

House Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 179

AN ACT concerning children and minors; relating to crisis intervention; creating juvenile crisis intervention centers; the revised Kansas code for care of children; newborn infant protection act; powers and duties of the secretary for children and families; amending K.S.A. 39-713c and K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202, 38-2202, as amended by section 8 of this act, 38-2231, 38-2232, 38-2242, 38-2243, 38-2254, 38-2255, 38-2268, 38-2269, 38-2282, 38-2330, 39-708c and 75-52,164 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2202, as amended by section 23 of chapter 46 of the 2016 session laws of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. (a) A juvenile crisis intervention center is a facility that provides short-term observation, assessment, treatment and case planning, and referral for any juvenile who is experiencing a mental health crisis and is likely to cause harm to self or others. Such centers shall:

(1) Address or ensure access to the broad range of services to meet the needs of a juvenile admitted to the center, including, but not limited to, medical, psychiatric, psychological, social and educational services;

(2) not include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles, but shall have a design, structure, interior and exterior environment, and furnishings to promote a safe, comfortable and therapeutic environment for juveniles admitted to the center;

(3) implement written policies and procedures that include the use of a combination of supervision, inspection and accountability to promote safe and orderly operations; and

(4) implement written policies and procedures for staff monitoring of all center entrances and exits.

(b) A juvenile crisis intervention center shall provide treatment to juveniles admitted to such center, as appropriate while admitted.

(c) A juvenile crisis intervention center may be on the same premises as that of another licensed facility. If the juvenile crisis intervention center is on the same premises as that of another licensed facility, the living unit of the juvenile crisis intervention center shall be maintained in a separate, self-contained unit. No juvenile crisis intervention center shall be in a city or county jail or a juvenile detention facility.

(d) (1) A juvenile may be admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center when:

(A) The head of such center determines such juvenile is in need of treatment and likely to cause harm to self or others;

(B) a qualified mental health professional from a community mental health center has given written authorization for such juvenile to be admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center; and

(C) no other more appropriate treatment services are available and accessible to the juvenile at the time of admission.

(2) A juvenile may be admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center for not more than 30 days. A parent with legal custody or legal guardian of a juvenile placed in a juvenile crisis intervention center may remove such juvenile from the center at any time. If the removal may cause the juvenile to become a child in need of care pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202(d), and amendments thereto, the head of a juvenile crisis intervention center may report such concerns to the department for children and families or law enforcement or may request the county or district attorney to initiate proceedings pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children. If the head of a juvenile crisis intervention center determines the most appropriate action is to request the county or district attorney to initiate proceedings pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children, the head of such center shall make such request and shall keep such juvenile in the center for an additional 24-hour period to initiate the appropriate proceedings.

(3) When a juvenile is released from a juvenile crisis intervention center, the managed care organization, if the juvenile is a medicaid recipient, and the community mental health center serving the area where the juvenile is being discharged shall be involved with discharge planning. Within seven days prior to the discharge of a juvenile, the head of the juvenile crisis intervention center shall give written notice of the date and time of the discharge to the patient, serving the area where the juvenile is being discharged, and the patient's parent, custodian or legal guardian.

(e) (1) Upon admission to a juvenile crisis intervention center, and if

the juvenile is a medicaid recipient, the managed care organization shall approve services as recommended by the head of the juvenile crisis intervention center. Within 14 days after admission, the head of the juvenile crisis intervention center shall develop a plan of treatment for the juvenile in collaboration with the managed care organization.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the department of health and environment from administering or reimbursing state medicaid services to any juvenile admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center pursuant to a waiver granted under section 1915(c) of the federal social security act, provided that such services are not administered through a managed care delivery system.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the department of health and environment from reimbursing any state medicaid services that qualify for reimbursement and that are provided to a juvenile admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center.

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall impair or otherwise affect the validity of any contract in existence on July 1, 2018, between a managed care organization and the department of health and environment to provide state medicaid services.

(5) On or before January 1, 2019, the secretary of health and environment shall submit to the United States centers for medicare and medicaid services any approval request necessary to implement this subsection.

(f) The secretary for children and families, in consultation with the attorney general, shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this section on or before January 1, 2019.

(g) The secretary for children and families shall annually report information on outcomes of juveniles admitted into juvenile crisis intervention centers to the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight, the corrections and juvenile justice committee of the house of representatives and the judiciary committee of the senate. Such report shall include:

(1) The number of admissions, releases and the lengths of stay for juveniles admitted to juvenile crisis intervention centers;

(2) services provided to juveniles admitted;

(3) needs of juveniles admitted determined by evidence-based assessment; and

(4) success and recidivism rates, including information on the reduction of involvement of the child welfare system and juvenile justice system with the juvenile.

(h) The secretary of corrections may enter into memorandums of agreement with other cabinet agencies to provide funding, not to exceed \$2,000,000 annually, from the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund or other available appropriations for juvenile crisis intervention services.

(i) For the purposes of this section:

(1) “Head of a juvenile crisis intervention center” means the administrative director of a juvenile crisis intervention center or such person’s designee;

(2) “Juvenile” means a person who is less than 18 years of age;

(3) “likely to cause harm to self or others” means that a juvenile, by reason of the juvenile’s mental disorder or mental condition is likely, in the reasonably foreseeable future, to cause substantial physical injury or physical abuse to self or others or substantial damage to another’s property, as evidenced by behavior threatening, attempting or causing such injury, abuse or damage;

(4) “treatment” means any service intended to promote the mental health of the patient and rendered by a qualified professional, licensed or certified by the state to provide such service as an independent practitioner or under the supervision of such practitioner; and

(5) “qualified mental health professional” means a physician or psychologist who is employed by a participating mental health center or who is providing services as a physician or psychologist under a contract with a participating mental health center, a licensed masters level psychologist, a licensed clinical psychotherapist, a licensed marriage and family therapist, a licensed clinical marriage and family therapist, a licensed professional counselor, a licensed clinical professional counselor, a licensed specialist social worker or a licensed master social worker or a registered

nurse who has a specialty in psychiatric nursing, who is employed by a participating mental health center and who is acting under the direction of a physician or psychologist who is employed by, or under contract with, a participating mental health center.

(j) This section shall be part of and supplemental to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2231 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2231. (a) A law enforcement officer or court services officer shall take a child under 18 years of age into custody when:

(1) The law enforcement officer or court services officer has a court order commanding that the child be taken into custody as a child in need of care; or

(2) the law enforcement officer or court services officer has probable cause to believe that a court order commanding that the child be taken into custody as a child in need of care has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction.

(b) A law enforcement officer shall take a child under 18 years of age into custody when the officer:

(1) Reasonably believes the child will be harmed if not immediately removed from the place or residence where the child has been found;

(2) has probable cause to believe that the child is a runaway or a missing person or a verified missing person entry for the child can be found in the national crime information center missing person system; ~~or~~

(3) reasonably believes the child is a victim of human trafficking, aggravated human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of a child; *or*

(4) *reasonably believes the child is experiencing a mental health crisis and is likely to cause harm to self or others.*

(c) (1) If a person provides shelter to a child whom the person knows is a runaway, such person shall promptly report the child's location either to a law enforcement agency or to the child's parent or other custodian.

(2) If a person reports a runaway's location to a law enforcement agency pursuant to this section and a law enforcement officer of the agency has reasonable grounds to believe that it is in the child's best interests, the child may be allowed to remain in the place where shelter is being provided, subject to subsection (b), in the absence of a court order to the contrary. If the child is allowed to so remain, the law enforcement agency shall promptly notify the secretary of the child's location and circumstances.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (b), a law enforcement officer may temporarily detain and assume temporary custody of any child subject to compulsory school attendance, pursuant to K.S.A. 72-3120, and amendments thereto, during the hours school is actually in session and shall deliver the child pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2232(g), and amendments thereto.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2232 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2232. (a) (1) To the extent possible, when any law enforcement officer takes into custody a child under the age of 18 years without a court order, the child shall ~~forthwith~~ *promptly* be delivered to the custody of the child's parent or other custodian unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that such action would not be in the best interests of the child.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (b), if the child is not delivered to the custody of the child's parent or other custodian, the child shall ~~forthwith~~ *promptly* be delivered to a:

(A) (i) Shelter facility designated by the court;;

(ii) court services officer;;

(iii) juvenile intake and assessment worker;;

(iv) licensed attendant care center;

(v) *juvenile crisis intervention center after written authorization by a community mental health center; or*

(vi) other person ~~or~~;

(B) if the child is 15 years of age or younger, ~~or~~ *to a facility or person designated by the secretary; or*

(C) *if the child is 16 or 17 years of age if and the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental,*

emotional or sexual abuse, to a facility or person designated by the secretary.

(3) If, after delivery of the child to a shelter facility, the person in charge of the shelter facility at that time and the law enforcement officer determine that the child will not remain in the shelter facility and if the child is presently alleged, but not yet adjudicated, to be a child in need of care solely pursuant to ~~subsection (d)(9) or (d)(10) of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202(d)(9) or (d)(10)~~, and amendments thereto, the law enforcement officer shall deliver the child to a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, designated by the court, where the child shall be detained for not more than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible.

(4) No child taken into custody pursuant to this code shall be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, except as authorized by this section and by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2242, 38-2243 and 38-2260, and amendments thereto.

(5) It shall be the duty of the law enforcement officer to furnish to the county or district attorney, without unnecessary delay, all the information in the possession of the officer pertaining to the child, the child's parents or other persons interested in or likely to be interested in the child and all other facts and circumstances which caused the child to be taken into custody.

(b) (1) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any child as provided in ~~subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2231(b)(2)~~, and amendments thereto, proceedings shall be initiated in accordance with the provisions of the interstate compact on juveniles, K.S.A. 38-1001 et seq., and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-1008, and amendments thereto, when effective. Any child taken into custody pursuant to the interstate compact on juveniles may be detained in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility.

(2) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any child as provided in ~~subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2231(b)(3)~~, and amendments thereto, the law enforcement officer shall place the child in protective custody and may deliver the child to a staff secure facility. The law enforcement officer shall contact the department for children and families to begin an assessment to determine safety, placement and treatment needs for the child. Such child shall not be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, except as authorized by this section and by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2242, 38-2243 and 38-2260, and amendments thereto.

(3) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any child as provided in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2231(b)(4), and amendments thereto, the law enforcement officer shall place the child in protective custody and may deliver the child to a juvenile crisis intervention center after written authorization by a community mental health center. Such child shall not be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility.

(c) Whenever a child under the age of 18 years is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer without a court order and is thereafter placed as authorized by subsection (a), the facility or person shall, upon written application of the law enforcement officer, have physical custody and provide care and supervision for the child. The application shall state:

- (1) The name and address of the child, if known;
- (2) the names and addresses of the child's parents or nearest relatives and persons with whom the child has been residing, if known; and
- (3) the officer's belief that the child is a child in need of care and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the circumstances or condition of the child is such that the child would be harmed unless placed in the immediate custody of the shelter facility or other person.

(d) A copy of the application shall be furnished by the facility or person receiving the child to the county or district attorney without unnecessary delay.

(e) The shelter facility or other person designated by the court who has custody of the child pursuant to this section shall discharge the child not later than 72 hours following admission, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, unless a court has entered an order pertaining to temporary custody or release.

(f) In absence of a court order to the contrary, the county or district

attorney or the placing law enforcement agency shall have the authority to direct the release of the child at any time.

(g) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any child as provided in ~~subsection (d)~~ of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2231(d), and amendments thereto, the child shall ~~forthwith~~ promptly be delivered to the school in which the child is enrolled, any location designated by the school in which the child is enrolled or the child's parent or other custodian.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2242 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2242. (a) The court, upon verified application, may issue ex parte an order directing that a child be held in protective custody and, if the child has not been taken into custody, an order directing that the child be taken into custody. The application shall state for each child:

- (1) The applicant's belief that the child is a child in need of care;
- (2) that the child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;
- (3) that allowing the child to remain in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child; and
- (4) the facts relied upon to support the application, including efforts known to the applicant to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home, or the specific facts supporting that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the child.

(b) (1) The order of protective custody may be issued only after the court has determined there is probable cause to believe the allegations in the application are true. The order shall remain in effect until the temporary custody hearing provided for in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2243, and amendments thereto, unless earlier rescinded by the court.

(2) No child shall be held in protective custody for more than 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, unless within the 72-hour period a determination is made as to the necessity for temporary custody in a temporary custody hearing. The time spent in custody pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2232, and amendments thereto, shall be included in calculating the 72-hour period. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to mean that the child must remain in protective custody for 72 hours. If a child is in the protective custody of the secretary, the secretary shall allow at least one supervised visit between the child and the parent or parents within such time period as the child is in protective custody. The court may prohibit such supervised visit if the court determines it is not in the best interest of the child.

(c) (1) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of protective custody, the court may place the child in the protective custody of:

- (A) A parent or other person having custody of the child and may enter a restraining order pursuant to subsection (e);
- (B) a person, other than the parent or other person having custody, who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;
- (C) a youth residential facility;
- (D) a shelter facility;
- (E) a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto;

(F) *after written authorization by a community mental health center, a juvenile crisis intervention center as described in section 1, and amendments thereto; or*

~~(F)~~(G) the secretary, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse.

(2) If the secretary presents the court with a plan to provide services to a child or family which the court finds will assure the safety of the child, the court may only place the child in the protective custody of the secretary until the court finds the services are in place. The court shall

have the authority to require any person or entity agreeing to participate in the plan to perform as set out in the plan. When the child is placed in the protective custody of the secretary, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child with a parent or to make other suitable placement for the child. When the child is placed in the temporary custody of the secretary and the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child in a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law. When the child is presently alleged, but not yet adjudicated, to be a child in need of care solely pursuant to ~~subsection (d)(9) or (d)(10)~~ of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202(d)(9) or (d)(10), and amendments thereto, the child may be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility pursuant to an order of protective custody for a period of not to exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible.

(d) The order of protective custody shall be served pursuant to ~~subsection (a)~~ of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2237(a), and amendments thereto, on the child's parents and any other person having legal custody of the child. The order shall prohibit the removal of the child from the court's jurisdiction without the court's permission.

(e) If the court issues an order of protective custody, the court may also enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child, other family member or witness; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family member or witness. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to ~~subsection (a)~~ of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2237(a), and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

(f) (1) The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (A) (i) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(ii) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or

(iii) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and

(B) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.

(2) Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court. If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, the court shall provide the secretary with a written copy of any orders entered upon making the order.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2243 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2243. (a) Upon notice and hearing, the court may issue an order directing who shall have temporary custody and may modify the order during the pendency of the proceedings as will best serve the child's welfare.

(b) A hearing pursuant to this section shall be held within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, following a child having been taken into protective custody.

(c) Whenever it is determined that a temporary custody hearing is required, the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing. Notice of a temporary custody hearing shall be given to all parties and interested parties.

(d) Notice of the temporary custody hearing shall be given at least 24 hours prior to the hearing. The court may continue the hearing to afford the 24 hours prior notice or, with the consent of the party or interested party, proceed with the hearing at the designated time. If an

order of temporary custody is entered and the parent or other person having custody of the child has not been notified of the hearing, did not appear or waive appearance and requests a rehearing, the court shall rehear the matter without unnecessary delay.

(e) Oral notice may be used for giving notice of a temporary custody hearing where there is insufficient time to give written notice. Oral notice is completed upon filing a certificate of oral notice.

(f) The court may enter an order of temporary custody after determining there is probable cause to believe that the: (1) Child is dangerous to self or to others; (2) child is not likely to be available within the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings; (3) health or welfare of the child may be endangered without further care; (4) child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto; (5) *child is experiencing a mental health crisis and is in need of treatment*; or ~~(5)~~ (6) child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto.

(g) (1) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of temporary custody the court may place the child in the temporary custody of:

(A) A parent or other person having custody of the child and may enter a restraining order pursuant to subsection (h);

(B) a person, other than the parent or other person having custody, who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(C) a youth residential facility;

(D) a shelter facility;

(E) a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto;

(F) *after written authorization by a community mental health center, a juvenile crisis intervention center, as described in section 1, and amendments thereto*; or

~~(F)~~(G) the secretary, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse.

(2) If the secretary presents the court with a plan to provide services to a child or family which the court finds will assure the safety of the child, the court may only place the child in the temporary custody of the secretary until the court finds the services are in place. The court shall have the authority to require any person or entity agreeing to participate in the plan to perform as set out in the plan. When the child is placed in the temporary custody of the secretary, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child with a parent or to make other suitable placement for the child. When the child is placed in the temporary custody of the secretary and the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child in a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law. When the child is presently alleged, but not yet adjudicated to be a child in need of care solely pursuant to ~~subsection (d)(9) or (d)(10) of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202(d)(9) or (d)(10)~~, and amendments thereto, the child may be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, but the total amount of time that the child may be held in such facility under this section and K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, shall not exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible. The order of temporary custody shall remain in

effect until modified or rescinded by the court or an adjudication order is entered but not exceeding 60 days, unless good cause is shown and stated on the record.

(h) If the court issues an order of temporary custody, the court may also enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family members or witnesses. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to ~~subsection (a)~~ of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2237(a), and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

(i) (1) The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (A) (i) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(ii) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or

(iii) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and

(B) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.

(2) Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court. If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, upon making the order the court shall provide the secretary with a written copy.

(j) If the court enters an order of temporary custody that provides for placement of the child with a person other than the parent, the court shall make a child support determination pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2330 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2330. (a) A law enforcement officer may take a juvenile into custody when:

(1) Any offense has been or is being committed in the officer's view;

(2) the officer has a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody;

(3) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein;

(4) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile is committing or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:

(A) A felony; or

(B) a misdemeanor and: (i) The juvenile will not be apprehended or evidence of the offense will be irretrievably lost unless the juvenile is immediately taken into custody; or (ii) the juvenile may cause injury to self or others or damage to property or may be injured unless immediately taken into custody;

(5) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated an order for electronic monitoring as a term of probation; or

(6) the officer receives a written statement pursuant to subsection (c).

(b) A court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may take a juvenile into custody when: (1) There is a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody; or (2) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein.

(c) Any court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may request a warrant by giving the court a written statement setting forth that the juvenile, in the judgment of the court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code:

(1) (A) Has violated the condition of the juvenile's conditional release from detention or probation, for the third or subsequent time; and

(B) poses a significant risk of physical harm to another or damage to property; or

(2) has absconded from supervision.

(d) (1) A juvenile taken into custody by a law enforcement officer or other person authorized pursuant to subsection (b) shall be brought without unnecessary delay to the custody of the juvenile's parent or other custodian, unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that such action would not be in the best interests of the child or would pose a risk to public safety or property.

(2) If the juvenile cannot be delivered to the juvenile's parent or custodian, the officer may:

(A) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to subsection (g); ~~or~~

(B) contact or deliver the juvenile to an intake and assessment worker for completion of the intake and assessment process pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto; or

(C) *if the juvenile is determined to not be detention eligible based on a standardized detention risk assessment tool and is experiencing a mental health crisis, deliver a juvenile to a juvenile crisis intervention center, as described in section 1, and amendments thereto, after written authorization by a community mental health center.*

(3) It shall be the duty of the officer to furnish the county or district attorney and the juvenile intake and assessment worker if the officer has delivered the juvenile to the worker or issued a notice to appear consistent with subsection (g), with all of the information in the officer's possession pertaining to the juvenile, the juvenile's parent or other persons interested in or likely to be interested in the juvenile and all other facts and circumstances which caused the juvenile to be arrested or taken into custody.

(e) In the absence of a court order to the contrary, the court or officials designated by the court, the county or district attorney or the law enforcement agency taking a juvenile into custody shall direct the release prior to the time specified by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2343(a), and amendments thereto. In addition, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023 and K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall direct the release of a juvenile prior to a detention hearing after the completion of the intake and assessment process.

(f) Whenever a person 18 years of age or more is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for an alleged offense which was committed prior to the time the person reached the age of 18, the officer shall notify and refer the matter to the court for proceedings pursuant to this code, except that the provisions of this code relating to detention hearings shall not apply to that person. If such person is eligible for detention, and all suitable alternatives to detention have been exhausted, the person shall be detained in jail. Unless the law enforcement officer took the person into custody pursuant to a warrant issued by the court and the warrant specifies the amount of bond or indicates that the person may be released on personal recognizance, the person shall be taken before the court of the county where the alleged act took place or, at the request of the person, the person shall be taken, without delay, before the nearest court. The court shall fix the terms and conditions of an appearance bond upon which the person may be released from custody. The provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and K.S.A. 22-2901, and amendments thereto, relating to appearance bonds and review of conditions and release shall be applicable to appearance bonds provided for in this section.

(g) (1) Whenever a law enforcement officer detains any juvenile and such juvenile is not immediately taken to juvenile intake and assessment services, the officer may serve upon such juvenile a written notice to appear. Such notice to appear shall contain the name and address of the juvenile detained, the crime charged and the location and phone number of the juvenile intake and assessment services office where the juvenile will need to appear with a parent or guardian.

(2) The juvenile intake and assessment services office specified in such notice to appear must be contacted by the juvenile or a parent or guardian no more than 48 hours after such notice is given, excluding weekends and holidays.

(3) The juvenile detained, in order to secure release as provided in this section, must give a written promise to call within the time specified

by signing the written notice prepared by the officer. The original notice shall be retained by the officer and a copy shall be delivered to the juvenile detained and that juvenile's parent or guardian if such juvenile is under 18 years of age. The officer shall then release the juvenile.

(4) The law enforcement officer shall cause to be filed, without unnecessary delay, a complaint with juvenile intake and assessment services in which a juvenile released pursuant to paragraph (3) is given notice to appear, charging the crime stated in such notice. A copy shall also be provided to the district or county attorney. If the juvenile released fails to contact juvenile intake and assessment services as required in the notice to appear, juvenile intake and assessment services shall notify the district or county attorney.

(5) The notice to appear served pursuant to paragraph (1) and the complaint filed pursuant to paragraph (4) may be provided to the juvenile in a single citation.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-52,164 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,164. (a) There is hereby established in the state treasury the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund, which shall be administered by the department of corrections. All expenditures from the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund shall be for the development and implementation of evidence-based community programs and practices for juvenile offenders, *juveniles experiencing mental health crisis* and their families by community supervision offices, including, but not limited to, juvenile intake and assessment, court services ~~and~~, community corrections *and juvenile crisis intervention centers*. All expenditures from the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of corrections or the secretary's designee.

(b) At least annually, throughout the year, the secretary of corrections shall determine and certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount in each account of the state general fund of a state agency that has been determined by the secretary to be actual or projected cost savings as a result of cost avoidance resulting from decreased reliance on incarceration in the juvenile correctional facility and placement in youth residential centers. The baseline shall be calculated on the cost of incarceration and placement in fiscal year 2015.

(c) Upon receipt of a certification pursuant to subsection (b), the director of accounts and reports shall transfer the amount certified pursuant to subsection (b) from each account of the state general fund of a state agency that has been determined by the secretary of corrections to be actual or projected cost savings to the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund.

(d) Prioritization of evidence-based programs account of the state general fund moneys will be given to regions that demonstrate a high rate of out-of-home placement of juvenile offenders per capita that have few existing community-based alternatives.

(e) During fiscal years 2017 and 2018, the secretary of corrections shall transfer an amount not to exceed \$8,000,000 from appropriated department of corrections moneys from the state general fund or any available special revenue fund or funds that are budgeted for the purposes of facilitating the development and implementation of new community placements in conjunction with the reduction in out-of-home placements.

(f) The evidence-based programs account of the state general fund and any other moneys transferred pursuant to this section shall be used for the purposes set forth in this section and for no other governmental purposes. It is the intent of the legislature that the funds and the moneys deposited in this fund shall remain intact and inviolate for the purposes set forth in this section.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2202. As used in the revised Kansas code for care of children, unless the context otherwise indicates:

(a) "Abandon" or "abandonment" means to forsake, desert or, without making appropriate provision for substitute care, cease providing care for the child.

(b) "Adult correction facility" means any public or private facility,

secure or nonsecure, which is used for the lawful custody of accused or convicted adult criminal offenders.

(c) “Aggravated circumstances” means the abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, sexual abuse or chronic, life threatening neglect of a child.

(d) “Child in need of care” means a person less than 18 years of age at the time of filing of the petition or issuance of an ex parte protective custody order pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, who:

(1) Is without adequate parental care, control or subsistence and the condition is not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child’s parents or other custodian;

(2) is without the care or control necessary for the child’s physical, mental or emotional health;

(3) has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused;

(4) has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;

(5) has been abandoned or does not have a known living parent;

(6) is not attending school as required by K.S.A. 72-977 or 72-1111, and amendments thereto;

(7) except in the case of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, K.S.A. 74-8810(j), K.S.A. 79-3321(m) or (n), or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto, or, except as provided in paragraph (12), does an act which, when committed by a person under 18 years of age, is prohibited by state law, city ordinance or county resolution but which is not prohibited when done by an adult;

(8) while less than 10 years of age, commits any act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5102, and amendments thereto;

(9) is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child’s home without the consent of the child’s parent or other custodian;

(10) is willfully and voluntarily absent at least a second time from a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person’s designee;

(11) has been residing in the same residence with a sibling or another person under 18 years of age, who has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected, or sexually abused;

(12) while less than 10 years of age commits the offense defined in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto;

(13) has had a permanent custodian appointed and the permanent custodian is no longer able or willing to serve; or

(14) has been subjected to an act which would constitute human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute selling sexual relations, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto.

(e) “Citizen review board” is a group of community volunteers appointed by the court and whose duties are prescribed by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2207 and 38-2208, and amendments thereto.

(f) “Civil custody case” includes any case filed under chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, the Kansas family law code, article 11; of chapter 38 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, determination of parentage, article 21 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, adoption and relinquishment act, or article 30 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, guardians and conservators.

(g) “Court-appointed special advocate” means a responsible adult other than an attorney guardian ad litem who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2206, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(h) “Custody” whether temporary, protective or legal, means the status created by court order or statute which vests in a custodian, whether an individual or an agency, the right to physical possession of

the child and the right to determine placement of the child, subject to restrictions placed by the court.

(i) “Extended out of home placement” means a child has been in the custody of the secretary and placed with neither parent for 15 of the most recent 22 months beginning 60 days after the date at which a child in the custody of the secretary was removed from the *child’s* home.

(j) “Educational institution” means all schools at the elementary and secondary levels.

(k) “Educator” means any administrator, teacher or other professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has exposure to a pupil specified in K.S.A. 72-89b03(a), and amendments thereto.

(l) “Harm” means physical or psychological injury or damage.

(m) “Interested party” means the grandparent of the child, a person with whom the child has been living for a significant period of time when the child in need of care petition is filed, and any person made an interested party by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2241, and amendments thereto, or Indian tribe seeking to intervene that is not a party.

(n) “Jail” means:

(1) An adult jail or lockup; or

(2) a facility in the same building or on the same grounds as an adult jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable standards and licensure requirements under law and there is: (A) Total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

(o) “Juvenile detention facility” means any secure public or private facility used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile offenders which must not be a jail.

(p) “Juvenile intake and assessment worker” means a responsible adult authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

(q) “Kinship care *placement*” means the placement of a child in the home of ~~the child’s relative or in the home of another~~ an adult with whom the child or the child’s parent already has a close emotional ~~attachment~~ *ties*.

(r) “Law enforcement officer” means any person who by virtue of office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(s) “Multidisciplinary team” means a group of persons, appointed by the court under K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2228, and amendments thereto, which has knowledge of the circumstances of a child in need of care.

(t) “Neglect” means acts or omissions by a parent, guardian or person responsible for the care of a child resulting in harm to a child, or presenting a likelihood of harm, and the acts or omissions are not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child’s parents or other custodian. Neglect may include, but shall not be limited to:

(1) Failure to provide the child with food, clothing or shelter necessary to sustain the life or health of the child;

(2) failure to provide adequate supervision of a child or to remove a child from a situation which requires judgment or actions beyond the child’s level of maturity, physical condition or mental abilities and that results in bodily injury or a likelihood of harm to the child; or

(3) failure to use resources available to treat a diagnosed medical condition if such treatment will make a child substantially more comfortable, reduce pain and suffering, or correct or substantially diminish a crippling condition from worsening. A parent legitimately practicing religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child because of religious beliefs shall not for that reason be considered a negligent parent; however, this exception shall not preclude a court from

entering an order pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2217(a)(2), and amendments thereto.

(u) “Parent” when used in relation to a child or children, includes a guardian and every person who is by law liable to maintain, care for or support the child.

(v) “Party” means the state, the petitioner, the child, any parent of the child and an Indian child’s tribe intervening pursuant to the Indian child welfare act.

(w) “Permanency goal” means the outcome of the permanency planning process which may be reintegration, adoption, appointment of a permanent custodian or another planned permanent living arrangement.

(x) “Permanent custodian” means a judicially approved permanent guardian of a child pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2272, and amendments thereto.

(y) “Physical, mental or emotional abuse” means the infliction of physical, mental or emotional harm or the causing of a deterioration of a child and may include, but shall not be limited to, maltreatment or exploiting a child to the extent that the child’s health or emotional well-being is endangered.

(z) “Placement” means the designation by the individual or agency having custody of where and with whom the child will live.

(aa) “Reasonable and prudent parenting standard” means the standard characterized by careful and sensible parental decisions that maintain the health, safety and best interests of a child while at the same time encouraging the emotional and developmental growth of the child, that a caregiver shall use when determining whether to allow a child in foster care under the responsibility of the state to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural and social activities.

(bb) “Relative” means a person related by blood, marriage or adoption ~~but, when referring to a relative of a child’s parent, does not include the child’s other parent.~~

(cc) “Runaway” means a child who is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child’s home without the consent of the child’s parent or other custodian.

(dd) “Secretary” means the secretary for children and families or the secretary’s designee.

(ee) “Secure facility” means a facility, other than a staff secure facility which is operated or structured so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents. No secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(ff) “Sexual abuse” means any contact or interaction with a child in which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator, the child or another person. Sexual abuse shall include, but is not limited to, allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to:

(1) Be photographed, filmed or depicted in pornographic material; or

(2) be subjected to aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426(b), and amendments thereto, if committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the offender or another, or be subjected to an act which would constitute conduct proscribed by article 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419 or 21-6422, and amendments thereto.

(gg) “Shelter facility” means any public or private facility or home, other than a juvenile detention facility or staff secure facility, that may be used in accordance with this code for the purpose of providing either temporary placement for children in need of care prior to the issuance of a dispositional order or longer term care under a dispositional order.

(hh) “Staff secure facility” means a facility described in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 65-535, and amendments thereto: (1) That does not include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juvenile residents who are placed therein; (2) that may establish reasonable rules restricting entrance to and egress from the facility; and (3) in which the movements and activities of individual juvenile residents may, for treatment purposes, be restricted or subject to control through

the use of intensive staff supervision. No staff secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(ii) “Transition plan” means, when used in relation to a youth in the custody of the secretary, an individualized strategy for the provision of medical, mental health, education, employment and housing supports as needed for the adult and, if applicable, for any minor child of the adult, to live independently and specifically provides for the supports and any services for which an adult with a disability is eligible including, but not limited to, funding for home and community based services waivers.

(jj) “Youth residential facility” means any home, foster home or structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for children and which is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 9. On and after July 1, 2019, K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202, as amended by section 8 of this act, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2202. As used in the revised Kansas code for care of children, unless the context otherwise indicates:

(a) “Abandon” or “abandonment” means to forsake, desert or, without making appropriate provision for substitute care, cease providing care for the child.

(b) “Adult correction facility” means any public or private facility, secure or nonsecure, which is used for the lawful custody of accused or convicted adult criminal offenders.

(c) “Aggravated circumstances” means the abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, sexual abuse or chronic, life threatening neglect of a child.

(d) “Child in need of care” means a person less than 18 years of age at the time of filing of the petition or issuance of an ex parte protective custody order pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, who:

(1) Is without adequate parental care, control or subsistence and the condition is not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child’s parents or other custodian;

(2) is without the care or control necessary for the child’s physical, mental or emotional health;

(3) has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused;

(4) has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;

(5) has been abandoned or does not have a known living parent;

(6) is not attending school as required by K.S.A. 72-977 or 72-1111, and amendments thereto;

(7) except in the case of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, K.S.A. 74-8810(j), K.S.A. 79-3321(m) or (n), or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto, or, except as provided in paragraph (12), does an act which, when committed by a person under 18 years of age, is prohibited by state law, city ordinance or county resolution but which is not prohibited when done by an adult;

(8) while less than 10 years of age, commits any act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5102, and amendments thereto;

(9) is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child’s home without the consent of the child’s parent or other custodian;

(10) is willfully and voluntarily absent at least a second time from a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person’s designee;

(11) has been residing in the same residence with a sibling or another person under 18 years of age, who has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected, or sexually abused;

(12) while less than 10 years of age commits the offense defined in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto;

(13) has had a permanent custodian appointed and the permanent custodian is no longer able or willing to serve; or

(14) has been subjected to an act which would constitute human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments

thereto, or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute selling sexual relations, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto.

(e) “Citizen review board” is a group of community volunteers appointed by the court and whose duties are prescribed by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2207 and 38-2208, and amendments thereto.

(f) “Civil custody case” includes any case filed under chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, the Kansas family law code, article 11 of chapter 38 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, determination of parentage, article 21 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, adoption and relinquishment act, or article 30 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, guardians and conservators.

(g) “Court-appointed special advocate” means a responsible adult other than an attorney guardian ad litem who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2206, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(h) “Custody” whether temporary, protective or legal, means the status created by court order or statute which vests in a custodian, whether an individual or an agency, the right to physical possession of the child and the right to determine placement of the child, subject to restrictions placed by the court.

(i) “Extended out of home placement” means a child has been in the custody of the secretary and placed with neither parent for 15 of the most recent 22 months beginning 60 days after the date at which a child in the custody of the secretary was removed from the child’s home.

(j) “Educational institution” means all schools at the elementary and secondary levels.

(k) “Educator” means any administrator, teacher or other professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has exposure to a pupil specified in K.S.A. 72-89b03(a), and amendments thereto.

(l) “Harm” means physical or psychological injury or damage.

(m) “Interested party” means the grandparent of the child, a person with whom the child has been living for a significant period of time when the child in need of care petition is filed, and any person made an interested party by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2241, and amendments thereto, or Indian tribe seeking to intervene that is not a party.

(n) “Jail” means:

- (1) An adult jail or lockup; or
- (2) a facility in the same building or on the same grounds as an adult jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable standards and licensure requirements under law and there is: (A) Total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

(o) “Juvenile detention facility” means any secure public or private facility used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile offenders which must not be a jail.

(p) “Juvenile intake and assessment worker” means a responsible adult authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

(q) “Kinship care placement” means the placement of a child in the home of an adult with whom the child or the child’s parent already has close emotional ties.

(r) “Law enforcement officer” means any person who by virtue of office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(s) “Multidisciplinary team” means a group of persons, appointed by

the court under K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2228, and amendments thereto, which has knowledge of the circumstances of a child in need of care.

(t) “Neglect” means acts or omissions by a parent, guardian or person responsible for the care of a child resulting in harm to a child, or presenting a likelihood of harm, and the acts or omissions are not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child’s parents or other custodian. Neglect may include, but shall not be limited to:

(1) Failure to provide the child with food, clothing or shelter necessary to sustain the life or health of the child;

(2) failure to provide adequate supervision of a child or to remove a child from a situation which requires judgment or actions beyond the child’s level of maturity, physical condition or mental abilities and that results in bodily injury or a likelihood of harm to the child; or

(3) failure to use resources available to treat a diagnosed medical condition if such treatment will make a child substantially more comfortable, reduce pain and suffering, or correct or substantially diminish a crippling condition from worsening. A parent legitimately practicing religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child because of religious beliefs shall not for that reason be considered a negligent parent; however, this exception shall not preclude a court from entering an order pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2217(a)(2), and amendments thereto.

(u) “Parent” when used in relation to a child or children, includes a guardian and every person who is by law liable to maintain, care for or support the child.

(v) “Party” means the state, the petitioner, the child, any parent of the child and an Indian child’s tribe intervening pursuant to the Indian child welfare act.

(w) “Permanency goal” means the outcome of the permanency planning process which may be reintegration, adoption, appointment of a permanent custodian or another planned permanent living arrangement.

(x) “Permanent custodian” means a judicially approved permanent guardian of a child pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2272, and amendments thereto.

(y) “Physical, mental or emotional abuse” means the infliction of physical, mental or emotional harm or the causing of a deterioration of a child and may include, but shall not be limited to, maltreatment or exploiting a child to the extent that the child’s health or emotional well-being is endangered.

(z) “Placement” means the designation by the individual or agency having custody of where and with whom the child will live.

(aa) “Reasonable and prudent parenting standard” means the standard characterized by careful and sensible parental decisions that maintain the health, safety and best interests of a child while at the same time encouraging the emotional and developmental growth of the child, that a caregiver shall use when determining whether to allow a child in foster care under the responsibility of the state to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural and social activities.

(bb) “Relative” means a person related by blood, marriage or adoption.

(cc) “Runaway” means a child who is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child’s home without the consent of the child’s parent or other custodian.

(dd) “Secretary” means the secretary for children and families or the secretary’s designee.

(ee) “Secure facility” means a facility, other than a staff secure facility or *juvenile detention facility* which is operated or structured so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents. No secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(ff) “Sexual abuse” means any contact or interaction with a child in which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator, the child or another person. Sexual abuse shall include, but is not limited to, allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to:

(1) Be photographed, filmed or depicted in pornographic material; or

(2) be subjected to aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426(b), and amendments thereto, if committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the offender or another, or be subjected to an act which would constitute conduct proscribed by article 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419 or 21-6422, and amendments thereto.

(gg) “Shelter facility” means any public or private facility or home, other than a juvenile detention facility or staff secure facility, that may be used in accordance with this code for the purpose of providing either temporary placement for children in need of care prior to the issuance of a dispositional order or longer term care under a dispositional order.

(hh) “Staff secure facility” means a facility described in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 65-535, and amendments thereto: (1) That does not include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juvenile residents who are placed therein; (2) that may establish reasonable rules restricting entrance to and egress from the facility; and (3) in which the movements and activities of individual juvenile residents may, for treatment purposes, be restricted or subject to control through the use of intensive staff supervision. No staff secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(ii) “Transition plan” means, when used in relation to a youth in the custody of the secretary, an individualized strategy for the provision of medical, mental health, education, employment and housing supports as needed for the adult and, if applicable, for any minor child of the adult, to live independently and specifically provides for the supports and any services for which an adult with a disability is eligible including, but not limited to, funding for home and community based services waivers.

(jj) “Youth residential facility” means any home, foster home or structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for children and which is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2254 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2254. (a) Unless waived by the persons entitled to notice, the court shall require notice of the time and place of the dispositional hearing be given to the parties *and interested parties*.

(b) The court shall require notice and the right to be heard as to proposals for living arrangements for the child, the services to be provided the child and the child’s family, and the proposed permanency goal for the child to the following:

(1) The child’s foster parent or parents or permanent custodian providing care for the child;

(2) preadoptive parents for the child, if any;

(3) the child’s grandparents at their last known addresses or if no grandparent is living or if no living grandparent’s address is known, to the closest relative of each of the child’s parents whose address is known;

(4) the person having custody of the child; and

(5) upon request, by any person having close emotional ties with the child and who is deemed by the court to be essential to the deliberations before the court.

(c) The notice required by this subsection shall be given by first class mail, not less than 10 business days before the hearing.

(d) Individuals receiving notice pursuant to subsection (b) shall not be made a party or interested party to the action solely on the basis of this notice and the right to be heard. The right to be heard shall be at a time and in a manner determined by the court and does not confer an entitlement to appear in person at government expense.

(e) The provisions of this subsection shall not require additional notice to any person otherwise receiving notice of the hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2239, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2255 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2255. (a) *Considerations*. Prior to entering an order of disposition, the court shall give consideration to:

(1) The child’s physical, mental and emotional condition;

(2) the child’s need for assistance;

(3) the manner in which the parent participated in the abuse, neglect or abandonment of the child;

(4) any relevant information from the intake and assessment process; and

(5) the evidence received at the dispositional hearing.

(b) *Custody with a parent.* The court may place the child in the custody of either of the child's parents subject to terms and conditions which the court prescribes to assure the proper care and protection of the child, including, but not limited to:

(1) Supervision of the child and the parent by a court services officer;

(2) participation by the child and the parent in available programs operated by an appropriate individual or agency; and

(3) any special treatment or care which the child needs for the child's physical, mental or emotional health and safety.

(c) *Removal of a child from custody of a parent.* The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that:

(1) (A) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or

(C) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.

The court shall not enter an order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section based solely on the finding that the parent is homeless.

(d) *Custody of a child removed from the custody of a parent.* If the court has made the findings required by subsection (c), the court shall enter an order awarding custody to: A relative of the child or to a person with whom the child has close emotional ties who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto; any other suitable person; a shelter facility; a youth residential facility; a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto; or, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse, to the secretary. Custody awarded under this subsection shall continue until further order of the court.

(1) When custody is awarded to the secretary, the secretary shall consider any placement recommendation by the court and notify the court of the placement or proposed placement of the child within 10 days of the order awarding custody. After providing the parties or interested parties notice and opportunity to be heard, the court may determine whether the secretary's placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or in the best interests of the child. In making that determination the court shall consider the health and safety needs of the child and the resources available to meet the needs of children in the custody of the secretary. If the court determines that the placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or not in the best interests of the child, the court shall notify the secretary, who shall then make an alternative placement.

(2) The custodian designated under this subsection shall notify the court in writing at least 10 days prior to any planned placement with a parent. The written notice shall state the basis for the custodian's belief that placement with a parent is no longer contrary to the welfare or best interest of the child. Upon reviewing the notice, the court may allow the custodian to proceed with the planned placement or may set the date for a hearing to determine if the child shall be allowed to return home. If

the court sets a hearing on the matter, the custodian shall not return the child home without written consent of the court.

(3) The court may grant any person reasonable rights to visit the child upon motion of the person and a finding that the visitation rights would be in the best interests of the child.

(4) The court may enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, mental or emotional abuse or sexual abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child, other family member or witness; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family member or witness. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to ~~subsection (a) of~~ K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2237(a), and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

(5) The court shall provide a copy of any orders entered within 10 days of entering the order to the custodian designated under this subsection.

(e) *Further determinations regarding a child removed from the home.* If custody has been awarded under subsection (d) to a person other than a parent, a permanency plan shall be provided or prepared pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2264, and amendments thereto. If a permanency plan is provided at the dispositional hearing, the court may determine whether reintegration is a viable alternative or, if reintegration is not a viable alternative, whether the child should be placed for adoption or a permanent custodian appointed. In determining whether reintegration is a viable alternative, the court shall consider:

(1) Whether a parent has been found by a court to have committed one of the following crimes or to have violated the law of another state prohibiting such crimes or to have aided and abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited the commission of one of these crimes: (A) Murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5402, and amendments thereto; (B) murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto; (C) capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5401, and amendments thereto; (D) voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5404, and amendments thereto; or (E) a felony battery that resulted in bodily injury;

(2) whether a parent has subjected the child or another child to aggravated circumstances;

(3) whether a parent has previously been found to be an unfit parent in proceedings under this code or in comparable proceedings under the laws of another state or the federal government;

(4) whether the child has been in ~~extended out of home placement~~ *the custody of the secretary and placed with neither parent for 15 of the most recent 22 months beginning 60 days after the date on which a child in the secretary's custody was removed from the child's home;*

(5) whether the parents have failed to work diligently toward reintegration;

(6) whether the secretary has provided the family with services necessary for the safe return of the child to the home; and

(7) whether it is reasonable to expect reintegration to occur within a time frame consistent with the child's developmental needs.

(f) *Proceedings if reintegration is not a viable alternative.* If the court determines that reintegration is not a viable alternative, proceedings to terminate parental rights and permit placement of the child for adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian shall be initiated unless the court finds that compelling reasons have been documented in the case plan why adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian would not be in the best interests of the child. If compelling reasons have not been documented, the county or district attorney shall file a motion within 30 days to terminate parental rights or a motion to appoint a permanent custodian within 30 days and the court shall hold a hearing on the motion within 90 days of its filing. No hearing is required when the parents voluntarily relinquish parental rights or consent to the appointment of a permanent custodian.

(g) *Additional Orders.* In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section:

(1) The court may order the child and the parents of any child who

has been adjudicated a child in need of care to attend counseling sessions as the court directs. The expense of the counseling may be assessed as an expense in the case. No mental health provider shall charge a greater fee for court-ordered counseling than the provider would have charged to the person receiving counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative.

(2) If the court has reason to believe that a child is before the court due, in whole or in part, to the use or misuse of alcohol or a violation of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-5701 through 21-5717, and amendments thereto, by the child, a parent of the child, or another person responsible for the care of the child, the court may order the child, parent of the child or other person responsible for the care of the child to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a qualified person or agency and comply with any recommendations. If the evaluation is performed by a community-based alcohol and drug safety program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, the child, parent of the child or other person responsible for the care of the child shall pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute. If the court finds that the child and those legally liable for the child's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the secretary.

(3) If child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to support the child, the court may order one or both parents to pay child support and, when custody is awarded to the secretary, the court shall order one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the parent is already subject to an order to pay support for the child. If the parent is not presently ordered to pay support for any child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court and the court has personal jurisdiction over the parent, the court shall order the parent to pay child support in an amount determined under K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 23-3101 et seq., and amendments thereto, for each parent ordered to pay support under this subsection, regardless of whether a payor has been identified for the parent. A parent ordered to pay child support under this subsection shall be notified, at the hearing or otherwise, that the child support order may be registered pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2279, and amendments thereto. The parent shall also be informed that, after registration, the income withholding order may be served on the parent's employer without further notice to the parent and the child support order may be enforced by any method allowed by law. Failure to provide this notice shall not affect the validity of the child support order.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2268 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2268. (a) Prior to a hearing to consider the termination of parental rights, if the child's permanency plan is either adoption or appointment of a custodian, with the ~~consent~~ *approval* of the guardian ad litem and *acceptance and approval* of the secretary, either or both parents may: Relinquish parental rights to the child; *to the secretary*; consent to an adoption; or consent to appointment of a permanent custodian.

(b) *Relinquishment of child to secretary.* (1) Any parent or parents may relinquish a child to the secretary, and if the secretary accepts the relinquishment in writing, the secretary shall stand in loco parentis to the child and shall have and possess over the child all rights of a parent, including the power to place the child for adoption and give consent thereto.

(2) All relinquishments to the secretary shall be in writing, in substantial conformity with the form for relinquishment contained in the appendix of forms following K.S.A. 59-2143, and amendments thereto, and shall be executed by either parent of the child.

(3) The relinquishment shall be in writing and shall be acknowledged before a judge of a court of record or before an officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. If the relinquishment is acknowledged before a judge of a court of record, it shall be the duty of the court to advise the relinquishing parent of the consequences of the relinquishment.

(4) Except as otherwise provided, in all cases where a parent has relinquished a child to the agency pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2111 through 59-2143, and amendments thereto, all the rights of the parent shall be

terminated, including the right to receive notice in a subsequent adoption proceeding involving the child. Upon such relinquishment, all the rights of the parents to such child, including such parent's right to inherit from or through such child, shall cease.

(5) If a parent has relinquished a child to the secretary based on a belief that the child's other parent would relinquish the child to the secretary or would be found unfit, and this does not occur, the rights of the parent who has relinquished a child to the secretary shall not be terminated.

(6) A parent's relinquishment of a child shall not terminate the right of the child to inherit from or through the parent.

(c) *Permanent custody.* (1) A parent may consent to appointment of an individual as permanent custodian and if the individual accepts the consent, such individual shall stand in loco parentis to the child and shall have and possess over the child all the rights of a legal guardian.

(2) All consents to appointment of a permanent custodian shall be in writing and shall be executed by either parent of the child.

(3) The consent shall be in writing and shall be acknowledged before a judge of a court of record or before an officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. If the consent is acknowledged before a judge of a court of record, it shall be the duty of the court to advise the consenting parent of the consequences of the consent.

(4) If a parent has consented to appointment of a permanent custodian based upon a belief that the child's other parent would so consent or would be found unfit, and this does not occur, the consent shall be null and void.

(d) *Adoption.* ~~If the child is in the custody of the secretary and the parental rights of both parents have been terminated or the parental rights of one parent have been terminated or that parent has relinquished parental rights to the secretary, the other parent may consent to the adoption of the child may be adopted by persons approved by the secretary or approved by and the court. If the child is no longer in the custody of the secretary, the court may approve adoption of the child by persons who: (1) Both parents consent to adopt; or (2) one parent consents to adopt, if the parental rights of the other parent have been terminated.~~ The consent shall follow the form contained in the appendix of forms following K.S.A. 59-2143, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2269 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2269. (a) When the child has been adjudicated to be a child in need of care, the court may terminate parental rights or appoint a permanent custodian when the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the parent is unfit by reason of conduct or condition which renders the parent unable to care properly for a child and the conduct or condition is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

(b) In making a determination of unfitness the court shall consider, but is not limited to, the following, if applicable:

(1) Emotional illness, mental illness, mental deficiency or physical disability of the parent, of such duration or nature as to render the parent unable to care for the ongoing physical, mental and emotional needs of the child;

(2) conduct toward a child of a physically, emotionally or sexually cruel or abusive nature;

(3) the use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic or dangerous drugs of such duration or nature as to render the parent unable to care for the ongoing physical, mental or emotional needs of the child;

(4) physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse of a child;

(5) conviction of a felony and imprisonment;

(6) unexplained injury or death of another child or stepchild of the parent or any child in the care of the parent at the time of injury or death;

(7) failure of reasonable efforts made by appropriate public or private agencies to rehabilitate the family;

(8) lack of effort on the part of the parent to adjust the parent's circumstances, conduct or conditions to meet the needs of the child; and

(9) whether ~~the child has been in extended out of home placement,~~ as a result of *the* actions or inactions attributable to the parent and one or more of the factors listed in subsection (c) apply, *the child has been in*

the custody of the secretary and placed with neither parent for 15 of the most recent 22 months beginning 60 days after the date on which a child in the secretary's custody was removed from the child's home.

(c) In addition to the foregoing, when a child is not in the physical custody of a parent, the court, shall consider, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) Failure to assure care of the child in the parental home when able to do so;
- (2) failure to maintain regular visitation, contact or communication with the child or with the custodian of the child;
- (3) failure to carry out a reasonable plan approved by the court directed toward the integration of the child into a parental home; and
- (4) failure to pay a reasonable portion of the cost of substitute physical care and maintenance based on ability to pay.

In making the above determination, the court may disregard incidental visitations, contacts, communications or contributions.

(d) A finding of unfitness may be made as provided in this section if the court finds that the parents have abandoned the child, the custody of the child was surrendered pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2282, and amendments thereto, or the child was left under such circumstances that the identity of the parents is unknown and cannot be ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parents have not come forward to claim the child within three months after the child is found.

(e) If a person is convicted of a felony in which sexual intercourse occurred, or if a juvenile is adjudicated a juvenile offender because of an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony in which sexual intercourse occurred, and as a result of the sexual intercourse, a child is conceived, a finding of unfitness may be made.

(f) The existence of any one of the above factors standing alone may, but does not necessarily, establish grounds for termination of parental rights.

(g) (1) If the court makes a finding of unfitness, the court shall consider whether termination of parental rights as requested in the petition or motion is in the best interests of the child. In making the determination, the court shall give primary consideration to the physical, mental and emotional health of the child. If the physical, mental or emotional needs of the child would best be served by termination of parental rights, the court shall so order. A termination of parental rights under the code shall not terminate the right of a child to inherit from or through a parent. Upon such termination all rights of the parent to such child, including such parent's right to inherit from or through such child, shall cease.

(2) If the court terminates parental rights, the court may authorize adoption pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2270, and amendments thereto, appointment of a permanent custodian pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2272, and amendments thereto, or continued permanency planning.

(3) If the court does not terminate parental rights, the court may authorize appointment of a permanent custodian pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2272, and amendments thereto, or continued permanency planning.

(h) If a parent is convicted of an offense as provided in ~~subsection (a)(7) of~~ K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2271(a)(7), and amendments thereto, or is adjudicated a juvenile offender because of an act which if committed by an adult would be an offense as provided in ~~subsection (a)(7) of~~ K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2271(a)(7), and amendments thereto, and if the victim was the other parent of a child, the court may disregard such convicted or adjudicated parent's opinions or wishes in regard to the placement of such child.

(i) A record shall be made of the proceedings.

(j) When adoption, proceedings to appoint a permanent custodian or continued permanency planning has been authorized, the person or agency awarded custody of the child shall within 30 days submit a written plan for permanent placement which shall include measurable objectives and time schedules.

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2282 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2282. (a) This section shall be known and may be cited as the newborn infant protection act. *The purpose of this section is to protect*

newborn children from injury and death caused by abandonment by a parent, and to provide safe and secure alternatives to such abandonment.

(b) *As used in this section:*

(1) *“Non-relinquishing parent” means the biological parent of an infant who does not leave the infant with any person listed in subsection (c) in accordance with this section; and*

(2) *“relinquishing parent” means the biological parent or person having legal custody of an infant who leaves the infant with any person listed in subsection (c) in accordance with this section.*

(c) *A person purporting to be an infant’s parent or other person having lawful custody of an infant ~~which is 45~~ who is 60 days old or younger and ~~which~~ who has not suffered bodily harm may surrender physical custody of the infant to any employee who is on duty at a police station, sheriff’s office, law enforcement center, fire station, city or county health department or medical care facility as defined by K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto. Such employee shall, *without a court order*, take physical custody of an infant surrendered pursuant to this section. A *relinquishing parent or other person* voluntarily surrendering an infant under this subsection shall not be required to reveal personally identifiable information, but may be offered the opportunity to provide information concerning the infant’s familial or medical history.*

~~(c)(d)~~ *Any employee of a facility described in subsection (c) to whom an infant is delivered pursuant to this ~~subsection~~ section shall not reveal the name or other personally identifiable information of the person who delivered the infant unless there is a reasonable suspicion that the infant has been abused or neglected, and such ~~person or such~~ facility and its employees shall be immune from administrative, civil or criminal liability for any action taken pursuant to this subsection. Such immunity shall not extend to any acts or omissions, including negligent or intentional acts or omissions, occurring after the acceptance of the infant.*

(e) *If an infant is delivered pursuant to this section to any facility described in subsection (c) that is not a medical care facility, the employee of such facility who takes physical custody of the infant shall arrange for the immediate transportation of the infant to the nearest medical care facility as defined by K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto. The medical care facility, its employees, agents and medical staff shall perform treatment in accordance with the prevailing standard of care as necessary to protect the physical health and safety of the infant and shall be immune from administrative, civil and criminal liability for treatment performed consistent with such standard.*

~~(d)(f)~~ *As soon as possible after ~~a person~~ an employee of any facility described in subsection (c) takes physical custody of an infant ~~under~~ without a court order pursuant to this section, such person shall notify a local law enforcement agency that the person has taken physical custody of an infant pursuant to this section. Upon receipt of such notice a law enforcement officer from such law enforcement agency shall take custody of the infant as an abandoned infant. The law enforcement agency shall deliver the infant to a facility or person designated by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2232, and amendments thereto.*

~~(e)(g)~~ *Any person, city or county or agency thereof or medical care facility taking physical custody of an infant surrendered pursuant to this section shall perform any act necessary to protect the physical health or safety of the infant, and shall be immune from liability for any injury to the infant that may result therefrom.*

(h) (1) *A relinquishing parent shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for action taken pursuant to this section only if:*

(A) *The relinquishing parent voluntarily delivered the infant safely to the physical custody of an employee at a facility described in subsection (c);*

(B) *the infant was no more than 60 days old when delivered by the relinquishing parent to the physical custody of an employee at a facility described in subsection (c); and*

(C) *the infant was not abused or neglected by the relinquishing parent prior to such delivery.*

(2) *The relinquishing parent’s voluntary delivery of an infant in accordance with this section shall constitute the parent’s implied consent to*

the adoption of such infant and a voluntary relinquishment of such parent's parental rights.

(i) (1) In any termination of parental rights proceeding initiated after the relinquishment of an infant pursuant to this section, the state shall publish notice pursuant to chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, that an infant has been relinquished, including the sex of the infant and the date and location of such relinquishment. Within 30 days after publication of such notice, a non-relinquishing parent seeking to establish parental rights shall notify the court where the termination of parental rights proceeding is filed and state such parent's intentions regarding the infant. The court shall initiate proceedings to establish parentage if no person notifies the court within 30 days. There shall be an examination of the putative father registry to determine whether attempts have previously been made to preserve parental rights to the infant. If such attempts have been made, the state shall make reasonable efforts to provide notice of the abandonment of the infant to such putative father.

(2) If a relinquishing parent of an infant relinquishes custody of the infant in accordance with this section, to preserve the parental rights of the non-relinquishing parent, the non-relinquishing parent shall take the steps necessary to establish parentage within 30 days after the published notice or specific notice provided in paragraph (1).

(3) If a non-relinquishing parent fails to take the steps necessary to establish parentage within the 30-day period specified in paragraph (2), the non-relinquishing parent may have all of such parent's rights terminated with respect to the child.

(4) If a non-relinquishing parent inquires at a facility described in subsection (c) regarding an infant whose custody was relinquished pursuant to this section, such facility shall refer the non-relinquishing parent to the Kansas department for children and families and the court exercising jurisdiction over the child.

(j) Upon request, all medical records of the infant shall be made available to the Kansas department for children and families and given to the person awarded custody of such infant. The medical facility providing such records shall be immune from liability for such records release.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 39-708c is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-708c. (a) The secretary for children and families shall develop state plans, as provided under the federal social security act, whereby the state cooperates with the federal government in its program of assisting the states financially in furnishing assistance and services to eligible individuals. The secretary shall undertake to cooperate with the federal government on any other federal program providing federal financial assistance and services in the field of social welfare not inconsistent with this act. The secretary is not required to develop a state plan for participation or cooperation in all federal social security act programs or other federal programs that are available. The secretary shall also have the power, but is not required, to develop a state plan in regard to assistance and services in which the federal government does not participate.

(b) The secretary shall have the power and duty to determine the general policies relating to all forms of social welfare which are administered or supervised by the secretary and to adopt the rules and regulations therefor.

(c) The secretary shall hire, in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas civil service act, such employees as may be needed, in the judgment of the secretary, to carry out the provisions of this act. The secretary shall advise the governor and the legislature on all social welfare matters covered in this act.

(d) The secretary shall establish and maintain intake offices throughout the state. The secretary may establish and create area offices to coordinate and supervise the administration of the intake offices located within the area. The number and location of intake offices and area offices shall be within the discretion of the secretary. Each intake office shall be open at least 12 hours of each working week on a regularly scheduled basis. The secretary shall supervise all social welfare activities of the intake offices and area offices. The secretary may lease office or business space, but no lease or rental contract shall be for a period to exceed 10 years. A person desiring public assistance, or if the person is incapable or inca-

pacitated, a relative, friend, personal representative or conservator of the person shall make application at the intake office. When it is necessary, employees may take applications elsewhere at any time. The applications shall contain a statement of the amount of property, both personal and real, in which the applicant has an interest and of all income which the applicant may have at the time of the filing of the application and such other information as may be required by the secretary. When a husband and wife are living together the combined income or resources of both shall be considered in determining the eligibility of either or both for assistance unless otherwise prohibited by law. The form of application, the procedure for the determination of eligibility and the amount and kind of assistance or service shall be determined by the secretary.

(e) The secretary shall provide special inservice training for employees of the secretary and may provide the training as a part of the job or at accredited educational institutions.

(f) The secretary shall establish an adequate system of financial records. The secretary shall make annual reports to the governor and shall make any reports required by federal agencies.

(g) The secretary shall sponsor, operate or supervise community work experience programs whereby recipients of assistance shall work out a part or all of their assistance and conserve work skills and develop new skills. The compensation credited to recipients for the programs shall be based upon an hourly rate equal to or in excess of the federal minimum wage hourly rate. The programs shall be administered by the secretary. In the programs, the secretary shall provide protection to the recipient under the workmen's compensation act or shall provide comparable protection and may enter into cooperative arrangements with other public officials and agencies or with private not-for-profit corporations providing assistance to needy persons in developing, subject to the approval of the secretary, the programs under this section.

(h) The secretary may receive, have custody of, protect, administer, disburse, dispose of and account for federal or private commodities, equipment, supplies and any kind of property, including food stamps or coupons, which are given, granted, loaned or advanced to the state of Kansas for social welfare works, and for any other purposes provided for by federal laws or rules and regulations or by private devise, grant or loan, or from corporations organized to act as federal agencies, and to do all things and acts which are necessary or required to perform the functions and carry out the provisions of federal laws, rules and regulations under which such commodities, equipment, supplies and other property may be given, granted, loaned or advanced to the state of Kansas, and to act as an agent of the federal government when designated as an agent, and do and perform all things and acts that may be required by the federal laws or rules and regulations not inconsistent with the act.

(i) The secretary may assist other departments, agencies and institutions of the state and federal government and of other states under interstate agreements, when so requested, by performing services in conformity with the purpose of this act.

(j) The secretary shall have authority to lease real and personal property whenever the property is not available through the state or a political subdivision of the state, for carrying on the functions of the secretary.

(k) All contracts shall be made in the name of the secretary for children and families and in that name the secretary may sue and be sued on such contracts. The grant of authority under this subsection shall not be construed to be a waiver of any rights retained by the state under the 11th amendment to the United States constitution and shall be subject to and shall not supersede the provisions of any appropriations act of this state.

(l) All moneys and property of any kind whatsoever received from the Kansas emergency relief committee or from any other state department or political subdivision of the state shall be used by the secretary in the administration and promotion of social welfare in the state of Kansas. The property may be given, loaned or placed at the disposal of any county, city or state agency engaged in the promotion of social welfare.

(m) The secretary shall prepare annually, at the time and in the form directed by the governor, a budget covering the estimated receipts and expenditures of the secretary for the ensuing year.

(n) The secretary shall have authority to make grants of funds, com-

modities or other needed property to local units of government under rules and regulations adopted by the secretary for the promotion of social welfare in local units of government.

(o) The secretary shall have authority to sell any property in the secretary's possession received from any source whatsoever for which there is no need or use in the administration or the promotion of social welfare in the state of Kansas.

(p) The secretary shall adopt a seal.

(q) The secretary shall initiate or cooperate with other agencies in developing programs for the prevention of blindness, the restoration of eyesight and the vocational rehabilitation of blind persons and shall establish a division of services for the blind. The secretary may initiate or cooperate with other agencies in developing programs for the prevention and rehabilitation of other handicapped persons.

(r) The secretary shall develop a children and youth service program and shall administer or supervise program activities including the care and protection of ~~children who are deprived, defective, wayward, miscreant, delinquent or~~ children in need of care, *as defined in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto*. The secretary shall cooperate with the federal government through its appropriate agency or instrumentality in establishing, extending and strengthening such services and undertake other services to children authorized by law. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any state official, agent or representative, in carrying out any of the provisions of this act, to take charge of any child over the objection of either of the parents of such child or of the person standing in loco parentis to such child except pursuant to a proper court order.

(s) The secretary shall develop plans financed by federal funds or state funds or both for providing medical care for needy persons. The secretary, in developing the plan, may enter into an agreement with an agent or intermediary for the purpose of performing certain functions, including the making of medical payment reviews, determining the amount due the medical vendors from the state in accordance with standards set by the secretary, preparing and certifying to the secretary lists of medical vendors and the amounts due them and other related functions determined by the secretary. The secretary may also provide medical, remedial, preventive or rehabilitative care and services for needy persons by the payment of premiums to the federal social security system for the purchase of supplemental medical insurance benefits as provided by the federal social security act and amendments thereto. Medicaid recipients who were residents of a nursing facility on September 1, 1991, and who subsequently lost eligibility in the period September 1, 1991, through June 30, 1992, due to an increase in income shall be considered to meet the 300% income cap eligibility test.

(t) The secretary shall carry on research and compile statistics relative to the entire social welfare program throughout the state, ~~including all phases of dependency, defectiveness, delinquency and related problems;~~ develop plans in cooperation with other public and private agencies for the prevention as well as treatment of conditions giving rise to social welfare problems.

(u) The secretary may receive grants, gifts, bequests, money or aid of any character whatsoever, for state welfare work. All moneys coming into the hands of the secretary shall be deposited in the state social welfare fund provided for in this act.

(v) The secretary may enter into agreements with other states or the welfare department of other states, in regard to the manner of determining the state of residence in disputed cases, the manner of returning persons to the place of residence and the bearing or sharing of the costs.

(w) The secretary shall perform any other duties and services necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and promote social welfare in the state of Kansas, not inconsistent with the state law.

(x) The secretary shall establish payment schedules for each group of health care providers. Any payment schedules which are a part of the state medicaid plan shall conform to state and federal law. The secretary shall not be required to make any payments under the state medicaid plan which do not meet requirements for state and federal financial participation.

(1) The secretary shall consider budgetary constraints as a factor in

establishing payment schedules so long as the result complies with state and federal law.

(2) The secretary shall establish payment schedules for providers of hospital and adult care home services under the medicaid plan that are reasonable and adequate to meet the costs which must be incurred by efficiently and economically operated facilities in order to provide care and services in conformity with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and quality and safety standards. The secretary shall not be required to establish rates for any such facility that are in excess of the minimum necessary to efficiently and economically meet those standards regardless of any excess costs incurred by any such facility.

(y) The secretary shall maintain a system of centralized payment for all welfare expenditures.

Sec. 16. K.S.A. 39-713c is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-713c. The secretary shall find suitable homes for children who are ~~deprived, wayward, miscreant, delinquent or~~ children in need of care, as defined in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, referred to the secretary by the district court, and place and supervise the children in such homes. This shall not prevent the use of licensed private child-placing agencies by the secretary or district court when desired.

Sec. 17. K.S.A. 39-713c and K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202, 38-2231, 38-2232, 38-2242, 38-2243, 38-2254, 38-2255, 38-2268, 38-2269, 38-2282, 38-2330, 39-708c and 75-52,164 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. On and after July 1, 2019, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2202, as amended by section 23 of chapter 46 of the 2016 session laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 38-2202, as amended by section 8 of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above BILL originated in the
SENATE, and passed that body

SENATE adopted

Conference Committee Report _____

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the HOUSE

as amended _____

HOUSE adopted

Conference Committee Report _____

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

APPROVED _____

Governor.