

HOUSE BILL No. 2354

By Representatives Huy, Barbieri-Lightner, Dahl, DeCastro, Faber, Goico, Huebert, Hutchins, E. Johnson, Kauffman, P. Long, McCreary, McLeland, Merrick, F. Miller, Judy Morrison, Myers, Novascone, Osborne, Ostmeyer, Patterson, Powell, Powers, Schwab, Shultz, Siegfreid and D. Williams

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AN ACT concerning children in need of care; relating to family preservation; relating to records and reports; amending K.S.A. 38-1508, 38-1542, 38-1543 and 38-1563 and K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1507 and repealing the existing sections.

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

New Section 1. Annually, on or before the first day of the regular session of the legislature, the secretary of the department of social and rehabilitation services shall prepare and submit a report to the legislature concerning family preservation services. Such report shall include statistics concerning the number of referrals for family preservation services; the outcome of all such referrals; the number and age of such children referred; the number of families; the number of family members; the number of successful family preservations, defined as a child not removed from the home and remaining with a parent or parents for a period of 12 months after completion of the program; the number of failures including a brief description of why the child or children were removed from the home; the number of children in the department of social and rehabilitation services custody; and the number of children removed from the home. The department of social and rehabilitation services shall establish by rules and regulations the types of services that shall be available for family preservation. Such services shall include family mediation and the department assisting the abilities of families and children to resolve problems within the family. Funds for these services shall be derived from the family services and community intervention fund established in K.S.A. 38-1599, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1507 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1507. (a) Except as otherwise provided, in order to protect the privacy of children who are the subject of a child in need of care record or report, all records and reports concerning children in need of care, including the juvenile intake and assessment report, received by the

department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker shall be kept con-fidential except: (1) To those persons or entities with a need for infor-mation that is directly related to achieving the purposes of this code, or (2) upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to a determination by the court that disclosure of the reports and records is in the best interests of the child or are necessary for the proceedings before the court, or both, and are otherwise admissible in evidence. Such access shall be limited to in camera inspection unless the court otherwise issues an order specifying the terms of disclosure.

- (b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not prevent disclosure of information to an educational institution or to individual educators about a pupil specified in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 72-89b03 and amendments thereto.
- (c) When a report is received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker which indicates a child may be in need of care, the following persons and entities shall have a free exchange of information between and among them:
 - (1) The department of social and rehabilitation services;
 - (2) the commissioner of juvenile justice;
 - (3) the law enforcement agency receiving such report;
 - (4) members of a court appointed multidisciplinary team;
- (5) an entity mandated by federal law or an agency of any state authorized to receive and investigate reports of a child known or suspected to be in need of care;
- (6) a military enclave or Indian tribal organization authorized to receive and investigate reports of a child known or suspected to be in need of care;
 - (7) a county or district attorney;
- (8) a court services officer who has taken a child into custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1527, and amendments thereto;
- (9) a guardian ad litem appointed for a child alleged to be in need of care;
 - (10) an intake and assessment worker;
- (11) any community corrections program which has the child under court ordered supervision;
- (12) the department of health and environment or persons authorized by the department of health and environment pursuant to K.S.A. 65-512, and amendments thereto, for the purpose of carrying out responsibilities relating to licensure or registration of child care providers as required by article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto; and

- (13) members of a duly appointed community services team.
- (d) The following persons or entities shall have access to information, records or reports received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker. Access shall be limited to information reasonably necessary to carry out their lawful responsibilities to maintain their personal safety and the personal safety of individuals in their care or to diagnose, treat, care for or protect a child alleged to be in need of care.
 - (1) A child named in the report or records.
- (2) A parent or other person responsible for the welfare of a child, or such person's legal representative.
- (3) A court-appointed special advocate for a child, a citizen review board or other advocate which reports to the court.
- (4) A person licensed to practice the healing arts or mental health profession in order to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise: (A) A child whom such service provider reasonably suspects may be in need of care; (B) a member of the child's family; or (C) a person who allegedly abused or neglected the child.
- (5) A person or entity licensed or registered by the secretary of health and environment or approved by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services to care for, treat or supervise a child in need of care. In order to assist a child placed for care by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services in a foster home or child care facility, the secretary shall provide relevant information to the foster parents or child care facility prior to placement and as such information becomes available to the secretary.
- (6) A coroner or medical examiner when such person is determining the cause of death of a child.
- (7) The state child death review board established under K.S.A. 22a-243, and amendments thereto.
 - (8) A prospective adoptive parent prior to placing a child in their care.
- (9) The department of health and environment or person authorized by the department of health and environment pursuant to K.S.A. 65-512, and amendments thereto, for the purpose of carrying out responsibilities relating to licensure or registration of child care providers as required by article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- (10) The state protection and advocacy agency as provided by subsection (a)(10) of K.S.A. 65-5603 or subsection (a)(2)(A) and (B) of K.S.A. 74-5515, and amendments thereto.
- (11) Any educational institution to the extent necessary to enable the educational institution to provide the safest possible environment for its pupils and employees.
 - (12) Any educator to the extent necessary to enable the educator to

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protect the personal safety of the educator and the educator's pupils.

- (13) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services.
- (14) A law enforcement agency.
 - (15) A juvenile intake and assessment worker.
 - (16) The commissioner of juvenile justice.
- Information from a record or report of a child in need of care shall be available to members of the standing house or senate committee on judiciary, house committee on appropriations, senate committee on ways and means, and legislative post audit committee and joint committee on children and families, carrying out such member's or committee's official functions in accordance with K.S.A. 75-4319 and amendments thereto, in a closed or executive meeting. Except in limited conditions established by ²/₃ of the members of such committee, records and reports received by the committee shall not be further disclosed. Further, if individual members of the legislature are given written authority by the parents or guardian of the child, the department of social and rehabilitation services shall allow the legislator to review and copy the file and records concerning the child. Such review and copying shall take place within 10 business days of the request and shall be at a location requested by the legislator. Prior to reviewing and copying the file and records, the legislator shall be required to sign a form stating the confidentiality laws governing the file and records and the penalties for further release of the information. Unauthorized disclosure may subject such member to discipline or censure from the house of representatives or senate.
- (f) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to prohibit the secretary of social and rehabilitation services from summarizing the outcome of department actions regarding a child alleged to be a child in need of care to a person having made such report.
- (g) Disclosure of information from reports or records of a child in need of care to the public shall be limited to confirmation of factual details with respect to how the case was handled that do not violate the privacy of the child, if living, or the child's siblings, parents or guardians. Further, confidential information may be released to the public only with the express written permission of the individuals involved or their representatives or upon order of the court having jurisdiction upon a finding by the court that public disclosure of information in the records or reports is necessary for the resolution of an issue before the court.
- (h) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to prohibit a court of competent jurisdiction from making an order disclosing the findings or information pursuant to a report of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect which has resulted in a child fatality or near fatality if the court determines such disclosure is necessary to a legitimate state purpose. In making such order, the court shall give due consideration to the privacy

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of the child, if, living, or the child's siblings, parents or guardians.

- (i) Information authorized to be disclosed in subsections (d) through (g) shall not contain information which identifies a reporter of a child in need of care.
- (j) Records or reports authorized to be disclosed in this section shall not be further disclosed, except that the provisions of this subsection shall not prevent disclosure of information to an educational institution or to individual educators about a pupil specified in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 72-89b03 and amendments thereto.
- (k) Anyone who participates in providing or receiving information without malice under the provisions of this section shall have immunity from any civil liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed. Any such participant shall have the same immunity with respect to participation in any judicial proceedings resulting from providing or receiving information.
- (l) No individual, association, partnership, corporation or other entity shall willfully or knowingly disclose, permit or encourage disclosure of the contents of records or reports concerning a child in need of care received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or a juvenile intake and assessment worker except as provided by this code. Violation of this subsection is a class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 38-1508 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1508. All records and reports concerning child abuse or neglect received by law enforcement agencies shall be kept separate from all other records and shall not be disclosed to anyone except:
- (a) The judge and members of the court staff designated by the judge of the court having the child before it in any proceedings;
- (b) the guardian *ad litem* and the parties to the proceedings and their attorneys, subject to the restrictions imposed by subsection (a)(2)(C) of K.S.A. 38-1507 and amendments thereto;
 - (c) the department of social and rehabilitation services;
- (d) any individual, or public or private agency authorized by a properly constituted authority to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise a child who is the subject of a report or record of child abuse or neglect and specifically includes the following: Physicians, psychiatrists, nurses, nurse practitioners, psychologists, licensed social workers, child development specialists, physician assistants, community mental health workers, alcohol and drug abuse counselors, and licensed or registered child care providers. Teachers, administrators and school paraprofessionals shall have access but shall not copy materials in the file;
- (e) law enforcement officers or county or district attorneys or their staff when necessary for the discharge of their official duties in investi-

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gating or prosecuting a report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect;

- (f) any member of the standing house or senate committee on judiciary, house committee on appropriations, senate committee on ways and means, legislative post audit committee and joint committee on children and families, carrying out such member's or committee's official functions. Further, if individual members of the legislature are given written authority by the parents or guardian of the child, the law enforcement agency shall allow the legislator to review and copy the records and reports concerning the child. Such review and copying shall take place within 10 business days of the request and shall be at a location requested by the legislator. Prior to reviewing and copying the records and reports, the legislator shall be required to sign a form stating the confidentiality laws governing the file and records and the penalties for further release of the information; and
 - (g) any juvenile intake and assessment worker.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 35-1542 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1542. (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 and that allowing the child to remain in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child or placement is in the best interest of the child and that the child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately afforded protective custody; and
- (2) the facts which are 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. 38-1543, 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 and legal holidays, unless within the 72-hour period a determination is made as to the necessity for temporary custody in a temporary custody hearing. Nothing in this subsection (b)(2) shall be construed to mean that the child must remain in protective custody for 72 hours.
 - (c) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of pro-

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- (d) The order of protective custody shall be served on the child's parents and any other person having legal custody of the child. The order shall prohibit all parties from removing 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 on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.
- (f) The court shall not enter an order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds from evidence presented by the petitioner that 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 of the child and that remaining in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child or that immediate placement is in the best interest of the child. If a parent or parents refuse to participate in family preservation, such child or children may be removed from the home. Family preservation services need not be utilized if there is evidence of physical abandonment, physical abuse, sexual abuse or when a parent has been convicted of murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401 and

amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto, or violated a law of another state which prohibits such murder or manslaughter of the child's sibling. 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 for the purpose of documenting these orders upon making the order.

- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 38-1543 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1543. (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 and legal holidays, 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 in substantially the following form:

(Name of Court)

(Caption of Case)

| NOTIC | E OF TEMPORARY CUSTO | DDY HEARING |
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| TO: | | |
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REPORT OF SERVICE

I certify that I have delivered a true copy of the above notice to the persons above named

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- children named above;
- $(3) \quad \text{each parent or legal custodian has the right to appear and be heard personally either}$ with or without an attorney;
- an attorney will be appointed for a parent who can show that the parent is not financially able to hire an attorney; and

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(5) the court may order one or both parents to pay child support.

(Signature)
(Name Printed)
(Title)

- (f) The court may enter an order of temporary custody after determining that: (1) The child is dangerous to self or to others; (2) the child is not likely to be available within the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings; or (3) the health or welfare of the child may be endangered without further care.
- (g) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of temporary custody the court may place the child in the temporary custody of: (1) A parent or other person having custody of the child and may enter a restraining order pursuant to subsection (h); (2) 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; (3) a youth residential facility; or (4) the secretary if the child is alleged to be a child in need of care, the court may award custody to the secretary. However, 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 circumstances require, a 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. 38-1542 and amendments thereto shall not exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. The order of temporary custody shall remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the court or a disposition 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 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.
- (i) The court shall not enter an order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds from

evidence presented by the petitioner that 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 of the child and that remaining in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child or that placement is in the best interest of the child. Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court. If a parent or parents refuse to participate in family preservation, such child or children may be removed from the home. Family preser-vation services need not be utilized if there is evidence of physical aban-donment, physical abuse, sexual abuse or when a parent has been convicted of murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto, vol-untary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto, or vio-lated a law of another state which prohibits such murder or manslaughter of the child's sibling. 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 for the purpose of documenting these orders upon making the order.

- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 38-1563 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1563. (a) After consideration of any evidence offered relating to disposition, the court may retain jurisdiction and place the child in the custody of the child's parent subject to terms and conditions which the court prescribes to assure the proper care and protection of the child, including supervision of the child and the parent by a court services officer, or may order the child and the parent to participate in programs operated by the secretary or another appropriate individual or agency. The terms and conditions may require any special treatment or care which the child needs for the child's physical, mental or emotional health.
- (b) The duration of any period of supervision or other terms or conditions shall be for an initial period of no more than 12 months. The court, at the expiration of that period, upon a hearing and for good cause shown, may make successive extensions of the supervision or other terms or conditions for up to 12 months at a time.
- (c) The court may order the child and the parents of any child who has been adjudged 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 center shall charge a greater fee for court-ordered counseling than the center would have charged to the person receiving counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative.
- (d) If the court finds that placing the child in the custody of a parent will not assure protection from physical, mental or emotional abuse or

 neglect or sexual abuse or is contrary to the welfare of the child or that placement would be in the best interests of the child, the court shall enter an order awarding custody of the child, until the further order of the court, to one of the following:

- (1) A relative of the child or a person with whom the child has close emotional ties;
 - (2) any other suitable person;
 - (3) a shelter facility; or
 - (4) the secretary.

If the child is adjudged to be a child in need of care, the court shall not place the child in the custody of the secretary if the court has received from the secretary, written documentation of the services and/or community services plan offered or delivered to prevent the need for such custody unless the court finds that the services documented by the secretary are insufficient to protect the safety of the child and that being in the custody of the parent with such services in place is contrary to the welfare or that placement is in the best interests of the child. 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. The secretary shall present to the court in writing the specific actions taken to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home.

In making such a custody order, the court shall give preference, to the extent that the court finds it is in the best interests of the child, first to granting custody to a relative of the child and second to granting custody of the child to a person with whom the child has close emotional ties. If the court has awarded legal custody based on the finding specified by this subsection, the legal custodian shall not return the child to the home of that parent without the written consent of the court.

- (e) When the custody of the child is awarded to the secretary:
- (1) The court may recommend to the secretary where the child should be placed.
- (2) The secretary shall notify the court in writing of any placement of the child or, within 10 days of the order awarding the custody of the child to the secretary, any proposed placement of the child, whichever occurs first.
- (3) The court may determine if such placement is contrary to the welfare or in the best interests of the child, and if the court determines that such placement is not in the best interests of the child, the court shall notify the secretary who shall then make an alternative placement subject to the procedures established in this paragraph. In determining if such placement is in the best interests of the child, the court, after providing the parties with an opportunity to be heard, shall consider the

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health and safety needs of the child and the resources available to meet the needs of children in the custody of the secretary.

- (4) When the secretary provides the court with a plan to provide services to a child or family which the court finds is in place and which will assure the safety of the child, the court shall approve the return of the child to the child's home. 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.
- (f) If custody of a child is awarded under this section to a person other than the child's parent, the court may grant any individual reasonable rights to visit the child upon motion of the individual and a finding that the visitation rights would be in the best interests of the child.
- (g) If the court issues an order of custody pursuant to this section, the court may 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.
- (h) The court shall not enter an order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds from evidence presented by the petitioner that 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 reasonable efforts are not necessary because reintegration is not a viable alternative; or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the child and that allowing the child to remain in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child or that placement would be in the best interest of the child by utilizing family preservation services. If a parent or parents refuse to participate in family preservation, such child or children may be removed from the home. Family preservation services need not be utilized if there is evidence of physical abandonment, physical abuse, sexual abuse or when a parent has been convicted of murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto, or violated a law of another state which prohibits such murder or manslaughter of the child's sibling. If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, the court shall provide the secretary with a copy of any orders entered for the purpose of documenting these orders within 10 days of making the order. Reintegration may not be a viable alternative when the: (1) Parent has been found by a court to have committed murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, capital

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murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, or violated a law of another state which prohibits such murder or manslaughter of a child; (2) parent aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such murder or voluntary manslaughter of a child as provided in subsection (h)(1); (3) parent committed a felony battery that resulted in bodily injury to the child or another child; (4) parent has subjected the child or another child to aggravated circumstances as defined in K.S.A. 38-1502, and amendments thereto; (5) parental rights of the parent to another child have been terminated involuntarily or (6) the child has been in extended out of home placement as defined in K.S.A. 38-1502, and amendments thereto. Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court.

- (i) In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, if a child is adjudged to be a child in need of care by reason of a violation of the uniform controlled substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-804, 41-2719, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4154 or 65-4155, and amendments thereto, the court shall order the child to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. 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 or the department of social and rehabilitation services.
- (j) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, 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 a ward 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. 38-1595, and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pursuant to K.S.A. 23-4,105 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. 38-1597, and amendments thereto. The parent shall also be informed that, after registration, the

HB 2354

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. 7. K.S.A. 38-1508 38-1542, 38-1543 and 38-1563 and K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1507 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.