNTRY.** Except as otherwise provided  
31 in paragraph (3), the following rules apply:

32 (1) A court of this state shall recognize and enforce a measure of protection ordered by  
33 an authority in a convention country if:

1           (A) the convention country exercised jurisdiction in substantial conformity with  
2 this [article] or the measure of protection was ordered under factual circumstances meeting the  
3 jurisdictional standards of this [article]; and

4           (B) the measure has not been modified in accordance with this [article].

5           (2) If a child's habitual residence is not in the convention country, the recognition  
6 required by paragraph (1) applies to a measure of protection ordered by an authority in a  
7 convention country that had jurisdiction over the [divorce] or annulment of the marriage of the  
8 parents of the child if:

9           (A) the law of the convention country so provides;

10          (B) the habitual residence of one parent is in the country;

11          (C) at least one parent had parental responsibility when the proceedings for  
12 [divorce] or annulment commenced; and

13          (D) the jurisdiction of the authority that decided the [divorce] or annulment was  
14 agreed to by the parents or any other person with parental responsibility.

15          (3) A court of this state may decline to recognize a measure of protection ordered by an  
16 authority of a convention country only if:

17          (A) the convention country was not the habitual residence of the child and did not  
18 otherwise have jurisdiction under Section 411(2), 413, or 414;

19          (B) except in an urgent situation, the issuing authority did not allow the  
20 respondent an opportunity to be heard;

21          (C) the measure is incompatible with a later measure taken by an authority of a  
22 convention country with jurisdiction or by an authority of a nonconvention country of the child's  
23 habitual residence;

1                   (D) the court finds, after taking into account the best interest of the child, the  
2 measure is manifestly contrary to the public policy of this state;

3                   (E) except in an urgent situation, the issuing authority did not provide the child an  
4 opportunity to be heard in violation of fundamental principles of procedure of this state; or

5                   (F) the child has been placed in a foster care, institutional care, or a similar  
6 relationship in this state and the authority that ordered the placement did so without consultation  
7 and, without transmitting a report giving the reasons for the placement and this state has not  
8 consented to the placement.

### 9                   **Comment**

10               Related to the Convention, Art. 10, 23(1). This section sets out in subsection (a) the basic  
11 rule of recognition. It requires recognition of child custody determinations made in another  
12 contracting country if the measure was decided in accordance with the jurisdictional provisions  
13 of this article. The operative language from Section 303 has been slightly rewritten but the duty  
14 to recognize is not lessened in this article.

15               Subsection (b) is a special case. The convention allows an authority having jurisdiction  
16 of the parent's divorce or annulment to also exercise jurisdiction over the child so long as one of  
17 the parents is habitually resident in the country, one parent has parental responsibility and the  
18 parties, as well as anyone else with parental responsibility, agree. This jurisdictional basis is not  
19 required under the convention and will not be a part of United States law. However, the  
20 convention does require recognition of custody determinations made in accordance with its  
21 jurisdictional standard. Therefore even though the United States does not have this jurisdictional  
22 basis to determine custody, the convention does require recognition of measures taken by the  
23 country that has jurisdiction over the divorce or annulment of the parents of the child.

24               The jurisdiction authorized under Article 10 for the authority having jurisdiction of the  
25 divorce or annulment ceases when the divorce or annulment proceedings end. There is no  
26 continuing jurisdiction under the convention. Therefore proceeding to modify the determination  
27 made by the divorce authority are governed by Section 411.

28               The convention requires recognition as a matter of law without the intervention of a court  
29 or other tribunal. Recognition "by operation of law" means that it is not necessary to commence  
30 proceedings for the measure to be recognized in the requested Convention state and for it to  
31 produce its effects there. An example set out by the Permanent Bureau in the Practical  
32 Handbook, and slightly modified, is as follows:

33               A family are habitually resident in Contracting State A. Following the breakdown

1 of the parents' relationship, the court in Contracting State A, with the agreement  
2 of the father, grants the mother sole custody of the child. A year later, the mother  
3 lawfully moves with the child to Contracting State B. She wishes to enroll the  
4 children in school. Her sole custody of the child which will allow enrollment in  
5 school will be recognized by operation of law in Contracting State B without her  
6 taking any further action. She will not have to apply to the judicial or  
7 administrative authorities in Contracting State B for recognition of the custody  
8 order.

9 The language "by operation of law," is not included here. The example raised above does  
10 not fall within the ambit of court decisions. Since this Act is directed to courts, it seems to  
11 follow that it will deal with cases where recognition may be contested. Therefore the operation of  
12 law language would not apply and the registration procedure is as set out in Article 3.

13 The defenses to recognition are set out in this section as they are in article 23(2) of the  
14 Convention. The public policy defense is worded differently here than article 3. Article 3  
15 applies to nonconvention countries and the wording of this defense is the one mandated by the  
16 convention.

17 **SECTION 424. REGISTRATION, RECOGNITION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF**  
18 **MEASURE OF PROTECTION OF CONVENTION COUNTRY.**

19 (a) A measure of protection ordered by an authority of a convention country may be  
20 registered in this state under Section 305.

21 (b) A measure of protection ordered by an authority of a convention country may be  
22 recognized and enforced under Sections 308 through 312.

23 (c) Registration, recognition, and enforcement of a measure of protection ordered by a an  
24 authority of a convention country may be declined only under Section 423(3).

25 (d) A court of this state is bound by the findings of fact on which the authority of a  
26 convention country based its jurisdiction.

27 (e) A court of this state may use any remedy available to the court to enforce a measure  
28 of protection ordered by an authority of a convention country. The remedies in this [act] are  
29 cumulative and do not affect the availability of other remedies to enforce a measure of protection.

1 **Comment**

2 Related to Convention: Arts. 23, 24, 25, 26, 28.

3 It is possible that the entire registration and enforcement process could be set out section  
4 by section in this draft. That was done under one of the earlier drafts. However, this article has  
5 already become somewhat over long. Therefore the drafting committee determined that a  
6 reference to the Article 3 procedure was appropriate.

7 **SECTION 425. COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTION COUNTRY.**

8 Before placing a child in foster care, institutional care, or a similar situation in a convention  
9 country, a court of this state shall:

10 (1) consult with the appropriate authority of the other country;

11 (2) transmit a report to the authority giving reasons for the placement; and

12 (2) obtain consent to the placement by the authority.

13 **Comment**

14 Related to Convention: Art. 33

15 **SECTION 426. SUITABILITY TO EXERCISE [VISITATION].**

16 (a) A parent may request the court to stay a proceeding in which the parent is seeking to  
17 obtain or maintain [visitation] if the parent has asked an authority of a convention country with  
18 which the parent has a significant connection to make a finding on the suitability of the parent to  
19 exercise visitation.

20 (b) If the authority made a finding on the suitability of the parent to exercise [visitation],  
21 the court shall consider the finding in making a decision on [visitation].

22 **Comment**

23 Related to the Convention, Art 35.

1 [ARTICLE] ~~4~~ 5

2 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

3 SECTION ~~401~~ 501. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

4 In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote  
5 uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

6 SECTION 502. RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL  
7 AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT. This [act] modifies, limits, or supersedes the  
8 Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but  
9 does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or  
10 authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15  
11 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

12 SECTION ~~405~~ 503. TRANSITIONAL PROVISION. A motion or other request for  
13 relief made in a child-custody proceeding or to enforce a child-custody determination which was  
14 commenced before the [effective date of this [act]] is governed by the law in effect at the time the  
15 motion or other request was made.\

16 [SECTION ~~402~~ 504. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this [act] or its application  
17 to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or  
18 applications of this [act] which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application,  
19 and to this end the provisions of this [act] are severable.]

20 *Legislative Note: Include this section only if this state lacks a general severability statute or a*  
21 *decision by the highest court of this state stating a general rule of severability.*  
22

23 SECTION ~~403~~ 505. EFFECTIVE DATE. This [act] takes effect ....