

PLEASE CHECK STATE CASE LAW AS STANDARDS FOR RELOCATION MAY BE FOUND IN CASE LAW.

## **Ky. 22nd Jud. Cir. FCR 703**

### **Rule 703. Relocation of children.**

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Pursuant to FCRPP 7(2)(a), if either parent or custodian intends to move with the children from his or her present residence, he or she shall give written notice to the other parent or custodian at least 60 days prior to such move. Residential addresses of domestic violence petitioners shall not be required in the notice if there is an existing domestic violence order. Either parent or custodian may file a motion for change of custody or timesharing if the other parent or custodian is not in agreement with the move or an agreed order if they are in agreement. No relocation of the children that would result in a material change in the status quo shall occur without a written agreement or court order.

### **KRS § 403.270**

#### **§ 403.270. Custodial issues; best interests of child shall determine; rebuttable presumption that joint custody and equally shared parenting time is in child's best interests; de facto custodian.**

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(1)

(a) As used in this chapter and KRS 405.020, unless the context requires otherwise, "de facto custodian" means a person who has been shown by clear and convincing evidence to have been the primary caregiver for, and financial supporter of, a child who within the last two (2) years has resided with the person for an aggregate period of six (6) months or more if the child is under three (3) years of age and for an aggregate period of one (1) year or more if the child is three (3) years of age or older or has been placed by the Department for Community Based Services. Any period of time after a legal proceeding has been commenced by a parent seeking to regain custody of the child shall not be included in determining whether the child has resided with the person for the required minimum period.

(b) A person shall not be a de facto custodian until a court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the person meets the definition of de facto custodian established in paragraph (a) of this subsection. Once a court determines that a person meets the definition of de facto custodian, the court shall give the person the same standing in custody matters that is given to each parent under this section and KRS 403.280, 403.340, 403.350, 403.822, and 405.020.

(2) The court shall determine custody in accordance with the best interests of the child and equal consideration shall be given to each parent and to any de facto custodian. Subject to KRS 403.315, there shall be a presumption, rebuttable by a preponderance of evidence, that joint custody and equally shared parenting time is in the best interest of the child. If a deviation from equal parenting time is warranted, the court shall construct a parenting time schedule which maximizes the time each parent or de facto custodian has with the child and is consistent with ensuring the child's welfare. The court shall consider all relevant factors including:

(a) The wishes of the child's parent or parents, and any de facto custodian, as to his or her custody;

(b) The wishes of the child as to his or her custodian, with due consideration given to the influence a parent or de facto custodian may have over the child's wishes;

- (c) The interaction and interrelationship of the child with his or her parent or parents, his or her siblings, and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interests;
  - (d) The motivation of the adults participating in the custody proceeding;
  - (e) The child's adjustment and continuing proximity to his or her home, school, and community;
  - (f) The mental and physical health of all individuals involved;
  - (g) A finding by the court that domestic violence and abuse, as defined in KRS 403.720, has been committed by one (1) of the parties against a child of the parties or against another party. The court shall determine the extent to which the domestic violence and abuse has affected the child and the child's relationship to each party, with due consideration given to efforts made by a party toward the completion of any domestic violence treatment, counseling, or program;
  - (h) The extent to which the child has been cared for, nurtured, and supported by any de facto custodian;
  - (i) The intent of the parent or parents in placing the child with a de facto custodian;
  - (j) The circumstances under which the child was placed or allowed to remain in the custody of a de facto custodian, including whether the parent now seeking custody was previously prevented from doing so as a result of domestic violence as defined in KRS 403.720 and whether the child was placed with a de facto custodian to allow the parent now seeking custody to seek employment, work, or attend school; and
  - (k) The likelihood a party will allow the child frequent, meaningful, and continuing contact with the other parent or de facto custodian, except that the court shall not consider this likelihood if there is a finding that the other parent or de facto custodian engaged in domestic violence and abuse, as defined in KRS 403.720, against the party or a child and that a continuing relationship with the other parent will endanger the health or safety of either that party or the child.
- (3) The abandonment of the family residence by a custodial party shall not be considered where said party was physically harmed or was seriously threatened with physical harm by his or her spouse, when such harm or threat of harm was causally related to the abandonment.
- (4) If the court grants custody to a de facto custodian, the de facto custodian shall have legal custody under the laws of the Commonwealth.