

# HOUSE . . . . . No. 31

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So much of the recommendations of the Commission on Uniform State Laws (House, No. 26) as relates to the uniform child-custody jurisdiction and enforcement act. The Judiciary.

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## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

—————  
In the Year Two Thousand Thirteen  
—————

An Act relative to the Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 209A of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking the  
2 existing text and substituting the following:—

3

4 Chapter 209A

5

6 ARTICLE 1

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the Uniform Child-Custody  
9 Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

10 SECTION 102. DEFINITIONS. In this Act:

11 (1) "Abandoned" means left without provision for reasonable and necessary care or  
12 supervision.

13 (2) "Child" means an individual who has not attained 18 years of age.

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

18 (4) "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.

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

25 (6) "Court" means an entity authorized under the law of a State to establish, enforce, or  
26 modify a child-custody determination.

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

32 (8) "Initial determination" means the first child-custody determination concerning a  
33 particular child.

34 (9) "Issuing court" means the court that makes a child-custody determination for which  
35 enforcement is sought under this Act.

36 (10) "Issuing State" means the State in which a child-custody determination is made.

37 (11) "Modification" means a child-custody determination that changes, replaces,  
38 supersedes, or is otherwise made after a previous determination concerning the same child,  
39 whether or not it is made by the court that made the previous determination.

40 (12) "Person" includes government, governmental subdivision, agency, or  
41 instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

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

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

46 (B) has been awarded legal custody by a court or claims a right to legal custody under the  
47 law of this Commonwealth.

48 (14) "Physical custody" means the physical care and supervision of a child.

49 (15) "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the  
50 United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of  
51 the United States.

52 (16) "Tribe" means an Indian tribe, or band, or Alaskan Native village, which is  
53 recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a State.

54 (17) "Warrant" means an order issued by a court authorizing law enforcement officers to  
55 take physical custody of a child.

56 SECTION 103. PROCEEDINGS GOVERNED BY OTHER LAW. This Act does not  
57 govern:

58 (1) An adoption proceeding; or

59 (2) A proceeding pertaining to the authorization of emergency medical care for a child.

60 SECTION 104. APPLICATION TO INDIAN TRIBES.

61 (a) A child-custody proceeding that pertains to an Indian child as defined in the Indian  
62 Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. section 1901 et seq., is not subject to this Act to the extent it is  
63 governed by the Indian Child Welfare Act.

64 (b) A court of this Commonwealth shall treat a tribe as a State of the United States for  
65 purposes of articles 1 and 2.

66 (c) A child-custody determination made by a tribe under factual circumstances in  
67 substantial conformity with the jurisdictional standards of this Act must be recognized and  
68 enforced under the provisions of article 3.

69 SECTION 105. INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION OF ACT.

70 (a) A court of this Commonwealth shall treat a foreign country as a State of the United  
71 States for purposes of applying articles 1 and 2.

72 (b) A child-custody determination made in a foreign country under factual circumstances  
73 in substantial conformity with the jurisdictional standards of this Act must be recognized and  
74 enforced under article 3 of this Act.

75 (c) The court need not apply the provisions of this Act when the child custody law of the  
76 other country violates fundamental principles of human rights.

77

78 SECTION 106. BINDING FORCE OF CHILD-CUSTODY DETERMINATION. A  
79 child-custody determination made by a court of this Commonwealth that had jurisdiction under

80 this Act binds all persons who have been served in accordance with the laws of this  
81 Commonwealth or notified in accordance with section 108 or who have submitted to the  
82 jurisdiction of the court, and who have been given an opportunity to be heard. The determination  
83 is conclusive as to them as to all decided issues of law and fact except to the extent the  
84 determination is modified.

85

86 SECTION 107. PRIORITY. If a question of existence or exercise of jurisdiction under  
87 this Act is raised in a child-custody proceeding, the question, upon request of a party, must be  
88 given priority on the calendar and handled expeditiously.

89

90 SECTION 108. NOTICE TO PERSONS OUTSIDE COMMONWEALTH.

91 (a) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction when a person is outside this  
92 Commonwealth may be given in a manner prescribed by the law of this Commonwealth for the  
93 service of process or by the law of the State in which the service is made. Notice must be given  
94 in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice, but may be by publication if other means  
95 are not effective.

96 (b) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by the law of this  
97 Commonwealth or by the law of the State in which the service is made.

98 (c) Notice is not required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person who  
99 submits to the jurisdiction of the court.

100 SECTION 109. APPEARANCE AND LIMITED IMMUNITY.

101 (a) A party to a child-custody proceeding who is not subject to personal jurisdiction in  
102 this Commonwealth and is a responding party under article 2, a party in a proceeding to modify a  
103 child-custody determination under article 2, or a petitioner in a proceeding to enforce or register  
104 a child-custody determination under article 3 may appear and participate in the proceeding  
105 without submitting to personal jurisdiction over the party for another proceeding or purpose.

106 (b) A party is not subject to personal jurisdiction in this Commonwealth solely by being  
107 physically present for the purpose of participating in a proceeding under this Act. If a party is  
108 subject to personal jurisdiction in this Commonwealth on a basis other than physical presence,  
109 the party may be served with process in this Commonwealth. If a party present in this  
110 Commonwealth is subject to the jurisdiction of another State, service of process allowable under  
111 the laws of that State may be accomplished in this Commonwealth.

112 (c) The immunity granted by this section does not extend to civil litigation based on acts  
113 unrelated to the participation in a proceeding under this Act committed by an individual while  
114 present in this Commonwealth.

115

116 SECTION 110. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COURTS.

117 (a) A court of this Commonwealth may communicate with a court in another State  
118 concerning a proceeding arising under this Act.

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

122 (c) A communication between courts on schedules, calendars, court records, and similar  
123 matters may occur without informing the parties. A record need not be made of that  
124 communication.

125 (d) Except as provided in subsection (c), a record must be made of the communication.  
126 The parties must be informed promptly of the communication and granted access to the record.

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

133

134 SECTION 111. TAKING TESTIMONY IN ANOTHER STATE.

135 (a) In addition to other procedures available to a party, a party to a child- custody  
136 proceeding may offer testimony of witnesses who are located in another State, including  
137 testimony of the parties and the child, by deposition or other means allowable in this  
138 Commonwealth for testimony taken in another State. The court on its own motion may order that  
139 the testimony of a person be taken in another State and may prescribe the manner in which and  
140 the terms upon which the testimony is taken.

141 (b) A court of this Commonwealth may permit an individual residing in another State to  
142 be deposed or to testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means before a  
143 designated court or at another location in that State. A court of this Commonwealth shall  
144 cooperate with courts of other States in designating an appropriate location for the deposition or  
145 testimony.

146 (c) Documentary evidence transmitted from another State to a court of this  
147 Commonwealth by technological means that do not produce an original writing may not be  
148 excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission.

149

150 SECTION 112. COOPERATION BETWEEN COURTS; PRESERVATION OF  
151 RECORDS.

152 (a) A court of this Commonwealth may request the appropriate court of another State to:

153 (1) hold an evidentiary hearing;

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

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

157 (4) forward to the court of this Commonwealth a certified copy of the transcript of  
158 the record of the hearing, the evidence otherwise presented, and any evaluation prepared in  
159 compliance with the request; and

160 (5) order a party to a child-custody proceeding or any person having physical  
161 custody of the child to appear in the proceeding with or without the child.

162 (b) Upon request of a court of another State, a court of this Commonwealth may hold a  
163 hearing or enter an order described in subsection (a).

164 (c) Travel and other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred under subsections (a)  
165 and (b) may be assessed against the parties according to the law of this Commonwealth.

166 (d) A court of this Commonwealth shall preserve the pleadings, orders, decrees, records  
167 of hearings, evaluations, and other pertinent records with respect to a child-custody proceeding  
168 until the child attains 18 years of age. Upon appropriate request by a court or law enforcement  
169 official of another State, the court shall forward a certified copy of these records.

170 ARTICLE 2

171 JURISDICTION

172 SECTION 201. INITIAL CHILD-CUSTODY JURISDICTION.

173 (a) Except as otherwise provided in section 204, a court of this Commonwealth has  
174 jurisdiction to make an initial child-custody determination only if:

175 (1) this Commonwealth is the home State of the child on the date of the  
176 commencement of the proceeding, or was the home State of the child within six months before  
177 the commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from this Commonwealth but a  
178 parent or person acting as a parent continues to live in this Commonwealth;

179 (2) a court of another State does not have jurisdiction under paragraph (1), or a  
180 court of the home State of the child has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that this  
181 Commonwealth is the more appropriate forum under section 207 or 208, and:

182 (A) the child and the child's parents, or the child and at least one parent or  
183 a person acting as a parent have a significant connection with this Commonwealth other than  
184 mere physical presence; and

185 (B) substantial evidence is available in this Commonwealth concerning the  
186 child's care, protection, training, and personal relationships;

187 (3) all courts having jurisdiction under paragraph (1) or (2) have declined to  
188 exercise jurisdiction on the ground that a court of this Commonwealth is the more appropriate  
189 forum to determine the custody of the child under section 207 or 208; or

190 (4) no State would have jurisdiction under paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

191 (b) Subsection (a) is the exclusive jurisdictional basis for making a child- custody  
192 determination by a court of this Commonwealth.

193 (c) Physical presence of, or personal jurisdiction over, a party or a child is neither  
194 necessary nor sufficient to make a child-custody determination.

195

## 196 SECTION 202. EXCLUSIVE, CONTINUING JURISDICTION.

197 (a) Except as otherwise provided in section 204, a court of this Commonwealth that has  
198 made a child-custody determination consistent with section 201 or 203 has exclusive, continuing  
199 jurisdiction over the determination until:

200 (1) a court of this Commonwealth determines that neither the child, the child and  
201 one parent, nor the child and a person acting as a parent have a significant connection with this  
202 Commonwealth and that substantial evidence is no longer available in this Commonwealth  
203 concerning the child's care, protection, training, and personal relationships; or

204 (2) a court of this Commonwealth or a court of another State determines that  
205 neither the child, nor a parent, nor any person acting as a parent presently resides in this  
206 Commonwealth; or

207 (3) the court finds that a parent or person acting as a parent who resides in this  
208 Commonwealth has engaged in a serious incident or pattern of abuse as defined by chapter 208,  
209 section 28A against the other parent or person acting as a parent, or against a child who is the  
210 subject of the proceeding. If the court so finds, it shall be presumed that this Commonwealth  
211 does not have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over the determination unless the victim or the  
212 victim's custodial parent or guardian consents to continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or

213 (4) the parties mutually agree in writing that this Commonwealth shall no longer  
214 have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction and said agreement has been approved by the court.

215 (b) A court of this Commonwealth that has exclusive, continuing jurisdiction under this  
216 section may decline to exercise its jurisdiction if the court determines that it is an inconvenient  
217 forum under section 207.

218 (c) A court of this Commonwealth that has made a child-custody determination and does  
219 not have exclusive, continuing jurisdiction under this section may modify that determination  
220 only if it has jurisdiction to make an initial determination under section 201.

221

222 SECTION 203. JURISDICTION TO MODIFY CHILD CUSTODY  
223 DETERMINATION. Except as otherwise provided in section 204, a court of this  
224 Commonwealth may not modify a child-custody determination made by a court of another State  
225 unless a court of this Commonwealth has jurisdiction to make an initial determination under  
226 section 201(a)(1) or (2) and:

227 (1) the court of the other State determines it no longer has exclusive, continuing  
228 jurisdiction under section 202 or that a court of this Commonwealth would be a more convenient  
229 forum under section 207;

230 (2) a court of this Commonwealth or a court of the other State determines that neither the  
231 child, nor a parent, nor any person acting as a parent presently resides in the other State; or

232 (3) the parents or all persons acting as parents have mutually agreed in writing that this  
233 Commonwealth shall have the authority to modify a determination and such agreement has been  
234 approved by the court.

235

236 SECTION 204. TEMPORARY EMERGENCY JURISDICTION.

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

241 (b) If there is no previous child-custody determination that is entitled to be enforced  
242 under this Act, and if no child-custody proceeding has been commenced in a court of a State  
243 having jurisdiction under sections 201 through 203, a child-custody determination made under  
244 this section remains in effect until an order is obtained from a court of a State having jurisdiction  
245 under sections 201 through 203. If a child-custody proceeding has not been or is not commenced  
246 in a court of a State having jurisdiction under sections 201 through 203, a child-custody  
247 determination made under this section becomes a final determination, if:

248 (1) it so provides; and

249 (2) this Commonwealth becomes the home State of the child.

250 (c) If there is a previous child-custody determination that is entitled to be enforced under  
251 this Act, or a child-custody proceeding has been commenced in a court of a State having  
252 jurisdiction under sections 201 through 203, any order issued by a court of this Commonwealth  
253 under this section must specify in the order a period of time which the court considers adequate  
254 to allow the person seeking an order to obtain an order from the State having jurisdiction under  
255 sections 201 through 203. The order issued in this Commonwealth remains in effect until an  
256 order is obtained from the other State within the period specified or the period expires.

257 (d) A court of this Commonwealth that has been asked to make a child-custody  
258 determination under this section, upon being informed that a child-custody proceeding has been  
259 commenced, or a child-custody determination has been made, by a court of a State having  
260 jurisdiction under sections 201 through 203, shall immediately communicate with the other  
261 court. A court of this Commonwealth that is exercising jurisdiction pursuant to sections 201  
262 through 203, upon being informed that a child-custody proceeding has been commenced, or a  
263 child-custody determination has been made by a court of another State under a statute similar to  
264 this section shall immediately communicate with the court of that State. The purpose of the  
265 communication is to resolve the emergency, protect the safety of the parties and the child, and  
266 determine a period for the duration of the temporary order.

267

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

269 (a) Before a child-custody determination is made under this Act, notice and an  
270 opportunity to be heard in accordance with the standards of section 108 must be given to all  
271 persons entitled to notice under the law of this Commonwealth as in child-custody proceedings  
272 between residents of this Commonwealth, any parent whose parental rights have not been  
273 previously terminated, and any person having physical custody of the child.

274 (b) This Act does not govern the enforceability of a child-custody determination made  
275 without notice and an opportunity to be heard.

276 (c) The obligation to join a party and the right to intervene as a party in a child-custody  
277 proceeding under this Act are governed by the law of this Commonwealth as in child-custody  
278 proceedings between residents of this Commonwealth.

279

280 SECTION 206. SIMULTANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

281 (a) Except as otherwise provided in section 204, a court of this Commonwealth may not  
282 exercise its jurisdiction under this article if, at the time of the commencement of the proceeding,  
283 a proceeding concerning the custody of the child had been previously commenced in a court of  
284 another State having jurisdiction substantially in conformity with this Act, unless the proceeding  
285 has been terminated or is stayed by the court of the other State because a court of this  
286 Commonwealth is a more convenient forum under section 207.

287 (b) Except as otherwise provided in section 204, a court of this Commonwealth, before  
288 hearing a child-custody proceeding, shall examine the court documents and other information  
289 supplied by the parties pursuant to section 209. If the court determines that a child-custody  
290 proceeding was previously commenced in a court in another State having jurisdiction  
291 substantially in accordance with this Act, the court of this Commonwealth shall stay its  
292 proceeding and communicate with the court of the other State. If the court of the State having  
293 jurisdiction substantially in accordance with this Act does not determine that the court of this  
294 Commonwealth is a more appropriate forum, the court of this Commonwealth shall dismiss the  
295 proceeding.

296 (c) In a proceeding to modify a child-custody determination, a court of this  
297 Commonwealth shall determine whether a proceeding to enforce the determination has been  
298 commenced in another State. If a proceeding to enforce a child-custody determination has been  
299 commenced in another State, the court may:

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

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

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

304

305 SECTION 207. INCONVENIENT FORUM.

306 (a) A court of this Commonwealth that has jurisdiction under this Act to make a child-  
307 custody determination may decline to exercise its jurisdiction at any time if it determines that it  
308 is an inconvenient forum under the circumstances and that a court of another State is a more

309 appropriate forum. The issue of inconvenient forum may be raised upon the court's own motion,  
310 request of another court, or motion of a party.

311 (b) Before determining whether it is an inconvenient forum, a court of this  
312 Commonwealth shall consider whether it is appropriate that a court of another State exercise  
313 jurisdiction. For this purpose, the court shall allow the parties to submit information and shall  
314 consider all relevant factors, including:

315 (1) whether domestic violence has occurred and is likely to continue in the future  
316 and which State could best protect the parties and the child;

317 (2) the length of time the child has resided outside this Commonwealth;

318 (3) the distance between the court in this Commonwealth and the court in the  
319 State that would assume jurisdiction;

320 (4) the relative financial circumstances of the parties and the effect of such  
321 circumstance on the ability to litigate in a foreign jurisdiction;

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

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

325 (7) the ability of the court of each State to decide the issue expeditiously and the  
326 procedures necessary to present the evidence; and

327 (8) the familiarity of the court of each State with the facts and issues of the  
328 pending litigation.

329 (c) If a court of this Commonwealth determines that it is an inconvenient forum and that a  
330 court of another State is a more appropriate forum, it shall stay the proceedings upon condition  
331 that a child-custody proceeding be promptly commenced in another designated State and may  
332 impose any other condition the court considers just and proper.

333 (d) A court of this Commonwealth may decline to exercise its jurisdiction under this Act  
334 if a child-custody determination is incidental to an action for divorce or another proceeding while  
335 still retaining jurisdiction over the divorce or other proceeding.

336

337 SECTION 208. JURISDICTION DECLINED BY REASON OF CONDUCT.

338 (a) Except as otherwise provided in section 204 or by other law of this Commonwealth, if  
339 a court of this Commonwealth has jurisdiction under this Act because a person invoking the

340 jurisdiction has engaged in unjustifiable conduct, the court shall decline to exercise its  
341 jurisdiction unless:

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

344 (2) a court of the State otherwise having jurisdiction under sections 201 through  
345 203 determines that this Commonwealth is a more appropriate forum under section 207; or

346 (3) no other State would have jurisdiction under sections 201 through 203.

347 (b) If a court of this Commonwealth declines to exercise its jurisdiction pursuant to  
348 subsection (a), it may fashion an appropriate remedy to ensure the safety of the child and prevent  
349 a repetition of the wrongful conduct, including staying the proceeding until a child-custody  
350 proceeding is commenced in a court having jurisdiction under sections 201 through 203.

351 (c) If a court dismisses a petition or stays a proceeding because it declines to exercise its  
352 jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (a), it shall charge the party invoking the jurisdiction of the  
353 court with necessary and reasonable expenses including costs, communication expenses,  
354 attorney's fees, investigative fees, expenses for witnesses, travel expenses, and child care during  
355 the course of the proceedings, unless the party from whom fees are sought establishes that the  
356 award would be clearly inappropriate. The court may not assess fees, costs, or expenses against  
357 this State except as otherwise provided by law other than this Act.

358

359 SECTION 209. INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO COURT.

360 (a) Subject to local law providing for the confidentiality of procedures, addresses, and  
361 other identifying information, in a child-custody proceeding, each party, in its first pleading or in  
362 an attached affidavit, shall give information, if reasonably ascertainable, under oath as to the  
363 child's present address, the places where the child has lived during the last five years, and the  
364 names and present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived during that period.  
365 The pleading or affidavit must state whether the party:

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

369 (2) knows of any proceeding that could affect the current proceeding, including  
370 proceedings for enforcement and proceedings relating to domestic violence, protective orders,  
371 termination of parental rights, and adoptions and, if so, identify the court and the case number  
372 and the nature of the proceeding; and

373 (3) knows the names and addresses of any person not a party to the proceeding  
374 who has physical custody of the child or claims rights of legal custody or physical custody of, or  
375 visitation with, the child and, if so, the names and addresses of those persons.

376 (b) If the information required by subsection (a) is not furnished, the court, upon its own  
377 motion or that of a party, may stay the proceeding until the information is furnished.

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

382 (d) Each party has a continuing duty to inform the court of any proceeding in this  
383 Commonwealth or any other State that could affect the current proceeding.

384 (e) If a party alleges in an affidavit or a pleading under oath that the health, safety, or  
385 liberty of a party or child would be put at risk by the disclosure of identifying information, that  
386 information shall be sealed and not disclosed to the other party or the public unless the court  
387 orders the disclosure to be made after a hearing in which the court takes into consideration the  
388 health, safety, or liberty of the party or child and determines that the disclosure is in the interest  
389 of justice.

390

391 SECTION 210. APPEARANCE OF PARTIES AND CHILD.

392 (a) A court of this Commonwealth may order a party to a child-custody proceeding who  
393 is in this Commonwealth to appear before the court personally with or without the child. The  
394 court may order any person who is in this Commonwealth and who has physical custody or  
395 control of the child to appear physically with the child.

396 (b) If a party to a child-custody proceeding whose presence is desired by the court is  
397 outside this Commonwealth, the court may order that a notice given pursuant to section 108  
398 include a statement directing the party to appear personally with or without the child and  
399 declaring that failure to appear may result in a decision adverse to the party.

400 (c) The court may enter any orders necessary to ensure the safety of the child and of any  
401 person ordered to appear under this section.

402 (d) If a party to a child-custody proceeding who is outside this Commonwealth is directed  
403 to appear under subsection (b) or desires to appear personally before the court with or without  
404 the child, the court may require another party to pay reasonable and necessary travel and other  
405 expenses of the party so appearing and of the child.

406

407 ARTICLE 3

408 ENFORCEMENT

409 SECTION 301. DEFINITIONS. In this article:

410 (1) "Petitioner" means a person who seeks enforcement of a child-custody determination  
411 or enforcement of an order for the return of the child under the Hague Convention on the Civil  
412 Aspects of International Child Abduction.

413 (2) "Respondent" means a person against whom a proceeding has been commenced for  
414 enforcement of a child-custody determination or enforcement of an order for the return of the  
415 child under the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

416

417 SECTION 302. SCOPE; TEMPORARY VISITATION.

418 (a) This article may be invoked to enforce:

419 (1) a child-custody determination; and

420 (2) an order for the return of the child made under the Hague Convention on the Civil  
421 Aspects of International Child Abduction.

422 (b) A court of this Commonwealth which does not have jurisdiction to modify a child-  
423 custody determination, may issue a temporary order enforcing

424 (1) a visitation schedule made by a court of another State; or

425 (2) the visitation provisions of a child-custody determination of another State that does  
426 not provide for a specific visitation schedule.

427 (c) If a court of this Commonwealth makes an order under subparagraph (b)(2), it shall  
428 specify in the order a period of time which it considers adequate to allow the person seeking the  
429 order to obtain an order from the State having jurisdiction under article 2. The order remains in  
430 effect until an order is obtained from the other State or the period expires.

431

432 SECTION 303. DUTY TO ENFORCE.

433 (a) A court of this Commonwealth shall recognize and enforce a child-custody  
434 determination of a court of another State if the latter court exercised jurisdiction that was in  
435 substantial conformity with this Act or the determination was made under factual circumstances

436 meeting the jurisdictional standards of this Act and the determination has not been modified in  
437 accordance with this Act.

438 (b) A court may utilize any remedy available under other law of this Commonwealth to  
439 enforce a child-custody determination made by a court of another State. The procedure provided  
440 by this article does not affect the availability of other remedies to enforce a child-custody  
441 determination.

442

#### 443 SECTION 304. REGISTRATION OF CHILD-CUSTODY DETERMINATION.

444 (a) A child-custody determination issued by a court of another State may be registered in  
445 this Commonwealth, with or without a simultaneous request for enforcement, by sending to the  
446 appropriate court in this Commonwealth:

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

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

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

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

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

457 (2) serve notice upon the persons named pursuant to (a)(3) and provide them with an  
458 opportunity to contest the registration in accordance with this section.

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

460 (1) that a registered determination is enforceable as of the date of the registration in the  
461 same manner as a determination issued by a court of this Commonwealth;

462 (2) that a hearing to contest the validity of the registered determination must be requested  
463 within 20 days after service of notice; and

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

467 (d) A person seeking to contest the validity of a registered order must request a hearing  
468 within 20 days after service of the notice. At that hearing, the court shall confirm the registered  
469 order unless the person contesting registration establishes that:

470 (1) the issuing court did not have jurisdiction under article 2;

471 (2) the child-custody determination sought to be registered has been vacated, stayed, or  
472 modified by a court of a State having jurisdiction to do so under article 2; or

473 (3) the person contesting registration was entitled to notice, but notice was not given in  
474 accordance with the standards of section 108 in the proceedings before the court that issued the  
475 order for which registration is sought.

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

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

482

#### 483 SECTION 305. ENFORCEMENT OF REGISTERED DETERMINATION.

484 (a) A court of this Commonwealth may grant any relief normally available under the law  
485 of this Commonwealth to enforce a registered child-custody determination made by a court of  
486 another State.

487 (b) A court of this Commonwealth shall recognize and enforce, but may not modify  
488 except in accordance with article 2, a registered child-custody determination of another State.

489 SECTION 306. SIMULTANEOUS PROCEEDINGS. If a proceeding for enforcement  
490 under this article has been or is commenced in this Commonwealth and a court of this  
491 Commonwealth determines that a proceeding to modify the determination has been commenced  
492 in another State having jurisdiction to modify the determination under article 2, the enforcing  
493 court shall immediately communicate with the modifying court. The proceeding for enforcement  
494 continues unless the enforcing court, after consultation with the modifying court, stays or  
495 dismisses the proceeding.

496

#### 497 SECTION 307. EXPEDITED ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD-CUSTODY 498 DETERMINATION.

499 (a) A petition under this article must be verified. Certified copies of all orders sought to  
500 be enforced and of the order confirming registration, if any, must be attached to the petition. A  
501 copy of a certified copy of an order may be attached instead of the original.

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

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

505 (2) whether the determination for which enforcement is sought has been vacated, stayed,  
506 or modified by a court whose decision must be enforced under this Act or federal law and, if so,  
507 identify the court, the case number of the proceeding, and the action taken;

508 (3) whether any proceeding has been commenced that could affect the current  
509 proceeding, including proceedings relating to domestic violence, protective orders, termination  
510 of parental rights, and adoptions and, if so, identify the court and the case number and the nature  
511 of the proceeding;

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

513 (5) whether relief in addition to the immediate physical custody of the child and  
514 attorney's fees is sought, including a request for assistance from law enforcement officials and, if  
515 so, the relief sought.

516 (c) If the child-custody determination has been registered and confirmed under section  
517 304, the petition must also state the date and place of registration.

518 (d) The court shall issue an order directing the respondent to appear with or without the  
519 child at a hearing and may enter any orders necessary to ensure the safety of the parties and the  
520 child.

521 (e) The hearing must be held on the next judicial day following service of process unless  
522 that date is impossible. In that event, the court must hold the hearing on the first day possible.  
523 The court may extend the date of hearing at the request of the petitioner.

524 (f) The order must state the time and place of the hearing and must advise the respondent  
525 that at the hearing the court will order the delivery of the child and the payment of fees, costs,  
526 and expenses under section 311, and may set an additional hearing to determine whether further  
527 relief is appropriate, unless the respondent appears and establishes that:

528 (1) the child-custody determination has not been registered and confirmed under section  
529 304, and that

530 (A) the issuing court did not have jurisdiction under article 2;

531 (B) the child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought has been vacated,  
532 stayed, or modified by a court of a State having jurisdiction to do so under article 2 or federal  
533 law; or

534 (C) the respondent was entitled to notice, but notice was not given in accordance with the  
535 standards of section 108 in the proceedings before the court that issued the order for which  
536 enforcement is sought; or

537 (2) the child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought was registered and  
538 confirmed under section 304, but has been vacated, stayed or modified by a court of a State  
539 having jurisdiction to do so under article 2 or federal law.

540

541 SECTION 308. SERVICE OF PETITION AND ORDER. Except as otherwise provided  
542 in section 310, the petition and order must be served, by any method authorized by the law of  
543 this Commonwealth, upon respondent and any person who has physical custody of the child.

544

545 SECTION 309. HEARING AND ORDER.

546 (a) Unless the court enters a temporary emergency order pursuant to section 204, upon a  
547 finding that a petitioner is entitled to the physical custody of the child immediately, the court  
548 shall order the child delivered to the petitioner unless the respondent establishes that:

549 (1) the child-custody determination has not been registered and confirmed under section  
550 304, and that

551 (A) the issuing court did not have jurisdiction under article 2;

552 (B) the child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought has been vacated,  
553 stayed or modified by a court of a State having jurisdiction to do so under article 2 or federal  
554 law; or

555 (C) the respondent was entitled to notice, but notice was not given in accordance with the  
556 standards of section 108 in the proceedings before the court that issued the order for which  
557 enforcement is sought; or

558 (2) the child-custody determination for which enforcement is sought was registered and  
559 confirmed under section 304, but has been vacated, stayed or modified by a court of a State  
560 having jurisdiction to do so under article 2 or federal law.

561 (b) The court shall award the fees, costs, and expenses authorized under section 311 and  
562 may grant additional relief, including a request for the assistance of law enforcement officials,  
563 and set a further hearing to determine whether additional relief is appropriate.

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

566 (d) A privilege against disclosure of communications between spouses and a defense of  
567 immunity based on the relationship of husband and wife or parent and child may not be invoked  
568 in a proceeding under this article.

569

#### 570 SECTION 310. WARRANT TO TAKE PHYSICAL CUSTODY OF CHILD.

571 (a) Upon the filing of a petition seeking enforcement of a child-custody determination,  
572 the petitioner may file a verified application for the issuance of a warrant to take physical  
573 custody of the child if the child is likely to suffer serious imminent physical harm or removal  
574 from this Commonwealth.

575 (b) If the court, upon the testimony of the petitioner or other witness, finds that the child  
576 is likely to suffer serious imminent physical harm or be imminently removed from this  
577 Commonwealth, it may issue a warrant to take physical custody of the child. The petition must  
578 be heard on the next judicial day after the warrant is executed. The warrant must include the  
579 statements required by section 307(b).

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

581 (1) recite the facts upon which a conclusion of serious imminent physical harm or  
582 removal from the jurisdiction is based;

583 (2) direct law enforcement officers to take physical custody of the child immediately; and

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

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

587 (e) A warrant to take physical custody of a child is enforceable throughout this  
588 Commonwealth. If the court finds on the basis of the testimony of the petitioner or other witness  
589 that a less intrusive remedy is not effective, it may authorize law enforcement officers to enter  
590 private property to take physical custody of the child. If required by the exigency of the case, the  
591 court may authorize law enforcement officers to make a forcible entry at any hour.

592 (f) The court may impose conditions upon placement of a child to ensure the appearance  
593 of the child and the child's custodian.

594 SECTION 311. COSTS, FEES, AND EXPENSES.

595 (a) The court shall award the prevailing party, including a State, necessary and reasonable  
596 expenses incurred by or on behalf of the party, including costs, communication expenses,  
597 attorney's fees, investigative fees, expenses for witnesses, travel expenses, and child care during  
598 the course of the proceedings, unless the party from whom fees or expenses are sought  
599 establishes that the award would be clearly inappropriate.

600 (b) The court may not assess fees, costs, or expenses against a State except as otherwise  
601 provided by law other than this Act.

602 SECTION 312. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT. A court of this  
603 Commonwealth shall accord full faith and credit to an order made consistently with this Act  
604 which enforces a child-custody determination by a court of another State unless the order has  
605 been vacated, stayed, or modified by a court authorized to do so under article 2.

606

607 SECTION 313. APPEALS. An appeal may be taken from a final order in a proceeding  
608 under this article in accordance with expedited appellate procedures in other civil cases. Unless  
609 the court enters a temporary emergency order under section 204, the enforcing court may not  
610 stay an order enforcing a child-custody determination pending appeal.

611

612 SECTION 314. ROLE OF PROSECUTOR OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

613 (a) In a case arising under this Act or involving the Hague Convention on the Civil  
614 Aspects of International Child Abduction, the prosecutor or other appropriate public official may  
615 take any lawful action, including resort to a proceeding under this article or any other available  
616 civil proceeding to locate a child, obtain the return of a child, or enforce a child-custody  
617 determination if there is:

618 (1) an existing child-custody determination;

619 (2) a request from a court in a pending child-custody case;

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

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

623 (b) A prosecutor or appropriate public official acts on behalf of the court and may not  
624 represent any party to a child-custody determination.

625

626 SECTION 315. ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. At the request of a prosecutor or  
627 other appropriate public official acting under section 314, a law enforcement officer may take  
628 any lawful action reasonably necessary to locate a child or a party and assist a prosecutor or  
629 appropriate public official with responsibilities under section 314.

630

631 SECTION 316. COSTS AND EXPENSES. If the respondent is not the prevailing party,  
632 the court may assess against the respondent all direct expenses and costs incurred by the  
633 prosecutor or other appropriate public official and law enforcement officers under section 314 or  
634 315.

635

636 ARTICLE 4

637 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

638 SECTION 401. APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. In applying and construing  
639 this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with  
640 respect to its subject matter among States that enact it.

641

642 SECTION 402. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any provision of this Act or its  
643 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other  
644 provisions or applications of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or  
645 application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

646 SECTION 2. Chapter 208, section 28 of the General Laws is amended by adding at the  
647 end thereof:--- “The jurisdiction of any court to modify an existing judgment as to care and  
648 custody of a minor child and shall be subject to the provisions of the Uniform Child-Custody  
649 Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, chapter 209A.”

650 SECTION 3. This Act takes effect on July first, two thousand and fourteen. A motion or  
651 other request for relief made in a child-custody or enforcement proceeding that was commenced  
652 before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect at the time the motion or  
653 other request was made.