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FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1991

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No. 1683

S.P. 635

In Senate, April 24, 1991

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

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JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator BOST of Penobscot Cosponsored by Representative ANTHONY of South Portland, Representative CHONKO of Topsham and Senator BRANNIGAN of Cumberland.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE

An Act Concerning Children in Need of Social Services.

•	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2 4	Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§14-B, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 439, §4, is amended to read:
6	14-B. Juvenile caseworker. "Juvenile caseworker" means an
8	agent of the Department of Corrections authorized:
10	A. To perform juvenile probation functions;
12	B. To provide appropriate services to juveniles committed to the Maine Youth Center who are on leave or in the community on entrustment; and
14	C. To perform all caseworker functions established by this
16	-
18	D. To perform all caseworker functions for a child in need
20	of services pursuant to Title 19, chapter 5, subchapter IV.
22	Sec. 2. 19 MRSA c. 5, sub-c. IV is enacted to read:
24	SUBCHAPTER IV
26	CHILDREN IN NEED OF SERVICES
28	§291. Definitions
28 30	As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise
	As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
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2. Venue. The venue of a petition seeking a determination that a child is in need of services is governed by Title 22, section 4031, subsection 2.

3. Conduct of proceedings. All court proceedings concerning a petition seeking a determination that a child is in need of services are conducted according to the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure and the Maine Rules of Evidence, except as otherwise provided in this subchapter. At the request of a party, the proceedings must be recorded. All proceedings and records are closed to the public, unless the court orders otherwise.

 14 <u>4. Out-of-court statements.</u> The court may admit and consider oral or written evidence of out-of-court statements made
 16 by a child alleged to be in need of services and may rely on that evidence to the extent of its probative value.

§293. Petition and hearing

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 Petitioners. A parent, a legal guardian having custody
 of the child or a law enforcement officer may petition the court alleging that the child persistently runs away from the home of
 the parent or guardian or persistently refuses to obey the lawful and reasonable commands of the parent or guardian, resulting in
 the parent's or guardian's inability to adequately care for and protect the child. The child's school principal may petition the
 court alleging that the child persistently fails to attend school or persistently violates the lawful and reasonable regulations of
 the school.

2. Contents of petition. A petition must be sworn to and include at least the following:

A. The name, age and municipal residence of the child alleged to be in need of services;

B. The name and address of the petitioner and nature of the petitioner's relationship to the child;

<u>C. The name and municipal residence, if known, of each parent and legal guardian of the child;</u>

D. A summary statement of the facts that the petitioner believes constitute the basis for the petition;

E. An allegation that is sufficient for court action;

F. A request for specific court action;

<u>G. A statement that the child is entitled to legal counsel</u> in the proceedings and that, if the child is not able to retain counsel, the court shall appoint counsel for the child, and that the child or the child's parent or legal guardian should contact the court as soon as possible to request appointed counsel;

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H. A statement that failure by the child to appear in court and to participate in good faith in any service to which the child is referred by the court is noted by the court in the records of the Department of Corrections and considered in any subsequent preliminary investigation by a juvenile caseworker or dispositional hearing concerning the child under Title 15, chapter 507; and

I. A statement that failure by the child's parents or legal guardian to appear in court or to participate in good faith in any services to which the parent or legal guardian is referred by the court is noted by the court in the records of the Department of Human Services and considered in any subsequent child protection investigation or proceedings concerning the child under Title 22, chapter 1071.

3. Notice. The petition and notice of hearing must be served on the child alleged to be in need of services and, if either of the child's parents or the child's legal guardian is not the petitioner, on that parent or legal guardian, at least 10 days prior to the hearing date. Service is made in accordance with the District Court Civil Rules.

The clerk of court shall notify the petitioner of the hearing at 30 least 10 days prior to the hearing date.

4. Right to counsel. When a child alleged to be in need of services appears before the court, the court shall inform the child of the right to counsel and, if the child is not able to retain counsel and does not have appointed counsel, shall appoint counsel for the child. The court may assess against the parent or legal guardian of the child the cost, or any part of the cost, of counsel appointed to represent the child.

 40 5. Hearing. The court shall hold a hearing prior to referring the child to a juvenile caseworker for arrangement of
 42 services. After hearing evidence in the adjudicatory phase of the hearing, the court shall make a finding, by a preponderance
 44 of the evidence, whether the child is in need of services.

46 If the court determines that the child is in need of services, the court shall hear any relevant evidence regarding proposed
48 services, including written or oral reports, recommendations or plans. Prior to the referral phase of the hearing, the court may
50 request a juvenile caseworker to make a preliminary inquiry and report in writing to the court any recommendations or plans for
52 services for the child or the child and the child's parents or

> Page 3-LR1522(1) L.D.1683

legal guardian. Written materials to be offered as evidence in the referral phase of the hearing must be made available to each party's counsel reasonably in advance of the referral phase.

If possible, the referral phase of the hearing is conducted immediately after the adjudicatory phase. The court may refer the child or the child's parent or legal guardian to any of the services in section 294.

10 **§294. Services**

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1. Referral. After hearing under section 293, the court may refer the child or the child and the child's parents or legal guardian to any of the following services:

16 <u>A. Medical services;</u>

B. Drug or alcohol programs or services;

20 <u>C. Psychological, psychiatric or counseling services;</u>

22 <u>D. Educational programs or services;</u>

24 <u>E. Occupational programs or services; or</u>

26 F. Other social services.

28 The court may assess against the parent or legal guardian of the child the cost, or any part of the cost, of services provided 30 under this section.

2. Arrangements. The court shall request a juvenile caseworker to provide assistance in arranging services designated under subsection 1. The juvenile caseworker shall report to the court if the child or the child's parents or legal guardian fail to participate in good faith in any services arranged by the juvenile caseworker pursuant to the referral by the court under subsection 1.

3. Duration. Services provided for under this section may not extend for longer than a 6-month period. The court shall set the duration of the services in its referral.

44 The child and the child's parents or legal guardian may agree in writing to an extension of the services beyond the time period
46 set by the court. If an extension is not agreed to and if, upon completion of the initial period of services set by the court,
48 the court, after hearing, determines that the services should be extended for an additional period, not to exceed 6 months,
50 because the court finds that the purposes of the services have not been accomplished and that an extension is reasonably likely
52 to further those purposes, the court may refer the child or the

child and the child's parents or legal guardian to continue services.

<u>§295. Failure to appear or participate; appeal</u>

1. Appearance and participation. Neither the child nor the child's parents or legal guardian may be required to appear at the hearing under section 293 or to participate in services arranged under section 294.

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If a child alleged to be in need of services fails to appear at the hearing under section 293, or if a child found to be in need of services fails to participate in good faith in services arranged under section 294, the court shall cause this fact to be noted in the records of the Department of Corrections for consideration in any subsequent preliminary investigation by a juvenile caseworker or dispositional hearings concerning the child under Title 15, chapter 507. This notation is a public record, but is governed by the provisions of Title 15, chapter 507, concerning inspection of records if the notation becomes part of the records of a juvenile proceeding.

If the parents or legal guardian of the child fail to appear at24the hearing under section 293, or fail to participate in goodfaith in services arranged under section 294, the court shall26cause this fact to be noted in the records of the Department ofHuman Services for consideration in any subsequent child28protection investigation or proceedings under Title 22, chapter1071. This notation is not a public record, but is governed by30the provisions of Title 22, chapter 1071, concerningconfidentiality of records if the notation becomes part of the32records of child protective activities.

2. Appeal. A party aggrieved by a finding or referral under this chapter may appeal to the Superior Court in accordance with the District Court Civil Rules.

STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill provides an opportunity for a court to review the circumstances of a child who runs away from home, refuses to obey the child's parents or guardian or fails to attend school. If the court, upon the petition of a parent or guardian, law enforcement officer or school principal, finds that the child is in need of services the court may refer the child, or the child and the child's parents or guardian, to a juvenile caseworker for the arrangement of medical, psychological or other social services.

The child found in need of services has not committed a crime under this bill. The child is not penalized but rather is given an opportunity for help. Neither the child nor the child's parents or guardian may be required to attend a hearing or any services resulting from a petition alleging a child to be in need of services. Failure to attend will, however, be noted in records, to be kept confidential, that will be available in any subsequent juvenile proceeding or child protective proceedings concerning the child.

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