IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF		COUNTY, KANSAS			
IN	THE INTEREST OF				
Na	nme	Case No.			
Ye	ear of Birth A \square male \square female				
	JOURNAL ENTRY AND ORDER OF	<u>ADJUDICATION</u>			
	Pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2251 and 42 U.S.	S.C. §671 <i>et seq</i> .			
	Now on this,,	, the above-captioned matter			
	mes on for hearing. The Court finds that the Indian Child Welfare Act reason to know the child is an Indian child, use ICWA For				
tho	The Court finds jurisdiction and venue are proper. Nose required to receive notice has been given as required by	* .			
	The petitioner appears by	□ County/District Attorney or			
	designee				
	The child appears □ in person and □ not in person. litem,	, but by the child's guardian ad			
П	, the mother \square appea	rs in nerson <i>pro se</i>			
	person, and through her attorney,				
	person, but by and through her attorneyappear.				
	, the 🗆 father 🗆 puta	tive father of			
		pro se \Box appears in person, and			
	through his attorney, app				
	through his attorney,	□ does not appear.			
	Interested parties appearing:				
	The Secretary appears through				

	Als	so present:					
1.	a. star ma the	THE COURT FURTHER FINDS THAT: a. the guardian <i>ad litem</i> and parents of the child did submit to the Court a stipulation or statement of no contest to the petition pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2248, filed in the captioned matter. Upon inquiry the Court finds that it is knowingly and voluntarily offered and that there is a factual basis and accepts it. OR					
	b. t	the Court received evidence and considered statements from the parties.					
2.	WHEREUPON, THE COURT FINDS:						
	a. th	ne evidence is clear and convincing the child (Show name of child on line):					
		is without adequate parental care, control or subsistence and the condition is not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child's parents or other custodian;					
		is without the care or control necessary for the child's physical, mental or emotional health;					
		has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected, or sexually abused;					
	□ has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;						
	□ has been abandoned or does not have a known living parent;						
	☐ is not attending school as required by K.S.A. 72-3421 or 72-3120, and amendments the						
		except in the case of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, K.S.A. 74-8810(j), K.S.A. 79-3321(m) or (n), or K.S.A. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto, or, except as provided in K.S.A. 38-2202(d)(12), did an act which, when committed by a person under 18 years of age, is prohibited by state law, city ordinance or county resolution but which is not prohibited when done by an adult;					

□ while less than 10 years of age, committed an act which if done by an adult would const the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 21-5102, amendments thereto;					
is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child's home without the consent of the child's parent or other custodian;					
is willfully and voluntarily absent at least a second time from a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person's designee;					
has been residing in the same residence with a sibling or another person under 18 years of age, who has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected, or sexually abused;					
while less than 10 years of age committed the offense defined in K.S.A. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto;					
has had a permanent custodian appointed and the permanent custodian is no longer able or willing to serve;					
has been subjected to an act which would constitute human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute selling sexual relations, as defined by K.S.A. 21-6419, and amendments thereto;					

and the child named above is a Child in Need of Care.

	□ b. there is not sufficient evidence to support HAVING SO FOUND, the Court ORDER	
3.	The Court □ approves and adopts the proppermanency in the present matter or □ dooplan and orders a new permanency plan su	es not approve the proposeplermanency
4.	THE COURT FURTHER FINDS:	
5.	THE COURT THEREFORE FINDS AND O	RDERS:
	(If this is the first order removing a complete and attach	•
a v c n	A grandparent has requested custody and, in evaluar grangements are in the best interests of the child, so vishes of the parents, child, and grandparent; the e- hild; the intent and circumstances under which the mental health of all involved individuals.	substantial consideration is given to the xtent that the grandparent has cared for the child is placed; and the physical and
The	e above named child □ shall be □ shall remain _	placed in the custody of:
	<u></u>	, a parent.
		, a relative.
	close emotional ties to the child.	, an unlicensed person with
		, a youth residential facility.
		, a shelter facility.
	The Secretary, if the child is 15 years of agchild has no identifiable parental or family resemble emotional or sexual abuse.	e or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the
	AND	
	☐ A child support order shall issue.	
	☐ Each parent shall submit information to the	child support office for a child support
orde	er to be prepared, or present documentation of a cu	<u> </u>

6. THE COURT FURTHER ORDERS all providers of services including educational services, treatment, education or care of the child and family, even if not specifically referred to herein, to provide information including any and all educational records to the secretary, any entity providing services to the child and family, counsel for the parties including the county or district attorney, appointed CASA, Citizen Review Board members, the court, and each other to the extent needed to ensure the safety of the child, prevent further abuse or neglect, and to provide appropriate treatment, care and services to the child and family. This order encompasses and complies with the provisions of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g; 34 C.F.R. 99 and the Privacy Rule of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), 45 C.F.R. 164.512(e)(1).

7. THE COURT FURTHER ORDERS:

8. THE COURT effect except as l	FURTHER ORD nerein modified.	DERS all pro	evious orders	s entered by the	his Court sh	iall remain ir
☐ A restraining	order shall be filed	l against				·
	y Court Serve ports and submit to					
	URT FURTHER (nal hearing o	on the
IT IS SO	ORDERED THIS	da:	y of		,	_•

Authority

K.S.A. 38-2202, 38-2247, 38-2251 and 42 U.S.C. §671 et seq.

Notes on Use

When using this form no other journal entry is required or advised. This form is complete in and of itself, reciting appearances and allowing space for findings and orders of the court.

If this is the first order relieving a parent of custody and authorizing out of home placement or the first order of removal when the child has been home for six months or longer (as in an informal supervision), Form 107 must be used. Failure to make and properly document the findings required by the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) in the initial order authorizing out of home placement will result in the loss of federal funding for the child in the present case.

When a court has reason to know a child involved in a child in need of care proceeding is an Indian child, the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) applies; notice requirements, findings and procedure are dictated by ICWA, and the ICWA forms must be used. If ICWA applies, use form 215.1 instead of this form. In addition to the federal ICWA statutes, all federal regulations (25 C.F.R. 23) must be followed. The court should also consult the BIA December 2016 guidelines (www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dhs/icwa).

The court must ask each participant in the case whether the participant knows or has reason to know that the child is an Indian child. The inquiry and all responses should be on the record. The term "participant" is used in the regulations and is meant to be very broad. The goal is to encourage anyone, not just parties, to provide information to the court. The court must also instruct the parties to inform the court if they subsequently receive information that provides reason to know the child is an Indian child. 25 C.F.R. 23.107(a). If there is reason to know the child is an Indian child but the court does not have sufficient evidence to determine that the child is or is not an Indian child, the court must treat the child as an Indian child, unless and until it is determined on the record that the child does not meet the definition of an Indian child. 25 C.F.R. 23.107(b). The court "has reason to know" a child is an Indian child if:

- "(1) Any participant in the proceeding, officer of the court involved in the proceeding, Indian Tribe, Indian organization, or agency informs the court that the child is an Indian child;
- (2) Any participant in the proceeding, officer of the court involved in the proceeding, Indian Tribe, Indian organization, or agency informs the court that it has discovered information indicating that the child is an Indian child;
- (3) The child who is the subject of the proceeding gives the court reason to know he or she is an Indian child;
- (4) The court is informed that the domicile or residence of the child, the child's parents, or the child's Indian custodian is on a reservation or in an Alaska Native village;

- (5) The court is informed that the child is or has been a ward of a Tribal court; or
- (6) The court is informed that either parent or the child possesses an identification card indicating membership in an Indian Tribe." 25 C.F.R. 23.107(c).

Adjudication hearings are now open to the public, unless the court determines that closed proceedings, or the exclusion of a specific person, are in the best interests of the child or are necessary to protect the privacy rights of the parents. The court may exclude the public during the presentation of evidence that is confidential (see K.S.A. 38-2209) or conduct an *in camera* inspection. The court may not exclude the guardian *ad litem*, parties or interested parties. The court shall permit the attendance of up to two people who have been designated by the parent as allies, if they have participated in a parent ally orientation program approved by the judicial administrator. An ally may be removed if the ally becomes disruptive or has been disruptive in a prior proceeding. K.S.A. 38-2247.

Once a case is filed, an adjudicatory hearing shall be held without undue delay, and within 60 days from the date the child was removed from the home, if applicable. K.S.A. 38-2251 provides that if the court does not find by clear and convincing evidence, pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2250, that the child is a child in need of care, then the court shall dismiss the proceedings. This form provides for dismissal as to some parties and adjudication as to others.

If a grandparent requests custody, the form facilitates documentation required by K.S.A. 38-2286, which specified requirements concerning grandparents as potential custodians. If the court does not award custody of the child to a parent and, if a grandparent requests custody, the court shall give substantial consideration when evaluating what custody, visitation or residency arrangements are in the best interests of the child. Relevant factors to be considered include wishes of the parents, child and grandparent; the extent to which the grandparent has cared for, nurtured and supported the child; the intent and circumstances under which the child is placed with the grandparent, including whether domestic violence is a factor and whether the child is placed to allow the parent to seek work or attend school; and the physical and mental health of all individuals involved.

The court may enter an order for one or both parents to pay child support, and shall enter a child support order if the secretary is granted custody of the child. If the court awards custody of the child to the secretary, the secretary shall have the authority to place the child, and the court may make placement recommendations. If the court awards custody to the secretary, the court shall provide the secretary with a copy of any orders entered.

In the statutory definition of "child in need of care," K.S.A. 38-2202(d)(6) references K.S.A. 72-977 and 72-1111; however, in 2017 the contents of K.S.A. 72-977 and 72-1111 were transferred to K.S.A. 72-3421 and 72-3120 respectively. While the definition in K.S.A. 38-2202(d)(6) still includes incorrect statutory references, to provide clarity this form has been updated to include correct statutory references.

When the term "or" stands alone between optional findings/orders, more than one choice may be checked. Each choice checked must be justified as instructed, e.g. *specify basis for finding*.