Approved: 4/3 9/94

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Jerry Moran at 12:30 p.m. on March 21, 1994 in Room 522-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Parkinson (excused)

Senator Brady (excused) Senator Rock (excused) Senator Emert (excused) Senator Vancrum (excused) Senator Feleciano (excused)

Committee staff present: Mike Heim, Legislative Research Department

Gordon Self, Revisor of Statutes Darlene Thomas, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Blaise Plummer Bud Newell, Kansas Horse Council Randall Raub, Assistant Professor, Kansas State University Shirley McClennick, Council Grove

Others attending: See attached list

Sub HB 2222--domestic animals

Representative Blaise Plummer gave an overview of Sub 2222 asked for the Committee's support.

Bud Newell, Kansas Horse Council testified in support of <u>Sub HB 2222</u> and provided written testimony (Attachment No. 1). He said Sub HB 2222 establishes assumption of risk for those individuals who engage in a domestic animal activity. Mr. Newell said SB HB 2222 is needed to allow the equine industry to grow in the state of Kansas and allow Kansas to compete in the market place on a national scale.

Randall Raub, Assistant Professor, Kansas State University testified in support of Sub HB 2222. He said the horse industry needed to grow in the state of Kansas to aid the economy not only in the horse industry, but the supporting industries. Professor Raub said the industry could not grow with tort liability as it is now.

Shirley McClennick, Council Grove testified in support of Sub HB 2222. She said their community was very concerned about tourism and Sub HB 2222 related to the future activities of Council Grove and tourism. She said this could have a great economic impact on the community of Council Grove.

Chairman Moran closed the hearings on Sub HB 2222.

SB 693--children in need of care; limits on temporary custody; procedure for termination of parental rights; family input into placement; amount of adoption assistance payments

A motion was made by Senator Petty, seconded by Senator Bond to adopt the subcommittee report on SB 693 which includes deletion of Section 1 and the amendments in the balloon (Attachment No. 2). The motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, Room 522-S Statehouse, at 12:30 p.m. on March 21, 1994.

HB 2852--foreign adoptions; birth certificates

A motion was made by Senator Petty, seconded by Senator Bond to adopt the subcommittee report to amend SB 693 as amended into HB 2852. The motion carried.

A motion was made by Senator Harris, seconded by Senator Martin to further amend HB 2852 (Attachment No. 3) as recommended by the Judicial Council. The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 22, 1994.

COMMITTEE: Juliany DATE: 3/2//94

NAME (Please Print)	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
Jamie Corkfill	Topeka	SRS/CSE
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Shirley McClintock	material A	Kansas Anateu quarter Harse Ass.
Carolyn Kaberline	Tupeka	Langua Grante Horse Association Waltonal Barrel Horse Association
Jo Turner	Meriden	KHC, KOHA, KBRA
ten Booghton	Topella	Ko Dest D Agri
Matt Linch	Topeka	Judicial Council
Paul Shellon	11	OJA
Ast Sounish	TORRAGE	HAULS !
Blaix Plums	RE OPKS	RX
Randel Rauf	Manhottun, KE	+SU/Cold Mentaus Rance
Marty Vances,	Manhatton	BAN Alliance
Helen Stephens	Topeka	KTOP
Bun Downell	TopoKa	KHC
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March 21, 1994

Senators:

Substitute House Bill #2222 is a bill which establishes assumption of risk for those individuals who engage in a domestic animal activity. This bill is sorely needed to allow the equine industry to grow in the state of Kansas, but more importantly, it will allow us to level the playing field so that we may compete in the market place on a national scale. Today, the horse industry is estimated to be about \$300,000,000. I personally believe that it is closer to \$750,000,000, but is choked by the liability exposure. One of the most evident signs of this malady is the obvious lack of horse facilities throughout the state and the lack of national horse/livestock events in the state of Kansas. The question is, how much is this industry worth, and can it grow our rural economy?

An example of what could be is Oklahoma City, which has hosted the World Quarter Horse Show for several years. In 1993, 2,058 horses traveled with 3.95 people per horse for 16 days and spent \$140 per diem. This event added more than \$18,000,000 in direct revenues, which extrapolated into almost \$73,000,000 total economic impact. The city of Indianapolis knows that each 3-day horse event creates \$500,000 in tourist dollars. New Jersey estimates their horse industry at 14.1 billion with over \$600,000,000 in direct revenues each year. Today Kansas cannot attract large national livestock events, due to the liability issue as it affects sponsors and participants.

In 1996, due to the efforts of Dr. Jerry Gillespie, Head of Veterinary Medicine's Teaching Hospital at Kansas State University, the World Championship 100-mile Endurance Race, 1996 WC-E, for horses, will be held in Junction City/Ft. Riley. This event will bring approximately 150 horses from 15 countries to our great state. Horse enthusiasts from all over the world will be in attendance. With the right promotion over 4,000 tourists will be in our area spending big dollars. In 1995 the warm-up race to this event will be run and will involve horses, horse enthusiasts and tourists from throughout the United States. These two events will pump approximately \$30,000,000 into our economy.

If we are successful and we can show support, Kansas will have the opportunity to host the World Equestrian Games for 2001. This event is many times larger than the WC-E 1996 race. Kansas has an excellent chance of obtaining this event. Both the 1996 World Championship Endurance Race and the Equestrian Games of 2001 will be the largest livestock events ever to occur in the great state of Kansas. A great deal of the

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csimile: (913) 887-6046 1 3-21-11 attalamina 1-1 March 21, 1994 - Page 2 -

success of these events will hinge on allowing us to attract large sponsors and large crowds. Liability issues could affect and hamper these efforts by curtailing monies for international promotion.

Substitute House Bill #2222 was expanded from its original form to stress assumption of risk and to cover those animals which are involved with our 4-H kids. Every day we are bombarded by the plight of youth violence, demise of the extended family, parenting, etc. Today there are some problems with attracting individuals and companies to sponsor 4-H events. 4-H is, in my estimation, one of the greatest examples of extended families we can offer our youngsters, both urban and rural. From age 8 to 18, 4-H offers leadership and goals for these young citizens. However, liability issues have been affecting 4-H. We cannot allow this to happen when we need to invest in our youth today.

Recently I spent 3 days at the Governor's Forum on Rural Kansas. The future looks pretty bleak and new clean industry must be created and nurtured. The horse industry is in place, it only needs some liability relief so investors can buy-in. We are not asking for tax relief, industrial parks to be built, or the addition of streets and storm sewers. We are simply asking for relief of the liability issue so investors can buy-in. This industry can be self-driven and create millions of dollars for our future.

I urge you to support this legislation which is before you. The Kansas Horse Council and your constituents who are involved with this industry, 4-H and tourism, only ask that persons involved with livestock assume the inherent risk associated with these animals.

KHC, helping build our heritage for tomorrow,

Bud Newell President

BN:nkb

SENATE BILL No. 693

By Senators Petty, Downey, Gooch, Jones, Karr, Lee, Martin, Parkinson and Walker

2-4

AN ACT concerning children; relating to adoption assistance; concerning children in need of care; relating to temporary custody and termination of parental rights; amending K.S.A. 38-324, 38-1502, 38-1543, 38-1565, 38-1582, 38-1583, 38-1584, 38-1585 and 38-1591 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 38-1543a.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 38-324 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-324. A prospective parent seeking adoption support hereunder shall be a person who has the character, judgment, sense of responsibility and disposition which makes him or her the person suitable as an adoptive parent under the provisions of K.S.A. 59-2101 et seq.; and amendments thereto and who lacks the financial means fully to care for such child. Factors to be considered by the secretary in setting the amount of any payment or payments to be made pursuant to this act shall include: The size of the family, including the adoptive child; the usual living expenses of the family; the special needs of any family members; and the family income. In no case shall payments be less than payments would be if the child were placed in a foster home. Whenever it appears to the secretary that the adoptive parents are no longer in need of adoption support, such support shall be terminated.

- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 38-1502 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1502. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise indicates:
- (a) "Child in need of care" means a person less than 18 years of age 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;

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- (5) has been abandoned or does not have a known living parent;
- (6) is not attending school as required by K.S.A. 72-977 or 72-1111, and amendments thereto;
 - (7) except in the case of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727 or subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810, and amendments thereto, 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; or
 - (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.
 - (b) "Physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect" means the infliction of physical, mental or emotional injury or the causing of a deterioration of a child and may include, but shall not be limited to, failing to maintain reasonable care and treatment, negligent treatment or maltreatment or exploiting a child to the extent that the child's health or emotional well-being is endangered. 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. 38-1513 and amendments thereto.
 - (c) "Sexual abuse" means any act committed with a child which is described in article 35, chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and those acts described in K.S.A. 21-3602 or 21-3603, and amendments thereto, regardless of the age of the child.
 - (d) "Parent," when used in relation to a child or children, includes a guardian, conservator and every person who is by law liable to maintain, care for or support the child.
 - (e) "Interested party" means the state, the petitioner, the child, any parent and any person found to be an interested party pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1541 and amendments thereto.

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- (f) "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.
- (g) "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.
- (h) "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 the care of children in need of care prior to the issuance of a dispositional order or longer term care under a dispositional order.
- (i) "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.
- (j) "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.
- (k) "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.
- (l) "Ward of the court" means a child over whom the court has acquired jurisdiction by the filing of a petition pursuant to this code and who continues subject to that jurisdiction until the petition is dismissed or the child is discharged as provided in K.S.A. 38-1503 and amendments thereto.
- (m) "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.
- (n) "Placement" means the designation by the individual or agency having custody of where and with whom the child will live.
- (o) "Secretary" means the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.
- (p) "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.

(q) "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. 38-1505a and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

- (r) "Multidisciplinary team" means a group of persons, appointed by the court or by the state department of social and rehabilitation services under K.S.A. 38-1523a and amendments thereto, which has knowledge of the circumstances of a child in need of care.
 - (s) "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.
- (t) "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.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 38-1543 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1543. (a) Upon notice and hearing, the court may issue an order directing who shall have temporary custody and may modify the order during the pendency of the proceedings as will best serve the child's welfare.
- (b) A hearing hereunder shall be held within 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, following a child having been taken into protective custody.
- (c) Whenever it is determined that a temporary custody hearing is required, the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing. Notice of a temporary custody hearing shall be in substantially the following form:

(Name of Court)

(Caption of Case)

NOTICE OF TEMPORARY CUSTODY HEARING

1	(Names)	(Relations	(Relationship)		(Addresses)					
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3										
4	•									
5			19,	at o	elockı	n. the court				
6	(day)	, ,		•	0.1 1					
7	will conduct a hearing at to determine if the above named child									
8		d be in the temporary								
9	the parent or other person having legal custody prior to the hearing on the petition									
10	filed in the above	e captioned case. The	court ma	y order one	or both pa	rents to pay				
11	child support.									
12		, an attorney, has	been ap	pointed as a	guardian <i>ad</i>	litem for the				
13	child or children	. Each parent or other	· legal cu	stodian has	the right to	appear and				
14	be heard personal	lly, either with or witho	out an att	orney.An a	torney will	be appointed				
15	for a parent who	can show that the par	rent is no	ot financially	able to his	e one.				
16	Date	, 19				istrict Court				
17				by						
18	(Seal)									
19		REPORT	OF SER	VICE						
20	I certify that I	have delivered a true of	copy of th	ne above no	ice to the p	ersons above				
21	named in the ma	anner and at the times	indicate	d below:						
22		Location of Service								
23	Name	(other than above)	Manne	r of Service	Date	Time				
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25	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									
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27	Date Returned _	, 1	9							
28										
29					(Signatu	re)				
30										
31		•			(Title	e)				
32	(d) Notice	of the temporary	custo	dy hearin	g shall b	e given at				

- (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, 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 in substantially the following form:

			(Name of	(Court)	
(Cant	ion of C	Case)	(Name of	Courty	
CE	RTIFIC	ATE OF ORAL N	OTICE OF	темрог	ARY CUSTODY HEARING
Ιø	ave oral	notice that the co	ourt will con	nduct a hea	ring at o'clockm.
on		, 19		, to th	e persons listed, in the manner
and a	it the ti	imes indicated belo	ow:		as at at Communication
				mı	Method of Communication (in person or telephone)
		. Relationship			
Ia	dvised	each of the above	persons tha	at:	
(1)	The l	hearing is to deter	mine if the	above chil	d or children should be in the
	temp	orary custody of a	person or a	igency othe	er than a parent;
(2)				to serve as	guardian ad litem for the child
	or ch	ildren named abov	/e;	1 (), 6.4	annear and he heard personally
(3)	each	parent or legal cus	todian has t	ne right to	appear and be heard personally
	eithe	r with or without	an attorney	; unu a narent w	ho can show that the parent is
(4	an al	itomey will be apply and the long to l	hire an atto	mev: and	
(5	not i	court may order or	ne or both	parents to	pay child support.
(U) 11,10 0	out may be all the			-
					(Signature)
		•		_	A. D. A. N
					(Name Printed)
				-	(Title)
				andon o	
. (t) Th	ne court may	enter an	orger o.	f temporary custody after ous to self or to others; (2)
de	termin	ing that: (1) II	ie chilu i	s danger Inhla wii	thin the jurisdiction of the
the	e chile	1 is not likely	linger or l	3) the he	ealth or welfare of the child
m	w ha	andangered wi	thout fur	ther care	•
	(a) V	Thenever the c	ourt dete	rmines th	ne necessity for an order of
+0	mara	ry oustody the	court ma	iv place	the child in the temporary
	atadar	of (1) A paren	t or other	nerson .	having custody of the cline
	J	· ontor a ractro	ining ord	ler nursu	iant to subsection (11); (2)
	waon	other than the	parent o	r other r	person having custody, with
ah	all no	t he required	to be lice	ensed un	der article 5 of chapter of
_1	' LL ~ L	Toncor Statutes	Annotate	ed: (3) a v	youth residential lacinty; o
(4) the s	secretary. When	n the chil	d is place	ed in the temporary custod
of	the s	ecretary, the se	ecretary s	nau nave	the discretionary authorit
to	place	the child with	a parent	or to ma	ke other suitable placemer aire, a child may be place
fc	r the	chila. When c	n cumstai	rees redr	

in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, but the total amount of time that the child may be held in such facility under this section and K.S.A. 38-1542 and amendments thereto shall not exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. The order of temporary custody shall remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the court or a disposition order is entered but not exceeding 60 days.

- (h) If the court issues an order of temporary custody, the court may enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child.
- (i) The court shall not enter an order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds from evidence presented by the petitioner that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the child and requires the immediate removal of the child. Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 38-1565 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1565. (a) If a child is placed outside the child's home and no plan is made a part of the record of the dispositional hearing, a written plan shall be prepared which provides for reintegration of the child into the child's family or, if reintegration is not a viable alternative, for other placement of the child. If the goal is reintegration into the family, the plan shall include measurable objectives and time schedules for reintegration. The plan shall be submitted to the court not later than 60 days after the dispositional order is entered. If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, the plan shall be prepared and submitted by the secretary. If the child is placed in the custody of a facility or person other than the secretary, the plan shall be prepared and submitted by a court services officer.
- (b) A court services officer or, if the child is in the secretary's custody, the secretary shall submit to the court, at least every six months, a written report of the progress being made toward the goals of the plan submitted pursuant to subsection (a). If the child is placed in foster care, the foster parent or parents shall submit to the court, at least every six months, a report in regard to the child's adjustment, progress and condition. The department of social and rehabilitation services shall notify the foster parent or parents of the foster parent's or parent's duty to submit such report, on a form provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services, at least two weeks prior to the date when the report is due, and the

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name of the judge and the address of the court to which the report is to be submitted. Such report shall be confidential and shall only be reviewed by the court and the child's guardian ad litem. The court shall review the progress being made toward the goals of the plan and the foster parent report and, if the court determines that progress is inadequate or that the goals are the plan is no longer viable, the court shall hold a hearing pursuant to subsection (c). If the secretary has custody of the child, such hearing shall be held no more than 18 12 months after the child is placed outside the child's home and at least every 12 months thereafter. If the goal of the plan submitted pursuant to subsection (a) is reintegration into the family and the court determines after 18 12 months from the time such plan is first submitted that progress is inadequate, the court shall hold a hearing pursuant to subsection (c) to determine whether proceedings shall be commenced pursuant to this code to terminate the parental rights of either or both parents. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to prohibit termination of parental rights prior to the expiration of 18 12 months.

(c) Whenever a hearing is required under subsection (b), the court shall notify all interested parties and hold a hearing regarding the adequacy of the plan submitted pursuant to subsection (a), progress toward the goals of such plan and the viability of such goals to determine whether proceedings shall be commenced pursuant to this code to terminate the parental rights of either or both parents. If, after hearing, the court determines that the child's needs are not adequately being met, the plan is inadequate or the goals are not viable the court shall order commencement of proceedings pursuant to this code to terminate the parental rights of either or both parents unless the court finds good cause why the plan should be modified or a new plan adopted. If the court finds good cause why the plan should be modified or a new plan adopted, the court may rescind any of its prior dispositional orders and enter any dispositional order authorized by this code, may order commencement of proceedings pursuant to this code to terminate the parental rights of either or both parents or may order that a new plan for the reintegration, or an alternative plan for the child's placement, be prepared and submitted to the court.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 38-1582 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1582. (a) Upon receiving a petition or motion requesting termination of parental rights the court shall set the time and place for the hearing on the request.

(b) (1) The court shall give notice of the hearing: (A) As provided in K.S.A. 38-1533 and 38-1534 and amendments thereto; and (B) to



 all 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, which notice shall be given by restricted mail not less than 10 business days before the hearing.

- (2) The provisions of subsection (b)(1)(B) shall not require additional notice to any person otherwise receiving notice of the hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1536 and amendments thereto.
- (3) Prior to the commencement of the hearing the court shall determine that due diligence has been used in determining the identity of the interested parties and in accomplishing service of process.
- (c) In any case in which a parent of a child cannot be located by the exercise of due diligence, service shall be made upon the child's nearest blood relative who can be located and upon the person with whom the child resides. Service by publication shall be ordered upon the parent.
- (d) Prior to a hearing on a petition or a motion requesting termination of parental rights, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent any parent who fails to appear and may award a reasonable fee to the attorney for services. The fee may be assessed as an expense in the proceedings.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 38-1583 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1583. (a) When the child has been adjudicated to be a child in need of care, the court may terminate parental rights 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 hereunder 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 unlikely 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) excessive use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic or dangerous drugs;
 - (4) physical, mental or emotional neglect of the child;
 - (5) conviction of a felony and imprisonment;
- (6) unexplained injury or death of a sibling another child or stepchild of the parent;

(7) reasonable efforts by appropriate public or private child caring agencies have been unable 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.

- (c) In addition to the foregoing, when a child is not in the physical custody of a parent, the court, in proceedings concerning the termination of parental rights, shall also consider, but is not limited to the following:
- (1) Failure to assure care of the child in the parental home when
- (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 the 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) The rights of the parents may be terminated as provided in this section if the court finds that the parents have abandoned the child 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) The existence of any one of the above standing alone may, but does not necessarily, establish grounds for termination of parental rights. The determination shall be based on an evaluation of all factors which are applicable. In considering any of the above factors for terminating the rights of a parent, the court shall give primary consideration to the physical, mental or emotional condition and needs of the child. If presented to the court and subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 60-419, and amendments thereto, the court shall consider as evidence testimony from a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, a licensed psychologist or a licensed social worker expressing an opinion relating to the physical, mental or emotional condition and needs of the child. The court shall consider any such testimony only if the licensed professional providing such testimony is subject to cross-examination.
- (f) A termination of parental rights under the Kansas code for care of children shall not terminate the right of the child to inherit from or through the parent. Upon such termination, all the rights of birth parents to such child, including their right to inherit from

or through such child, shall cease.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 38-1584 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1584. (a) Purpose of section. The purpose of this section is to provide stability in the life of a child who must be removed from the home of a parent, to acknowledge that time perception of a child differs from that of an adult and to make the ongoing physical, mental and emotional needs of the child the decisive consideration in proceedings under this section. The primary goal for all children whose parents' parental rights have been terminated is placement in a permanent family setting.

- (b) Notice of dispositional hearing. After terminating parental rights and before granting custody of the child for adoption proceedings or long-term foster care, the court shall require notice of the time and place of the hearing on custody to be given to all 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. Such notice shall be given by restricted mail not less than 10 business days before the hearing. The provisions of this subsection shall not require additional notice to any person otherwise receiving notice of the hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1536 and amendments thereto.
- (e) (b) Actions by the court. (1) Custody for adoption. When parental rights have been terminated and it appears that adoption is a viable alternative, the court shall enter one of the following orders:
- (A) An order granting custody of the child, for adoption proceedings, to a reputable person of good moral character, the secretary or a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Kansas authorized to care for and surrender children for adoption as provided in K.S.A. 38-112 et seq. and amendments thereto. The person, secretary or corporation shall have authority to place the child in a family home, be a party to proceedings and give consent for the legal adoption of the child which shall be the only consent required to authorize the entry of an order or decree of adoption.
- (B) An order granting custody of the child to proposed adoptive parents and consenting to the adoption of the child by the proposed adoptive parents.
- (2) Custody for long-term foster care. When parental rights have been terminated and it does not appear that adoption is a viable alternative, the court shall enter an order granting custody of the child for foster care to a reputable person of good moral character,

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a youth residential facility, the secretary or a corporation or association willing to receive the child, embracing in its objectives the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for children.

(3) Preferences in custody for adoption or long-term foster care. In making an order under subsection (e)(1) (b)(1) or (2), the court shall give preference, to the extent that the court finds it is in the best interests of the child, first to granting such custody to a relative of the child and second to granting such custody to a person with whom the child has close emotional ties.

(d) (c) Guardian and conservator of child. The secretary shall be guardian and conservator of any child placed in the secretary's custody, subject to any prior conservatorship.

(e) (d) Reports and review of progress. After parental rights have been terminated and up to the time an adoption has been accomplished, the person or agency awarded custody of the child shall within 60 days submit a written plan for permanent placement which shall include measurable objectives and time schedules and shall thereafter not less frequently than each six months make a written report to the court stating the progress having been made toward finding an adoptive or long-term foster care placement for the child. Upon the receipt of each report the court shall review the contents thereof and determine whether or not a hearing should be held on the subject. In any case, the court shall notify all interested parties and hear evidence regarding progress toward finding an adoptive home or the acceptability of the long-term foster care plan within 18 months after parental rights have been terminated and every 12 months thereafter. If the court determines that inadequate progress is being made toward finding an adoptive placement or establishing an acceptable long-term foster care plan, the court may rescind its prior orders and make other orders 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.

(f) (e) Discharge upon adoption. When the adoption of a child has been accomplished, the court shall enter an order discharging the child from the court's jurisdiction in the pending proceedings.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 38-1585 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1585. (a) It is presumed in the manner provided in K.S.A. 60-414 and amendments thereto that a parent is unfit by reason of conduct or condition which renders the parent unable to fully care for a child, if the state establishes by clear and convincing evidence that:

(1) A parent has previously been found to be an unfit parent in



proceedings under K.S.A. 38-1581 et seq. and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another state, or the federal government;

- (2) a parent has twice before been convicted of a crime specified in article 34, 35, or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or comparable offenses under the laws of another state, the federal government or any foreign government, or an attempt or attempts to commit such crimes and the victim was under the age of 18 years; ex
- (3) on two or more prior occasions a child in the physical custody of the parent has been adjudicated a child in need of care as defined by subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 38-1502 and amendments thereto;
- (4) the parent has been convicted of causing the death of another child or stepchild of the parent;
- (5) the child has been in an out-of-home placement, other than kinship care, under court order for a cumulative total period of one year or longer and the parent has substantially neglected or willfully refused to carry out a reasonable plan, approved by the court, directed toward reintegration of the child into the parental home; or
- (6) (1) the child has been in an out-of-home placement, other than kinship care, under court order for a cumulative total period of two years or longer; (2) the parent has failed to carry out a reasonable plan, approved by the court, directed toward reintegration of the child into the parental home; and (3) there is a substantial probability that the parent will not carry out such plan in the near future.
- (b) The burden of proof is on the parent to rebut the presumption. In the absence of proof that the parent is presently fit and able to care for the child or that the parent will be fit and able to care for the child in the foreseeable future, the court shall now terminate the parents parental rights in proceedings pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1581 et seq. and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 38-1591 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1591. (a) An appeal may be taken by any interested party from any adjudication, disposition, termination of parental rights or order of temporary custody in any proceedings pursuant to this code.
- (b) An appeal from an order entered by a district magistrate judge shall be to a district judge. The appeal shall be heard *de novo*—within 30 days from the date the notice of appeal is filed.
- (c) Procedure on appeal shall be governed by article 21 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.
 - (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary,

If no record was made of the proceedings, the trial shall be de novo.

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appeals under this section shall have priority over all other cases except those having statutory priority.

New Sec. 10. (a) Before placement of a child with a person other than the child's parent pursuant to this code, the secretary or a representative of the secretary may convene a conference of the child's grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings, cousins and other relatives determined by the secretary or the secretary's representative to have a potential interest in determining a placement which is in the best interests of the child. The secretary or the secretary's representative shall provide for the child's relatives to be given any information relevant to the determination of the placement of the child, including the needs of the child and any other information that would be helpful in making a placement in the best interests of the child. After presentation of the information, the relatives of the child shall be permitted to discuss and decide, outside the presence of any other persons, the family member or members with whom it would be in the child's best interest to be placed. The relatives shall make their recommendation to the secretary or the secretary's representative. Unless the secretary determines that there is good cause to place the child with a person other than the relative recommended by the child's relatives, the child shall be placed in (accordance with the recommendations of the relatives.

(b) Before placement of a child with a person other than the child's parent pursuant to this code, the court or a court services officer at the direction of the court may convene a conference of the child's grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings, cousins and other relatives determined by the court or court services officer to have a potential interest in determining a placement which is in the best interests of the child. The court or the court services officer shall provide for the child's relatives to be given any information relevant to the determination of the placement of the child, including the needs of the child and any other information that would be helpful in making a placement in the best interests of the child. After presentation of the information, the relatives of the child shall be permitted to discuss and decide, outside the presence of any other persons, the family member or members with whom it would be in the child's best interest to be placed. The relatives shall make their recommendation to the court or court services officer. Unless the court determines that there is good cause to place the child with a person other than the relative recommended by the child's relatives, the child shall be placed in accordance with the recommendations of the relatives,

(c) A person participating in a conference pursuant to this section

shall have immunity from any civil liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed as a result of the person's participation.

- (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas code for care of children.
- Sec. 11. K.S.A. 38-324, 38-1502, 38-1543, 38-1543a, 38-1565, 38-1582, 38-1583, 38-1584, 38-1585 and 38-1591 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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HOUSE BILL No. 2852

By Representative Everhart

2-3

AN ACT concerning adoption; relating to foreign adoptions; requesting a birth certificate from the state registrar; amending K.S.A. 65-2423 and repealing the existing section.

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

New Section 1. (a) When an adoption occurs in a foreign country and is recognized as a valid adoption by the immigration and naturalization service of the United States department of justice, the adoptive parent or parents may petition the court, pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 59-2126, and amendments thereto, for a subsequent adoption in the state of Kansas, pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 59 2128, and amendments thereto. [The courts of this state shall givefull faith and credit to a valid foreign adoption and shall not require -new consent forms for an adoption pursuant to this section.]

- (b) If the adoption is granted, the adoptive parent or parents may request a birth certificate pursuant to K.S.A. 65-2423, and amendments thereto.
- (c) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas adoption and relinquishment act.

Section 2. K.S.A. 65-2423 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-2423. (a) In cases of adoption the state registrar upon receipt of a certified order of adoption shall prepare a supplementary certificate in the new name of the adopted person and seal and file the original certificate of birth with said such certified copy attached thereto. Such sealed documents may be opened by the state registrar only upon the demand of the adopted person if of legal age or by an order of court. Upon receipt of a certified copy of a court order of annulment of adoption the state registrar shall restore the original certificate to its original place in the files.

(b) For any child born in a foreign country but adopted in Kansas the state registrar, upon request, shall complete and register a birth certificate upon receipt of a certified copy of the decree of adoption, together with proof of the date and place of the child's birth. The certificate shall show the new name of the child as specified in the

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decree of adoption, and such further information concerning the 2 adopting parents as may be necessary to complete the birth certificate. The certificate shall show the true country of birth and the 3 date of birth of the child, and that the certificate is not evidence of 4 United States citizenship. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to an adoption granted pursuant to section 1. 6

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 65-2423 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Proposed amendments submitted by Judicial Council

59-2128

the applicable provisions of the Kansas adoption and relinquishment act

In an adoption under this section, the court shall recognize and give effect to the laws of the foreign country and proceedings conducted in accordance with the laws of the foreign country pertaining to relinquishment, termination of parental rights and consent to the adoption.

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