HLS 22RS-835 ENGROSSED

2022 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 360

1

BY REPRESENTATIVE HILFERTY

(On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

AN ACT

CHILDRENS CODE: Provides for the continuous revision of the Children's Code

2 To amend and reenact Children's Code Articles 320(B), (C), and (D), 335(D) and (E), 3 502(1)(introductory paragraph) and (5), 575, 601, 603(2)(introductory paragraph), 4 (18), (20), (25), (26), and (27), 607(A) and (C), 608(A)(introductory paragraph), (3), 5 and (4), (B), and (C), 612(A)(2) and (4), 615(B)(1), 619(A)(1), (B), and (C), 620(A), 6 (B), and (C), 621(A) and (B), 622(B)(introductory paragraph), (1), (2), and (3), 7 623(A) and (B), 624(A), (C)(1), (F), and (H), 625(D)(1), 626, 627(C), 635.1, 638, 8 639, 640(A) and (C), 646.1(B)(2) and (D), 672.1(B), 673, 675(A) and (B)(1), (2), (3), 9 (6)(a), and (8), 677(B) and (C), 681(A)(introductory paragraph) and (1), 682(A) and 10 (B)(introductory paragraph), (4), and (5), 683(A), (B), and (D), 684(B) and (C), 11 700(A)(introductory paragraph) and (1), 702(C)(1) and (4), (E), (G), and (J), 710(A) 12 and (D), 716, 722(A)(2) and (4) and (B), 724.1(C)(2) and (4), 1003(1)(introductory 13 paragraph) and (10), 1016(A) and (B), 1021, and 1404(13), and to enact Children's 14 Code Articles 335(F) and (G), 603(28) through (32), 1019.1, and 1019.2, relative to 15 the continuous revision of the Children's Code; to provide for the determination of 16 indigency; to provide for the appointment of counsel; to provide for the preparation 17 of the record; to provide for definitions; to provide authorization to the Indigent 18 Parents' Representation Program; to provide for Child in Need of Care proceedings; 19 to provide for the safety of a child; to provide for reasonable efforts of the 20 Department of Children and Family Services; to provide for the welfare of a child;

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

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2	continued safety plan hearing; to provide for notice of court orders; to provide for
3	service made on a child; to authorize service by commercial courier; to provide for
4	the confirmation of electronic delivery; to provide for a child to remain in the
5	custody of a parent; to require written reasons for removal; to provide for return of
6	the child; to provide for modification of judgments; to provide a cross reference; and
7	to provide for related matters.
8	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
9	Section 1. Children's Code Articles 320(B), (C), and (D), 335(D) and (E),
10	502(1)(introductory paragraph) and (5), 575, 601, 603(2)(introductory paragraph), (18), (20),
11	(25), (26), and (27), 607(A) and (C), 608(A)(introductory paragraph), (3), and (4), (B), and
12	(C), 612(A)(2) and (4), 615(B)(1), 619(A)(1), (B), and (C), 620(A), (B), and (C), 621(A) and
13	(B), 622(B)(introductory paragraph), (1), (2), and (3), 623(A) and (B), 624(A), (C)(1), (F),
14	and (H), 625(D)(1), 626, 627(C), 635.1, 638, 639, 640(A) and (C), 646.1(B)(2) and (D),
15	672.1(B), 673, 675(A) and (B)(1), (2), (3), (6)(a), and (8), 677(B) and (C),
16	681(A)(introductory paragraph) and (1), 682(A) and (B)(introductory paragraph), (4), and
17	(5), 683(A), (B), and (D), 684(B) and (C), 700(A)(introductory paragraph) and (1),
18	702(C)(1) and (4), (E), (G), and (J), 710(A) and (D), 716, 722(A)(2) and (4) and (B),
19	724.1(C)(2) and (4), 1003(1)(introductory paragraph) and (10), 1016(A) and (B), 1021, and
20	1404(13) are hereby amended and reenacted and Children's Code Articles 335(F) and (G),
21	603(28) through (32), 1019.1, and 1019.2 are hereby enacted to read as follows:
22	Art. 320. Indigency determination
23	* * *
24	B. The Except as provided in Article 608, the determination of the indigency
25	of any person entitled to counsel under in accordance with this Code may be made
26	by the court at any stage of the proceedings. If necessary, he the person shall be
27	allowed to summon witnesses to testify before the court concerning his the person's

to provide for the removal of a child; to remove outdated language; to provide for a

financial ability to employ counsel.

1	C.(1) In determining whether a person is indigent and entitled to the
2	appointment of counsel, the court shall consider whether he the person is a needy
3	person and the extent of his the person's ability to pay.
4	(1)(2) The court shall consider such factors as income, property owned,
5	outstanding obligations, and the number and ages of dependents.
6	(2)(3) Release on bail shall not alone disqualify either an adult or child for
7	appointment of counsel.
8	D. In each case, subject to the penalty of perjury, the person shall certify in
9	writing such the material factors relating to his the person's ability to pay as the court
10	prescribes.
1	* * *
12	Art. 335. Preparation of record; costs
13	* * *
14	D. If a child desires a transcript for appeal, he or his or for supervisory writ,
15	the child or the parents of the child shall pay not be assessed the cost of transcription
16	of the record unless the court determines that the child and his parents lack means
17	to pay such cost or any other costs associated with the preparation of the record.
18	E. If a parent, in a proceeding brought pursuant to Title V, VI, VII, X, or XI
19	of this Code, desires a transcript for appeal or for supervisory writ, the parent shall
20	pay the cost of transcription of the record unless the court determines that the parent
21	is unable to pay due to poverty or lack of means. The appointment of counsel for the
22	parent in a proceeding shall create a rebuttable presumption that the parent is unable
23	to pay the costs associated with the preparation of the appellate record or the costs
24	for the transcription of the contested proceedings for inclusion in the appeal or
25	supervisory writ. If the court finds that the presumption has been rebutted, the court
26	shall provide written reasons for its finding.
27	F. If the court finds that the interests of justice so require, the court may
28	waive the costs of transcription of the record or for supervisory writ for any other
29	party with a right to an appeal who is unable to pay due to poverty or lack of means.

1	E. G. Failure of the clerk to prepare and lodge the record on appeal either
2	timely or correctly shall not prejudice the appeal.
3	Comments - 2022
4 5 6 7 8	Paragraph G of this Article places a burden on the clerk of court to prepare and lodge the record. If the exclusive responsibility for preparing and lodging the record is on the clerk, the clerk's negligence should not affect the appeal. Therefore, an appeal shall not be dismissed solely upon the failure of the clerk to prepare and lodge the record timely or correctly.
9	* * *
10	Art. 502. Definitions
11	For the purposes of this Title, the following terms have the following
12	meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
13	(1) "Abuse" means any one of the following acts which that seriously
14	endanger the physical, mental, or emotional health, welfare, and safety of the child:
15	* * *
16	(5) "Neglect" means the unreasonable refusal or failure of a parent or
17	caretaker to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, care, treatment,
18	or counseling for any injury, illness, or condition of the child, as a result of which the
19	child's physical, mental, or emotional health, welfare, and safety is substantially
20	threatened or impaired. Consistent with Children's Code Article 606(B), the inability
21	of a parent or caretaker to provide for a child's basic support, supervision, treatment,
22	or services due to inadequate financial resources shall not, for that reason alone, be
23	considered neglect. Whenever, in lieu of medical care, a child is being provided
24	treatment in accordance with the tenets of a well-recognized religious method of
25	healing which that has a reasonable, proven record of success, the child shall not, for
26	that reason alone, be considered to be neglected or maltreated. However, nothing
27	herein in this Subparagraph shall prohibit the court from ordering medical services
28	for the child when there is substantial risk of harm to the child's health, or welfare,
29	or safety.
30	* * *

Art. 575. Duties of the program; qualifications of counsel

A. The program shall provide qualified legal counsel, which shall include curatorship curator ad hoc appointments, to indigent or absent parents in child abuse and neglect cases in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 15:185.1 Articles 608 and 1016 and R.S. 15:141 through 183 and 185.1 through 185.9.

B. Legal representation, which shall include curatorship <u>curator ad hoc</u> appointments, of indigent or absent parents in child abuse and neglect cases shall comply with standards promulgated by the Louisiana Public Defender Board, or any successor to that board in accordance with R.S. 15:185.1 R.S. 15:141 through 183 and 185.1 through 185.9 to ensure competent and fair representation.

C. The Indigent Parents' Representation Program, through its governing authority, may adopt policies to provide representation to indigent parents prior to the commencement of court proceedings.

* * *

Art. 601. Purpose

The purpose of this Title is to protect children whose physical or mental health and, welfare, and safety is substantially at risk of harm by physical abuse, neglect, or exploitation and who may be further threatened by the conduct of others, by providing for the reporting of suspected cases of abuse, exploitation, or neglect of children; by providing for the investigation of such complaints; and by providing, if necessary, for the resolution of child in need of care proceedings in the courts. The proceedings shall be conducted expeditiously to avoid delays in achieving permanency for children. This Title is intended to provide the greatest possible protection as promptly as possible for such children. The health, welfare, safety, and best interest of the child shall be the paramount concern in all proceedings under pursuant to this Title. This Title shall be construed in accordance with Article 102. This Title shall be administered and interpreted to avoid unnecessary interference with family privacy and trauma to the child, and yet, at the same time, authorize the

1 protective and preventive intervention needed for the health, welfare, safety, and 2 well-being of children. 3 4 Art. 603. Definitions 5 As used in this Title: 6 7 (2) "Abuse" means any one of the following acts which that seriously 8 endanger the physical, mental, or emotional health, welfare, and safety of the child: 9 10 (18) "Neglect" means the refusal or unreasonable failure of a parent or 11 caretaker to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, care, treatment, 12 or counseling for any injury, illness, or condition of the child, as a result of which the child's physical, mental, or emotional health, welfare, and safety is substantially 13 14 threatened or impaired. Neglect includes prenatal neglect. Consistent with Article 15 606(B), the inability of a parent or caretaker to provide for a child due to inadequate 16 financial resources shall not, for that reason alone, be considered neglect. Whenever, 17 in lieu of medical care, a child is being provided treatment in accordance with the 18 tenets of a well-recognized religious method of healing which that has a reasonable, 19 proven record of success, the child shall not, for that reason alone, be considered to 20 be neglected or maltreated. However, nothing herein in this Subparagraph shall 21 prohibit the court from ordering medical services for the child when there is 22 substantial risk of harm to the child's health, or welfare, or safety. 23 24 (20) "Other suitable individual" means a person with whom the child enjoys a close, established, significant relationship, yet not a blood relative, including a 25 26 neighbor, godparent, teacher, and or close friend of the parent. "Relative" for the 27 purpose of this Title means an individual with whom the child has established a 28 significant relationship by blood, adoption, or affinity.

2	knowledge, abilities, and practices that prevent or control threats of danger to
3	children.
4	(26) "Reasonable efforts" means the exercise of ordinary diligence and care
5	by the department easeworkers and supervisors and shall assume the availability of
6	a reasonable program of services to children and their families throughout the
7	pendency of a case pursuant to the obligations imposed on the state by federal and
8	state law to provide services and supports designed and intended to prevent or
9	eliminate the need for removing a child from the child's home, to reunite families
10	after separation, and to achieve safe permanency for children. Reasonable efforts
11	shall be determined by the particular facts and circumstances of each case, including
12	the individualized needs of each child and the family, the imminence and potential
13	severity of the threat of danger, the strengths of each child and the family, and the
14	community of support available to the family. In making reasonable efforts, the
15	health, welfare, and safety of the child shall be the paramount concern.
16	(27) "Relative" means an individual with whom the child has established a
17	significant relationship by blood, adoption, or affinity.
18	(26) (28) "Removal" means placing a child in the custody of the state or with
19	someone other than the parent or caretaker during or after the course of an
20	investigation of abuse and neglect to secure the child's protection and safeguard the
21	child's health, welfare, and safety.
22	(29) "Safe" and "safety" mean the condition of not being unsafe. Whether
23	a child is unsafe shall be determined by the particular facts and circumstances of
24	each case, including consideration of the threat of danger to the child, whether the
25	child is vulnerable to the threat, and the parent's or caretaker's protective capacity to
26	manage or control the threat.
27	(27) (30) "Safety plan" means a plan for the purpose of assuring a child's
28	health, welfare, and safety by imposing conditions for the child to safely remain in
29	the home, or, after a child has been removed from the home, for the continued

(25) "Protective capacity" means the cognitive, behavioral, and emotional

1	placement of the child with a custodian and terms for contact between the child and
2	his the child's parents or other persons.
3	(31) "Threat of danger" exists when the behavior of a parent or caretaker or
4	the family situation indicates serious harm, in the near future, to the child's physical,
5	mental, or emotional health, welfare, and safety.
6	(32) "Vulnerable" means the inability to protect oneself from identified
7	threats of danger.
8	* * *
9	Art. 607. Child's right to appointed counsel; payment
10	A. The court shall appoint the program entity designated for the jurisdiction
11	by the Louisiana Supreme Court to provide qualified, independent counsel for the
12	child in any order issued in accordance with Article 619(C) or 620 or at the time the
13	order setting the first court hearing is signed. Neither the child nor anyone
14	purporting to act on his behalf of the child may be permitted to waive this right.
15	* * *
16	C. If the court finds that the parents of the child are financially able, it the
17	court may order the parents to pay some or all of the costs of the child's
18	representation in accordance with Children's Code Articles 320 and 321.
19	* * *
20	Art. 608. Parents' right to counsel; payment
21	A. The parents of a child who is the subject of a child in need of care
22	proceeding shall be entitled to qualified, independent counsel-at the continued
23	custody hearing after the court issues any order in accordance with Article 619(C)
24	or 620 or at the filing of a petition and at all stages of the proceedings thereafter. If
25	the court does not issue an order in accordance with Article 619(C) or 620, the right
26	to counsel shall attach upon the filing of a petition. At all proceedings governed by
27	Chapter 6 of this Title, the parents shall be presumed to be indigent. Thereafter,
28	indigence shall be determined in accordance with Article 320. This right The right
29	to counsel may be waived by a parent if the court determines that the parent choosing

1	to waive his the right to representation has been instructed by the court about his the
2	rights and the possible consequences of waiver. Before accepting a waiver of
3	counsel, the court shall ensure each of the following:
4	* * *
5	(3) The parent has been informed by the court that a proceeding brought
6	under in accordance with this Title may ultimately result in a termination of parental
7	rights and a complete and permanent separation of the parent from the child.
8	(4) The parent has been informed by the court that if he the parent is unable
9	to afford an attorney, one will be provided by the Indigent Parents' Representation
10	Program.
11	* * *
12	B. If a parent of a child is financially unable to afford counsel or is presumed
13	indigent in accordance with Paragraph A of this Article, the court shall refer the
14	parent for representation by the Indigent Parents' Representation Program
15	administered by the Louisiana Public Defender Board district public defender office
16	shall provide for representation, unless the Louisiana Public Defender Board has
17	contracted to provide for representation in accordance with R.S. 15:185.3(B)(12) or
18	any other provision of law.
19	C. If a parent of the child is entitled to representation by the Indigent Parents'
20	Representation Program, the The unavailability of counsel to represent the parent
21	shall be good cause for a continuance of the continued custody hearing for up to
22	three days, and the hearing shall not proceed until a qualified, independent attorney
23	is provided to the parent.
24	* * *
25	Art. 612. Assignment of reports for investigation and assessment
26	A.
27	* * *
28	(2) Reports of high and intermediate levels of risk shall be investigated
29	promptly. This investigation shall include a preliminary investigation as to the

nature, extent, and cause of the abuse or neglect and the identity of the person actually responsible for the child's condition. This preliminary investigation shall include an inquiry as to whether there is reason to know that the child is an Indian child. This preliminary investigation shall also include an interview with the child and his parent or the child's parents or other caretaker and shall include consideration of all available medical information provided to the department pertaining to the child's condition. This preliminary investigation shall also include an immediate assessment of any existing visitation or custody order or agreement involving the alleged perpetrator and the child. The department shall request a temporary restraining order pursuant to Article 617, a protective order pursuant to Article 618, or an instanter safety plan order pursuant to Article 619 or Article 620 if the department determines that any such previously ordered visitation or custody would put the child's health, welfare, and safety at risk. Admission of the investigator on school premises or access to the child in school shall not be denied by school personnel. However, the request for a temporary restraining order or a protective order in accordance with this Article shall not independently confer exclusive jurisdiction on the juvenile court in accordance with Article 303.

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(4) During the investigation of a report from a treating health care practitioner of physical abuse of a child who is not in custody of the state, at the request and expense of the child's parent or caregiver, the department shall provide copies of all medical information pertaining to the child's condition or treatment obtained during the investigation to a board certified child abuse pediatrician for purposes of conducting an independent review of the information. Any resulting report shall be provided to the department and to the child's parent or caretaker and shall be utilized in the department's on-going ongoing assessment of risk and to determine what action may be necessary to protect the health, welfare, and safety of the child. Nothing in this Subparagraph shall be construed to prohibit granting an instanter removal order pursuant to Article 615(B).

* * *

1	Art. 615. Disposition of reports
2	* * *
3	B. After investigation, the local child protection unit shall make one of the
4	following determinations:
5	(1) The child appears to be a child in need of care and his the child's
6	immediate removal is necessary for his protection from further abuse or neglect, in
7	which case, whenever such extraordinary justification arises, it the local child
8	protection unit shall apply for an instanter removal order to place the child in the
9	custody of a suitable relative or other suitable individual capable of protecting the
10	health, welfare, and safety of the child or the state as authorized under by Articles
11	619 and 620 and shall notify the district attorney as soon as possible.
12	* * *
13	Art. 619. Instanter custody orders; instanter safety plan orders
14	A.(1) A peace officer, district attorney, or employee of the local child
15	protection unit of the department may file a verified complaint alleging facts
16	showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the child is in need of care
17	and that emergency removal or the implementation of a safety plan is necessary to
18	secure the child's protection health, welfare, and safety.
19	* * *
20	B.(1) If removal of the child is requested, the court shall immediately
21	determine whether reasonable efforts, as defined by Article 603, have been made by
22	the department to prevent or eliminate the need for the child's removal, including.
23	In making the determination, the court shall consider all of the following:
24	(a) whether Whether the department has requested a temporary restraining
25	order pursuant to Article 617 ,
26	(b) Whether the department has requested a protective order pursuant to
27	Article 618 , or a .
28	(c) Whether the department has requested an instanter safety plan order
29	pursuant to this article Article.

1	(d) Any services or support offered or attempted prior to the request for an
2	instanter order to control the threat of danger or substitute for diminished or absent
3	caretaker protective capacity.
4	(2) In making and determining reasonable efforts, the child's health, welfare,
5	and safety shall be the paramount concern.
6	(3) However, the court may authorize the removal of the child even Even if
7	the department's efforts have not been reasonable, the court may authorize the
8	removal of the child if the court determines that removal is necessary to secure the
9	safety of the child and that additional efforts would not keep the child safe from
10	identified threats of danger.
11	C.(1) Upon presentation of the verified complaint, the court shall
12	immediately determine whether emergency removal or the issuance of a an instanter
13	safety plan order is necessary to secure the child's protection health, welfare, and
14	safety.
15	(2) If the court determines finds that the child's welfare cannot be
16	safeguarded without removal, continuation in the home would be contrary to the
17	health, welfare, and safety of the child, the court shall immediately issue a written
18	instanter order directing that the child be placed in the provisional custody of a
19	suitable relative or other suitable individual capable of protecting the health, welfare,
20	and safety of the child or that the child be taken into the custody of the state. The
21	order shall contain written findings of fact supporting the necessity for the child's
22	removal in order to safeguard his welfare. If the child has been ordered into the
23	custody is given to of a suitable relative or other suitable individual, a safety plan
24	shall be made an order of the court and shall direct the provisional custodian to
25	adhere to the conditions of the safety plan. The safety plan shall set forth conditions
26	of contact with parents or other third parties suitable individuals.
27	(3) If, upon request by the state, the court determines that with the issuance
28	of a safety plan order, that the child's health, welfare, and safety can be safeguarded
29	secured without removal, the court shall immediately issue a written instanter safety

plan order directing compliance with the terms of the safety plan. The order shall contain written findings of fact supporting the necessity for the safety plan to safeguard his welfare. The safety plan shall set forth conditions as determined by or agreed upon by the state as necessary for the protection of the child's health, welfare, and safety while remaining in the home.

(4) If the court determines that emergency removal or the issuance of a

(4) If the court determines that emergency removal or the issuance of a safety plan order is not necessary to secure the child's protection health, welfare, and safety, the court shall issue a written order denying the request for custody or for the implementation of a safety plan.

* * *

Art. 620. Oral instanter orders

A. In exceptional circumstances, the facts supporting the issuance of an instanter order and the exceptional circumstances may be relayed orally, including telephonically, to the judge and his the order directing that a child be taken into custody or, upon request by the state, that $\frac{1}{2}$ an instanter safety plan order be implemented may be issued orally.

B. In such cases, an An affidavit containing the information previously relayed orally, including telephonically, shall be filed with the clerk of the court within twenty-four hours and a written order shall be issued. The written order shall include the court's findings of fact supporting the necessity for the child's removal or the implementation of a an instanter safety plan order in order to safeguard his welfare and, if the child has been removed, shall determine the child's custodian in accordance with Article 619.

C. The affidavit filed after the child has been placed shall indicate whether the child was released to his the child's parents or remains removed.

* * *

2	A. A peace officer or probation officer of the court may take a child into
3	custody without a court order if he has there are reasonable grounds to believe that
4	the child's surroundings are such as to endanger his welfare the child's health,
5	welfare, and safety and immediate removal appears to be necessary for his
6	protection. The peace officer shall have the responsibility to promptly notify and
7	release the child to the department.
8	B. Employees of the department must shall secure an instanter order before
9	taking a child into custody.
10	* * *
11	Art. 622. Placement pending a continued custody hearing
12	* * *
13	B. Unless the best interest of the child requires a different placement, a child
14	who appears to be a child in need of care and whose immediate removal is necessary
15	for his protection from further abuse or neglect shall be placed, pending a continued
16	custody hearing, in accordance with this priority the following priorities of
17	placement:
18	(1) In the home of a suitable relative who is of the age of majority and with
19	whom the child has been living in a wholesome and stable and safe environment if
20	the relative is willing and able to continue to offer such environment for the child
21	pending an adjudication hearing and if he the relative agrees to the safety plan.
22	(2) In the home of a suitable relative who is of the age of majority if the
23	relative is willing and able to offer a wholesome and stable and safe environment for
24	the child pending an adjudication hearing and if he the relative agrees to the safety
25	plan.
26	(3) In the home of a suitable individual who is of the age of majority if he
27	the individual is willing and able to offer a wholesome and stable and safe
28	environment for the child pending an adjudication hearing and if he the individual
29	agrees to the safety plan.
30	* * *

Art. 621. Taking child into custody without a court order

Art. 623. Notice; right to be heard

A. The department shall give notice of any court hearing order regarding the child issued in accordance with Article 619(C) or 620 to his the child's parents, the district defender or other entity designated for the jurisdiction by the Indigent Parents' Representation Program for representing parents, the entity designated for the jurisdiction by the Louisiana Supreme Court to provide qualified, independent counsel for the child, and other parties. It The department shall also give such notice regarding any child in foster care to any foster parent, pre-adoptive parent, and relative providing care. The department shall notify the court of each party's address and shall have a continuing duty to provide current information to the court about each party's whereabouts.

B. The notice shall state the date, time, and place of the any scheduled hearing and inform the recipient of his the right to attend and be heard. The notice to the district defender and the entity designated for the jurisdiction by the Louisiana Supreme Court to provide qualified, independent counsel for the child shall also include a copy of the verified complaint, the affidavit required in Article 620(B), and any order issued by the court.

18 * * *

Art. 624. Continued custody hearing; continued safety plan hearing; federal Indian Child Welfare Act

A. If a child is not released to the care of his parents the court issues an order pursuant to Article 619 or 620, a hearing shall be held by the court within three days after the child's removal or entry into custody the issuance of the order. An order setting the hearing shall provide for appointment of counsel for the child and notice to the program entity approved to represent children. If a an instanter safety plan order has been ordered a hearing shall be held by the court within three days from the issuance of the safety plan order, unless the parents are in agreement with the safety plan. The parents' signature on the safety plan shall constitute evidence of their agreement with the plan. The continued safety plan hearing shall be conducted

1	in accordance with the procedural and evidentiary rules applicable to continued
2	custody hearings.
3	* * *
4	C.(1) If it appears from the record that, after diligent efforts by the
5	department, the parent cannot be found or has been served a summons or notified by
6	the department to appear at the continued custody or continued safety plan hearing
7	and fails to appear at the hearing, then the hearing may be held in the parent's
8	absence.
9	* * *
10	F. The child and his the child's parents may introduce evidence, call
11	witnesses, be heard on their own behalf, and cross-examine witnesses called by the
12	state.
13	* * *
14	H. A suitable relative or other suitable individual who seeks to become the
15	custodian of the child shall provide evidence of a willingness and ability to provide
16	a wholesome and stable and safe environment for the child and to protect the health,
17	welfare, and safety of the child pending an adjudication hearing. He The suitable
18	relative or other suitable individual shall affirm a continued acceptance of the terms
19	of the safety plan.
20	* * *
21	Art. 625. Advice of rights and responsibilities of parents, counsel, and department;
22	absent parents
23	* * *
24	D.(1) The court shall direct all persons before the court to identify the name,
25	address, and whereabouts of each parent and any suitable relative or other suitable
26	individual willing and able to offer a wholesome and stable and safe home for the
27	child.
28	* * *

1	Art. 626. Grounds for continued custody; reasonable efforts; grounds for continued
2	safety plan
3	A. The court may authorize continued custody of a child prior to
4	adjudication if there are reasonable grounds to believe the child is in need of care and
5	that continued custody is necessary for his safety and protection the health, welfare,
6	and safety of the child.
7	B. Except as otherwise provided in Article 672.1, the court shall determine
8	whether the department has made reasonable efforts as defined in Article 603 to
9	prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from his the home and, after
10	removal, to make it possible for the child to safely return home. The child's health,
11	welfare, and safety of the child shall be the paramount concern. These
12	determinations must shall be supported by findings of fact contained in the continued
13	custody order issued pursuant to Article 627.
14	C. If the department's first contact with the family occurred during an
15	emergency in which the child could not safely remain at home even with reasonable
16	in-home services provided to the family, the department shall be deemed to have
17	made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal. The court may
18	deem the department to have made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the
19	need for removal if the department's first contact with the family occurred during an
20	emergency which precluded those efforts.
21	D. The court may authorize the removal of the child even if the department's
22	efforts have not been reasonable, and if the court determines that removal is
23	necessary to secure the health, welfare, and safety of the child and that additional
24	efforts would not keep the child safe from identified threats of danger. The court
25	may impose such any sanctions it deems appropriate pursuant to Article 712.
26	E. The court may authorize, with the consent of the state, continued
27	implementation of a safety plan prior to the adjudication if there are reasonable
28	grounds to believe that the child is in need of care and that the continued
29	implementation of the safety plan is necessary for his safety and protection the

1	health, welfare, and safety of the child. The safety plan shall continue to set forth
2	conditions as determined or agreed upon by the state as necessary for the protection
3	of the child's health and safety health, welfare, and safety of the child while
4	remaining in the home.
5	Art. 627. Continued custody order; special provisions; appointments; continued
6	safety plan order
7	* * *
8	C. If the court finds that the child can be safely returned home under a
9	protective order pending adjudication, the court may order return of the child and
10	issue such protective orders as are deemed necessary for the protection and health,
11	welfare, and safety of the child.
12	* * *
13	Art. 635.1. Notice to counsel
14	Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall provide notice and a copy of
15	the petition to the program entity designated for the jurisdiction to provide counsel
16	for the child in accordance with Children's Code Article 607, and to the program
17	entity representing indigent parents in accordance with Children's Code Article 608.
18	* * *
19	Art. 638. Service of petition; parent; child
20	A copy of the petition and the notice of the nature of the hearing and the
21	rights of the parent, as provided for in Article 639, shall be served, in a sealed
22	envelope, upon every parent of the child. A copy of the petition and the notice of the
23	nature of the hearing shall be served on the child through the entity designated for
24	the jurisdiction to provide counsel for the child.

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1	Art. 639. Notice of nature of proceedings; parental rights; form
2	The following notice shall be served with a petition and summons on every
3	parent whose child is the subject of a child in need of care proceeding:
4	"NOTICE
5	Louisiana law provides that the health, welfare, and safety of your child or
6	children are of paramount importance and you can lose some or all of your parental
7	rights regarding your children under certain circumstances.
8	The state has filed a petition which that claims that your child is abused or
9	neglected or is otherwise in need of care and asks the court to hold a hearing to
10	determine whether these circumstances exist. If the court rules that your child is
11	being abused or neglected or is otherwise in need of care, as defined by Louisiana
12	law, your rights to have custody of your child, to visit your child, or to make
13	decisions affecting your child will be seriously affected. You may also become
14	liable for paying the costs of your child's care if custody is awarded to some other
15	individual or to the state. If your child cannot be safely returned home and the court
16	grants custody to some other suitable individual or to the state, a petition to terminate
17	your parental rights may be filed.
18	You have the right to hire an attorney and are encouraged to do so. When
19	you come to court, if you cannot afford to hire an attorney, you may qualify to have
20	the court appoint one for you at state expense.
21	Whether or not you decide to hire an attorney, you have the right to attend all
22	hearings of your case and must attend as summoned, and the right to call witnesses
23	on your behalf, and to question those witnesses brought against you."
24	Art. 640. Service and return; child; resident parent; counsel
25	A. If For a child, through counsel, and for a parent who resides within the
26	state, service of the petition, summons, and notice shall be made as soon as possible,
27	and not less than fifteen days prior to commencement of the adjudication hearing on

(1) Personal service.

the matter, by any of the following means:

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1	(2) Domiciliary service.
2	(3) Certified mail.
3	(4) Electronic mail to the electronic mail address provided by counsel for the
4	child or expressly designated by the parent in a pleading, at the continued custody
5	or continued safety plan hearing, or at any other hearing at which the parent
6	personally appeared before the court.
7	(5) Actual delivery by a commercial courier.
8	* * *
9	C. Service by electronic mail is complete upon transmission, but is not
10	effective if the serving party learns the transmission did not reach the party to be
11	served provided that the sender receives an electronic confirmation of delivery.
12	* * *
13	Art. 646.1. Prehearing conference
14	* * *
15	B. The prehearing conference may be conducted either in person or by
16	telephone to consider any of the following:
17	* * *
18	(2) Efforts to identify and locate an absent parent, and suitable relatives or
19	other <u>suitable</u> individuals willing and able to offer a wholesome and stable <u>and safe</u>
20	home for the child.
21	* * *
22	D. If any party's counsel for any party fails to obey a prehearing order, or to
23	appear at the prehearing and scheduling conference, or is substantially unprepared
24	to participate in the conference, or fails to participate in good faith, the court, upon
25	its own motion or on the motion of a party, after hearing, may make such orders as
26	are just, including orders provided in Code of Civil Procedure Article 1471(A)(2),
27	(3), and (4). In lieu of or in addition to any other sanction, the court may require the

1	party or his counsel for the party, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses incurred
2	by noncompliance with this Paragraph, including attorney fees.
3	* * *
4	Art. 672.1. Reunification efforts determination
5	* * *
6	B. The department shall have the burden of demonstrating by clear and
7	convincing evidence that reunification efforts are not required, considering the
8	health, welfare, and safety of the child and the child's need for permanency.
9	* * *
10	Art. 673. Case plan
11	Within sixty days after a child enters the custody of a child care agency, the
12	custodian shall develop a case plan detailing the custodian's efforts toward achieving
13	a permanent placement for the child. The health, welfare, and safety of the child
14	shall be the paramount concern in the development of the case plan.
15	* * *
16	Art. 675. Case plan purpose; contents
17	A. The case plan shall be designed to achieve placement in the least
18	restrictive, most family-like, and most appropriate setting available, and in close
19	proximity to the parents' homes, consistent with the best interest and special needs
20	of the child. The health, welfare, and safety of the child shall be the paramount
21	concern in the development of the case plan.
22	B. The case plan shall at least include all of the following:
23	(1) A description of the type of home or institution in which the child is
24	placed, including a discussion of the child's health, welfare, and safety, the
25	appropriateness of the placement, and the reasons why the placement, if a substantial
26	distance from the home of the parents or in a different state, is in the best interests
27	interest of the child.
28	(2) A plan for assuring that the child receives safe and proper care and that
29	services are provided to the parents, child, and foster parents in order to improve the

2	own home or other permanent placement of the child, or both, and address the needs
3	of the child while in foster care, including a plan for visitation and a discussion of
4	the appropriateness of the services that have been provided to the child $\frac{1}{2}$
5	accordance with the plan.
6	(3) A plan for assuring that the child is afforded the greatest opportunity for
7	normalcy through engagement in age- or developmentally appropriate activities on
8	a regular basis. The child shall be consulted in an age-appropriate manner about his
9	the child's interests and the available opportunities available to him. Recognizing the
10	greatest opportunity for normalcy lies in the day-to-day decisions affecting the
11	child's activities, the child's caretaker should be supported in making those decisions
12	through the use of the reasonable and prudent parent standard as set forth in R.S.
13	46:283.
14	* * *
15	(6)(a) For a child fourteen years of age or older, the plan shall include a
16	written, individualized, and thorough transitional plan, developed in collaboration
17	with the child and any agency, department, or individual assuming his custody, care,
18	or responsibility of the child.
19	* * *
20	(8) Assessment of the child's relationships with his between the child and the
21	parents, grandparents, and siblings, including a plan for assuring that continuing
22	contact with any suitable relative by blood, adoption, or affinity with whom the child
23	has an established and significant relationship is preserved while the child is in foster
24	care. The preservation of such these relationships shall be considered when the
25	child's permanent plan is adopted.
26	* * *
27	Art. 677. Case plan review
28	* * *

conditions in the parents' home, facilitate the safe return of the child to his the child's

1	B. If no party files a written response objecting to the case plan and the court
2	finds that the plan protects the health, welfare, and safety of the child and is in the
3	best interest of the child, the court shall render an order approving the plan.
4	C. If the court does not approve the case plan, it the court shall enter specific
5	written reasons for finding that the plan does not protect the health, welfare, and
6	safety of the child or is otherwise not in the best interest of the child.
7	* * *
8	Art. 681. Dispositional alternatives
9	A. In a case in which a child has been adjudicated to be in need of care, the
10	child's health and safety health, welfare, and safety of the child shall be the
1	paramount concern If the child can safely remain in or return to the custody of the
12	parent, the court shall place the child in the custody of the parent under terms and
13	conditions deemed to be in the best interest of the child, including but not limited to
4	the issuance of a protective order pursuant to Article 618 or a safety plan order. If
15	the child cannot safely remain in or return to the custody of the parent, and the court
16	may do any of the following:
17	(1) Place Order the child in the into the legal custody of a parent or such
18	suitable relative or other suitable person individual on such terms and conditions as
19	deemed to be in the best interest of the child, including but not limited to the
20	issuance of a protective order pursuant to Article 618.
21	* * *
22	Art. 682. Removal of a child from parental custody or control
23	A. The court shall not remove a child from the custody of his parents the
24	parent unless his continuation in the home would be contrary to the health, welfare
25	and safety of the child and the health, welfare, and safety of the child cannot, in the
26	opinion of the court, be adequately safeguarded secured without such removal.
27	Except as otherwise provided in Article 672.1, in support of any such disposition
28	removing a child from the parental home, the court shall determine whether the

department has made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal

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of the child from his home and, after removal, to reunify the parent and child or to finalize the child's placement in an alternative safe and permanent home in accordance with the child's permanent plan including, if appropriate, through an interstate placement. The child's health and safety health, welfare, and safety of the <u>child</u> shall be the paramount concern in the court's consideration of removal. The department shall have the burden of demonstrating reasonable efforts. B. If the court concludes that the child is to be removed from his parents'

custody the custody of the parent, it the court shall do all of the following:

- (4) Inform the parties and all persons before the court that it is their continuing responsibility to notify the department and the court in writing regarding the whereabouts, including address, cellular number, telephone number, and any other contact information, of an absent parent and the identity and whereabouts, including address, cellular number, telephone number, and any other contact information, of any suitable relative or other suitable individual willing and able to offer a wholesome and stable and safe home for the child.
- (5) Inform the parties and all persons before the court of their continuing responsibility to support the achievement of timely permanency for the child and further direct such all individuals to advise the department and the court in writing of the whereabouts, including the address, cellular number, telephone number, and any other contact information, of all grandparents, all parents of a sibling where such the parent has legal custody of such the sibling, and all other adult relatives of the child.

Art. 683. Disposition; generally

A. The court shall impose the least restrictive disposition of the alternatives enumerated in Article 681 which that the court finds is consistent with the circumstances of the case, and the health, welfare, and safety of the child, and the best interest of society.

1	B. The If the court determines that the child cannot safely remain in or return
2	to the custody of the parent, the court shall place the child in the custody of a suitable
3	relative unless the court has made a specific finding that such the placement is not
4	in the best interest of the child. The court shall give specific written reasons for its
5	findings, which shall be made a part of the record of the proceeding.
6	* * *
7	D. In committing a child to the custody of an another suitable individual or
8	a private agency or institution, the court shall, whenever practicable, select a person
9	an individual, agency, or institution of the same religious affiliation as the child or
10	his the parents.
11	* * *
12	Art. 684. Judgment of disposition
13	* * *
14	B. The court shall enter a written order approving the case plan or specific
15	written reasons why it the court finds the plan does not protect the health, welfare,
16	and safety of the child or is otherwise not in the best interest of the child.
17	C. When the child is to be removed from the custody of the parent, the court
18	shall enter findings that continuation in the home would be contrary to the health,
19	welfare, and safety of the child. Except as otherwise provided in Article 672.1, when
20	the child is to be removed from his parents' custody the custody of the parent, in
21	support of its determination of whether reasonable efforts, as defined in Article 603,
22	have been made to prevent removal, the court shall enter findings, including a brief
23	description of what preventive and reunification efforts, or both, were made and why
24	further additional efforts could or could not have prevented or shortened the
25	separation of the family would not keep the child safe from identified threats of
26	danger. If a child is to be or has been placed out-of-state, the court shall determine
27	and enter findings on whether the placement is safe, appropriate, and in the best
28	interest of the child.
29	* * *

1	Art. 700. Order; appeal
2	A. At the conclusion of the case review hearing, the court shall make a
3	finding as to whether the child can safely return to the custody of the parent and shall
4	order return of custody to the parent if it is safe to do so. The court order shall give
5	specific written reasons for the findings. If the court finds that the child cannot be
6	safely returned to the parent under terms and conditions deemed to be in the best
7	interest of the child, the court may take one of the following actions:
8	(1) Approve the plan as consistent with the health, welfare, and safety of the
9	child and order compliance by all parties.
10	* * *
11	Art. 702. Permanency hearing
12	* * *
13	C. The court shall determine the permanent plan for the child that is most
14	appropriate and in the best interest of the child in accordance with the following
15	priorities of placement:
16	(1) Return the child to the legal custody of the parents within a specified
17	time period consistent with the child's age and need for a safe and permanent home.
18	In order for reunification to remain as the permanent plan for the child, the parent
19	must be complying shall be in compliance with the case plan and making significant
20	measurable progress toward achieving its goals and correcting the conditions
21	requiring the child to be in care.
22	* * *
23	(4) Placement in the legal custody of a <u>suitable</u> relative who is willing and
24	able to offer a safe, wholesome, and stable and safe home for the child.
25	* * *
26	E. Except as otherwise provided in Article 672.1, the court shall determine
27	whether the department has made reasonable efforts, as defined in Article 603, to
28	reunify the parent and child or to finalize the child's placement in an alternative safe
29	and permanent home in accordance with the child's permanent plan. The child's

2	concern in the court's determination of the permanent plan.
3	* * *
4	G. When reunification is determined to be the permanent plan for the child,
5	the court shall advise the parents that it is their obligation to achieve the case plan
6	goals and correct the conditions that require the child to be in care within the time
7	period specified by the court. Otherwise, an alternative permanent plan for the child
8	will shall be selected and a petition to terminate parental rights may be filed. When
9	adoption is the permanent plan for the child, the court will shall advise the parent of
10	his the authority to voluntarily surrender the child and to consent to the adoption
11	prior to the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights.
12	* * *
13	J. In the case of a child fourteen years of age or older, the hearing shall
14	include a review of the transitional plan developed with the child and the agency
15	department in accordance with Subparagraph (B)(6) of Article 675(B)(6).
16	* * *
17	Art. 710. Order; appeal
18	A. In a written judgment, the court shall make findings of fact regarding:
19	(1) Whether the child can safely return to the custody of the parent, and
20	shall order return of custody to the parent if it is safe to do so.
21	(1) (2) The permanent plan that is most appropriate and in the best interest
22	of the child in accordance with the priorities of Article 702(D).
23	(2) (3) Except as otherwise provided in Article 672.1, whether the
24	department has made reasonable efforts, as defined in Article 603, to reunify the
25	parent and child or to finalize the child's placement in an alternative safe and
26	permanent home in accordance with the child's permanent plan.
27	(3) (4) Whether an out-of-state placement is safe, appropriate, and otherwise
28	in the best interest of the child.
29	(4) (5) For children whose permanent plan is placement in the least
30	restrictive, most family-like alternative permanent living arrangement, why, as of the

health and safety will health, welfare, and safety of the child shall be the paramount

1	date of the hearing, the plan is the best permanency plan for the child and provide
2	compelling reasons why it continues to not be in the best interests interest of the
3	child to return home, be placed for adoption, be placed with a legal guardian, or be
4	placed with a fit and willing suitable relative.
5	* * *
6	D. Any person directly affected may appeal the findings or orders of the
7	court rendered pursuant to this Article or Article 716.
8	* * *
9	Art. 716. Modification of judgment of disposition
10	A judgment of disposition may be modified if the court finds that the
11	conditions and circumstances justify the modification. A judgment of disposition
12	shall be modified to return custody of the child to the parent, under terms and
13	conditions the court deems to be in the best interest of the child, if the court finds
14	that the child can be safely returned to the parent.
15	* * *
16	Art. 722. Grounds; hearing; order
17	A. The mover shall have the burden of proving all of the following by clear
18	and convincing evidence:
19	* * *
20	(2) Neither adoption nor reunification with a parent is in the best interest of
21	the child. Adoption is not in the best interest of the child and the child cannot be
22	safely reunified with the parent within a reasonable time.
23	* * *
24	(4) The proposed guardian is able to provide a safe, stable, and wholesome
25	stable and safe home for the child for the duration of minority.
26	B. If the child is twelve years of age or older, the court shall solicit and
27	consider his wishes the wishes of the child in the matter.
28	* * *

1	Art. 724.1. Temporary guardianship; designated successor guardian; construction
2	* * *
3	C. An ex parte order of temporary guardianship of the child may be granted
4	to the named successor only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
5	* * *
6	(2) It clearly appears from specific facts shown by a verified motion or by
7	supporting affidavit that the individual is able to provide a safe, stable, and
8	wholesome stable and safe home for the child pending the hearing.
9	* * *
10	(4) The mover certifies to the court in writing the efforts he has undertaken
11	to give notice to the child's parents parent of the child, the department, and the child's
12	attorney for the child of the request for the ex parte order granting temporary
13	guardianship or the reasons supporting his the claim that notice should not be
14	required.
15	* * *
16	Art. 1003. Definitions
17	As used in this Title:
18	(1) "Abuse" means any of the following acts which that seriously endanger
19	the physical, mental, or emotional health, welfare, and safety of the child:
20	* * *
21	(10) "Neglect" means the refusal or failure of a parent or caretaker to supply
22	the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, care, treatment, or counseling for any
23	injury, illness, or condition of the child, as a result of which the child's physical,
24	mental, or emotional health, welfare, and safety is substantially threatened or
25	impaired. Whenever, in lieu of medical care, a child is being provided treatment in
26	accordance with the tenets of a well-recognized religious method of healing which
27	that has a reasonable, proven record of success, the child shall not, for that reason
28	alone, be considered to be neglected or abused. Disagreement by the parent
29	regarding the need for medical care shall not, by itself, be grounds for termination

1	of parental rights. However, nothing herein in this Subparagraph shall prohibit the
2	court from ordering medical services for the child when there is substantial risk of
3	harm to the child's health, or welfare, or safety.
4	* * *
5	Art. 1016. Right to counsel
6	A. The child and the identified parent shall each have the right to be
7	represented by separate counsel in a termination proceeding brought under in
8	accordance with this Title. Neither the child nor anyone purporting to act on his
9	behalf of the child may be permitted to waive the child's right to counsel.
10	B. The court shall appoint the program entity designated for the jurisdiction
11	by the Louisiana Supreme Court to provide qualified, independent counsel for the
12	child in such a proceeding.
13	* * *
14	Art. 1019.1. Notice to counsel
15	Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall provide notice and a copy of
16	the petition to the entity designated for the jurisdiction to provide counsel for the
17	child in accordance with Article 607, and to the entity representing indigent parents
18	in accordance with Article 608.
19	Art. 1019.2. Service of petition; parent; child
20	A copy of the petition and the notice of the nature of the hearing and the
21	rights of the parent, as provided for in Article 1020, shall be served, in a sealed
22	envelope, upon every parent of the child. A copy of the petition and the notice of the
23	nature of the hearing shall be served on the child through the entity designated for
24	the jurisdiction to provide counsel for the child.
25	* * *
26	Art. 1021. Service and return; child; resident parent; counsel
27	If a parent against whom a proceeding is instituted resides within the state,
28	service of citation shall be made either personally or by domiciliary service not less
29	than five days prior to commencement of the hearing on the matter.

1	A. For a child, through counsel, and for a parent who resides within the state,
2	service of the petition, summons, and notice shall be made as soon as possible, and
3	not less than fifteen days prior to commencement of the adjudication hearing on the
4	matter, by any of the following means:
5	(1) Personal service.
6	(2) Domiciliary service.
7	(3) Certified mail.
8	(4) Electronic mail to the electronic mail address provided by counsel for the
9	child or expressly designated by the parent in a pleading, at the continued custody
10	or continued safety plan hearing, or at any other hearing at which the parent
11	personally appeared before the court.
12	(5) Actual delivery by a commercial courier.
13	B. The person effecting service shall execute a return and, if service was
14	made by certified mail, the return receipt shall be attached thereto.
15	C. Service by electronic mail is complete upon transmission, provided that
16	the sender receives an electronic confirmation of delivery.
17	* * *
18	Art. 1404. Definitions
19	As used in this Title:
20	* * *
21	(13) "MHAS" means Mental Health Advocacy Service, as established by
22	R.S. 28:64 and Article 1405.
	* * *

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 360 Engrossed

2022 Regular Session

Hilferty

Abstract: Provides for the continuous revision of the Children's Code.

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 320) provides for the determination of indigency at any stage of the proceedings.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but provides an exception for child in need of care cases.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 335) provides for the preparation of the record for appeal and sets forth who pays the costs.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that if a child requests a transcript for appeal or supervisory writ, neither the child nor his parents shall be assessed costs.

<u>Proposed law</u> further provides that if a parent requests a transcript for appeal or supervisory writ, the parent shall pay the costs unless the court determines that the parent is unable to pay due to poverty or lack of means.

<u>Proposed law</u> authorizes the court to waive the costs of transcription for any other party if justice so requires.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 502) provides definitions of "abuse" and "neglect".

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but changes the terminology within the definitions from "health and safety" to the broader phrase "health, welfare, and safety".

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 575) requires the Indigent Parents' Representation Program to provide legal counsel to indigent or absent parents.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and provides correct cross-references. <u>Proposed law</u> further provides that the Indigent Parents' Representation Program may adopt policies to provide counsel to indigent parents prior to the commencement of court proceedings.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 601) provides for the purpose of the Child In Need of Care proceedings.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but changes the terminology from "health and safety" to the broader phrase "health, welfare, and safety".

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 603) provides definitions of "abuse" and "neglect".

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but changes the terminology within the definitions from "health and safety" to the broader phrase "health, welfare, and safety".

<u>Proposed law</u> moves the definition of "relative" from the definition of "other suitable individual" to its own Subparagraph.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides new definitions for "protective capacity", "reasonable efforts", "safe and safety", "threat of danger", and "vulnerable".

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 607) provides for the child's right to the appointment of counsel.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and also authorizes counsel for the child to be appointed upon the issuance of an instanter order.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 608) provides for the parent's right to counsel.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and also authorizes the right to counsel to attach upon the issuance of an instanter order or upon the filing of a petition. <u>Proposed law</u> further provides that parents are presumed indigent until the court makes a determination and requires the district public defender or the La. Public Defender Board to provide representation.

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 612) provides for the investigation and assessment of abuse and neglect reports.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but changes the terminology from "health and safety" to the broader phrase "health, welfare, and safety".

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 615) provides for the disposition of abuse and neglect reports.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but changes the terminology from "health and safety" to the broader phrase "health, welfare, and safety".

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 619) provides for instanter custody orders and instanter safety plans for the removal of a child from the parental home.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but changes the terminology from "health and safety" to the broader phrase "health, welfare, and safety".

<u>Proposed law</u> further provides factors for the court's consideration in determining whether reasonable efforts were made to prevent removal of the child and, regardless, authorizes the court to remove the child if necessary to secure the safety of the child.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 620) provides for oral instanter orders.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 621) provides for taking a child into custody without a court order.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 622) provides for placement of a child who appears to be in need of care.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 623) provides for notice of proceedings to a child's parents.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and also requires notice to be given to the district defender or the entity designated for representing both parents and children.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the notice to include a copy of the verified complaint, the affidavit upon which the instanter order is based, and any orders issued by the court.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 624) provides for procedures related to the continued custody hearing.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that when an instanter custody or safety plan order is signed, the court shall hold a hearing within three days from issuance of the order.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 625) provides for advice of rights during the pendency of the case.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 626) provides for continued custody and reasonable efforts to secure the child.

<u>Proposed law</u> clarifies terminology and authorizes the court to determine if the efforts by the department to prevent removal are reasonable.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 627) provides for continued custody orders.

Proposed law retains present law and corrects terminology.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 635.1) provides for notice of the petition to the program designated to provide counsel for the child.

Proposed law retains present law and corrects terminology.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 638) provides for service of the petition.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and also requires service of the petition on the entity designated to provide counsel for the child.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 639) provides a specific notice to be served on parents in a child in need of care proceeding.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 640) provides for service and return for resident parents.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and also requires notice on the child through counsel for the child. <u>Proposed law</u> further provides for service by commercial courier and clarifies that electronic service is complete if the sender receives electronic confirmation of delivery.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 646.1) provides for prehearing conferences.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 672.1) provides for reunification.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Present <u>law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 673) provides for the creation of a case plan.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 675) provides for the contents of a case plan.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 677) provides for the review of a case plan.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and clarifies terminology.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 681) provides dispositional alternatives for a child adjudicated in need of care.

<u>Proposed law</u> authorizes the court to impose terms and conditions upon the parents to ensure the safety of the child while remaining in the home.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 682) provides for the removal of a child from parental custody.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 683) provides for disposition alternatives for a child.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Page 34 of 36

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 684) provides for a judgment of disposition.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u>, clarifies terminology, and requires the court to make specific findings supporting removal of the child from the parental home.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 700) provides for courts orders and appeal thereof.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u>, clarifies terminology, and requires the court to make specific findings as to whether the child can return to the custody of the parent.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 702) provides for the permanency hearing.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 710) provides for courts orders and appeal thereof.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u>, clarifies terminology, and requires the court to make specific findings as to whether the child can return to the custody of the parent.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 716) provides for the modification of a judgment of disposition.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and further requires a modification to return the child to the parent if the court finds that it is safe to do so.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 722) provides for the burden of proof to place a child under guardianship.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u>, clarifies terminology, and changes the standard for reunification <u>from</u> the child's best interest <u>to</u> the child's safety.

Present law (Ch.C. Art. 724.1) provides for temporary guardianship.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies terminology.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 1003), relative to the certification of children for adoption, provides definitions of "abuse" and "neglect".

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but changes the terminology within the definitions from "health and safety" to the broader phrase "health, welfare, and safety".

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 1016) provides for the right to counsel for both the parent and the child.

Proposed law retains present law and corrects terminology.

<u>Proposed law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 1019.1) provides for notice to the entity providing counsel for either a child or a parent of a child.

<u>Proposed law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 1019.2) provides for service of the petition upon every parent and the entity designated to provide counsel for the child.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 1021) provides for service for resident parents either personally or by domiciliary service at least five days prior to a hearing.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires notice on the child through counsel for the child and notice on the parent to be made as soon as possible, and not less than 15 days prior to a hearing.

<u>Proposed law</u> further provides for service by certified mail, electronic mail, or commercial courier and clarifies that electronic service is complete if the sender receives electronic confirmation of delivery.

<u>Present law</u> (Ch.C. Art. 1404) provides for the definition of Mental Health Advocacy Service.

Proposed law retains present law and provides a cross-reference.

(Amends Ch.C. Arts. 320(B), (C), and (D), 335(D) and (E), 502(1)(intro. para.) and (5), 575, 601, 603(2)(intro. para.), (18), (20), (25), (26), and (27), 607(A) and (C), 608(A)(intro. para.), (3), and (4), (B), and (C), 612(A)(2) and (4), 615(B)(1), 619(A)(1), (B), and (C), 620(A), (B), and (C), 621(A) and (B), 622(B)(intro. para.), (1), (2), and (3), 623(A) and (B), 624(A), (C)(1), (F), and (H), 625(D)(1), 626, 627(C), 635.1, 638, 639, 640(A) and (C), 646.1(B)(2) and (D), 672.1(B), 673, 675(A) and (B)(1), (2), (3), (6)(a), and (8), 677(B) and (C), 681(A)(intro. para.) and (1), 682(A) and (B)(intro. para.), (4), and (5), 683(A), (B), and (D), 684(B) and (C), 700(A)(intro. para.) and (1), 702(C)(1) and (4), (E), (G), and (J), 710(A) and (D), 716, 722(A)(2) and (4) and (B), 724.1(C)(2) and (4), 1003(1)(intro. para.) and (10), 1016(A) and (B), 1021, and 1404(13); Adds Ch.C. Arts. 335(F) and (G), 603(28)-(32), 1019.1, and 1019.2)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

The Committee Amendments Proposed by House Committee on Civil Law and Procedure to the original bill:

- 1. Change the phrase "welfare and safety" to "health, welfare, and safety".
- 2. Provide for uniform use of the term "suitable relative" and "suitable individual".
- 3. Change the definition of "safety" to allow the determination to be based on the particular facts and circumstances of each case.
- 4. Change the definition of "threat of danger" to require that the danger be in the near future rather than imminent.
- 5. Remove provisions allowing for a parent or child to file a motion for a continued safety plan hearing following issuance of an instanter safety plan order.
- 6. Provide that a hearing on an instanter order shall be held within three rather than seven days.
- 7. Allow, rather than require, the court to deem the Dept. of Children and Family Services reasonable in its efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal in continued custody determinations.
- 8. Limit the possibility of a reasonableness determination of the Dept. of Children and Family Services to times when the department's first contact with the family occurred during an emergency.