1	ENGROSSED HOUSE
2	BILL NO. 2858 By: West (Tammy) and Lawson of the House
3	and
4	Pugh of the Senate
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7	[children - Oklahoma Children's Code - requiring
8	notification about voluntary adoption placement
9	when a child is taken into emergency custody -
10	effective date]
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14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
15	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 1-4-201, as
16	amended by Section 3, Chapter 355, O.S.L. 2014 (10A O.S. Supp. 2017,
17	Section 1-4-201), is amended to read as follows:
18	Section 1-4-201. A. Pursuant to the provisions of this
19	section, a child may be taken into custody prior to the filing of a
20	petition:
21	1. By a peace officer or employee of the court, without a court
22	order if the officer or employee has reasonable suspicion that:
23	a. the child is in need of immediate protection due to an
24	imminent safety threat,

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- b. the circumstances or surroundings of the child are such that continuation in the child's home or in the care or custody of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian would present an imminent safety threat to the child, or
- c. the child, including a child with a disability, is unable to communicate effectively about abuse, neglect or other safety threat or is in a vulnerable position due to the inability to communicate effectively and the child is in need of immediate protection due to an imminent safety threat; or
- 2. By an order of the district court issued upon the application of the office of the district attorney. The application presented by the district attorney may be supported by a sworn affidavit which may be based upon information and belief. The application shall state facts sufficient to demonstrate to the court that a continuation of the child in the home or with the caretaker of the child is contrary to the child's welfare and there is reasonable suspicion that:
 - a. the child is in need of immediate protection due to an imminent safety threat,
 - b. the circumstances or surroundings of the child are such that continuation in the child's home or in the care or custody of the parent, legal guardian, or

- custodian would present an imminent safety threat to the child, or
 - c. the child, including a child with a disability, is unable to communicate effectively about abuse, neglect or other safety threat or is in a vulnerable position due to the inability to communicate effectively and the child is in need of immediate protection due to an imminent safety threat.

The application and order may be verbal and upon being advised by the district attorney or the court of the verbal order, law enforcement shall act on such order. If verbal, the district attorney shall submit a written application and proposed order to the district court within one (1) judicial day from the issuance of the verbal order. Upon approval, the application and order shall be filed with the court clerk; or

3. By order of the district court when the child is in need of medical or behavioral health treatment in order to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the child and the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child is unwilling or unavailable to consent to such medical or behavioral health treatment or other action, the court shall specifically include in the emergency order authorization for such medical or behavioral health evaluation or treatment as it deems necessary.

- B. 1. By January 1, 2010, the Department in consultation with law enforcement and the district courts shall develop and implement a system for joint response when a child is taken into protective custody by a peace officer pursuant to paragraph 1 of subsection A of this section. The system shall include:
 - a. designation of persons to serve as contact points for peace officers, including at least one backup contact for each initial contact point,
 - b. a protocol for conducting a safety evaluation at the scene where protective custody is assumed to determine whether the child faces an imminent safety threat and, if so, whether the child can be protected through placement with relatives or others without the Department assuming emergency custody,
 - c. the development of reception centers for accepting protective custody of children from peace officers when the Department is unable to respond at the scene within a reasonable time period,
 - d. a protocol for conducting a safety evaluation at the reception center within twenty-three (23) hours of the assumption of protective custody of a child to determine whether the child faces an imminent safety threat and, if so, whether the child can be protected

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- through placement with relatives or others without the

 Department assuming emergency custody, and
 - e. a protocol, when the child cannot safely be left in the home, for transporting a child to the home of a relative, kinship care home, an emergency foster care home, a shelter, or any other site at which the Department believes the child can be protected, provided that the Department shall utilize a shelter only when the home of a relative, kinship care home, or emergency foster care home is unavailable or inappropriate.
 - 2. Beginning January 1, 2010, no child taken into protective custody under paragraph 1 of subsection A of this section shall be considered to be in the emergency custody of the Department until the Department has completed a safety evaluation and has concluded that the child faces an imminent safety threat and the court has issued an order for emergency custody.
 - 3. If the safety evaluation performed by the Department of a child taken into protective custody under paragraph 1 of subsection A of this section indicates that the child does not face an imminent safety threat, the Department shall restore the child to the custody and control of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child.

- C. When an order issued by the district court pursuant to subsection A of this section places the child in the emergency custody of the Department of Human Services pending further hearing specified by Section 1-4-203 of this title, an employee of the Department may execute such order and physically take the child into custody in the following limited circumstance:
- 1. The child is located in a hospital, school, or day care facility; and
- 2. It is believed that assumption of the custody of the child from the facility can occur without risk to the child or the employee of the Department.
- Otherwise, the order shall be executed and the child taken into custody by a peace officer or employee of the court.
 - D. The court shall not enter a prepetition emergency custody order removing a child from the home of the child unless the court makes a determination:
 - 1. That an imminent safety threat exists and continuation in the home of the child is contrary to the welfare of the child; and
 - 2. Whether reasonable efforts have been made to prevent the removal of the child from the child's home; or
 - 3. An absence of efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home of the child is reasonable because the removal is due to an emergency and is for the purpose of providing for the safety and welfare of the child.

- E. Whenever a child is taken into custody pursuant to this section:
- 1. The child may be taken to a kinship care home or an emergency foster care home designated by the Department, or if no such home is available, to a children's shelter located within the county where protective or emergency custody is assumed or, if there is no children's shelter within the county, to a children's shelter designated by the court;
- 2. Unless otherwise provided by administrative order entered pursuant to subsection F of this section, the child may be taken before a judge of the district court or the court may be contacted verbally for the purpose of obtaining an order for emergency custody. The court may place the child in the emergency custody of the Department or some other suitable person or entity pending further hearing specified by Section 1-4-203 of this title;
- 3. The child may be taken directly to or retained in a health care facility for medical treatment, when the child is in need of emergency medical treatment to maintain the child's health, or as otherwise directed by the court; or
- 4. The child may be taken directly to or retained in a behavioral health treatment facility for evaluation or inpatient treatment, in accordance with the provisions of the Inpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment of Minors Act, when the child

- is in need of behavioral health care to preserve the child's health, or as otherwise directed by the court; and
- 5. Unless otherwise provided by administrative order entered pursuant to subsection F of this section, the district court of the county where the custody is assumed shall be immediately notified, verbally or in writing, that the child has been taken into custody. If notification is verbal, written notification shall be sent to the district court within one (1) judicial day of such verbal notification; and
- 6. The parent of the child shall be notified by the court and the Department of Human Services of the availability of voluntary adoption placement of the child with a licensed child-placing agency or federally recognized tribe. The administrative order or emergency custody order shall contain written notification of the availability of voluntary adoption placement.
- F. The court may provide, in an administrative order issued pursuant to this section, for the disposition of children taken into custody and notification of the assumption of such custody.
- 1. Such order or rule shall be consistent with the provisions of subsection E of this section and may include a process for release of a child prior to an emergency custody hearing. The administrative order shall not include a provision to modify protective custody of a child to emergency custody of the Department upon admission of a child to a shelter; and

- 2. The administrative order may require joint training of peace officers and Department staff deemed necessary by the court to carry out the provisions of the administrative order.
- G. No child taken into custody pursuant to this section shall be confined in any jail, adult lockup, or adult or juvenile detention facility.
- H. When a determination is made by the Department that there is a significant risk of abuse or neglect, but there is not an imminent safety threat to the child, the Department may recommend a court-supervised and Department-monitored in-home placement. The Department shall assist the family in obtaining the services necessary to maintain the in-home care and correct the conditions leading to the risk determination.
- I. Any peace officer, employee of the court, or employee of the Department is authorized to transport a child when acting pursuant to this section. Such persons and any other person acting under the direction of the court, who in good faith transports any child or carries out duties pursuant to this section, shall be immune from civil or criminal liability that may result by reason of such act. For purposes of any proceedings, civil or criminal, the good faith of any such person shall be presumed. This provision shall not apply to damage or injury caused by the willful, wanton or gross negligence or misconduct of a person.

J. A parent or person responsible for the child who is arrested on a charge or warrant other than child abuse or neglect or an act of child endangerment may designate another person to take physical custody of the child. Upon this request, the peace officer may release the child to the physical custody of the designated person.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 1-4-203, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 173, O.S.L. 2015 (10A O.S. Supp. 2017, Section 1-4-203), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1-4-203. A. Within the next two (2) judicial days following the child being taken into protective or emergency custody, the court shall conduct an emergency custody hearing. At the hearing, information may be provided to the court in the form of oral or written reports, affidavits or testimony. Any information having probative value may be received by the court regardless of its admissibility under the Oklahoma Evidence Code. At the hearing the court shall:

1. Determine whether facts exist that are sufficient to demonstrate to the court there is reasonable suspicion that the child is in need of immediate protection due to abuse or neglect, or that the circumstances or surroundings of the child are such that continuation of the child in the child's home or in the care or custody of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian would present an imminent danger to the child;

- 2. Advise the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child in writing of the following:
 - a. any right of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to testify and present evidence at court hearings,
 - b. the right to be represented by an attorney at court hearings,
 - c. the consequences of failure to attend any hearings which may be held, and
 - d. the right to appeal and procedure for appealing an order of the court, and
 - e. the right to make a voluntary adoption placement of the child with a licensed child-placing agency;
- 3. Determine custody of the child and order one of the following:
 - a. release of the child to the custody of the child's parent, legal guardian, or custodian from whom the child was removed under any conditions the court finds reasonably necessary to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the child, or
 - b. placement of the child in the custody of a responsible adult or licensed child-placing agency under any conditions the court finds reasonably necessary to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the child, or

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- c. whether to continue the child in or to place the child into the emergency custody of the Department of Human Services;
- 4. Order the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to complete an affidavit listing the names, addresses, and phone numbers of any parent, whether known or alleged, grandparent, aunt, uncle, brother, sister, half-sibling, and first cousin and any comments concerning the appropriateness of the potential placement of the child with the relative. If no such relative exists, the court shall require the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to list any other relatives or persons with whom the child has had a substantial relationship or who may be a suitable placement for the child;
- 5. Direct the parent, legal guardian, or custodian to furnish the Department with a copy of the child's birth certificate within fifteen (15) days from the hearing if a petition is filed, unless otherwise extended by the court; and
- 6. Direct the licensed child-placing agency or federally recognized tribe to provide a copy of the preliminary home study of the prospective adoptive parents from the licensed child-placing agency to the parent. The preliminary home study shall be kept confidential in the court file and in the Department file;
- 7. Prior to the court ordering a transfer of custody, the parent shall be given the opportunity to consult with an attorney, and if the parent is unable to afford an attorney, the court shall

1 appoint one. If, after the parent consults with an attorney, the 2 parent decides to proceed with the voluntary adoption placement and 3 the court determines that the prospective adoptive parents are 4 qualified to adopt the child and the adoption is in the best 5 interests of the child, the court shall immediately order the transfer of custody of the child to the licensed child-placing 6 7 agency or federally recognized tribe. The licensed child-placing agency or federally recognized tribe shall provide the court and the 8 9 Department with certified copies of the consent and termination 10 orders of the parent within thirty (30) days of the termination 11 hearing. Upon receipt of the orders, the Department and the court 12 may close their files; and

- 8. In accordance with the safety or well-being of any child, determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to:
 - a. place siblings, who have been removed, together in the same foster care, guardianship, or adoptive placement, and
 - b. provide for frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction in the case of siblings who have been removed and who are not placed together.
- B. The office of the State Court Administrator shall create an affidavit form and make it available to each court responsible for conducting emergency custody hearings. The affidavit form shall contain a notice to the parent, legal guardian, or custodian that

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failure to identify a parent or relative in a timely manner may
result in the child being permanently placed outside of the home of
the child's parent or relative. The affidavit form shall also
advise the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the penalties
associated with perjury and contempt of court. The original
completed affidavit shall be filed with the court clerk no later
than five (5) days after the hearing or as otherwise directed by the
court and a copy shall be provided to the Department.

- C. 1. The Department shall, within thirty (30) days of the removal of a child, exercise due diligence to identify relatives. Notice shall be provided by the Department to the following adult relatives: all grandparents, all parents of a sibling of the child, where the parent has legal custody of the sibling, and other adult relatives of the child, including relatives suggested by the parents, as the court directs. The notice shall advise the relatives:
 - a. the child has been or is being removed from the custody of the parent or parents of the child,
 - b. of the options under applicable law to participate in the care and placement of the child, including any options that may be lost by failing to respond to the notice, and

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- c. of the requirements to become a foster family home and the additional services and supports available for children placed in the home.
- 2. Relatives shall not be notified if notification would not be in the best interests of a child due to past or current family or domestic violence. The Department may promulgate rules in furtherance of the provisions of this subsection.
- SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 10A O.S. 2011, Section 1-4-204, as last amended by Section 3, Chapter 342, O.S.L. 2017 (10A O.S. Supp. 2017, Section 1-4-204), is amended to read as follows:
- Section 1-4-204. A. 1. When awarding custody or determining the placement of a child, a preference shall be given to relatives and persons who have a kinship relationship with the child <u>unless</u> the parent has chosen to make a voluntary adoption placement with a <u>licensed child-placing agency</u>. The Department of Human Services shall make diligent efforts to place the child with such persons and shall report to the court the efforts made to secure that placement. In cases where the Indian Child Welfare Act applies, the placement preferences of the act shall be followed.
- 2. When two or more children are siblings, every reasonable attempt shall be made to place the siblings in the same home, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this subsection. In making a permanent placement, siblings shall be placed in the same permanent home or, if the siblings are separated, shall be allowed contact or

visitation with each other; provided, however, the best interests of
each sibling shall be the standard for determining the appropriate
custodian or placement as well as the contact and visitation with
the other siblings.

- 3. Siblings may be separated if the court and the Department find that placement of siblings together would be contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings, and:
 - one sibling has resided in a foster family home for six (6) or more months and has established a relationship with the foster family,
 - b. the siblings have never resided in the same home together,
 - c. there is no established relationship between the siblings, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$
 - d. the parent has chosen to make a voluntary adoption

 placement through a licensed child-placing agency or

 federally recognized tribe, or
 - <u>e.</u> it is in the best interests of the child to remain in the current foster family home placement.
- B. In determining the appropriate custodian or placement for a child pursuant to subsection A of this section, the court and the Department shall consider, but not be limited to, the following factors:

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- 1. The ability of the person being considered to provide safety
 2 for the child, including a willingness to cooperate with any
 3 restrictions placed on contact between the child and others, and to
 4 prevent others from influencing the child in regard to the
 5 allegations of the case;
 - 2. The ability of the person being considered to support the efforts of the Department to implement the permanent plan for the child;
 - 3. The ability of the person being considered to meet the child's physical, emotional, and educational needs, including the child's need to continue in the same school or educational placement;
 - 4. The person who has the closest existing personal relationship with the child if more than one person requests placement of the child pursuant to this section;
 - 5. The ability of the person being considered to provide a placement for the child's sibling who is also in need of placement or continuation in substitute care;
 - 6. The wishes of the parent, the relative, and the child, if appropriate;
- 7. The ability of the person being considered to care for the child as long as is necessary and to provide a permanent home if necessary; and
 - 8. The best interests of the child.

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- C. 1. The Department of Human Services shall consider placement with a relative without delay and shall identify relatives of the child and notify them of the need for temporary placement and the possibility of the need for a permanent out-of-home placement of the child. The relative search shall be reasonable and comprehensive in scope and may continue until a fit and willing relative is identified.
- 2. The relatives shall be notified of the need to keep the Department informed of their current address in order to receive notice when a permanent out-of-home placement is being sought for the child. A relative who fails to provide a current address may forfeit the right to be considered for the child's permanent out-of-home placement.
- 3. A decision by a relative to not participate in the child's placement planning at the beginning of the case or to cooperate with the Department to expedite procedures for placement of the child in the child's home may affect whether that relative will be considered for permanent placement of the child if the child cannot be safely returned to the home of the child's parent or parents.
- D. The Department, while assessing the relatives for the possibility of placement, shall be authorized to disclose to the relative, as appropriate, the fact that the child is in custody, the alleged reasons for the custody, and the projected date for the child's return home or other permanent placement as well as any

other confidential information deemed necessary and appropriate to secure a suitable placement.

- E. Following an initial placement with a relative, whenever a new placement of the child is made, consideration for placement shall again be given as described in this section to approved relatives who will fulfill the reunification or permanent plan requirements of the child. The Department shall consider whether the relative has established and maintained a relationship with the child.
- F. If the child is not placed with a relative who has been considered for placement pursuant to this section, the Department shall advise the court, in writing, the reasons why that relative was denied and the written reasons shall be made a part of the court record.
- G. The provisions of this section shall apply to all custody or placement proceedings which concern a child alleged or adjudicated to be deprived including, but not limited to, guardianship and adoption proceedings.

SECTION 4. This act shall become effective November 1, 2018.

1	Passed the House of Representatives the 14th day of March, 2018.
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4	Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives
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6	Passed the Senate the day of, 2018.
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8	Presiding Officer of the Senate
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