HOUSE BILL NO. 10

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES WILSON, LeDoux, Rauscher, Westlake, Eastman

Introduced: 1/18/17

1213

Referred: Health and Social Services, Judiciary

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the duties of the Department of Health and Social Services; relating 2 to child-in-need-of-aid proceedings; relating to child protection; and amending Rules 3 6(a), 6(b)(2) and (3), 10(c)(2) and (3), 10(e)(2), 10.1, 15(f)(2), 17(c), 17(d)(2), 17.1(b), 4 17.1(d)(3), 17.2(a), 17.2(e), 17.2(f), 17.3, 18(c), and 19.1(c), Alaska Child in Need of Aid 5 Rules of Procedure, and repealing Rules 17.1(a), 17.1(c), and 17.1(d)(2), Alaska Child in 6 Need of Aid Rules of Procedure." 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA: 8 * **Section 1.** AS 47.05.065 is amended to read: 9 Sec. 47.05.065. Legislative findings related to children. The legislature finds 10 that 11 (1) parents have the following rights and responsibilities relating to the

care and control of their child while the child is a minor:

(A) the responsibility to provide the child with food, clothing,

1	sheller, education, and medical care,
2	(B) the right and responsibility to protect, nurture, train, and
3	discipline the child, including the right to direct the child's medical care and
4	the right to exercise reasonable corporal discipline;
5	(C) the right to determine where and with whom the child shall
6	live;
7	(D) the right and responsibility to make decisions of legal or
8	financial significance concerning the child;
9	(E) the right to obtain representation for the child in legal
10	actions; and
11	(F) the responsibility to provide special safeguards and care,
12	including appropriate prenatal and postnatal protection for the child;
13	(2) it is the policy of the state to strengthen families and to protect
14	children from child abuse and neglect; the state recognizes that, in some cases,
15	protection of a child may require removal of the child from the child's home; however,
16	(A) [EXCEPT IN THOSE CASES INVOLVING SERIOUS
17	RISK TO A CHILD'S HEALTH OR SAFETY,] the Department of Health and
18	Social Services should provide remedial services and rehabilitative
19	programs [TIME-LIMITED FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES] to the child
20	and the child's family in order to offer parents the opportunity to remedy
21	parental conduct or conditions in the home that placed the child at risk of
22	damage or harm so that a child may return home safely and permanently; and
23	(B) the state also recognizes that, when a child is removed from
24	the home, visitation between the child and the child's parents or guardian and
25	family members reduces the trauma for the child and enhances the likelihood
26	that the child will be able to return home; therefore, whenever a child is
27	removed from the parental home, the Department of Health and Social
28	Services should encourage frequent, regular, and reasonable visitation of the
29	child with the child's parent or guardian and family members;
30	(3) it is the policy of the state to recognize that, when a child is a ward
31	of the state, the child is entitled to reasonable safety, adequate care, and adequate

1	treatment and that the Department of Health and Social Services as legal custodian and
2	the child's guardian ad litem as guardian of the child's best interests and their agents
3	and assignees, each should make active [REASONABLE] efforts to ensure that the
4	child is provided with reasonable safety, adequate care, and adequate treatment for the
5	duration of time that the child is a ward of the state;
6	(4) it is in the best interests of a child who has been removed from the
7	child's own home for the state to apply the following principles in resolving the
8	situation:
9	(A) the child should be placed in a safe, secure, and stable
10	environment that is the least restrictive setting that most approximates a
11	family home in which the child's special needs may be met and that is
12	within reasonable proximity to the child's home;
13	(B) the child should not be moved unnecessarily;
14	(C) a planning process should be followed to lead to permanent
15	placement of the child;
16	(D) every effort should be made to encourage psychological
17	attachment between the adult caregiver and the child;
18	(E) frequent, regular, and reasonable visitation with the parent
19	or guardian and family members should be encouraged; and
20	(F) parents and guardians must actively participate in remedial
21	services and rehabilitative programs [FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES] so
22	as to facilitate the child's being able to remain in the home; when children are
23	removed from the home, the parents and guardians must actively participate in
24	remedial services and rehabilitative programs [FAMILY SUPPORT
25	SERVICES] to make return of their children to the home possible;
26	(5) numerous studies establish that
27	(A) children undergo a critical attachment process before the
28	time they reach six years of age;
29	(B) a child who has not attached with an adult caregiver during
30	this critical stage will suffer significant emotional damage that frequently leads
31	to chronic psychological problems and antisocial behavior when the child

1	reaches adolescence and adulthood; and
2	(C) it is important to provide for an expedited placement
3	procedure to ensure that all children, especially those under the age of six
4	years, who have been removed from their homes are placed in permanent
5	homes expeditiously.
6	* Sec. 2. AS 47.10.011 is amended to read:
7	Sec. 47.10.011. Children in need of aid. Subject to AS 47.10.019, the court
8	may find a child to be a child in need of aid if it finds by a preponderance of the
9	evidence that the child has been subjected to any of the following:
10	(1) a parent or guardian has abandoned the child as described in
11	AS 47.10.013, and the other parent is absent or has committed conduct or created
12	conditions that cause the child to be a child in need of aid under this chapter;
13	(2) a parent, guardian, or custodian is incarcerated, the other parent is
14	absent or has committed conduct or created conditions that cause the child to be a
15	child in need of aid under this chapter, and the incarcerated parent has not made
16	adequate arrangements for the child;
17	(3) a custodian with whom the child has been left is unwilling or
18	unable to provide care, supervision, or support for the child, and the whereabouts of
19	the parent or guardian is unknown;
20	(4) the child is in need of medical treatment to cure, alleviate, or
21	prevent serious [SUBSTANTIAL] physical damage or harm or is in need of
22	treatment for emotional damage [MENTAL INJURY] and the child's parent,
23	guardian, or custodian has knowingly failed to provide the treatment;
24	(5) the child is habitually absent from home or refuses to accept
25	available care and the child's conduct places the child at serious [SUBSTANTIAL]
26	risk of serious emotional or physical damage [OR MENTAL INJURY];
27	(6) the child has suffered serious [SUBSTANTIAL] physical damage
28	or harm, or there is a serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk that the child will suffer serious
29	[SUBSTANTIAL] physical damage or harm, as a result of conduct by or conditions
30	created by the child's parent, guardian, or custodian or by the failure of the parent,
31	guardian, or custodian to supervise the child adequately;

1	(7) the child has suffered sexual abuse, or there is a <u>serious</u>
2	[SUBSTANTIAL] risk that the child will suffer sexual abuse, as a result of conduct by
3	or conditions created by the child's parent, guardian, or custodian or by the failure of
4	the parent, guardian, or custodian to adequately supervise the child; if a parent,
5	guardian, or custodian has actual notice that a person has been convicted of a sex
6	offense against a minor within the past 15 years, is registered or required to register as
7	a sex offender under AS 12.63, or is under investigation for a sex offense against a
8	minor, and the parent, guardian, or custodian subsequently allows a child to be left
9	with that person, this conduct constitutes prima facie evidence that the child is at
10	serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk of being sexually abused;
11	(8) conduct by or conditions created by the parent, guardian, or
12	custodian have
13	(A) resulted in emotional damage [MENTAL INJURY] to the
14	child; or
15	(B) placed the child at serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk of
16	emotional damage [MENTAL INJURY] as a result of
17	(i) a pattern of rejecting, terrorizing, ignoring, isolating,
18	or corrupting behavior that would, if continued, result in emotional
19	damage [MENTAL INJURY]; or
20	(ii) exposure to conduct by a household member, as
21	defined in AS 18.66.990, against another household member that is a
22	crime under AS 11.41.100 - 11.41.220, 11.41.230(a)(1) or (2), or
23	11.41.410 - 11.41.432, an offense under a law or ordinance of another
24	jurisdiction having elements similar to a crime under AS 11.41.100 -
25	11.41.220, 11.41.230(a)(1) or (2), or 11.41.410 - 11.41.432, an attempt
26	to commit an offense that is a crime under AS 11.41.100 - 11.41.220 or
27	11.41.410 - 11.41.432, or an attempt to commit an offense under a law
28	or ordinance of another jurisdiction having elements similar to a crime
29	under AS 11.41.100 - 11.41.220 or 11.41.410 - 11.41.432; or
30	(iii) repeated exposure to conduct by a household
31	member, as defined in AS 18.66.990, against another household

I	member that is a crime under AS $11.41.230(a)(3)$ or $11.41.250$ -
2	11.41.270 or an offense under a law or ordinance of another jurisdiction
3	having elements similar to a crime under AS 11.41.230(a)(3) or
4	11.41.250 - 11.41.270;
5	(9) conduct by or conditions created by the parent, guardian, or
6	custodian have subjected the child or another child in the same household to neglect;
7	(10) the parent, guardian, or custodian's ability to parent has been
8	substantially impaired by the addictive or habitual use of an intoxicant, and the
9	addictive or habitual use of the intoxicant has resulted in a serious [SUBSTANTIAL]
10	risk of emotional or physical damage or harm to the child; if a court has previously
11	found that a child is a child in need of aid under this paragraph, the resumption of use
12	of an intoxicant by a parent, guardian, or custodian within one year after rehabilitation
13	is prima facie evidence that the ability to parent is substantially impaired and the
14	addictive or habitual use of the intoxicant has resulted in a serious [SUBSTANTIAL]
15	risk of emotional or physical damage or harm to the child as described in this
16	paragraph;
17	(11) the parent, guardian, or custodian has a mental illness, serious
18	emotional disturbance, or mental deficiency of a nature and duration that places the
19	child at serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk of emotional or physical damage or harm
20	[OR MENTAL INJURY];
21	(12) the child has committed an illegal act as a result of pressure,
22	guidance, or approval from the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.
23	* Sec. 3. AS 47.10.011 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:
24	(b) In making determinations regarding emotional or physical damage or harm
25	under this chapter, the court shall apply the standards of 25 U.S.C. 1901 - 1963 (Indian
26	Child Welfare Act of 1978) regardless of whether the child is an Indian child.
27	* Sec. 4. AS 47.10.013(a) is amended to read:
28	(a) For purposes of this chapter, the court may find abandonment of a child if
29	a parent or guardian has shown a conscious disregard of parental responsibilities
30	toward the child by failing to provide reasonable support, maintain regular contact, or
31	provide normal supervision, considering the child's age and need for care by an adult.

1	Abandonment of a child also includes instances when the parent of guardian, without
2	justifiable cause,
3	(1) left the child with another person without provision for the child's
4	support and without meaningful communication with the child for a period of three
5	months;
6	(2) has made only minimal efforts to support and communicate with
7	the child;
8	(3) failed for a period of at least six months to maintain regular
9	visitation with the child;
10	(4) failed to participate in a suitable plan or program designed to
11	reunite the parent or guardian with the child;
12	(5) left the child without affording means of identifying the child and
13	the child's parent or guardian;
14	(6) was absent from the home for a period of time that created a
15	serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk of serious emotional or physical damage or harm to
16	a child left in the home;
17	(7) failed to respond to notice of child protective proceedings; or
18	(8) was unwilling to provide care, support, or supervision for the child.
19	* Sec. 5. AS 47.10.015 is amended to read:
20	Sec. 47.10.015. Physical damage or harm. For the purposes of this chapter,
21	the court may find physical <u>damage or</u> harm to a child or <u>serious</u> [SUBSTANTIAL]
22	risk of physical <u>damage or</u> harm to a child if
23	(1) the child was the victim of an act described in AS 11.41.100 -
24	11.41.250, 11.41.300, 11.41.410 - 11.41.455, or AS 11.51.100 and the physical
25	damage or harm occurred as a result of conduct by or conditions created by a parent,
26	guardian, or custodian; or
27	(2) a negligent act or omission by a parent, guardian, or custodian
28	creates a serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk of injury to the child.
29	* Sec. 6. AS 47.10.030(c) is amended to read:
30	(c) If the court finds that the child [MINOR] is in such condition or
31	surroundings that prevention of imminent physical damage or harm to the child

1	[THE MINOR'S WELFARE] requires the immediate assumption of custody by the
2	court, the court may order, by endorsement upon the summons, that the officer serving
3	the summons shall at once take the child [MINOR] into custody and make the
4	temporary placement of the child [MINOR] that the court directs.
5	* Sec. 7. AS 47.10.080(c) is amended to read:
6	(c) If the court finds that the child is a child in need of aid, the court shall
7	(1) order the child committed to the department for placement in an
8	appropriate setting as provided under AS 47.14.100 or 25 U.S.C. 1915(b) for a
9	period of time not to exceed two years or in any event not to extend past the date the
10	child becomes 19 years of age, except that the department, the child, or the child's
11	guardian ad litem may petition for and the court may grant in a hearing
12	(A) one-year extensions of commitment that do not extend
13	beyond the child's 19th birthday if the extension is in the best interests of the
14	child; and
15	(B) additional one-year extensions of commitment past 19
16	years of age that do not extend beyond the person's 21st birthday if the
17	continued state custody is in the best interests of the person and the person
18	consents to it;
19	(2) order the child released to a parent, adult family member, or
20	guardian of the child or to another suitable person, and, in appropriate cases, order the
21	parent, adult family member, guardian, or other person to provide medical or other
22	care and treatment; if the court releases the child, it shall direct the department to
23	supervise the care and treatment given to the child, but the court may dispense with
24	the department's supervision if the court finds that the adult to whom the child is
25	released will adequately care for the child without supervision; the department's
26	supervision may not exceed two years or in any event extend past the date the child
27	reaches 19 years of age, except that the department or the child's guardian ad litem
28	may petition for and the court may grant in a hearing
29	(A) one-year extensions of supervision that do not extend
30	beyond the child's 19th birthday if the extensions are in the best interests of the
31	child; and

(B) an additional one-year period of supervision past 19 years
of age if the continued supervision is in the best interests of the person and the
person consents to it; or

(3) order, under the grounds specified in (o) of this section or AS 47.10.088, the termination of parental rights and responsibilities of one or both parents and commit the child to the custody of the department; the department shall report quarterly to the court and shall demonstrate in its report that the department is making **active** [REASONABLE] efforts to find a permanent placement for the child.

* **Sec. 8.** AS 47.10.080(f) is amended to read:

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(f) A child found to be a child in need of aid is a ward of the state while the **child is** committed to the department or the department has the power to supervise the child's actions. For an order made under (c)(1) of this section, the court shall hold a permanency hearing as required by (l) of this section and at least annually thereafter during the continuation of foster care to determine if continued placement, as it is being provided, is in the best interest of the child and whether the child should be returned to the custody of the child's parent or guardian. The department, the child, and the child's parents, guardian, and guardian ad litem are entitled, when good cause is shown, to a permanency hearing on application. If the application is granted, the court shall afford these persons and their counsel reasonable advance notice and hold a permanency hearing where these persons and their counsel shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard. The persons entitled to notice under AS 47.10.030(b) and the grandparents entitled to notice under AS 47.10.030(d) are entitled to notice of a permanency hearing under this subsection and are also entitled to be heard at the hearing. The child shall be afforded the opportunity to be present and to be heard at the permanency hearing. After the permanency hearing, the court shall make the written findings that are required under (1) of this section. The court shall review an order made under (c)(2) of this section at least annually to determine if continued supervision, as it is being provided, is in the best interest of the child; this review is not considered to be a permanency hearing and is not governed by the provisions of this subsection that relate to permanency hearings.

* **Sec. 9.** AS 47.10.080(*l*) is amended to read:

1	(1) Within 12 months after the date a child enters foster care as calculated
2	under AS 47.10.088(f), the court shall hold a permanency hearing. The hearing and
3	permanent plan developed in the hearing are governed by the following provisions:
4	(1) the persons entitled to be heard under AS 47.10.070 or under (f) of
5	this section are also entitled to be heard at the hearing held under this subsection;
6	(2) when establishing the permanent plan for the child, the court shall
7	make appropriate written findings, including findings related to whether
8	(A) returning the child to the child's parent or guardian is
9	likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child [AND
10	WHEN THE CHILD SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE PARENT OR
11	GUARDIAN];
12	(B) the child should be placed for adoption or legal
13	guardianship and whether a petition for termination of parental rights should be
14	filed by the department; and
15	(C) there is a compelling reason that the most appropriate
16	placement for the child is in another planned, permanent living arrangement
17	and the department has recommended the arrangement under AS 47.14.100(o);
18	the findings under this paragraph must include the steps that are necessary to
19	achieve the new arrangement;
20	(3) if the court is unable to make a finding required under (2) of this
21	subsection, the court shall hold another hearing within a reasonable period of time;
22	(4) in addition to the findings required by (2) of this subsection, the
23	court shall also make appropriate written findings related to
24	(A) whether the department has made the <u>active</u>
25	[REASONABLE] efforts required under AS 47.10.086 to offer appropriate
26	remedial services and rehabilitative programs [FAMILY SUPPORT
27	SERVICES] to remedy the parent's or guardian's conduct or conditions in the
28	home that made the child a child in need of aid under this chapter;
29	(B) whether the active efforts of the department have been
30	successful and the parent or guardian has made substantial progress to remedy
31	the parent's or guardian's conduct or conditions in the home that made the child

1	a child in need of aid under this chapter;
2	(C) if the permanent plan is for the child to remain in out-of
3	home care, whether
4	(i) the child's out-of-home placement continues to be
5	appropriate under AS 47.14.100 and in the best interests of the child
6	and
7	(ii) the department is making active [REASONABLE]
8	efforts to find a permanent placement for the child; and
9	(D) whether the department has made <u>active</u> [REASONABLE]
10	efforts to finalize the permanent plan for the child;
11	(5) the court shall hold a hearing to review the permanent plan at leas
12	annually until successful implementation of the plan; if the plan approved by the cour
13	changes after the hearing, the department shall promptly apply to the court for another
14	permanency hearing, and the court shall conduct the hearing within 30 days after
15	application by the department;
16	(6) if the court finds, under (4)(C)(ii) of this subsection, that the
17	department is not making active [REASONABLE] efforts to find a permanen
18	placement for the child, the court shall order the department to make active
19	[REASONABLE] efforts to find a permanent placement for the child unless the
20	current placement is in the best interests of the child;
21	(7) in a hearing to review the permanent plan under AS 47.10.111(c) or
22	47.10.112(c), the court shall make written findings related to whether
23	(A) the person who filed the petition or proxy is entitled to
24	placement preference under AS 47.14.100(e) or 25 U.S.C. 1915(a), whichever
25	is applicable; and
26	(B) [IF 25 U.S.C. 1915(a) APPLIES,] the current placement is
27	in compliance with or whether there is good cause to deviate from the
28	placement preferences.
29	* Sec. 10. AS 47.10.080(p) is amended to read:
30	(p) If a child is removed from the parental home, the department shall make
31	active efforts to provide opportunities for and facilitate reasonable visitation

between the child and the child's parents, guardian, and family. When determining what constitutes reasonable visitation with a family member, the department shall consider the nature and quality of the relationship that existed between the child and the family member before the child was committed to the custody of the department. The court may require the department to file a visitation plan with the court. The department may deny visitation to the parents, guardian, or family members if there is clear and convincing evidence that visits are not in the child's best interests. If the department denies visitation to a parent or family member of a child, the department shall inform the parent or family member of a reason for the denial and of the parent's or adult family member's right to request a review hearing as an interested person. A parent, adult family member, or guardian who is denied visitation may request a review hearing. A non-party adult family member requesting a review hearing under this subsection is not eligible for publicly appointed legal counsel.

* Sec. 11. AS 47.10.080 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(z) An order issued under this section may not allow removal of a child from the child's home or continued placement of the child outside the child's home unless there is, at the time the order is issued, clear and convincing evidence, including the testimony of a qualified expert witness, that the child is likely to suffer serious emotional or physical damage if left with or returned to the child's parent or guardian. The social worker regularly assigned to the child may not serve as a qualified expert witness for purposes of this subsection.

* **Sec. 12.** AS 47.10.081(b) is amended to read:

- (b) Before the disposition hearing of a child in need of aid, the department shall submit a predisposition report to aid the court in its selection of a disposition. This report must include [, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO,] the following:
- (1) a statement of changes in the child's or parent's behavior, which will aid the court in determining that supervision of the family or placement is no longer necessary;
- (2) if removal from the home is recommended, a description of whether continued custody of the child by the child's parent or guardian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage [THE REASONS THE CHILD]

1	CANNOT BE PROTECTED OR REHABILITATED ADEQUATELY IN THE
2	HOME, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF ANY PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO
3	WORK WITH THE PARENTS AND THE CHILD IN THE HOME AND THE
4	PARENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARD PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD];
5	(3) a description of the potential harm to the child that may result from
6	removal from the home and any efforts that can be made to minimize that [SUCH]
7	harm; and
8	(4) any further information that the court may request.
9	* Sec. 13. AS 47.10.086(a) is repealed and reenacted to read:
10	(a) Except as provided in (b) of this section, the department shall make timely,
11	active efforts to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs to the child and
12	to the parents or guardian of the child that are intended primarily to prevent out-of-
13	home placement of the child or to enable the safe return of the child to the child's
14	family. The department's duty to make active efforts under this subsection includes
15	the duty to assist the child's parent or guardian through the steps of a case plan and
16	with accessing or developing the resources necessary to satisfy the case plan. The
17	department shall tailor its active efforts to the facts and circumstances of the case.
18	Active efforts may include
19	(1) conducting a comprehensive assessment of the circumstances of
20	the child's family, with a focus on safe reunification as the most desirable goal;
21	(2) identifying appropriate services and helping the child's parent or
22	guardian to overcome barriers, including actively assisting the parent or guardian to
23	obtain the identified services; the department shall refer the parent or guardian to, and
24	distribute to the parent or guardian information on, community-based family support
25	services whenever community-based services are available and desired by the parent
26	or guardian; the information may include the use of a power of attorney under
27	AS 13.26.066 to select an individual to care for the child temporarily;
28	(3) identifying, notifying, and inviting members of the child's family to
29	participate in providing support and services to the child's parent or guardian and to
30	participate in family team meetings, permanency planning, and resolution of
31	placement issues;

1	(4) conducting or causing to be conducted a diligent search for the
2	child's family members, and contacting and consulting with family members to assist
3	family members in providing family structure and support for the child and the child's
4	parent or guardian;
5	(5) offering and employing all available and culturally appropriate
6	family preservation strategies and facilitating the use of remedial and rehabilitative
7	services by the child's family;
8	(6) taking steps to keep siblings together whenever possible;
9	(7) supporting regular visits with the child's parent or guardian in the
10	most natural setting possible as well as trial home visits during any period of removal,
11	consistent with the need to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the child;
12	(8) identifying community resources including housing, financial,
13	transportation, mental health, substance abuse, and peer support services and actively
14	assisting the child's parent or guardian, or when appropriate, the child's family, in
15	utilizing and accessing these resources;
16	(9) monitoring the progress of the child's parent or guardian and the
17	parent's or guardian's participation in services;
18	(10) considering alternative ways to address the needs of the child's
19	parent or guardian and, where appropriate, the child's family, if the optimum services
20	are not available;
21	(11) providing postreunification services and monitoring.
22	* Sec. 14. AS 47.10.086(b) is amended to read:
23	(b) If the court makes a finding at a hearing conducted under AS $47.10.080(l)$
24	that a parent or guardian has not sufficiently remedied the parent's or guardian's
25	conduct or the conditions in the home despite active [REASONABLE] efforts made
26	by the department in accordance with this section, the court may conclude that
27	continuation of active [REASONABLE] efforts of the type described in (a) of this
28	section are not in the best interests of the child. The department shall then make active
29	[REASONABLE] efforts to place the child in a timely manner in accordance with the
30	permanent plan and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the

permanent placement of the child.

I	* Sec. 15. AS 4/.10.086(d) is amended to read:
2	(d) If the court determines under (b) [OR (c)] of this section that active
3	[REASONABLE] efforts under (a) of this section are not required to be provided,
4	(1) the court shall hold a permanency hearing for the child within 30
5	days after the determination; and
6	(2) the department shall make <u>active</u> [REASONABLE] efforts to place
7	the child in a timely manner in accordance with the permanency plan, and complete
8	whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.
9	* Sec. 16. AS 47.10.086(e) is amended to read:
10	(e) The department may develop and implement an alternative permanency
11	plan for the child while the department is also making active [REASONABLE] efforts
12	to return the child to the child's family under (a) of this section.
13	* Sec. 17. AS 47.10.086(f) is amended to read:
14	(f) In making determinations and active [REASONABLE] efforts under this
15	section, the department and the court shall apply the standards of 25 U.S.C. 1901
16	- 1963 (Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978) regardless of whether the child is an
17	Indian child [THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION IS THE CHILD'S BEST
18	INTERESTS].
19	* Sec. 18. AS 47.10.088(a) is amended to read:
20	(a) Except as provided in AS 47.10.080(o), the rights and responsibilities of
21	the parent regarding the child may be terminated for purposes of freeing a child for
22	adoption or other permanent placement if the court finds
23	(1) by clear and convincing evidence that
24	(A) [(1)] the child has been subjected to conduct or conditions
25	described in AS 47.10.011;
26	(B) [(2)] the parent
27	(i) [(A)] has not remedied the conduct or conditions in
28	the home that place the child at serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk of
29	damage or harm; or
30	(ii) [(B)] has failed, within a reasonable time, to remedy
31	the conduct or conditions in the home that place the child in serious

I	[SUBSTANTIAL] risk so that returning the child to the parent would
2	place the child at serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk of emotional or
3	physical damage [OR MENTAL INJURY]; and
4	(C) [(3)] the department has complied with the provisions of
5	AS 47.10.086 concerning active [REASONABLE] efforts; and
6	(2) by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, including the
7	testimony of a qualified expert witness, that continued custody of the child by the
8	parent or guardian is likely to result in serious physical or emotional damage to
9	the child; the social worker regularly assigned to the child may not serve as a
10	qualified expert witness for purposes of this paragraph.
11	* Sec. 19. AS 47.10.088(b) is amended to read:
12	(b) In making a determination under $\underline{(a)(1)(B)}$ [(a)(2)] of this section, the court
13	may consider any fact relating to the best interests of the child, including
14	(1) the likelihood of returning the child to the parent within a
15	reasonable time based on the child's age or needs;
16	(2) the amount of effort by the parent to remedy the conduct or the
17	conditions in the home;
18	(3) the <u>damage or</u> harm caused to the child;
19	(4) the likelihood that the damaging or harmful conduct will continue;
20	and
21	(5) the history of conduct by or conditions created by the parent.
22	* Sec. 20. AS 47.10.088(d) is amended to read:
23	(d) <u>The</u> [EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN (e) OF THIS SECTION, THE]
24	department shall petition for termination of a parent's rights to a child, without making
25	further active [REASONABLE] efforts, when a child is under the jurisdiction of the
26	court under AS 47.10.010 and 47.10.011, and
27	[(1) THE CHILD HAS BEEN IN FOSTER CARE FOR AT LEAST
28	15 OF THE MOST RECENT 22 MONTHS;
29	(2) THE COURT HAS DETERMINED THAT THE CHILD IS
30	ABANDONED UNDER AS 47.10.013 AND THE CHILD IS YOUNGER THAN
31	SIX YEARS OF AGE;

1	(3)] the court has made a finding under AS 47.10.086(b) [OR A
2	DETERMINATION UNDER AS 47.10.086(c)] that the best interests of the child do
3	not require further active [REASONABLE] efforts by the department unless the
4	department has documented a compelling reason for determining that filing the
5	petition would not be in the best interests of the child. A compelling reason under
6	this subsection may include care by a relative for the child [;
7	(4) A PARENT HAS MADE THREE OR MORE ATTEMPTS
8	WITHIN A 15-MONTH PERIOD TO REMEDY THE PARENT'S CONDUCT OR
9	CONDITIONS IN THE HOME WITHOUT LASTING CHANGE; OR
10	(5) A PARENT HAS MADE NO EFFORT TO REMEDY THE
11	PARENT'S CONDUCT OR THE CONDITIONS IN THE HOME BY THE TIME OF
12	THE PERMANENCY HEARING UNDER AS 47.10.080(<i>l</i>)].
13	* Sec. 21. AS 47.10.088(g) is amended to read:
14	(g) This section does not preclude the department from filing a petition to
15	terminate the parental rights and responsibilities to a child for other reasons [, OR AT
16	AN EARLIER TIME THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN (d) OF THIS SECTION,] if the
17	department determines that continued custody of the child by the child's parent or
18	guardian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to [FILING A
19	PETITION IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF] the child.
20	* Sec. 22. AS 47.10.142(a) is amended to read:
21	(a) The Department of Health and Social Services may take emergency
22	custody of a child upon discovering any of the following circumstances:
23	(1) the child has been abandoned as abandonment is described in
24	AS 47.10.013;
25	(2) the child has been neglected by the child's parents or guardian, as
26	"neglect" is described in AS 47.10.014, and the department determines that immediate
27	removal from the child's surroundings is necessary to prevent imminent physical
28	damage or harm to the child [PROTECT THE CHILD'S LIFE OR PROVIDE
29	IMMEDIATE NECESSARY MEDICAL ATTENTION];
30	(3) the child has been subjected to physical damage or harm by a
31	person responsible for the child's welfare, and the department determines that

immediate removal from the child's surroundings is necessary to prevent imminent
physical damage or harm to the child [PROTECT THE CHILD'S LIFE OR THAT
IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION IS NECESSARY]; or

- (4) the child or a sibling has been sexually abused under circumstances listed in AS 47.10.011(7).
- * **Sec. 23.** AS 47.10.142(b) is amended to read:

- (b) The department shall offer available counseling services to the person having legal custody of a minor described in AS 47.10.141 and to the members of the minor's household if it determines that counseling services would be appropriate in the situation. If, after assessing the situation, offering available counseling services to the legal custodian and the minor's household, and furnishing appropriate social services to the minor, the department considers it necessary, the department may take emergency custody of the minor, except that, if the person having legal custody of the minor is the minor's parent or guardian, the department may take emergency custody of the minor only if necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child.
- * **Sec. 24.** AS 47.10.142(d) is amended to read:
 - (d) The court shall immediately, and in no event more than 48 hours after being notified unless prevented by lack of transportation, hold a temporary custody hearing at which the child, if the child's health permits, and the child's parents or guardian, if they can be found, shall be permitted to be present. If present at the hearing, a parent or guardian of the child may request a continuance of the hearing for the purpose of preparing a response to the allegation that the child is a child in need of aid. The court may grant the request on a showing of good cause for why the parent or guardian is not prepared to respond to the allegation. During a continuance, the child remains in the temporary legal custody of the department, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. At the first hearing under this subsection, regardless of whether a continuance is granted, the court shall make a preliminary determination of whether it is necessary to continue the department's temporary legal custody of the child to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to [CONTINUED PLACEMENT IN THE HOME OF THE CHILD'S PARENT OR GUARDIAN

WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE WELFARE OF] the child. If a court determines that continuing the department's temporary legal custody of the child is no longer necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to [CONTINUED PLACEMENT IN THE HOME OF THE CHILD'S PARENT OR GUARDIAN WOULD NOT BE CONTRARY TO THE WELFARE OF] the child, the court shall return the authority to place the child to the child's parent or guardian pending a temporary custody hearing under (e) of this section.

* **Sec. 25.** AS 47.10.142(e) is amended to read:

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(e) When the temporary custody hearing is held, the court shall determine whether probable cause exists for believing the child to be a child in need of aid, as defined in AS 47.10.990. If removal of the child from the child's home is requested, the court shall also determine at the temporary custody hearing whether (1) by a preponderance of the evidence, removal of the child is necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child, or (2) by clear and convincing evidence, including the testimony of a qualified expert witness, the child would likely suffer serious physical or emotional damage if left in the child's home. If the court finds that probable cause exists for believing that the child is a child in need of aid and that a sufficient showing has been made under either (1) or (2) of this subsection, it shall order the child committed to the department for temporary placement outside the home of the child's parent or guardian. If the court finds that probable cause exists for believing that the child is a child in need of aid, but that a sufficient showing has not been made under (1) or (2) of this subsection, the court shall [, OR] order the child to be either committed to the custody of the department with temporary placement to be in the child's home or returned to the custody of the child's parents or guardian, subject to the department's supervision of the child's care and treatment. The court shall inform the child, and the child's parents or guardian if they can be found, of the reasons for finding probable cause, authorizing the child's temporary placement, and, if applicable, the reasons supporting the court's determination that a sufficient showing has been made under (1) or (2) of this subsection [FINDING THAT CONTINUED PLACEMENT IN THE HOME OF THE CHILD'S PARENTS OR GUARDIAN WOULD BE

1	CONTRARY TO THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD]. If the court finds that [NO]
2	probable cause does not exist to believe that the child is a child in need of aid, the
3	court [, IT] shall dismiss the petition and order the child returned to the custody of
4	the child's parents or guardian.
5	* Sec. 26. AS 47.10.142(f) is amended to read:
6	(f) When a child [MINOR] is committed to the department for temporary
7	placement under (e) of this section, the court order shall specify the terms, conditions
8	and duration of placement. Except as provided in (i) of this section, the duration of
9	a temporary placement under this section may not exceed 30 days. If the court
10	orders the child [MINOR] returned to the custody of the child's [MINOR'S] parents
11	or guardian under (e) of this section after a hearing held on a petition filed under
12	AS 47.10.141(f), the court shall specify the terms and conditions that must be
13	followed by the child [MINOR] and the child's [MINOR'S] parents or guardian. The
14	court shall require the child [MINOR] to remain in the placement provided by the
15	department and shall clearly state in the order the consequences of violating the order
16	including detention under AS 47.10.141(c).
17	* Sec. 27. AS 47.10.142(h) is amended to read:
18	(h) Within 30 days [12 MONTHS] after a child is committed to the
19	department under this section, the court shall review the placement plan and actual
20	placement of the child under AS 47.10.080(<i>l</i>).
21	* Sec. 28. AS 47.10.142 is amended by adding new subsections to read:
22	(j) The court may only order a child committed to the department for
23	temporary placement under (e) and (f) of this section for more than 30 days if the
24	court determines
25	(1) by clear and convincing evidence, including the testimony of a
26	qualified expert witness, that custody of the child by the child's parent or guardian is
27	likely to result in imminent physical damage or harm to the child; or
28	(2) that extraordinary circumstances exist.
29	(k) The social worker regularly assigned to the child may not serve as a
30	qualified expert witness under (e) or (j) of this section.
31	* Sec. 29. AS 47.10.990 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

1	(35) "active efforts" means consistent attempts of the type described
2	under AS 47.10.086;
3	(36) "emotional damage" has the same meaning as interpreted under
4	the standards of 25 U.S.C. 1901 - 1963 (Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978);
5	(37) "remedial services and rehabilitative programs" means family
6	support services and activities provided to assist a parent or guardian in developing the
7	skills and resources necessary to prevent removal of a child from the home or to
8	facilitate the safe return of the child to the home.
9	* Sec. 30. AS 47.14.100(r) is amended to read:
10	(r) The department shall make <u>active</u> [REASONABLE] efforts to place
11	siblings in the same placement if the siblings are residing in the same home when
12	taken into the custody of the department. If siblings are not placed together after
13	active [REASONABLE] efforts have been made, the case supervisor for the division
14	with responsibility over the custody of children shall document in the file the efforts
15	that were made and the reason separating the siblings for placement purposes is in the
16	best interest of the children. In this subsection, "sibling" means two or more persons
17	who are related by blood, adoption, or marriage as a child of one or both parents.
18	* Sec. 31. AS 47.17.290(3) is amended to read:
19	(3) "child abuse or neglect" means the physical injury, damage, or
20	harm, or neglect, emotional damage, or harm [MENTAL INJURY], sexual abuse,
21	sexual exploitation, or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a person under
22	circumstances that indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened
23	thereby [; IN THIS PARAGRAPH, "MENTAL INJURY" MEANS AN INJURY TO
24	THE EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING, OR INTELLECTUAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL
25	CAPACITY OF A CHILD, AS EVIDENCED BY AN OBSERVABLE AND
26	SUBSTANTIAL IMPAIRMENT IN THE CHILD'S ABILITY TO FUNCTION];
27	* Sec. 32. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
28	read:
29	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 6(a), Alaska Child in Need of
30	Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
31	(a) Emergency Custody Without Court Order. The Department may take

emergency custody of a child pursuant to AS 47.10.142 without a court order. If the Department does not release the child to the child's parent or guardian within 24 hours after taking the child into custody [DETERMINES THAT CONTINUED CUSTODY IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE CHILD], the Department shall notify the court of the emergency custody by filing, within 24 hours after custody was assumed, a petition alleging that the child is a child in need of aid and that continued custody by the Department and placement of the child outside the child's home is necessary either (1) to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child, or (2) because the child would likely suffer serious emotional or physical damage if returned to the parent or guardian. If the Department releases the child within 24 hours after taking the child into custody and does not file a petition, the Department shall, within 24 hours after releasing the child, file with the court a report explaining why the child was taken into custody, why the child was released, and to whom the child was released.

* Sec. 33. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 6(b)(2), Alaska Child in Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:

statement of facts sufficient to show that the child is a child in need of aid [AND IS] in a condition that [WHICH] requires the immediate assumption of custody pursuant to AS 47.10.142 and that removal of the child from the home is either (A) necessary, by a preponderance of the evidence, to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child, or (B) necessary, by clear and convincing evidence, including the testimony of a qualified expert witness, because the child would likely suffer serious emotional or physical damage if left with the parent or guardian. If a child is believed to be an Indian child, the statement of facts must show the tribal affiliation of the child, if known [, AND MUST BE SUFFICIENT TO SHOW THAT REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE HOME IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT IMMINENT PHYSICAL DAMAGE OR HARM TO THE CHILD]. The statement of facts must be made under oath, either in a petition, by affidavit, or orally on the

1	record.
2	* Sec. 34. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
3	read:
4	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 6(b)(3), Alaska Child in Need
5	of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
6	(3) Order. If the court determines that there is probable cause to
7	believe that the child is a child in need of aid and is in such condition or surroundings
8	that [THE CHILD'S WELFARE] requires the immediate assumption of custody
9	under AS 47.10.142 and the court determines either (A) by a preponderance of
10	the evidence, that removal of the child from the home is necessary to prevent
11	imminent physical damage or harm to the child, or (B) by clear and convincing
12	evidence, including the testimony of a qualified expert witness, that the child
13	would likely suffer serious emotional or physical damage if left with the child's
14	parent or guardian, the court may immediately issue an emergency custody order.
15	[IN A CASE INVOLVING AN INDIAN CHILD, THE COURT MAY NOT ORDER
16	EMERGENCY REMOVAL UNLESS IT FINDS THAT REMOVAL IS
17	NECESSARY TO PREVENT IMMINENT PHYSICAL DAMAGE OR HARM TO
18	THE CHILD.] The order must be directed to a peace officer or other person
19	specifically designated by the court, and shall require that the child be taken into
20	custody immediately.
21	* Sec. 35. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
22	read:
23	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 10(c)(2), Alaska Child in
24	Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
25	(2) The court shall order the child committed to [PLACED IN] the
26	temporary custody of the Department with placement in the home or order the child
27	returned to the home with supervision by the Department if the court finds probable
28	cause to believe that the child is a child in need of aid under AS 47.10.011 but does
29	not find either (A) by a preponderance of the evidence, that removal of the child
30	from the home is necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the
31	child, or (B) by clear and convincing evidence, including the testimony of a

1	qualified expert witness, that the child would likely suffer serious emotional or
2	physical damage if left with the child's parent or guardian.
3	* Sec. 36. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
4	read:
5	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 10(c)(3), Alaska Child in
6	Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
7	(3) The court may approve the removal of the child from the child's
8	home only if the court finds one of the following [THAT CONTINUED
9	PLACEMENT IN THE HOME IS CONTRARY TO THE WELFARE OF THE
10	CHILD; AND, IN CASES INVOLVING AN INDIAN CHILD, EITHER]: (A) that
11	there is a preponderance of the evidence that removal from the child's parent or
12	Indian custodian is necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the
13	child; or (B) that there is clear and convincing evidence, including testimony of $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$
14	qualified expert witness [WITNESSES], that the child is likely to suffer serious
15	emotional or physical damage if left in the custody of the parent or Indian custodian.
16	* Sec. 37. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
17	read:
18	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 10(e)(2), Alaska Child in
19	Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
20	(2) When a party seeks the return of a child to the child's home
21	pending adjudication or disposition, if the party makes a prima facie showing that
22	removal is no longer necessary, the burden of proof shifts to the Department. The [AS
23	DESCRIBED BELOW:
24	(A) IN CASES INVOLVING A NON-INDIAN CHILD, THE
25	COURT SHALL RETURN THE CHILD TO THE HOME UNLESS THE
26	DEPARTMENT PROVES BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE
27	THAT RETURN TO THE HOME IS CONTRARY TO THE WELFARE OF
28	THE CHILD;
29	(B) IN CASES INVOLVING AN INDIAN CHILD, THE]
30	court shall restore the child to the child's parent or Indian custodian unless the
31	Department proves

1	(A) [(i)] by a preponderance of the evidence that removal from
2	the parent or Indian custodian is still necessary to prevent imminent physical
3	damage or harm to the child; or
4	(B) [(ii)] by clear and convincing evidence, including the
5	testimony of $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$ qualified expert $\underline{\mathbf{witness}}$ [WITNESSES], that the child is likely
6	to suffer serious emotional or physical damage if returned to the custody of the
7	parent or Indian custodian.
8	* Sec. 38. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
9	read:
10	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 10.1, Alaska Child in Need of
11	Aid Rules of Procedure, is repealed and reenacted to read:
12	Rule 10.1. Out-of-Home Placement - Required Findings.
13	(1) Findings.
14	(A) If the Department has taken emergency custody of a child
15	under AS 47.10.142, the court shall inquire into and determine at the
16	temporary custody hearing whether the Department has made active efforts to
17	provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs as required by
18	AS 47.10.086(a) or 25 U.S.C. 1912(d) to prevent out-of-home placement.
19	(B) At any other hearing at which the court is ordering a child's
20	removal from the home, the court shall inquire into and determine whether
21	(i) the Department has made active efforts to provide
22	remedial services and rehabilitative programs as required by
23	AS 47.10.086(a) or 25 U.S.C. 1912(d) to prevent out-of-home
24	placement, unless the court has previously determined under Rule 17.1
25	that active efforts are not required; and
26	(ii) whether the Department has complied with the
27	placement requirements of AS 47.14.100 or 25 U.S.C. 1915(b).
28	(C) At each hearing at which the court is continuing a previous
29	order authorizing removal of a child, the court shall inquire into and determine
30	whether
31	(i) the Department has made active efforts to provide

1	remedial services and rehabilitative programs since the last hearing as				
2	required by AS 47.10.086(a) or 25 U.S.C. 1912(d) to permit the child's				
3	return to the home, unless the court has previously determined under				
4	Rule 17.1 that active efforts are not required; and				
5	(ii) whether the Department has complied with the				
6	placement requirements of AS 47.14.100 or 25 U.S.C. 1915(b).				
7	(2) Effect of a Finding that Department Failed to Make Active Efforts.				
8	A finding that the Department has failed to make active efforts is not in itself a ground				
9	for returning the child to the home or dismissing a petition and does not affect the				
10	court's ability to proceed to adjudication. However, the court cannot enter a disposition				
11	order if the court finds that the Department has failed to make active efforts, unless the				
12	court has determined under Rule 17.1 that active efforts are not required. If the				
13	Department has failed to make required active efforts, the court must postpone				
14	disposition until the court finds that active efforts have been made. On motion of a				
15	party or on its own motion, the court may order the Department to comply with				
16	AS 47.10.086(a) or 25 U.S.C. 1912(d) within a reasonable time. If the Department				
17	fails to comply with the order, the court may impose appropriate sanctions.				
18	* Sec. 39. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to				
19	read:				
20	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 15(f)(2), Alaska Child in				
21	Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:				
22	(2) If the court approves the child's removal, the court shall make the				
23	inquiry and findings required by CINA Rule 10.1. A finding that the Department has				
24	failed to make <u>active</u> [REASONABLE] efforts [,] or [, IN CASES INVOLVING AN				
25	INDIAN CHILD,] that the requirements of AS 47.14.100(e) or 25 U.S.C. 1912(d) or				
26	1915(b) have not been met [,] is not in itself a ground for returning the child to the				
27	home and does not affect the court's ability to enter an adjudication order and extend				
28	temporary custody pending adjudication.				
29	* Sec. 40. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to				
30	read:				
31	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 17(c), Alaska Child in Need				

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(c) Requirements for Disposition. A disposition hearing may not be held
before adequate information is available upon which to enter an informed disposition
order. If the child has been placed outside the home, the court cannot enter a
disposition order if the court finds [(1) IN CASES INVOLVING A NON-INDIAN
CHILD,] that the Department has failed to make \underline{active} [REASONABLE] efforts as
required by AS 47.10.086(a) or 25 U.S.C. 1912(d) to permit the child's return to the
home, unless the court has determined under Rule 17.1 that <u>active</u> [REASONABLE]
efforts are not required [; OR (2) IN CASES INVOLVING AN INDIAN CHILD,
THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF 25 U.S.C. 1912(d) (ACTIVE EFFORTS) HAVE
NOT BEEN MET]. If the court finds that the Department has failed to make required
active [REASONABLE] efforts [OR THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF 25 U.S.C.
1912(d) HAVE NOT BEEN MET], the court must postpone entering a disposition
order until the court finds that [REASONABLE EFFORTS OR] active efforts have
been made. The child should remain in temporary custody pending disposition.

* Sec. 41. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 17(d)(2), Alaska Child in Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:

- (2) The court may approve the removal of the child from the child's home only if the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence, including testimony of a qualified expert witness, that continued placement in the home [IS CONTRARY TO THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD; AND, IN CASES INVOLVING AN INDIAN CHILD, THAT THERE IS CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE, INCLUDING THE TESTIMONY OF QUALIFIED EXPERT WITNESSES, THAT CUSTODY OF THE INDIAN CHILD BY THE PARENT OR INDIAN CUSTODIAN] is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child.
- * Sec. 42. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 17.1(b), Alaska Child in Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:

1	(b) Proceeding to Determine that Active [REASONABLE] Efforts May
2	Be Discontinued. At the permanency hearing required under AS 47.10.080(1), the
3	court may find that a continuation of active [REASONABLE] efforts is not in the best
4	interests of the child under AS 47.10.086(b). Any party recommending such a finding
5	must include that recommendation, specifying the factual basis for it, in its report for
6	permanency hearing required by CINA Rule 17.2(c) or in a separate motion.
7	* Sec. 43. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
8	read:
9	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 17.1(d)(3), Alaska Child in
10	Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
11	(3) Child's Best Interests. In determining whether <u>active</u>
12	[REASONABLE] efforts are required, the court's primary consideration is the child's
13	best interests.
14	* Sec. 44. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
15	read:
16	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 17.2(a), Alaska Child in Need
17	of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
18	(a) Purpose and Timing of the Hearing. The purpose of the permanency
19	hearing is to establish a permanency plan for each child committed to state custody
20	under AS 47.10.080(c)(1) and to ensure that findings with respect to the plan are made
21	as required by state and federal laws. The permanency hearing must be held: (1)
22	within 12 months after the date the child entered foster care as calculated under
23	AS 47.10.088(f); (2) within 30 days after the court determines pursuant to CINA Rule
24	17.1 that <u>active</u> [REASONABLE] efforts are not required; [OR] (3) upon application
25	by a party, when good cause is shown; or (4) within 30 days after a child is placed
26	in the temporary custody of the Department under CINA Rule 10 and
27	<u>AS 47.10.142</u> .
28	* Sec. 45. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
29	read:
30	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 17.2(e), Alaska Child in Need
31	of Aid Rules of Procedure is amended to read:

1	(e) Findings. The court shall make written findings, including findings related
2	to
3	(1) whether the child continues to be a child in need of aid;
4	(2) whether returning the child to the custody of the child's parent
5	or guardian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child
6	[SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN, AND WHEN];
7	(3) whether the child should be placed for adoption or legal
8	guardianship and whether the Department is in compliance with AS 47.10.088(d)
9	relating to the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights;
10	(4) whether there is compelling reason that the most appropriate
11	placement for the child is in another planned, permanent living arrangement and the
12	department has recommended the arrangement under AS 47.14.100(o)
13	[AS 47.14.100(p)]; the findings under this subsection must include the steps that are
14	necessary to achieve the new arrangement; and
15	(5) in the case of a child who has attained age 16, the services needed
16	to assist the child to make the transition from foster care to independent living or adult
17	protective services.
18	If the court is unable to make a finding required under this subsection, the court shall
19	schedule and hold another permanency hearing within a reasonable period of time as defined
20	in AS 47.10.990(23).
21	* Sec. 46. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
22	read:
23	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 17.2(f), Alaska Child in Need
24	of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
25	(f) Additional Findings. In addition to the findings required under subsection
26	(e), the court shall also make written findings related to
27	(1) whether the Department has made <u>active</u> [REASONABLE] efforts
28	to provide remedial and rehabilitative services required under AS 47.10.086 or [,
29	IN THE CASE OF AN INDIAN CHILD, WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT HAS
30	MADE ACTIVE EFFORTS TO PROVIDE REMEDIAL SERVICES AND
31	REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AS REQUIRED BY] 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1912(d);

(2) whether the parent or guardian has made substantial progress to
remedy the parent's or guardian's conduct or conditions in the home that made the
child a child in need of aid;

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- (3) if the permanency plan is for the child to remain in out-of-home care, whether returning the child to the custody of the child's parent or guardian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child [THE CHILD'S OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT CONTINUES TO BE APPROPRIATE AND IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD]; and
- (4) whether the Department has made active [REASONABLE] efforts to finalize the permanency plan that is in effect (whether the plan is reunification, adoption, legal guardianship, placement with a fit and willing relative, or placement in another planned permanent living arrangement).

* Sec. 47. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 17.3, Alaska Child in Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:

Rule 17.3. Petition or proxy for adoption or legal guardianship of a child under AS 47.10.111. (a) A petitioner may file a petition for adoption or legal guardianship of a child who is the subject of a pending child-in-need-of-aid proceeding under AS 47.10 as part of the same case. If a petitioner files a petition for adoption or legal guardianship of a child before the court approves adoption or legal guardianship as the permanent plan for the child, the court shall hold the petition for adoption or legal guardianship in abeyance until the court approves adoption or legal guardianship as the permanent plan for the child under Rule 17.2 and AS 47.10.080(*l*). If the child is in an out-of-home placement but is not placed with the petitioner at the time the petition is filed, the court shall hold a hearing within 90 days to review the permanent plan required under AS 47.10.111(c). At the hearing, the court shall, in addition to the findings required under Rule 17.2 and AS 47.10.080(*l*), make findings related to whether the petitioner is entitled to placement preference under AS 47.14.100(e) or 25 U.S.C. 1915(a), whichever is applicable, and [. IF 25 U.S.C. 1915(a) APPLIES, THE COURT] shall make written findings related to whether the

2	from the placement preferences.
3	(b) A person may file a proxy for a formal petition for adoption or legal
4	guardianship of a child who is the subject of a pending child-in-need-of-aid
5	proceeding under AS 47.10 as part of the same case. If a person files a proxy for a
6	formal petition for adoption or legal guardianship of a child who is in out-of-home
7	placement, and the child is not placed with the person who files the proxy at the time
8	the person files the proxy, the court shall hold a hearing within 90 days to review the
9	permanent plan for the child as required under AS 47.10.112(c). At the hearing, the
10	court shall, in addition to the findings required under Rule 17.2 and AS 47.10.080(l).
11	make findings related to whether the person who filed the proxy is entitled to
12	placement preference under AS 47.14.100(e) or 25 U.S.C. 1915(a), whichever is
13	applicable, and [, IF 25 U.S.C. 1915(a) APPLIES,] whether the current placement is in
14	compliance with or whether there is good cause to deviate from the placement
15	preferences.
16	* Sec. 48. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
17	read:
18	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 18(c), Alaska Child in Need
19	of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
20	(c) Burden of Proof. Before the court may terminate parental rights, the
21	Department must prove:
22	(1) by clear and convincing evidence that
23	(A) the child has been subjected to conduct or conditions
24	described in AS 47.10.011 and
25	(i) the parent has not remedied the conduct or
26	conditions in the home that place the child at serious
27	[SUBSTANTIAL] risk of damage or harm; or
28	(ii) the parent has failed, within a reasonable time, to
29	remedy the conduct or conditions in the home that place the child in
30	serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk so that returning the child to the parent
31	would place the child at serious [SUBSTANTIAL] risk of emotional

current placement is in compliance with or whether there is good cause to deviate

1	<u>or</u> physical <u>damage</u> [OR MENIAL INJURY]; or
2	(B) a parent is incarcerated and the requirements of
3	AS 47.10.080(o) are met; and
4	(2) by clear and convincing evidence that
5	[(A) THE DEPARTMENT HAS COMPLIED WITH THE
6	PROVISIONS OF AS 47.10.086 CONCERNING REASONABLE EFFORTS;
7	OR
8	(B) IN THE CASE OF AN INDIAN CHILD, THAT] active
9	efforts have been made to provide remedial services and rehabilitative
10	programs designed to prevent the removal of the child from the child's home
11	[BREAKUP OF THE INDIAN FAMILY] and that these efforts have proved
12	unsuccessful; and
13	(3) by a preponderance of the evidence that termination of parental
14	rights is in the best interests of the child; and
15	(4) [IN THE CASE OF AN INDIAN CHILD,] by evidence beyond a
16	reasonable doubt, including the testimony of <u>a</u> qualified expert <u>witness</u>
17	[WITNESSES], that continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian
18	is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child.
19	* Sec. 49. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
20	read:
21	DIRECT COURT RULE AMENDMENT. Rule 19.1(c), Alaska Child in Need
22	of Aid Rules of Procedure, is amended to read:
23	(c) Disposition Order. Pursuant to AS 47.10.100(a), the court may review a
24	disposition order upon motion of a party or on its own motion. When a party seeks the
25	return of a child to the child's home, if the party makes a prima facie showing that
26	removal is no longer necessary, the burden of proof shifts to the Department. The [AS
27	DESCRIBED BELOW:
28	(A) IN CASES INVOLVING A NON-INDIAN CHILD, THE
29	COURT SHALL RETURN THE CHILD TO THE HOME UNLESS THE
30	DEPARTMENT PROVES BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE
31	THAT RETURN TO THE HOME IS CONTRARY TO THE WELFARE OF

1	THE CHILD;
2	(B) IN CASES INVOLVING AN INDIAN CHILD, THE]
3	court shall restore the child to the child's parent or Indian custodian unless the
4	Department proves by clear and convincing evidence, including the testimony
5	of $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$ qualified expert $\underline{\mathbf{witness}}$ [WITNESSES], that the child is likely to suffer
6	serious emotional or physical damage if returned to the custody of the parent or
7	Indian custodian.
8	* Sec. 50. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
9	read:
10	REPEAL OF COURT RULES. Rule 17.1(a), 17.1(c), and 17.1(d)(2), Alaska Child in
11	Need of Aid Rules of Procedure, are repealed.
12	* Sec. 51. AS 47.10.086(c), 47.10.086(g), 47.10.088(e), 47.10.990(11), 47.10.990(21),
13	47.10.990(27), and 47.10.990(30) are repealed.
14	* Sec. 52. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
15	read:
16	TWO-THIRDS VOTE NOT REQUIRED. Because the provisions of Rules 6(a),
17	6(b)(2) and (3), 10(c)(2) and (3), 10(e)(2), 10.1, 15(f)(2), 17(c), 17(d)(2), 17.1(a), 17.1(b),
18	17.1(c), 17.1(d)(2) and (3), 17.2(a), 17.3, and 18(c), Alaska Child in Need of Aid Rules of
19	Procedure, that are affected by the provisions of this Act were adopted under the Alaska
20	Supreme Court's interpretive authority exercised under art. IV, sec. 1, Constitution of the
21	State of Alaska, secs. 32 - 45, 47, 48, and 50 of this Act take effect even if secs. 32 - 45, 47,
22	48, and 50 of this Act do not receive the two-thirds majority vote normally applicable to
23	changing court rules under art. IV, sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska.
24	* Sec. 53. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
25	read:
26	APPLICABILITY. This Act applies to child-in-need-of-aid petitions filed or pending
27	on or after the effective date of this Act.
28	* Sec. 54. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
29	read:
30	CONDITIONAL EFFECT. AS 47.10.080(l), as amended by sec. 9 of this Act,
31	AS 47.10.081(b), as amended by sec. 12 of this Act, and AS 47.10.142(d), as amended by sec.

- 1 24 of this Act, take effect only if secs. 9, 12, and 24 of this Act receive the two-thirds majority
- 2 vote of each house required by art. IV, sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska.