

HB 2849 B STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**Carrier:** Rep. Sanchez**Joint Committee On Ways and Means****Action Date:** 06/14/19**Action:** Do pass with amendments to the A-Eng bill. (Printed B-Eng.)**House Vote****Yeas:** 8 - Gomberg, Holvey, McLain, Nosse, Piluso, Rayfield, Smith G, Stark**Exc:** 1 - McLane**Senate Vote****Yeas:** 11 - Beyer, Frederick, Girod, Hansell, Heard, Johnson, Manning Jr, Roblan, Steiner
Hayward, Thomsen, Wagner**Exc:** 1 - Baertschiger Jr**Fiscal:** Fiscal impact issued**Revenue:** No revenue impact**Prepared By:** Meg Bushman-Reinhold, Budget Analyst**Meeting Dates:** 6/10, 6/14**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

Updates standards under which a child may be taken into protective custody without a court order. Specifies that a child may be taken into protective custody by a peace officer, counselor, or employee of Department of Human Services only when there is reasonable cause to believe that there is an imminent threat of severe harm to the child, the child poses an imminent threat of severe harm to self or others, the child has run away from home, or there is an imminent threat that the child's parent or guardian will cause the child to be beyond the reach of the juvenile court before an assessment of abuse allegations could be completed or before the court can order that the child be taken into protective custody. Specifies that if there is reason to know child is an Indian child, that child can be taken into protective custody without a court order only when it is necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child. Specifies that person obtaining a court order for protective custody must submit a declaration that protective custody is necessary and the least restrictive means available to protect the child from abuse, prevent the child from inflicting harm on self or others, ensure the child remains within the reach of the juvenile court to protect them from abuse or harm, or to ensure the safety of a child who has run away from home. Requires declaration to set out why protective custody is in the best interest of the child. Specifies process for delivering declaration to court. Mirrors court determinations on taking a child into protective custody to standards required in declaration. Specifies court procedures. Ensures that individual who removes child for the purpose of conducting medical assessment or documenting injuries under ORS 419B.023 does so only for the period of time necessary to ensure compliance with requirement.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Indeterminate nature of the fiscal impact for the bill

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

Deletes exception which allowed removal without a protective order when there is an imminent threat that the child's parent or guardian will cause the child to be beyond the reach of the juvenile court before the department can complete assessment of an abuse allegation involving the child. Also resolves conflicts.

BACKGROUND:

Current Oregon law allows a child to be taken into protective custody without a court order when the conditions or surroundings appear to jeopardize the child's welfare. This standard, however, is at odds with case law applying the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution. In response to this dichotomy, House Bill 4009

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(2018) proposed a stricter standard. While provisions of the measure relating to taking a child into custody were not enacted, a work group was formed to examine the issue.

This bill is the product of that work group. It provides new standards for when a child may be taken into protective custody without a court order, specifically when there is reasonable cause to believe that there is an imminent threat of severe harm to the child, the child poses an imminent threat of severe harm to self or others, the child has run away from home, or there is an imminent threat that the child will be removed from the jurisdiction of the court in the time it takes to complete an assessment of an allegation of abuse or for the court to order the child be taken into protective custody. The measure provides a standard for Indian children that is in line with the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), allowing removal only when necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child. The measure allows caseworkers to submit written declarations or oral statements under oath.