

CHAPTER 169
SENATE BILL No. 435
(Amends Chapter 58)

AN ACT relating to children and minors; concerning the revised Kansas juvenile justice code and the revised Kansas code for care of children; providing for juvenile correctional facility population projections; amending K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2202, 38-2203, 38-2211, 38-2217, 38-2237, 38-2241, 38-2243, 38-2244, 38-2247, 38-2248, 38-2251, 38-2254, 38-2258, 38-2259, 38-2260, 38-2264, 38-2265, 38-2268, 38-2269, 38-2304, 38-2317 and 74-9101, as amended by section 1 of 2008 Senate Bill No. 418, and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-133.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2007 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. 2007 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. 21-4204a, 41-727, subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810 or subsection (m) or (n) of K.S.A. 79-3321, 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. 21-3105, 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. 21-4204a, and amendments thereto; or

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

(e) “Citizen review board” is a group of community volunteers appointed by the court and whose duties are prescribed by K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2207 and 38-2208, and amendments thereto.

(f) “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. 2007 Supp. 38-2206, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(g) “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.

(h) “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 home.

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

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

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

(l) “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. 2007 Supp. 38-2241, and amendments thereto or *Indian tribe seeking to intervene that is not a party*.

(m) “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.

(n) “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.

(o) “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.

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

(q) “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.

(r) “Multidisciplinary team” means a group of persons, appointed by the court under K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2228, and amendments thereto, which has knowledge of the circumstances of a child in need of care.

(s) “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 subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-

2217, and amendments thereto.

(t) "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.

(u) "Party" means the state, the petitioner, the child ~~and~~, any parent of the child *and an Indian child's tribe intervening pursuant to the Indian child welfare act.*

(v) "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.

(w) "Permanent custodian" means a judicially approved permanent guardian of a child pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2272, and amendments thereto.

(x) "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.

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

(z) "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.

(aa) "Secretary" means the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary's designee.

(bb) "Secure facility" means a 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.

(cc) "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 allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or to be photographed, filmed or depicted in pornographic material.

(dd) "Shelter facility" means any public or private facility or home other than a juvenile detention 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.

(ee) "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. 2. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2203. (a) Proceedings concerning any child who may be a child in need of care shall be governed by this code, except in those instances when *the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved in the proceeding, in which case, the Indian child welfare act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. §1901 et seq.)* applies. The Indian child welfare act may apply to: The filing to initiate a child in need of care proceeding (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2234, and amendments thereto); ex parte custody orders (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto); temporary custody hearing (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2243, and amendments thereto); adjudication (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2247, and amendments thereto); burden of proof (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2250, and amendments thereto); disposition (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2255, and amendments thereto); permanency hearings (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2264, and amendments thereto); termination of parental rights (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2267, 38-2268 and 38-2269, and amendments thereto); establishment of permanent custodianship (K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2268 and 38-2272, and amendments thereto); the placement of a child in any foster, pre-adoptive and adoptive home and the placement of a child in a guardianship arrangement under chapter 59, article 30 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(b) Subject to the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act, K.S.A. 38-1336 through 38-1377, and amendments thereto, the dis-

trict court shall have original jurisdiction of proceedings pursuant to this code.

(c) The court acquires jurisdiction over a child by the filing of a petition pursuant to this code or upon issuance of an ex parte order pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto. When the court acquires jurisdiction over a child in need of care, jurisdiction may continue until the child has: (1) Attained the age of 21 years; (2) been adopted; or (3) been discharged by the court. Any child 18 years of age or over may request, in writing to the court, that the jurisdiction of the court cease. The court shall give notice of the request to all parties and interested parties and 30 days after receipt of the request, jurisdiction will cease.

(d) When it is no longer appropriate for the court to exercise jurisdiction over a child, the court, upon its own motion or the motion of a party or interested party at a hearing or upon agreement of all parties or interested parties, shall enter an order discharging the child. Except upon request of the child pursuant to subsection (c), the court shall not enter an order discharging a child until June 1 of the school year during which the child becomes 18 years of age if the child is in an out-of-home placement, is still attending high school and has not completed the child's high school education.

(e) When a petition is filed under this code, a person who is alleged to be under 18 years of age shall be presumed to be under that age for the purposes of this code, unless the contrary is proved.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2211 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2211. (a) *Access to the official file.* The following persons or entities shall have access to the official file of a child in need of care proceeding pursuant to this code:

(1) The court having jurisdiction over the proceedings, including the presiding judge and any court personnel designated by the judge.

(2) The parties to the proceedings and their attorneys.

(3) The guardian ad litem for a child who is the subject of the proceeding.

(4) A court appointed special advocate for a child who is the subject of the proceeding or a paid staff member of a court appointed special advocate program.

(5) Any individual, or any public or private agency or institution, having custody of the child under court order or providing educational, medical or mental health services to the child or any placement provider or potential placement provider as determined by the secretary or court services officer.

(6) A citizen review board.

(7) The commissioner of juvenile justice or any agents designated by the commissioner.

(8) Any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order.

(b) *Access to the social file.* The following persons or entities shall have access to the social file of a child in need of care proceeding pursuant to this code:

(1) The court having jurisdiction over the proceeding, including the presiding judge and any court personnel designated by the judge.

(2) The attorney for a party to the proceeding *or the person or persons designated by an Indian tribe that is a party.*

(3) The guardian ad litem for a child who is the subject of the proceeding.

(4) A court appointed special advocate for a child who is the subject of the proceeding or a paid staff member of a court appointed special advocate program.

(5) A citizen review board.

(6) The secretary.

(7) The commissioner of juvenile justice or any agents designated by the commissioner.

(8) Any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order.

(c) *Preservation of records.* The Kansas state historical society shall be allowed to take possession for preservation in the state archives of any court records related to proceedings under the Kansas code for care of children whenever such records otherwise would be destroyed. No such records in the custody of the Kansas state historical society shall be dis-

closed directly or indirectly to anyone for 70 years after creation of the records, except as provided in subsections (a) and (b). Pursuant to subsections (a)(8) and (b)(8), a judge of the district court may allow inspection for research purposes of any court records in the custody of the Kansas state historical society related to proceedings under the Kansas code for care of children.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2217 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2217. (a) *Physical or mental care and treatment.* (1) When a child less than 18 years of age is alleged to have been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused, no consent shall be required to medically examine the child to determine whether the child has been abused or neglected. Unless the child is alleged or suspected to have been abused by the parent or guardian, the investigating officer shall notify or attempt to notify the parent or guardian of the medical examination of the child.

(2) When the health or condition of a child who is subject to jurisdiction of the court requires it, the court may consent to the performing and furnishing of hospital, medical, surgical or dental treatment or procedures, including the release and inspection of medical or dental records. A child, or parent of any child, who is opposed to certain medical procedures authorized by this subsection may request an opportunity for a hearing thereon before the court. Subsequent to the hearing, the court may limit the performance of matters provided for in this subsection or may authorize the performance of those matters subject to terms and conditions the court considers proper.

(3) The custodian or agent of the custodian is the personal representative for the purpose of consenting to disclosure of otherwise protected health information and may give consent to the following:

- (A) Dental treatment for the child by a licensed dentist;
- (B) diagnostic examinations of the child, including but not limited to the withdrawal of blood or other body fluids, x-rays and other laboratory examinations;
- (C) releases and inspections of the child's medical history records;
- (D) immunizations for the child;
- (E) administration of lawfully prescribed drugs to the child; ~~and~~
- (F) examinations of the child including, but not limited to, the withdrawal of blood or other body fluids or tissues for the purpose of determining the child's parentage; ~~and~~
- (G) *subject to limitations in K.S.A. 59-3075(e)(4), (5) and (6), and amendments thereto, medical or surgical care determined by a physician to be necessary for the welfare of such child, if the parents are not available or refuse to consent.*

(4) When the court has ~~granted legal custody of a child in a dispositional hearing to any agency, association or individual, the custodian or an agent designated by the custodian~~ *adjudicated a child to be in need of care, the custodian or an agent designated by the custodian* is the personal representative for the purpose of consenting to disclosure of otherwise protected health information and shall have authority to consent to the performance and furnishing of hospital, medical, surgical or dental treatment or procedures or mental care or treatment other than inpatient treatment at a state psychiatric hospital, including the release and inspection of medical or hospital records, subject to terms and conditions the court considers proper *and subject to the limitations of K.S.A. 59-3075 (e)(4), (5) and (6), and amendments thereto.*

(5) Any health care provider who in good faith renders hospital, medical, surgical, mental or dental care or treatment to any child or discloses protected health information as authorized by this section shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action for failure to obtain consent of a parent.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that any person shall be relieved of legal responsibility to provide care and support for a child.

(b) *Care and treatment requiring court action.* If it is brought to the court's attention, while the court is exercising jurisdiction over the person of a child under this code, that the child may be a mentally ill person as defined in K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, or a person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem as defined in K.S.A. 59-29b46, and amendments thereto, the court may:

- (1) Direct or authorize the county or district attorney or the person

supplying the information to file the petition provided for in K.S.A. 59-2957, and amendments thereto, and proceed to hear and determine the issues raised by the application as provided in the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons or the petition provided for in K.S.A. 59-29b57, and amendments thereto, and proceed to hear and determine the issues raised by the application as provided in the care and treatment act for persons with an alcohol or substance abuse problem; or

(2) authorize that the child seek voluntary admission to a treatment facility as provided in K.S.A. 59-2949, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 59-29b49, and amendments thereto.

The application to determine whether the child is a mentally ill person or a person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem may be filed in the same proceedings as the petition alleging the child to be a child in need of care, or may be brought in separate proceedings. In either event, the court may enter an order staying any further proceedings under this code until all proceedings have been concluded under the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons or the care and treatment act for persons with an alcohol or substance abuse problem.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2237 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2237. Summons, notice of hearings and other process may be served by one of the following methods:

(a) *Personal and residence service.* Personal and residence service is completed by service in substantial compliance with the provisions of K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto. Personal service upon an individual outside the state shall be made in substantial compliance with the applicable provisions of K.S.A. 60-308, and amendments thereto.

(b) *Service by return receipt delivery.* Service by return receipt delivery is completed upon mailing or sending only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto.

(c) *First class mail service.* Service may be made by first class mail, addressed to the individual to be served at the usual place of residence of the person with postage prepaid, and is completed upon the person appearing before the court in response thereto. If the person fails to appear, the summons, notice or other process shall be delivered by personal service, residential service, certified mail service or publication service.

(d) *Service upon confined parent.* If a parent of a child who is the subject of proceedings under this code is confined in a state or federal penal institution, state or federal hospital or other institution, service shall be made by return receipt delivery to addressee only to both ~~the confined parent and~~ the person in charge of the institution *and the confined parent in care of the person in charge of the institution or that person's designee.* ~~It shall be the duty of the person in charge of the institution to confer with the parent, if the parent's mental condition is such that a conference will serve any useful purpose, and advise the court in writing as to the wishes of the parent with regard to the child.~~ Personal service on a confined parent who is present in the courtroom cures any defect in notice to the person in charge of the institution.

(e) *Service by publication.* If service cannot be completed after due diligence using any other method provided in this section, service may be made by publication in accordance with this subsection. Before service by publication, the petitioner, or someone on behalf of the petitioner, shall file an affidavit which shall state the affiant has made an attempt, but unsuccessful, with due diligence to ascertain the names or residences, or both, of the persons. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in the county where the petition is filed. If a parent cannot be served by other means and due diligence has revealed with substantial certainty that the parent is residing in a particular locality, publication shall also be in a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in that locality.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2241 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2241. (a) *Jurisdiction of the court.* Parties and interested parties in a child in need of care proceedings are subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

(b) *Rights of parties.* Subject to the authority of the court to rule on the admissibility of evidence and provide for the orderly conduct of the proceedings, the rights of parties to participate in a child in need of care proceeding include, but are not limited to:

(1) Notice in accordance with K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2236 and 38-

2239, and amendments thereto;

(2) present oral or written evidence and argument, to call and cross-examine witnesses; and

(3) representation by an attorney in accordance with K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2205, and amendments thereto.

(c) *Grandparents as interested parties.* (1) A grandparent of the child shall be made an interested party to a child in need of care proceeding if the grandparent notifies the court of such grandparent's desire to become an interested party. Notification may be made in writing, orally or by appearance at the initial or a subsequent hearing on the child in need of care petition.

(2) Grandparents with interested party status shall have the participatory rights of parties pursuant to subsection (b), except that the court may restrict those rights if the court finds that it would be in the best interests of the child. A grandparent may not be prevented under this paragraph from attending the proceedings, having access to the child's official file in the court records or making a statement to the court.

(d) *Persons with whom the child has been residing as interested parties.* (1) Any person with whom the child has resided for a significant period of time within six months of the date the child in need of care petition is filed shall be made an interested party, if such person notifies the court of such person's desire to become an interested party. Notification may be made in writing, orally or by appearance at the initial or a subsequent hearing on the child in need of care petition.

(2) Persons with interested party status under this subsection shall have the participatory rights of parties pursuant to subsection (b), except that the court may restrict those rights if the court finds that it would be in the best interests of the child.

(e) *Other interested parties.* (1) Any person with whom the child has resided at any time, who is within the fourth degree of relationship to the child, or to whom the child has close emotional ties may, upon motion, be made an interested party if the court determines that it is in the best interests of the child.

(2) Any other person or Indian tribe seeking to intervene that is not a party may, upon motion, be made an interested party if the court determines that the person or tribe has a sufficient relationship with the child to warrant interested party status or that the person's or tribe's participation would be beneficial to the proceedings.

(3) The court may, upon its own motion, make any person an interested party if the court determines that interested party status would be in the best interests of the child.

(f) *Procedure for determining, denying or terminating interested party status.* (1) Upon the request of the court, the secretary shall investigate the advisability of granting interested party status under this section and report findings and recommendations to the court.

(2) The court may deny or terminate interested party status under this subsection if the court determines, after notice and a hearing, that a person does not qualify for interested party status or that there is good cause to deny or terminate interested party status.

(3) A person who is denied interested party status or whose status as an interested party has been terminated may petition for review of the denial or termination by the chief judge of the district in which the court having jurisdiction over the child in need of care proceeding is located, or a judge designated by the chief judge. The chief judge or the chief judge's designee shall review the denial or termination within 30 days of receiving the petition. The child in need of care proceeding shall not be stayed pending resolution of the petition for review.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2007 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 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 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; or (3) health or welfare of the child may be endangered without further care.

(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; or

(E) the secretary.

(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 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. 2007 Supp. 38-2202, 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. 2007 Supp. 38-2242, 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~~ *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. 2007 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

(i) (1) 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 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. 2007 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2244 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2244. (a) At any time after filing a petition, but prior to an adjudication, the court may enter an order for continuance and informal supervision without an adjudication if no party ~~or interested party~~ objects. Upon granting the continuance, the court shall include in the order any conditions with which the parties ~~or~~ and interested parties are expected to comply and provide the parties ~~or~~ and interested parties with a copy of the order. The conditions may include appropriate dispositional alternatives authorized by K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2255, and amendments thereto.

(b) An order for informal supervision may remain in force for a period of up to six months and may be extended, upon hearing, for an additional six-month period for a total of one year. For a child under an order for informal supervision who remains in the custody of such child's parent, such one-year period may be extended if no party objects, upon hearing, for up to an additional one year, with reviews by the court occurring at least every six months.

(c) The court after notice and hearing may revoke or modify the order with respect to a party or interested party upon a showing that the party or interested party, being subject to the order for informal supervision, has substantially failed to comply with the terms of the order, or that modification would be in the best interests of the child. Upon revocation, proceedings shall resume pursuant to this code.

(d) Persons subject to the order for informal supervision who successfully complete the terms and period of supervision shall not again be proceeded against in any court based solely upon the allegations in the original petition and the proceedings shall be dismissed.

(e) If the court issues an order for informal supervision pursuant to this section, the court may also 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. The restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

(f) Lack of service on a parent shall not preclude an informal supervision under the provisions of this section. If an order of informal supervision is entered which effects change in custody, any parent not served pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, who has not consented to the informal supervision, may request reconsideration of the order of informal supervision. The court shall hear the request without unnecessary delay. If the informal supervision order effects a change in custody, efforts to accomplish service pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, shall continue.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2247 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2247. (a) *Adjudication.* Proceedings ~~pertaining to adjudications~~ *prior to and including adjudication* under this code shall be open to attendance by any person unless the court determines that closed proceedings or the exclusion of that person would be in the best interests of the child or is necessary to protect the privacy rights of the parents.

(1) The court may not exclude the guardian ad litem, parties and interested parties.

(2) Members of the news media shall comply with supreme court rule 10.01.

(b) *Disposition.* Proceedings pertaining to the disposition of a child adjudicated to be in need of care shall be closed to all persons except the parties, the guardian ad litem, interested parties and their attorneys, officers of the court, a court appointed special advocate and the custodian.

(1) Other persons may be permitted to attend with the consent of the parties or by order of the court, if the court determines that it would be in the best interests of the child or the conduct of the proceedings, subject to such limitations as the court determines to be appropriate.

(2) The court may exclude any person if the court determines that such person's exclusion would be in the best interests of the child or the conduct of the proceedings.

(c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the court shall permit the attendance at the proceedings of up to two people designated by the parent of the child, both of whom have participated in a parent ally orientation program approved by the judicial administrator.

(1) Such parent ally orientation program shall include, but not be limited to, information concerning the confidentiality of the proceedings; the child and parent's right to counsel; the definitions and jurisdiction pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children; the types and purposes of the hearings; options for informal supervision and dispositions; placement options; the parents' obligation to financially support the child while the child is in the state's custody; obligations of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services; obligations of entities that contract with the department of social and rehabilitation services for family preservation, foster care and adoption; the termination of parental rights; the procedures for appeals; and the basic rules regarding court procedure.

(2) The court may remove the parent's ally or allies from a proceeding if such ally becomes disruptive in the present proceeding or has been found disruptive in a prior proceeding.

(d) *Preservation of confidentiality.* If information required to be kept confidential by K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2209, and amendments thereto, is to be introduced into evidence and there are persons in attendance who are not authorized to receive the information, the court may exclude those persons during the presentation of the evidence or conduct an *in camera* inspection of the evidence.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2248 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2248. (a) In any proceedings under this code, parents, persons with whom the child has been residing pursuant to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2241, and amendments thereto, and guardians ad litem may stipulate or enter no contest statements to all or part of the allegations in the petition.

(b) Prior to the acceptance of any stipulation or no contest statement, other than to names, ages, parentage or other preliminary matters, the court shall ask each of the persons listed in subsection (a) the following questions:

(1) Do you understand that you have a right to a hearing on the allegations contained in the petition?

(2) Do you understand that you may be represented by an attorney and, if you are a parent and financially unable to employ an attorney, the court will appoint an attorney for you, if you so request?

(3) One of the following: (A) Do you understand that a stipulation is an admission that the statements in the petition are true or (B) Do you understand that a no contest statement neither admits nor denies the statement in the petition but allows the court to find that the statements in the petition are true?

(4) Do you understand that, if the court accepts your stipulation or no contest statement, you will not be able to appeal that finding, the court may find the child to be a child in need of care and the court will then make further orders as to the care, custody and supervision of the child?

(5) Do you understand that, if the court finds the child to be a child in need of care, the court is not bound by any agreement or recommendation of the parties as to disposition and placement of the child?

(c) Before accepting a stipulation the court shall find that there is a factual basis for the stipulation.

(d) Before an adjudication based on a no contest statement, the court shall find from a proffer of evidence that there is a factual basis.

(e) *In proceedings other than termination of parental rights proceedings under this code* if all persons listed in subsection (a) do not stipulate or enter no contest statements, the court shall hear evidence as to those persons, ~~unless such persons are in default. If a person is in default, the matter may proceed by proffer as to that person if they are present. The case may proceed by proffer as to persons not present, unless they appear by counsel and have instructed counsel to object.~~

(f) *In evidentiary hearings for termination of parental rights under this code, the case may proceed by proffer as to parties not present, unless they appear by counsel and have instructed counsel to object.*

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2251 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2251. (a) If the court finds that the child is not a child in need of care, the court shall enter an order dismissing the proceedings.

(b) If the court finds that the child is a child in need of care, the court

shall enter an order adjudicating the child to be a child in need of care and may proceed to enter other orders as authorized by this code.

(c) A finding that a child subject to this code is a child in need of care shall be entered without undue delay. If the child has been removed from the child's home, an order of adjudication shall be entered as soon as practicable but not more than 60 days from the date of removal unless an order of informal supervision *or an order of continuance for good cause* has been entered.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2007 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.

(b) The court shall require notice and ~~opportunity~~ *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 ~~opportunity~~ *the right* to be heard. ~~Opportunity~~ *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. 2007 Supp. 38-2239, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2258 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2258. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2255(d)(2) and 38-2259, and amendments thereto, if a child has been in the same foster home or shelter facility for six months or longer, or has been placed by the secretary in the home of a parent or relative, the secretary shall give written notice of any plan to move the child to a different placement unless the move is to the selected preadoptive family for the purpose of facilitating adoption. The notice shall be given to: (1) The court having jurisdiction over the child; (2) each parent whose address is available; (3) the foster parent or custodian from whose home or shelter facility it is proposed to remove the child; (4) the child, if 12 or more years of age; and (5) the child's guardian ad litem.

(b) The notice shall state the placement to which the secretary plans to transfer the child and the reason for the proposed action. The notice shall be mailed by first class mail 30 days in advance of the planned transfer, except that the secretary shall not be required to wait 30 days to transfer the child if all persons enumerated in subsection (a) (2) through (5) consent in writing to the transfer.

(c) Within 10 days after receipt of the notice, any person receiving notice as provided above may request, either orally or in writing, that the court conduct a hearing to determine whether or not the change in placement is in the best interests of the child concerned. When the request has been received, the court shall schedule a hearing and immediately notify the secretary of the request and the time and date the matter will be heard. The court shall give notice of the hearing to persons enumerated in subsection (a) (2) through (5). The secretary shall not change the placement of the child, except for the purpose of adoption, unless the change is approved by the court.

(d) When, after the notice set out above, a child in the custody of the secretary is removed from the home of a parent after having been placed in the home of a parent for a period of six months or longer, the secretary shall request a finding 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.

(e) The secretary shall present to the court in writing the efforts to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home. In making the findings, the court may rely on documentation submitted by the secretary or may set the date for a hearing on the matter. If the secretary requests such finding, the court, not more than 45 days from the date of the request, shall provide the secretary with a written copy of the findings by the court for the purpose of documenting these orders.

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2259 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2259. (a) When an emergency exists requiring immediate action to assure the safety and protection of the child or the secretary is notified that the foster parents or shelter facility refuse to allow the child to remain, the secretary may transfer the child to another foster home or shelter facility without prior court approval. The secretary shall notify the court of the action at the earliest practical time. When the child is removed from the home of a parent after having been placed in the home for a period of six months or longer, the secretary shall present to the court in writing the specific nature of the emergency and reasons why it is contrary to the welfare of the child to remain in the placement and request a finding by the court whether remaining in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child. If the court enters an order the court shall make a finding as to whether an emergency exists. The court shall provide the secretary with a copy of the order. In making the finding, the court may rely on documentation submitted by the secretary or may set the date for a hearing on the matter. If the secretary requests such a finding, the court shall provide the secretary with a written copy of the finding by the court not more than 45 days from the date of the request.

(b) The court shall not enter an order ~~removing~~ *approving the removal of* a child from the ~~custody~~ *home* 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.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2260 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2260. (a) *Valid court order.* During proceedings under this code, the court may enter an order directing a child who is the subject of the proceedings to remain in a present or future placement if:

(1) The child and the child's guardian ad litem are present in court when the order is entered;

(2) the court finds that the child has been adjudicated a child in need of care pursuant to subsections (d)(6), (d)(7), (d)(8), (d)(9), (d)(10) or (d)(12) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, and that the child is not likely to be available within the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings;

(3) the child and the guardian ad litem receive oral and written notice of the consequences of violation of the order; and

(4) a copy of the written notice is filed in the official case file.

(b) *Application.* Any person may file a verified application for determination that a child has violated an order entered pursuant to subsection (a) and for an order authorizing holding the child in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility. The application shall state the applicant's belief that the child has violated the order entered pursuant to subsection (a) without good cause and the specific facts supporting the allegation.

(c) *Ex parte order.* After reviewing the application filed pursuant to subsection (b), the court may enter an ex parte order directing that the child be taken into custody and held in a secure facility or juvenile de-

tention facility designated by the court, if the court finds probable cause that the child violated the ~~court's~~ court's order to remain in placement without good cause. Pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, the order shall be served on the child's parents, the child's legal custodian and the child's guardian ad litem.

(d) *Preliminary hearing.* Within 24 hours following a child's being taken into custody pursuant to an order issued under subsection (c), the court shall hold a preliminary hearing to determine whether the child admits or denies the allegations of the application and, if the child denies the allegations, to determine whether probable cause exists to support the allegations.

(1) Notice of the time and place of the preliminary hearing shall be given orally or in writing to the child's parents, the child's legal custodian and the child's guardian ad litem.

(2) At the hearing, the child shall have the right to a guardian ad litem and shall be served with a copy of the application.

(3) If the child admits the allegations or enters a no contest statement and if the court finds that the admission or no contest statement is knowledgeable and voluntary, the court shall proceed without delay to the placement hearing pursuant to subsection (f).

(4) If the child denies the allegations, the court shall determine whether probable cause exists to hold the child in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility pending an evidentiary hearing pursuant to subsection (e). After hearing the evidence, if the court finds that: (A) There is probable cause to believe that the child has violated an order entered pursuant to subsection (a) without good cause; and (B) placement in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility is necessary for the protection of the child or to assure the presence of the child at the evidentiary hearing pursuant to subsection (e), the court may order the child held in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility pending the evidentiary hearing.

(e) *Evidentiary hearing.* The court shall hold an evidentiary hearing on an application within 72 hours of the child's being taken into custody. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given orally or in writing to the child's parents, the child's legal custodian and the child's guardian ad litem. At the evidentiary hearing, the court shall determine by a clear and convincing evidence whether the child has:

(1) Violated a court order entered pursuant to subsection (a) without good cause;

(2) been provided at the hearing with the rights enumerated in subsection (d)(2); and

(3) been informed of:

(A) The nature and consequences of the proceeding;

(B) the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and present evidence;

(C) the right to have a transcript or recording of the proceedings; and

(D) the right to appeal.

(f) *Placement.* (1) If the child admits violating the order entered pursuant to subsection (a) or if, after an evidentiary hearing, the court finds that the child has violated such an order, the court shall immediately proceed to a placement hearing. The court may enter an order awarding custody of the child to:

(A) A parent or other legal custodian;

(B) a person other than a 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; or

(D) the secretary, if the secretary does not already have legal custody of the child.

(2) The court may authorize the custodian to place the child in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility, if the court determines that all other placement options have been exhausted or are inappropriate, based upon a written report submitted by the secretary, if the child is in the secretary's custody, or submitted by a public agency independent of the court and law enforcement, if the child is in the custody of someone other than the secretary. The report shall detail the behavior of the child and the circumstances under which the child was brought before the court and made subject to the order entered pursuant to subsection (a).

(3) The authorization to place the child in a secure facility or juvenile

detention facility pursuant to this subsection shall expire 60 days, inclusive of weekend and legal holidays, after its issue. The court may grant extensions of such authorization for two additional periods, each not to exceed 60 days, upon rehearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2256, and amendments thereto.

(g) *Payment.* The secretary shall only pay for placement and services for a child placed in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility pursuant to subsection (f) upon receipt of a valid court order authorizing secure care placement.

(h) *Limitations on facilities used.* Nothing in this section shall authorize placement of a child in an adult jail or lockup.

(i) *Time limits, computation.* Except as otherwise specifically provided by subsection (f), Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays shall not be counted in computing any time limit imposed by this section.

Sec. 16. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2264 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2264. (a) A permanency hearing is a proceeding conducted by the court or by a citizen review board for the purpose of determining progress toward accomplishment of a permanency plan as established by K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2263, and amendments thereto.

(b) The court or a citizen review board shall hear and the court shall determine whether and, if applicable, when the child will be:

- (1) Reintegrated with the child's parents;
- (2) placed for adoption;
- (3) placed with a permanent custodian; or
- (4) if the secretary has documented compelling reasons why it would not be in the child's best interests for a placement in one of the placements pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) placed in another planned permanent arrangement.

(c) The court shall enter a finding as to whether the person or entity having custody of the child has made reasonable efforts to accomplish the permanency plan in place at the time of the hearing.

(d) A permanency hearing shall be held within 12 months of the date ~~the child entered out of home placement~~ *the court authorized the child's removal from the home* and not less frequently than every 12 months thereafter.

(e) If the court determines at any time other than during a permanency hearing that reintegration may not be a viable alternative for the child, a permanency hearing shall be held no later than 30 days following that determination.

(f) When the court finds that reintegration continues to be a viable alternative, the court shall determine whether and, if applicable, when the child will be returned to the parent. The court may rescind any of its prior dispositional orders and enter any dispositional order authorized by this code or may order that a new plan for the reintegration be prepared and submitted to the court. If reintegration cannot be accomplished as approved by the court, the court shall be informed and shall schedule a hearing pursuant to this section. No such hearing is required when the parents voluntarily relinquish parental rights or consent to appointment of a permanent custodian.

(g) If the court finds reintegration is no longer a viable alternative, the court shall consider whether: (1) The child is in a stable placement with a relative; (2) services set out in the case plan necessary for the safe return of the child have been made available to the parent with whom reintegration is planned; or (3) compelling reasons are documented in the case plan to support a finding that neither adoption nor appointment of a permanent custodian are in the child's best interest. If reintegration is not a viable alternative and either adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian might be in the best interests of the child, the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee shall file a motion to terminate parental rights or a motion to appoint a permanent custodian within 30 days and the court shall set a hearing on such motion within 90 days of the filing of such motion.

(h) If the court enters an order terminating parental rights to a child, or an agency has accepted a relinquishment pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2124, and amendments thereto, the requirements for permanency hearings shall continue until an adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian has been accomplished. If the court determines that reasonable efforts or progress have not *been* made toward finding an adoptive placement or appointment of a permanent custodian or placement with a fit and willing

relative, the court may rescind its prior orders and make others regarding custody and adoption that are appropriate under the circumstances. Reports of a proposed adoptive placement need not contain the identity of the proposed adoptive parents.

Sec. 17. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2265 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2265. (a) The court shall require notice of the time and place of the permanency hearing be given to the parties and interested parties. The notice shall state that the person receiving the notice shall have ~~an opportunity~~ *the right* to be heard at the hearing.

(b) The court shall require notice and ~~opportunity~~ *the right* to be heard 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 notices 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 ~~opportunity~~ *the right* to be heard. ~~Opportunity~~ *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 section shall not require additional notice to any person otherwise receiving notice of the hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2239, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 18. K.S.A. 2007 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 of the guardian ad litem and the secretary, either or both parents may relinquish parental rights to the child, 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

the secretary or an individual as permanent custodian and if the secretary or individual accepts the consent, the secretary or individual shall stand *in loco parentis* to the child and shall have and possess over the child all the rights of a legal guardian. When the consent is to the secretary, the secretary shall have the right to place the child in the permanent custody of an individual who is appointed permanent custodian.

(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 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 by persons approved by the secretary or approved by the court. The consent shall follow the form contained in the appendix of forms following K.S.A. 59-2143, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2007 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; ~~and~~

(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 actions or inactions attributable to the parent and one or more of the factors listed in subsection (c) apply.*

(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. 2007 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. 2007 Supp. 38-2270, and amendments thereto, appointment of a permanent custodian pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 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. 2007 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. 2007 Supp. 38-2271, 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. 2007 Supp. 38-2271, 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. 20. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2304. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2347, and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile shall be governed by the provisions of this code.

(b) The district court shall have original jurisdiction to receive and determine proceedings under this code.

(c) When a complaint is filed under this code, the juvenile shall be presumed to be subject to this code, unless the contrary is proved.

(d) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), jurisdiction shall continue until one of the following occurs:

(1) The complaint is dismissed;

(2) the juvenile is adjudicated not guilty at trial;

(3) the juvenile, after being adjudicated guilty and sentenced:

(i) Successfully completes the term of probation or order of assignment to community corrections;

(ii) is discharged by the commissioner pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2376, and amendments thereto; ~~or~~

(iii) reaches the ~~juvenile's~~ juvenile's 21st birthday and no exceptions apply that extend jurisdiction beyond age 21;

(4) the court terminates jurisdiction; or

(5) the offender is convicted of a new felony while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671 prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute

the commission of a felony.

(e) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, it shall continue beyond the juvenile offender's 21st birthday but no later than the juvenile offender's 23rd birthday if either or both of the following conditions apply:

(1) The juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, and the term of the sentence including successful completion of aftercare extends beyond the juvenile offender's 21st birthday; or

(2) the juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and continues to successfully serve the sentence imposed pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(f) Termination of jurisdiction pursuant to this section shall have no effect on the juvenile offender's continuing responsibility to pay restitution ordered.

(g) (1) If a juvenile offender, at the time of sentencing, is in an out of home placement in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services under the Kansas code for care of children, the sentencing court may order the continued placement of the juvenile offender as a child in need of care unless the offender was adjudicated for a felony or a second or subsequent misdemeanor. If the adjudication was for a felony or a second or subsequent misdemeanor, the continued placement cannot be ordered unless the court finds there are compelling circumstances which, in the best interest of the juvenile offender, require that the placement should be continued. In considering whether compelling circumstances exist, the court shall consider the reports and recommendations of the foster placement, the contract provider, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the presentence investigation and all other relevant factors. If the foster placement refuses to continue the juvenile in the foster placement the court shall not order continued placement as a child in need of care.

(2) If a placement with the secretary of social and rehabilitation services is continued after sentencing, the secretary shall not be responsible for any costs of sanctions imposed under this code.

(3) If the juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the juvenile justice authority, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall not be responsible for furnishing services ordered in the child in need of care proceeding during the time of the placement pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the juvenile offender from accessing other services provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services or any other state agency if the juvenile offender is otherwise eligible for the services.

Sec. 21. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2317 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2317. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Adjudicated person" means a person found to be a juvenile offender or a person found not to be a juvenile offender because of mental disease or defect.

(2) "~~Laboratory confirmation of HIV or hepatitis B infection~~" means positive test results from a confirmation test approved by the secretary of health and environment.

(3) "Sexual act" means contact between the penis and the vulva, the penis and the anus, the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva or the mouth and the anus. For purposes of this definition contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight.

(4) "~~Test for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~" "*Infectious disease test*" means a test approved by the secretary of health and environment ~~to detect the etiologic agent for the disease acquired immune deficiency syndrome or hepatitis B.~~

(5) "Body fluids" means blood, semen or vaginal secretions or any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood.

(6) "*Infectious disease*" means *any disease communicable from one person to another through contact with bodily fluids.*

(b) At the time of the first appearance before the court of a person charged with an offense involving a sexual act committed while the person was a juvenile, or in which it appears from the nature of the charge that the transmission of body fluids from one person to another may have been involved, the judge shall inform the person or the parent or legal guardian of the person of the availability of *infectious disease* testing ~~for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ and counseling and shall cause each alleged

victim of the offense and if the alleged victim is a minor, the parent, if any, to be notified that ~~infectious disease testing for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ and counseling ~~is~~ are available.

(c) If the victim of the offense or if the victim is a minor, if the victim's parent requests the court to order infectious disease tests of the alleged offender or if the person charged with the offense stated to law enforcement officers that such person has an infectious disease or is infected with an infectious disease, or used words of like effect, the court shall order the person charged with the offense to submit to infectious disease tests as defined in K.S.A. 65-6001, and amendments thereto.

(d) For any offense by an adjudicated person which the court determines, from the facts of the case, involved or was likely to have involved the transmission of body fluids from one person to another or involved a sexual act, the court: (1) May order the adjudicated person to submit to ~~a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ *infectious disease tests*; or (2) shall order the adjudicated person to submit to ~~a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ *infectious disease tests* if a victim of the offense, or the parent or legal guardian of the victim if the victim is a minor, requests the court to make such order. If ~~a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ *an infectious disease test* is ordered under this subsection, a victim who is an adult shall designate a health care provider or counselor to receive the information on behalf of the victim. If a victim is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the victim shall designate the health care provider or counselor to receive the information. If ~~the test testing for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ results in a negative reaction, the court shall order the adjudicated person to submit to another test for HIV or hepatitis B infection six months after the first test was administered.

(e) The results of ~~any test for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ *infectious disease tests* ordered under this section shall be disclosed to the court which ordered the test, to the adjudicated person, or the parent or legal guardian of the adjudicated person, and to each person designated under subsection (d) by a victim or by the parent or legal guardian of a victim. If ~~a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ *infectious disease tests* ordered under this section results in a laboratory confirmation of ~~HIV or hepatitis B infection~~, the results shall be reported to the secretary of health and environment and to: (1) The commissioner of juvenile justice, in the case of a juvenile offender or a person not adjudicated because of mental disease or defect, for inclusion in such offender's or person's medical file; or (2) the secretary of corrections, in the case of a person under 16 years of age who has been convicted as an adult, for inclusion in such person's medical file. The secretary of health and environment shall provide to each victim of the crime or sexual act, at the option of such victim, counseling regarding the human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B, testing for HIV or hepatitis B infection in accordance with K.S.A. 65-6001 et seq., and amendments thereto, and referral for appropriate health care and services.

(f) The costs of any counseling and testing provided under subsection (e) by the secretary of health and environment shall be paid from amounts appropriated to the department of health and environment for that purpose. The court shall order the adjudicated person to pay restitution to the department of health and environment for the costs of any counseling provided under this section and the costs of any test ordered or otherwise performed under this section.

(g) When a court orders an adjudicated person to submit to ~~a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ *infectious disease tests* under this section, the withdrawal of the blood may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person acting under the supervision of any such licensed person; (2) a licensed professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) a qualified medical technician. No person authorized by this subsection to withdraw blood, no person assisting in the performance of ~~the test for HIV or hepatitis B infection~~ *infectious disease tests* nor any medical care facility where blood is withdrawn or tested that has been ordered by the court to withdraw or test blood shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the test is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices.

(h) The results of tests or reports, or information therein, obtained under this section shall be confidential and shall not be divulged to any person not authorized by this section *or authorized in writing by the*

juvenile to receive the results or information. Any violation of this section is a class C nonperson misdemeanor.

Sec. 22. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 74-9101, as amended by section 1 of 2008 Senate Bill No. 418, is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-9101. (a) There is hereby established the Kansas sentencing commission.

(b) The commission shall:

(1) Develop a sentencing guideline model or grid based on fairness and equity and shall provide a mechanism for linking justice and corrections policies. The sentencing guideline model or grid shall establish rational and consistent sentencing standards which reduce sentence disparity, to include, but not be limited to, racial and regional biases which may exist under current sentencing practices. The guidelines shall specify the circumstances under which imprisonment of an offender is appropriate and a presumed sentence for offenders for whom imprisonment is appropriate, based on each appropriate combination of reasonable offense and offender characteristics. In developing its recommended sentencing guidelines, the commission shall take into substantial consideration current sentencing and release practices and correctional resources, including but not limited to the capacities of local and state correctional facilities. In its report, the commission shall make recommendations regarding whether there is a continued need for and what is the projected role of, if any, the Kansas parole board and whether the policy of allocating good time credits for the purpose of determining an inmate's eligibility for parole or conditional release should be continued;

(2) consult with and advise the legislature with reference to the implementation, management, monitoring, maintenance and operations of the sentencing guidelines system;

(3) direct implementation of the sentencing guidelines system;

(4) assist in the process of training judges, county and district attorneys, court services officers, state parole officers, correctional officers, law enforcement officials and other criminal justice groups. For these purposes, the sentencing commission shall develop an implementation policy and shall construct an implementation manual for use in its training activities;

(5) receive presentence reports and journal entries for all persons who are sentenced for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, to develop post-implementation monitoring procedures and reporting methods to evaluate guideline sentences. In developing the evaluative criteria, the commission shall take into consideration rational and consistent sentencing standards which reduce sentence disparity to include, but not be limited to, racial and regional biases;

(6) advise and consult with the secretary of corrections and members of the legislature in developing a mechanism to link guidelines sentence practices with correctional resources and policies, including but not limited to the capacities of local and state correctional facilities. Such linkage shall include a review and determination of the impact of the sentencing guidelines on the state's prison population, review of corrections programs and a study of ways to more effectively utilize correction dollars and to reduce prison population;

(7) make recommendations relating to modification to the sentencing guidelines as provided in K.S.A. 21-4725, and amendments thereto;

(8) prepare and submit fiscal impact and correctional resource statement as provided in K.S.A. 74-9106, and amendments thereto;

(9) make recommendations to those responsible for developing a working philosophy of sentencing guideline consistency and rationality;

(10) develop prosecuting standards and guidelines to govern the conduct of prosecutors when charging persons with crimes and when engaging in plea bargaining;

(11) analyze problems in criminal justice, identify alternative solutions and make recommendations for improvements in criminal law, prosecution, community and correctional placement, programs, release procedures and related matters including study and recommendations concerning the statutory definition of crimes and criminal penalties and review of proposed criminal law changes;

(12) perform such other criminal justice studies or tasks as may be assigned by the governor or specifically requested by the legislature, department of corrections, the chief justice or the attorney general;

(13) develop a program plan which includes involvement of business and industry in the public or other social or fraternal organizations for

admitting back into the mainstream those offenders who demonstrate both the desire and ability to reconstruct their lives during their incarceration or during conditional release;

(14) appoint a task force to make recommendations concerning the consolidation of probation, parole and community corrections services;

(15) produce official inmate population projections annually on or before six weeks following the date of receipt of the data from the department of corrections. When the commission's projections indicate that the inmate population will exceed available prison capacity within two years of the date of the projection, the commission shall identify and analyze the impact of specific options for (A) reducing the number of prison admissions; or (B) adjusting sentence lengths for specific groups of offenders. Options for reducing the number of prison admissions shall include, but not be limited to, possible modification of both sentencing grids to include presumptive intermediate dispositions for certain categories of offenders. Intermediate sanction dispositions shall include, but not be limited to: intensive supervision; short-term jail sentences; halfway houses; community-based work release; electronic monitoring and house arrest; substance abuse treatment; and pre-revocation incarceration. Intermediate sanction options shall include, but not be limited to, mechanisms to explicitly target offenders that would otherwise be placed in prison. Analysis of each option shall include an assessment of such options impact on the overall size of the prison population, the effect on public safety and costs. In preparing the assessment, the commission shall review the experience of other states and shall review available research regarding the effectiveness of such option. The commission's findings relative to each sentencing policy option shall be presented to the governor and the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight no later than November 1;

(16) at the request of the governor or the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight, initiate and complete an analysis of other sentencing policy adjustments not otherwise evaluated by the commission;

(17) develop information relating to the number of offenders on post-release supervision and subject to electronic monitoring for the duration of the person's natural life;

(18) determine the effect the mandatory sentencing established in K.S.A. 21-4642 and 21-4643, and amendments thereto, would have on the number of offenders civilly committed to a treatment facility as a sexually violent predator as provided pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(19) assume the designation and functions of the state statistical analysis center. All criminal justice agencies, as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4701, and amendments thereto, and the juvenile justice authority shall provide any data or information, including juvenile offender information, requested by the commission to facilitate the function of the state statistical analysis center; and

(20) *subject to the provisions of appropriation acts and the availability of funds therefor*, produce official juvenile correctional facility population projections annually on or before November 1, not more than six weeks following the receipt of the data from the juvenile justice authority and develop bed impacts regarding legislation that may affect juvenile correctional facility population.

Sec. 23. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-133, 38-2202, 38-2203, 38-2211, 38-2217, 38-2237, 38-2241, 38-2243, 38-2244, 38-2247, 38-2248, 38-2251, 38-2254, 38-2258, 38-2259, 38-2260, 38-2264, 38-2265, 38-2268, 38-2269, 38-2304, 38-2317 and 74-9101, as amended by section 1 of 2008 Senate Bill No. 418, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.