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46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2003 INTRODUCED BY

Mary Kay Papen

AN ACT

RELATING TO CHILDREN; AMENDING PROVISIONS OF THE CHILDREN'S CODE TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTATION; PROVIDING A PENALTY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 32A-1-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 13, as amended) is amended to read:

- "32A-1-4. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Children's Code:
- A. "adult" means [an individual] a person who is eighteen years of age or older;
- B. "child" means [an individual] a person who is less than eighteen years old;
- C. "court", when used without further qualification, means the children's court division of the district court and includes the judge, special master or

commissioner appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Code or supreme court rule;

- D. "court appointed special advocate" or "CASA" means a person appointed as a CASA, pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Court Rules [and Forms], who assists the court in determining the best interests of the child by investigating the case and submitting a report to the court;
- E. "custodian" means a person, other than a parent or guardian, who exercises physical control, care or custody of the child, including [any] an employee of a residential facility or [any persons] a person providing out-of-home care;
- F. "department" means the children, youth and families department, unless otherwise specified;
- G. "foster parent" means a person, including a relative of the child, licensed or certified by the department or a child placement agency to provide care for children in the custody of the department or agency;
- H. "guardian" means the person having the duty and authority of guardianship;
- I. "guardianship" means the duty and authority to make important decisions in matters having a permanent effect on the life and development of a child and to be concerned about the child's general welfare and includes:
- (1) the authority to consent to marriage, to enlistment in the armed forces of the United States or to major . 144452. 2

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medical, psychiatric and surgical treatment;

- (2) the authority to represent the child in legal actions and to make other decisions of substantial legal significance concerning the child;
- (3) the authority and duty of reasonable visitation of the child;
- (4) the rights and responsibilities of legal custody when the physical custody of the child is exercised by the child's parents, except when legal custody has been vested in another person; and
- (5) when the rights of the child's parents have been terminated as provided for in the laws governing termination of parental rights or when both of the child's parents are deceased, the authority to consent to the adoption of the child and to make any other decision concerning the child that the child's parents could have made;
- J. "guardian ad litem" means an attorney appointed by the children's court to represent and protect the best interests of the child in a court proceeding; provided that no party or employee or representative of a party to the proceeding shall be appointed to serve as a guardian ad litem;
 - K. "Indian child" means an unmarried person who is:
 - (1) less than eighteen years old;
- (2) a member of an Indian tribe or is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe; and

(3) the biological child of a member of an
Indian tribe;
L. "Indian child's tribe" means:
(1) the Indian tribe in which an Indian child
is a member or eligible for membership; or

(2) in the case of an Indian child who is a member or eligible for membership in more than one tribe, the Indian tribe with which the Indian child has more significant contacts:

M "judge", when used without further
qualification, means the judge of the court;

N. "legal custody" means a legal status created by the order of the court or other court of competent jurisdiction that vests in a person, department or agency the right to determine where and with whom a child shall live; the right and duty to protect, train and discipline the child and to provide the child with food, shelter, education and ordinary and emergency medical care; the right to consent to major medical, psychiatric, psychological and surgical treatment and to the administration of legally prescribed psychotropic medications pursuant to the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act; and the right to consent to the child's enlistment in the armed forces of the United States, all subject to the powers, rights, duties and responsibilities of the guardian of the child and subject to any existing parental

rights and responsibilities. [An individual] A person granted
legal custody of a child shall exercise the rights and
responsibilities as custodian personally, unless otherwise
authorized by the court entering the order;
0. "parent" or "parents" includes a biological or
adoptive parent if the biological or adoptive parent has a

- 0. "parent" or "parents" includes a biological or adoptive parent if the biological or adoptive parent has a constitutionally protected liberty interest in the care and custody of the child. A parent retains all of the duties and authority of guardianship and legal custody of the child, unless otherwise limited or altered by court order;
- P. "permanency plan" means a determination by the court that the child's interest will be served best by:
 - (1) return to the parent;
- (2) placement with a [person who will be the child's] fit and willing relative who will provide a permanent [guardian] home for the child;
- (3) placement for adoption after the parents' rights have been relinquished or terminated or after a motion has been filed to terminate parental rights;
- (4) placement in the custody of the department until the child reaches the age of majority, unless the child is emancipated, pursuant to the Emancipation of Minors Act; or
- (5) placement in the custody of the department under a planned permanent living arrangement that meets the department's definition of <u>emancipation and</u> long-term foster

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care;
Q. "person" means an individual or any other form
of entity recognized by law;
R. "preadoptive parent" means a person with whom a
child has been placed for adoption;
S. "tribal court" means:
(1) a court established and operated pursuant
to a code or custom of an Indian tribe; or
(2) any administrative body of an Indian tribe
that is vested with judicial authority;
T. "tribal court order" means a document issued by
a tribal court that is signed by an appropriate authority,
including a judge, governor or tribal council member, and that
orders an action that is within the tribal court's
jurisdiction; and
U. "tribunal" means any judicial forum other than
the court."
Section 2. Section 32A-2-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
Chapter 77, Section 31) is amended to read:
"32A-2-2. PURPOSE OF ACT The purpose of the Delinquency
Act is:
A. consistent with the protection of the public
interest, to remove from children committing delinquent acts
the adult consequences of criminal behavior, but to still hold

children committing delinquent acts accountable for their

actions to the extent of the $\mbox{child}' s$ age, education, \mbox{mental} and
physical condition, background and all other relevant factors,
and to provide a program of supervision, care and
rehabilitation, including rehabilitative restitution by the
child to the victims of the child's delinquent act to the
extent that the child is reasonably able to do so; [and]
B. to provide effective deterrents to acts of
juvenile delinquency, including an emphasis on community-based
alternatives; <u>and</u>
C. to strengthen families to effectively
participate in, contribute to and assume accountability for the
deterrence of delinquency and the successful reintegration of
children into homes and the community."
Section 3. Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
Chapter 77, Section 32, as amended) is amended to read:
"32A-2-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Delinquency Act:
A. "delinquent act" means an act committed by a
child that would be designated as a crime under the law if
committed by an adult, including the following offenses:
(1) pursuant to municipal traffic codes or the
Motor Vehicle Code:
(a) any driving while under the
influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
(b) any failure to stop in the event of
an accident causing death, personal injury or damage to

1	property;
2	(c) any unlawful taking of a vehicle or
3	motor vehicle;
4	(d) any receiving or transferring of a
5	stolen vehicle or motor vehicle;
6	(e) any homici de by vehicle;
7	(f) any injuring or tampering with a
8	vehi cl e;
9	(g) any altering or changing of an
10	engine number or other vehicle identification numbers;
11	(h) any altering or forging of a
12	driver's license or permit or any making of a fictitious
13	license or permit;
14	(i) reckless driving;
15	(j) driving with a suspended or revoked
16	license; or
17	(k) any offense punishable as a felony;
18	(2) buying, attempting to buy, receiving,
19	possessing or being served any alcoholic liquor or being
20	present in a licensed liquor establishment, other than a
21	restaurant or a licensed retail liquor establishment, except in
22	the presence of the child's parent, guardian, custodian or
23	adult spouse. As used in this paragraph, "restaurant" means
24	any establishment where meals are prepared and served primarily
25	for on-premises consumption and that has a dining room, a

kitchen and the employees necessary for preparing, cooking and serving meals. "Restaurant" does not include [establishments] an establishment, as defined in regulations promulgated by the director of the special investigations division of the department of public safety, that [serve] serves only hamburgers, sandwiches, salads and other fast foods;

- (3) any felony violation of the provisions of Sections 17-1-1 through 17-5-9 NMSA 1978 or any regulations adopted by the state game commission that relate to the time, extent, means or manner that game animals, birds or fish may be hunted, taken, captured, killed, possessed, sold, purchased or shipped and for which a fine may be imposed or a civil damage awarded;
- (4) any violation of Section 30-29-2 NMSA 1978, regarding the illegal use of a glue, aerosol spray product or other chemical substance;
- (5) any violation of the Controlled Substances
 Act:
- (6) escape from the custody of a law enforcement officer or a juvenile probation or parole officer or from any placement made by the department by a child who has been adjudicated a delinquent child; or
- (7) any violation of Section 30-15-1.1 NMSA
 1978 regarding unauthorized graffiti on personal or real
 property;

- B. "delinquent child" means a child who has committed a delinquent act;
- C. "delinquent offender" means a delinquent child who is subject to juvenile sanctions only and who is not a youthful offender or a serious youthful offender;
- D. "detention facility" means a place where a child may be detained under the Children's Code pending court hearing and does not include a facility for the care and rehabilitation of an adjudicated delinquent child;
- E. "felony" means an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult;
- F. "misdemeanor" means an act that would be a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor if committed by an adult;
- G. "restitution" means financial reimbursement by the child to the victim or community service imposed by the court and is limited to easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for medical, psychiatric and psychological treatment for injury to a person and lost wages resulting from physical injury, which are a direct and proximate result of a delinquent act. "Restitution" does not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering or other intangible losses. As used in this subsection, "victim" means any person who is injured or suffers damage of any kind by an act that is the subject of a complaint or referral to law enforcement officers or juvenile probation

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authorities. Nothing contained in this definition limits or replaces the provisions of Subsections A and B of Section 32A-2-27 NMSA 1978;

- H. "serious youthful offender" means an individual fifteen to eighteen years of age who is charged with and indicted or bound over for trial for first degree murder. A "serious youthful offender" is not a delinquent child as defined pursuant to the provisions of this section; and
- I. "youthful offender" means a delinquent child subject to adult or juvenile sanctions who is:
- (1) fourteen to eighteen years of age at the time of the offense and who is adjudicated for [at least] only one of the following specific offenses:
- (a) second degree murder, as provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;
- (b) assault with intent to commit a violent felony, as provided in Section 30-3-3 NMSA 1978;
- (c) ki dnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978;
- (d) aggravated battery, as provided in Subsection C of Section 30-3-5 NMSA 1978;
- (e) aggravated battery upon a peace officer, as provided in Subsection C of Section 30-22-25 NMSA
 - (f) shooting at a dwelling or occupied

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first degree murder, as provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978."

Section 4. Section 32A-2-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 36) is amended to read:

"32A-2-7. COMPLAINTS--REFERRAL--PRELIMINARY INQUIRY--TIME
WAIVER.--

- A. Complaints alleging delinquency shall be referred to probation services, which shall conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine the best interests of the child and of the public with regard to any action to be taken.
- B. During the preliminary inquiry on a delinquency complaint, the matter may be referred to another appropriate agency and conferences may be conducted for the purpose of effecting adjustments or agreements that will obviate the necessity for filing a petition. At the commencement of the preliminary inquiry, the parties shall be advised of their basic rights pursuant to Section [32-2-14] 32A-2-14 NMSA 1978, and no party may be compelled to appear at any conference, to produce any papers or to visit any place. The preliminary inquiry shall be completed within the time limits set forth in the Children's Court Rules [and Forms].
- C. When a child is in detention or custody and the children's court attorney does not file a petition within the time limits authorized by the Children's Court Rules [and Forms], the child shall be released immediately.
- D. After completion of the preliminary inquiry on a 144452.2

delinquency complaint involving a misdemeanor, probation services may notify the children's court attorney and recommend an appropriate disposition for the case. If the child has been referred for three or more prior misdemeanors within two years of the instant offense, probation services shall notify the children's court attorney and recommend an appropriate disposition for the case. The children's court attorney shall review the preliminary inquiry and the recommendations from probation services no later than thirty days after receipt of the preliminary inquiry, at which time a determination to file a petition with the children's court shall be made.

- E. Probation services shall notify the children's court attorney of the receipt of any complaint involving an act that constitutes a felony under the applicable criminal law. Probation services shall also recommend a disposition to the children's court attorney. The children's court attorney shall review the preliminary inquiry and the recommendations from probation services no later than thirty days after receipt of the preliminary inquiry, at which time a determination to file a petition with the children's court shall be made.
- F. The child, through counsel, and the children's court attorney may agree, without judicial approval, to a waiver of time limitations imposed after a petition is filed. A time waiver defers adjudication of the charges. The children's court attorney may place restrictions on a child's .144452.2

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behavior as a condition of a time waiver. If the child completes the agreed upon conditions and no new charges are filed against the child, the pending petition shall be If the children's court attorney files a new petition against the child, the children's court attorney may proceed on both the original petition and the new charges. The department shall become a party if probation services are requested as a condition of the time waiver."

Section 5. Section 32A-2-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 39) is amended to read:

"32A-2-10. RELEASE OR DELIVERY FROM CUSTODY. --

A person taking a child into custody shall, with all reasonable speed:

- release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian and issue verbal counsel or warning as may be appropriate;
- release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian upon their written promise to bring the child before the court when requested by the court [and]. the parent, guardian or custodian fails, when requested, to bring the child before the court as promised, the court may order the child taken into custody and brought before the court:
- deliver the child to a place of detention **(3)** as provided in Section [32-2-11] 32A-2-12 NMSA 1978;

- (4) deliver the child to a medical facility, if available, if the child is believed to be suffering from a serious illness that requires prompt treatment or prompt diagnosis; or
- (5) deliver the child to an evaluation facility, if available, if the person taking the child into custody has reasonable grounds to believe the child presents a likelihood of serious harm to himself or others or is suffering from some other serious mental condition or illness that requires prompt treatment or prompt diagnosis.
- B. When an alleged delinquent child is delivered to a place of detention as provided in Section [32-2-12] 32A-2-12 NMSA 1978, [a department designee] prior to the placing of the child in detention, a department designee, which may include non-departmental personnel, shall review the need for detention and shall release the child from custody unless detention is appropriate under criteria set forth in the Delinquency Act or has been ordered by the court pursuant to those criteria. If a child is placed in detention, the department may release the child within a one-hour period if the child's circumstances merit that release under the criteria.
- C. If a child is taken into custody and is not released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the person taking the child into custody or the person in charge of the detention facility shall make a good faith attempt to give . 144452. 2

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written notice thereof as soon as possible, and in no case later than twenty-four hours, to the child's parent, guardian or custodian and to the court, together with a statement of the reason for taking the child into custody.

D. In all cases when a child is taken into custody, the child shall be released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with the conditions and time limits set forth in the Children's Court Rules [and Forms]."

Section 6. Section 32A-2-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 40) is amended to read:

"32A-2-11. CRITERIA FOR DETENTION OF CHILDREN. --

[A. Unless ordered by the court pursuant to the provisions of the Delinquency Act, a child taken into custody for a delinquent act shall not be placed in detention prior to the court's disposition unless probable cause exists to believe that:

- (1) detention of the child is necessary to protect the community;
- (2) the child will run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers:
 - (3) the child will commit injury to others; or
- (4) if not detained, the child will cause injury to himself or be subject to injury by others.

B. The criteria for detention in this section shall
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1	govern the decisions of all persons responsible for determining
2	whether detention is appropriate prior to the court's
3	di sposi ti on.
4	C. The department shall promulgate guidelines by
5	January 1, 1994 to implement the criteria for detention set
6	forth in Subsection A of this section and shall collect data
7	regarding the application of the criteria.]
8	A child shall not be placed in detention prior to the court's
9	disposition unless probable cause exists to believe that:
10	A. if not detained, the child will commit injury to
11	the persons or property of others, cause self-inflicted injury
12	or be subject to injury by others;
13	B. the child has no parent, guardian, custodian or
14	other person able to provide adequate supervision and care for
15	the child;
16	C. the child will run away or be taken away so as
17	to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers;
18	<u>or</u>
19	D. the custody or detention is otherwise authorized
20	by the provisions of the Children's Code."
21	Section 7. Section 32A-2-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
22	Chapter 77, Section 42) is amended to read:
23	"32A-2-13. DETENTION HEARING REQUIRED ON DETAINED
24	CHILDRENPROBABLE CAUSE DETERMINATIONCOURT DETERMINATION
25	DI SPOSITION

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A. When a child who has been taken into custody is not released but is detained:

- a judicial determination of probable cause shall be made by a judge or special master or magistrate within forty-eight hours, including Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, except for children taken into custody under an arrest warrant pursuant to the Children's Court Rules [and A statement by a law enforcement officer, which shall Forms 1. include the charges, may be the basis of a probable cause The statement shall be sworn and attested to determination. and presented to the court by a law enforcement officer in person or by facsimile. The probable cause determination shall be nonadversarial, may be held in the absence of the child and counsel and may be conducted by telephone. If the court finds no probable cause to believe the child committed an offense, the child shall be released:
- (2) a petition shall be filed within forty-eight hours from the time the child is taken into custody, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, and if not filed within the stated time, the child shall be released <u>upon</u> the written authority of the children's court attorney; and
- (3) a detention hearing shall be held within twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the time of filing the petition to determine whether continued detention is required pursuant to the

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criteria established by the Children's Code.

- The judge may appoint one or more persons to serve as special master on a full- or part-time basis for the purpose of holding detention hearings. A juvenile probation and parole officer shall not be appointed as a special master. The judge shall approve all contracts with special masters and shall fix their hourly compensation, subject to the approval of the director of the administrative office of the courts.
- C. Notice of the detention hearing, either oral or written, stating the time, place and purpose of the hearing shall be given by the person designated by the court to the child's parents, guardian or custodian, if they can be found, and to the child. The department shall be provided with reasonable oral or written notification and an opportunity to At any hearing held pursuant to this subsection, the be heard. department may appear as a party.
- At the commencement of the detention hearing, the judge or special master shall advise the parties of their basic rights provided in the Children's Code and shall appoint counsel, guardians and custodians, if appropriate.
- If the judge or special master finds that the Ε. child's detention is appropriate under the criteria established by the Children's Code, the judge or special master shall order detention in an appropriate facility in accordance with the Children's Code.

- F. If the judge or special master finds that detention of the child is not appropriate under the criteria established by the Children's Code, the judge or special master shall order the release of the child, but, in so doing, may order one or more of the following conditions:
- (1) place the child in the custody of a parent, guardian or custodian or under the supervision of an agency agreeing to supervise the child;
- (2) place restrictions on the child's travel, association with other persons or place of abode during the period of the child's release; or
- (3) impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary and consistent with the criteria for detaining children established by the Children's Code, including a condition requiring that the child return to custody as required.
- G. An order releasing a child on any conditions specified in this section may at any time be amended to impose additional or different conditions of release or to return the child to custody or detention for failure to conform to the conditions originally imposed.
- H. At the detention hearing, all relevant and material evidence helpful in determining the need for detention may be admitted by the judge or special master even though it would not be admissible in a hearing on the petition.

I. If the child is not released at the detention
hearing and a parent, guardian or custodian was not notified of
the hearing and did not appear or waive appearance at the
detention hearing, the judge or special master shall rehear the
detention matter without unnecessary delay upon the filing of
an affidavit stating the facts and a motion for rehearing."

Section 8. Section 32A-2-32 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 61) is amended to read:

"32A-2-32. CONFI DENTI ALI TY-- RECORDS. --

A. All social records, including diagnostic evaluation, psychiatric reports, medical reports, social studies reports, pre-parole reports and supervision histories obtained by the juvenile probation office, parole officers and parole board or in possession of the department, are privileged and shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to the public.

- B. The records described in Subsection A of this section shall be open to inspection only by:
 - (1) court personnel;
 - (2) court appointed special advocates;
- (3) the child's guardian ad litem, <u>parent</u>, <u>custodian or attorney</u>;
 - (4) department personnel;
- (5) any local substitute care review board or any agency contracted to implement local substitute care review . 144452. 2

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2	(6) corrections department personnel;
3	(7) law enforcement officials;
4	(8) district attorneys;
5	(9) any state government social services
6	agency in any state;
7	(10) those persons or entities of a child's
8	Indian tribe specifically authorized to inspect such records
9	pursuant to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or any
10	regulations promulgated thereunder;
11	(11) tribal juvenile justice system and social
12	service representatives;
13	(12) a foster parent, if the records are those
14	of a child currently placed with that foster parent or of a
15	child being considered for placement with that foster parent
16	when the records concern the social, medical, psychological or
17	educational needs of the child;
18	(13) school personnel involved with the child
19	if the records concern the child's social or educational needs;
20	(14) health care or mental health
21	professionals involved in the evaluation or treatment of the
22	child, the child's parents, guardians <u>or</u> custodian or other
23	family members;
24	(15) representatives of the protection and
25	advocacy system, pursuant to the provisions of the federal

boards;

Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act
and the federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill
Individuals Amendments Act of 1991; and

- (16) any other person or entity, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or the work of the court.
- C. Whoever intentionally and unlawfully releases any information or records closed to the public pursuant to this section or releases or makes other unlawful use of records in violation of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor."
- Section 9. Section 32A-2-33 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 216, Section 1) is amended to read:
- "32A-2-33. CHILD IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM ON SCHOOL PREMISES--DETENTION--HEARING.--
- A. If a public school administrator or employee has reasonable cause to believe that a child is in possession of or has been in possession of a firearm on school premises in violation of [the federal Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 or]

 Section 30-7-2.1 NMSA 1978, the administrator or employee shall immediately report the child's actions to a law enforcement agency and the [children, youth and families] department.
- B. Upon receipt of a report pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the law enforcement agency shall immediately conduct an investigation to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the child possessed a firearm on school . 144452. 2

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If the law enforcement agency determines there C. is probable cause to believe that the child possessed a firearm on school premises, the law enforcement agency shall immediately [take the child into custody and deliver the child to a detention facility licensed by the department. After] contact probation services, which shall determine whether the child may be released or must be detained as required by the risk assessment instrument. If the child is [delivered to a detention facility detained, the law enforcement agency shall take the child into custody and deliver the child to a detention facility licensed by the department, and the department shall comply with the notification provisions set forth in Subsection C of Section 32A-2-10 NMSA 1978. The child shall be detained in the detention facility, pending a detention hearing pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-2-13 NMSA 1978.

D. As used in this section, "firearm" means any weapon [which] that will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosion; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; or any firearm muffler or firearm silencer. "Firearm" includes any handgun, rifle or shotgun."

Section 10. Section 32A-4-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 123, as amended) is amended to read:

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"32A-4-29. TERMINATION PROCEDURE. --

- A. A motion to terminate parental rights may be filed at any stage of the abuse or neglect proceeding. The proceeding may be initiated by any of the following:
 - (1) the department;
 - (2) a licensed child placement agency; or
- (3) any other person having a legitimate interest in the matter, including the child's guardian ad litem, a petitioner for adoption, a foster parent or a relative of the child.
- B. The motion for termination of parental rights shall be signed, verified by the moving party and filed with the court. The motion shall set forth:
- (1) the date, place of birth and marital status of the child, if known;
- (2) the grounds for termination and the facts and circumstances supporting the grounds for termination;
- (3) the names and addresses of the persons or authorized agency or agency officer to whom custody might be transferred:
- (4) whether the child resides or has resided with a foster parent who desires to adopt this child;
- (5) whether the motion is in contemplation of adoption;
- (6) the relationship or legitimate interest of . 144452. 2

the moving party to the child; and

- (7) whether the child is subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and, if so:
- (a) the tribal affiliations of the child's parents;
- (b) the specific actions taken by the moving party to notify the parents' tribes and the results of the contacts, including the names, addresses, titles and telephone numbers of the persons contacted. Copies of any correspondence with the tribes shall be attached as exhibits to the petition; and
- (c) what specific efforts were made to comply with the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the appropriate Indian tribes.
- C. A parent who has not previously been a party to the proceeding shall be named in the motion and shall become a party to the proceeding unless the court determines that the parent has not established a protected liberty interest in his relationship with the child.
- D. Notice of the filing of the motion, accompanied by a copy of the motion, shall be served by the moving party on all other parties, the foster parent, preadoptive parent or relative providing care for the child with whom the child is residing, foster parents with whom the child has resided for

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six months within the previous twelve months, the custodian of the child, any person appointed to represent any party and any other person the court orders. Service shall be in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts for the service of motions in a civil action in this state, except that foster parents and attorneys of record in this proceeding shall be served by certified mail. The notice shall state specifically that the person served shall file a written response to the motion within twenty days if the person intends to contest the termination. In any case involving a child subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, notice shall also be sent by certified mail to the tribes of the child's parents and upon any "Indian custodian" as that term is defined in 25 U.S.C. Section 1903(6). Further notice shall not be required on a parent who has been provided notice previously pursuant to Section 32A-4-17 NMSA 1978 and who failed to make an appearance.

E. If the identity or whereabouts of a person entitled to service are unknown, the moving party shall file a motion for an order granting service by publication supported by the affidavit of the moving party or his agent or attorney detailing the efforts made to locate the person entitled to service. Upon being satisfied that reasonable efforts to locate the person entitled to service have been made and that information as to the identity or whereabouts of the person is

still insufficient to effect service in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, the court shall order service by publication pursuant to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts.

- F. After a motion for the termination of parental rights is filed, the parent shall be advised of the right to counsel unless the parent is already represented by counsel. Counsel shall be appointed, upon request, for any parent who is unable to obtain counsel due to financial reasons or, if in the court's discretion, the interests of justice require appointment of counsel.
- G. The court shall assure that a guardian ad litem represents the child in all proceedings for the termination of parental rights.
- H. When a motion to terminate parental rights is filed, the moving party shall request a hearing on the motion. The hearing date shall be at least thirty days, but no more than sixty days, after service is effected upon the parties entitled to service under this section.
- I. In any action for the termination of parental rights brought by a party other than the department and involving a child in the custody of the department, the department may:
- (1) litigate a motion for the termination of parental rights that was initially filed by another party; or .144452.2

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- (2) move that the motion for the termination of parental rights be found premature and denied.
- J. When a motion to terminate parental rights is filed, the department shall perform concurrent planning.
- K. When a child has been in [the custody of the department] foster care for not less than fifteen of the previous twenty-two months, the department shall file a motion to terminate parental rights, unless:
- (1) a parent has made substantial progress toward eliminating the problem that caused the child's placement in foster care; it is likely that the child will be able to safely return to the parent's home within three months; and the child's return to the parent's home will be in the child's best interests;
- (2) the child has a close and positive relationship with a parent and a permanent plan that does not include termination of parental rights will provide the most secure and appropriate placement for the child;
- (3) the child is thirteen years of age or older, is firmly opposed to termination of parental rights and is likely to disrupt an attempt to place him with an adoptive family;
- (4) a parent is terminally ill, but in remission, and does not want his parental rights to be terminated; provided that the parent has designated a guardian . 144452. 2

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- (5) the child is not capable of functioning if placed in a family setting. In such a case, the court shall reevaluate the status of the child every ninety days unless there is a final court determination that the child cannot be placed in a family setting;
- (6) grounds do not exist for termination of parental rights;
- (7) the child is an unaccompanied, refugee minor and the situation regarding the child involves international legal issues or compelling foreign policy issues; or
- (8) adoption is not an appropriate plan for the child.
- L. For purposes of this section, a child shall be considered to have entered foster care on the earlier of:
- (1) the date of the first judicial finding that the child has been abused or neglected; or
- (2) the date that is sixty days after the date on which the child was removed from the home.
- [L.] M The grounds for any attempted termination shall be proved by clear and convincing evidence. In any proceeding involving a child subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, the grounds for any attempted termination shall be proved beyond a reasonable doubt and shall .144452.2

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meet the requirements set forth in 25 U.S.C. Section 1912(f).

[M-] N. When the court terminates parental rights, it shall appoint a custodian for the child and fix responsibility for the child's support.

[N.] O. In any termination proceeding involving a child subject to the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, the court shall in any termination order make specific findings that the requirements of that act have been met.

[0.-] P. A judgment of the court terminating parental rights divests the parent of all legal rights and privileges and dispenses with both the necessity for the consent to or receipt of notice of any subsequent adoption proceeding concerning the child. A judgment of the court terminating parental rights shall not affect the child's rights of inheritance from and through the child's biological parents."

Section 11. Section 32A-5-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 130, as amended) is amended to read:

"32A-5-3. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Adoption Act:

A. "adoptee" means a person who is the subject of an adoption petition;

- B. "agency" means a person certified, licensed or otherwise specially empowered by law to place a child in a home in this or any other state for the purpose of adoption;
- C. "agency adoption" means an adoption when the .144452.2 $\,$

adoptee is in the custody of an agency prior to placement;

D. "acknowledged father" means a father who:

- (1) acknowledges paternity of the adoptee pursuant to the putative father registry, as provided for in Section 32A-5-20 NMSA 1978;
- (2) is named, with his consent, as the adoptee's father on the adoptee's birth certificate;
- (3) is obligated to support the adoptee under a written voluntary promise or pursuant to a court order; or
- (4) has openly held out the adoptee as his own child by establishing a custodial, personal or financial relationship with the adoptee as follows:
- (a) for an adoptee under six months old at the time of placement: 1) has initiated an action to establish paternity; 2) is living with the adoptee at the time the adoption petition is filed; 3) has lived with the mother a minimum of ninety days during the two-hundred-eighty-day-period prior to the birth or placement of the adoptee; 4) has lived with the adoptee within the ninety days immediately preceding the adoptive placement; 5) has provided reasonable and fair financial support to the mother during the pregnancy and in connection with the adoptee's birth in accordance with his means and when not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the adoptee or the adoptee's mother; 6) has continuously paid child support to the

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mother since the adoptee's birth in an amount at least equal to the amount provided in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978, or has brought current any delinquent child support payments; or 7) any other factor the court deems necessary to establish a custodial, personal or financial relationship with the adoptee; or

(b) for an adoptee over six months old at the time of placement: 1) has initiated an action to establish paternity; 2) has lived with the adoptee within the ninety days immediately preceding the adoptive placement; 3) has continuously paid child support to the mother since the adoptee's birth in an amount at least equal to the amount provided in Section 40-4-11.1 NMSA 1978, or is making reasonable efforts to bring delinquent child support payments current; 4) has contact with the adoptee on a monthly basis when physically and financially able and when not prevented by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the adoptee; or 5) has regular communication with the adoptee, or with the person or agency having the care or custody of the adoptee, when physically and financially unable to visit the adoptee and when not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the adoptee;

E. "alleged father" means an individual whom the biological mother has identified as the biological father, but the individual has not acknowledged paternity or registered

1	with the putative father registry as provided for in Section
2	32A-5-20 NMSA 1978;
3	F. "consent" means a document:
4	(1) signed by a biological parent whereby the
5	parent grants consent to the adoption of the parent's child by
6	another; or
7	(2) whereby the department or an agency grants
8	its consent to the adoption of a child in its custody;
9	G. "counselor" means a person certified by the
10	department to conduct adoption counseling in independent
11	adopti ons;
12	H. "department adoption" means an adoption when the
13	child is in the custody of the department;
14	I. "former parent" means a parent whose parental
15	rights have been terminated or relinquished;
16	J. "full disclosure" means mandatory and continuous
17	disclosure by the investigator, agency, department or
18	petitioner throughout the adoption proceeding and after
19	finalization of the adoption of all known, nonidentifying
20	information regarding the adoptee, including:
21	(1) health history;
22	(2) psychological history;
23	(3) mental history;
24	(4) hospital history;
25	(5) medication history;

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(6) genetic history;
(7) physical descriptions;
(8) social history;
(9) placement history; and
(10) education;
K. "independent adoption" means an adoption when
the child is not in the custody of the department or an agency;
L. "investigator" means an individual certified by
the department to conduct pre-placement studies and post-
placement reports;
M. "office" means a place for the regular
transaction of business or performance of particular services;
N. "parental rights" means all rights of a parent
with reference to a child, including parental right to control,
to withhold consent to an adoption or to receive notice of a
hearing on a petition for adoption;
0. "placement" means the selection of a family for
an adoptee or matching of a family with an adoptee and physical
transfer of the adoptee to the family in all adoption
proceedings, except in adoptions filed pursuant to Paragraphs
(1) and (2) of Subsection C of Section 32A-5-12 NMSA 1978, in
which case placement occurs when the parents consent to the
adoption, parental rights are terminated or parental consent is

"post-placement report" means a written

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eval uati on	of the	adoptive	family	and	the	adoptee	after	the
adoptee is	pl aced	for adopt	i on;					

- Q. "pre-placement study" means a written evaluation of the adoptive family, the adoptee's biological family and the adoptee;
 - R. "presumed father" means:
- (1) the husband of the biological mother at the time the adoptee was born;
- (2) an individual who was married to the mother and either the adoptee was born during the term of the marriage or the adoptee was born within three hundred days after the marriage was terminated by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity or divorce; or
- (3) before the adoptee's birth, an individual who attempted to marry the adoptee's biological mother by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage is or could be declared invalid and if the attempted marriage:
- (a) could be declared invalid only by a court, the adoptee was born during the attempted marriage or within three hundred days after its termination by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity or divorce; or
- (b) is invalid without a court order, the adoptee was born within three hundred days after the termination of cohabitation;

S. "record" means any petition, affidavit, consent
or relinquishment form, transcript or notes of testimony,
deposition, power of attorney, report, decree, order, judgment
correspondence, document, photograph, invoice, receipt,
certificate or other printed, written, videotaped or tape-
recorded material pertaining to an adoption proceeding;

- T. "relinquishment" means the document by which a parent relinquishes parental rights to the department or an agency to enable placement of the parent's child for adoption;
- U. "resident" means a person who, prior to filing an adoption petition, has lived in the state for at least six months immediately preceding filing of the petition for adoption or a person who has become domiciled in the state by establishing legal residence with the intention of maintaining the residency indefinitely; [and]
- V. "stepparent adoption" means an adoption of the adoptee by the adoptee's stepparent when the adoptee has lived with the stepparent for at least one year following the marriage of the stepparent to the custodial parent;

W. "accrediting entity" means an entity that has entered into an agreement with the United States secretary of state, under the federal Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 and regulations adopted by the United States secretary of state pursuant to that act, to accredit agencies and approve persons providing adoption services in connection with convention

1	adoptions;
2	X. "adoption service" means:
3	(1) identifying a child for adoption and
4	arranging an adoption;
5	(2) securing necessary consent to termination
6	of parental rights and to adoption;
7	(3) performing a background study on a child
8	or a home study on a prospective adoptive parent and reporting
9	on the study;
10	(4) making determinations of the best
11	interests of a child and the appropriateness of adoptive
12	placement for the child;
13	(5) post-placement monitoring of a case until
14	final adoption; and
15	(6) when made necessary by disruption before
16	final adoption, assuming custody and providing child care or
17	any other social service pending an alternative placement;
18	Y. "providing", with respect to an adoption
19	service, includes facilitating the provision of the service;
20	Z. "convention adoption" means an adoption of a
21	child resident in a foreign country party to the Convention on
22	Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of
23	Intercountry Adoption by a United States citizen, or an
24	adoption of a child resident in the United States by an
25	individual residing in another convention country; and
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AA. "convention country" means a country that is a party to the Hague Adoption Convention, dated May 29, 1993."

Section 12. Section 32A-5-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 133, as amended) is amended to read:

"32A-5-6. AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT. --

- A. The department may adopt and promulgate necessary [regulations] rules and forms for the administration of the Adoption Act, but the [regulations] rules shall not conflict with the provisions of the Adoption Act.
- B. The department has the authority to provide or request additional information from an investigator or an attorney representing any person involved in any action filed pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act.
- C. The department has the authority to intervene in any action filed pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act. The intervention shall be effected when legal counsel for the department files a motion for an entry of appearance and an appropriate response.
- D. The department shall be served by mail by the attorney for the petitioner with copies of all pleadings filed in any action pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act, except for copies of the petition for adoption, the request for placement and the decree of adoption, which shall be served as provided in Section 32A-5-7 NMSA 1978.
- E. A criminal records check shall be made as . 144452. 2

follows:

(1) each petitioner shall submit a set of fingerprints to the department, and shall agree that the department may use the fingerprint card to obtain a nationwide criminal records check on the petitioner. The department may receive an adoption petitioner's nationwide criminal history record by submitting the fingerprint card to the department of public safety, which shall accept from the department the fingerprints for the purpose of processing a nationwide criminal history screening through the federal bureau of investigation;

(2) the department may promulgate rules to implement fingerprint submission procedures, fees, confidentiality, time frames for petitioners' nationwide criminal history screening and procedures for clarifying incomplete or confusing criminal history information; and

(3) all criminal history records obtained pursuant to this section by the department are confidential.

The department may use federal bureau of investigation criminal history records for purposes of reviewing adoption matters under the Adoption Act. No criminal history record obtained pursuant to this section shall be used for any purpose other than in connection with an adoption. Except on court order or with the written consent of the petitioner, criminal records obtained pursuant to this section and the information contained

in the records shall not be released or otherwise disclosed to any other person or agency. A person who discloses confidential records or information in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

F. The department is designated and authorized to act on behalf of the state as an accrediting entity, under the provisions of the federal Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 and regulations adopted by the United States secretary of state pursuant to that act.

G. The department is authorized to enter into written agreements with the United States secretary of state for purposes of the federal Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 and regulations adopted by the United States secretary of state pursuant to that act.

H. The department is authorized to assess fees for the costs of accreditation of agencies and approval of persons in connection with convention adoptions, which fees shall be prescribed by rule, and shall be approved by the United States department of state. The fees shall not exceed the costs of the services provided by the department.

I. The department may adopt and promulgate necessary rules and forms for the administration of the Adoption Act, but the rules shall not conflict with the provisions of the Adoption Act."

Section 13. Section 32A-5-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 153, as amended) is amended to read:

"32A-5-26. PETITION--CONTENT.--A petition for adoption shall be filed and verified by the petitioner and shall allege:

A. the full name, age and place and duration of residence of the petitioner and, if married, the place and date of marriage; the date and place of any prior marriage, separation or divorce; and the name of any present or prior spouse;

- B. the date and place of birth of the adoptee, if known:
- C. the places where the adoptee has lived within the past three years and the names and addresses of the persons with whom the adoptee has lived, unless the adoptee is in the custody of an agency or the department, in which case the petitioner shall state the name and address of the agency or the department's county office from which the child was placed;
- D. the birth name of the adoptee, any other names by which the adoptee has been known and the adoptee's proposed new name; provided that in the case of an agency adoption, if the petitioner and the biological parents have not agreed to the release of the adoptee's identity to the other person, the birth name and any other names by which the adoptee has been known shall be filed with the court as separate documents at the time the petition is filed;

E. where the adoptee is residing at the time of the
filing of the petition and, if the adoptee is not living with
the petitioner, when the adoptee will commence living with the
petitioner;

- F. that the petitioner desires to establish a parent and child relationship with the adoptee and that the petitioner is a fit and proper person able to care and provide for the adoptee's welfare;
- G. the existence of any court orders, including placement orders, that are known to the petitioner and that regulate custody, visitation or access to the adoptee, copies of which shall accompany and be attached to the petition as exhibits:
- H. the relationship, if any, of the petitioner to the adoptee;
- the name and address of the placing agency, if any;
- J. the names and addresses of all persons from whom consents or relinquishments are required, attaching copies of those obtained and alleging the facts that excuse or imply the consents or relinquishments of the others; provided that if the petitioner has not agreed to the release of his identity to the parent or if the parent has not agreed to the release of his identity to the petitioner, the names and addresses of all persons from whom consents or relinquishments are required

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shall be filed with the court as separate documents at the time the petition for adoption is filed;

- K. whether the adoption will be an open adoption, pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-5-35 NMSA 1978;
- L. when consent of the child's father is alleged to be unnecessary, the results of a search of the putative father registry;
- M whether the adoptee is an Indian child and, if so, the petition shall allege:
- (1) the tribal affiliation of the adoptee's parents;
- (2) what specific actions have been taken and by whom to notify the parents' tribe and the results of the contact, including the names, addresses, titles and telephone numbers of the persons contacted. Copies of any correspondence with the Indian tribe shall be attached as exhibits to the petition; and
- (3) what specific efforts were made to comply with the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the appropriate Indian tribe;
- N. whether the adoption is subject to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children and, if so, a copy of the interstate compact form indicating approval shall be attached as an exhibit to the petition;

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	0.	whether the adoptee is foreign born and, if so,
copi	es of the	child's passport and United States visa and of
al l	documents	demonstrating that the adoptee is legally free
for	adopti on:	[and]

- P. whether the adoption is a convention adoption, and if so, the petition shall allege whether the sending country is a convention country; whether the agency or individual providing adoption services, as defined by the federal Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000, has been approved as an accredited agency; and that the United States secretary of state certificate has been filed with the court; and
- [P.] Q. the name, address and telephone number of the agency or individual who has agreed to conduct the post-placement report in accordance with Section 32A-5-31 NMSA 1978, if different than the agency or individual who prepared the pre-placement study in accordance with Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978."

Section 14. Section 32A-5-36 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 163, as amended) is amended to read:

"32A-5-36. ADJUDI CATION--DI SPOSITION--DECREE OF ADOPTION.--

A. The court shall conduct hearings on the petition for adoption so as to determine the rights of the parties in a manner that protects confidentiality. The petitioner and the adoptee shall attend the hearing unless the court for good . 144452. 2

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cause waives a party's appearance. Good cause may include burdensome travel requirements.

- B. The petitioner shall file all documents required pursuant to the Adoption Act and serve the department with copies of the [same] documents simultaneously with the request for hearing on the petition for adoption.
- If any person who claims to be the biological father of the adoptee has appeared before the court and filed a written petition or response seeking custody and assuming financial responsibility of the adoptee, the court shall hear evidence as to the merits of the petition. If the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the person is not the biological father of the adoptee or that the child was conceived through an act of rape or incest, the petition shall be dismissed and the person shall no longer be a party to the adoption. If the court determines that the person is the biological father of the adoptee, the court shall further determine whether the person qualifies as a presumed or acknowledged father whose consent is necessary for adoption, pursuant to Section 32A-5-17 NMSA 1978. If the court determines that the person is the biological father, but does not qualify as a presumed or acknowledged father, the court shall adjudicate the person's rights pursuant to the provisions of the Adoption Act.
- D. If the mother or father of the adoptee has .144452.2

appeared before the court and filed a written petition that alleges the invalidity of the mother's or father's own consent or relinquishment for adoption previously filed in the adoption proceeding, the court shall hear evidence as to the merits of the petition. If the court determines that the allegations have not been proved by a preponderance of the evidence, the petition shall be dismissed. If the court determines that the allegations of the petition are true, the consent or relinquishment for adoption shall be held invalid, and the court shall determine, in the best interests of the adoptee, the person who shall have custody of the child.

- E. The petitioner shall present and prove each allegation set forth in the petition for adoption by clear and convincing evidence.
- F. The court shall grant a decree of adoption if it finds that the petitioner has proved by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (1) the court has jurisdiction to enter a decree of adoption affecting the adoptee;
- (2) the adoptee has been placed with the petitioner for a period of ninety days if the adoptee is under the age of one year at the time of placement or for a period of one hundred eighty days if the adoptee is one year of age or older at the time of placement, unless, for good cause shown, the requirement is waived by the court;

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- (3) all necessary consents, relinquishments, terminations or waivers have been obtained;
- (4) the post-placement report required by Section 32A-5-31 NMSA 1978 has been filed with the court;
- (5) service of the petition for adoption has been made or dispensed with as to all persons entitled to notice pursuant to provisions of Section 32A-5-27 NMSA 1978;
- (6) at least ninety days have passed since the filing of the petition for adoption, except the court may shorten or waive this period of time in cases in which the child is being adopted by a stepparent, a relative or a person named in the child's deceased parent's will pursuant to provisions of Section 32A-5-12 NMSA 1978;
- (7) the petitioner is a suitable adoptive parent and the best interests of the adoptee are served by the adoption;
- (8) if visitation between the biological family and the adoptee is contemplated, that the visitation is in the child's best interests;
- (9) if the adoptee is foreign born, <u>that</u> the child is legally free for adoption <u>and that the United States</u> secretary of state certificate with respect to each convention adoption has been filed with the court;
- (10) the results of the criminal records check required pursuant to provisions of Section 32A-5-14 NMSA 1978
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have been received and considered;

- (11) if the adoptee is an Indian child, the requirements set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 have been met:
- when the child is an Indian child, the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the appropriate Indian tribes have been followed or, if not followed, good cause for noncompliance has been clearly stated and supported, as required by the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and provision has been made to ensure that the Indian child's cultural ties to the Indian child's tribe are protected and fostered; and
- (13) if the adoption involves the interstate placement of the adoptee, the requirements of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children have been met.
- In addition to the findings required by Subsection F of this section, the court in any decree of adoption shall make findings with respect to each allegation of the petition.
- If the court determines that any of the H. requirements for a decree of adoption pursuant to provisions of Subsections E and F of this section have not been met or that the adoption is not in the best interests of the adoptee, the court shall deny the petition and determine, in the best

interests of the adoptee, the person who shall have custody of the child.

- I. The decree of adoption shall include the new name of the adoptee and shall not include any other name by which the adoptee has been known or the names of the former parents. The decree of adoption shall order that from the date of the decree, the adoptee shall be the child of the petitioner and accorded the status set forth in Section 32A-5-37 NMSA 1978.
- J. A decree of adoption shall be entered within six months of the filing of the petition if the adoptee is under the age of one year at the time of placement or twelve months if the adoptee is one year of age or older at the time of placement, except that the time may be extended by the court upon request of any of the parties or upon the court's own motion for good cause shown.
- K. A decree of adoption may not be attacked upon the expiration of one year from the entry of the decree; provided, however, that in any adoption involving an Indian child, the Indian child's parent or Indian custodian may petition the court pursuant to the provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 to invalidate the adoption.
- L. In any adoption involving an Indian child, the clerk of the court shall provide the secretary of the interior with a copy of any decree of adoption or adoptive placement

order and other information as required by the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978."

Section 15. Section 32A-5-39 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 166) is amended to read:

"32A-5-39. RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DECREES.--Every judgment terminating the parent-child relationship or establishing the relationship of parent and child by adoption issued pursuant to due process of law by the tribunals of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States shall be recognized in this state, so that the rights and obligations of the parties as to matters within the jurisdiction of this state shall be determined as though the judgment were issued by the courts of this state. A final adoption in another convention country, certified by the United States secretary of state pursuant to Subsection 301(a) or Section 303(3) of the federal Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 shall be recognized as a final valid adoption."

Section 16. Section 32A-15-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 103, Section 3 and also Laws 1985, Chapter 140, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"32A-15-3. CRIMINAL RECORDS CHECK--BACKGROUND CHECKS.--

A. Nationwide criminal record checks shall be conducted of all operators, staff and employees and prospective operators, staff and employees of child care facilities, including every facility or program having primary custody of .144452.2

children for twenty hours or more per week, juvenile detention, correction or treatment facilities, with the objective of protecting the children involved and promoting the children's safety and welfare while receiving service through such facilities or [program] programs.

- B. [The department shall conduct a background check of] All actual or prospective operators, staff and employees [and prospective operators, staff and employees] of child care facilities [by submitting] shall be fingerprinted and a fingerprint card for those individuals shall be submitted to the department of public safety and the federal bureau of investigation.
- C. All criminal history records obtained pursuant to this section by the department are confidential. The department may use the federal bureau of investigation criminal history records in connection with review of prospective operators, staff and employees of child care facilities. No criminal history records obtained pursuant to this section shall be used for any purpose other than in connection with such review. Except on court order or with the written consent of the petitioner, criminal records obtained pursuant to this section and the information contained therein shall not be released or otherwise disclosed to any other person or agency. A person who discloses confidential records or information in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall

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Sec	ction 3	<u> 31- 19- 1</u>	NMSA	1978	<u>3.</u> "					

- 54 -