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52ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2015

INTRODUCED BY

Michael Padilla

AN ACT

RELATING TO CHILDREN; PROVIDING THAT CHILDREN PLACED IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE SHALL BE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN AGE-APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES; AMENDING THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT ACT TO PROVIDE THAT A CHILD SHALL BE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD'S TRANSITION PLAN AS DEVELOPMENTALLY APPROPRIATE.

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 a person who is eighteen years of age or older;
- B. "caregiver" means a person with whom the child is placed in out-of-home care, including a foster parent, treatment foster parent or designated official for a group

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home, shelter care facility or other facility licensed by the department pursuant to the Public Health Act;

- [B.] C. "child" means a person who is less than eighteen years old;
- [C.] D. "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.] E. "court-appointed special advocate" or "CASA" means a person appointed as a CASA, pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Court Rules, who assists the court in determining the best interests of the child by investigating the case and submitting a report to the court;
- [E.] F. "custodian" means an adult with whom the child lives who is not a parent or guardian of the child;
- $[F_{\bullet}]$ G. "department" means the children, youth and families department, unless otherwise specified;
- [G.] H. "disproportionate minority contact" means the involvement of a racial or ethnic group with the criminal or juvenile justice system at a proportion either higher or lower than that group's proportion in the general population;
- [H.] I. "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 .198229.3

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custody of the department or agency;

[1.] J. "guardian" means a person appointed as a guardian by a court or Indian tribal authority or a person authorized to care for the child by a parental power of attorney as permitted by law;

[J.] K. "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.] L. "Indian child" means an unmarried person who is:

- less than eighteen years old; (1)
- a member of an Indian tribe or is eligible (2) for membership in an Indian tribe; and
- the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe;
 - "Indian child's tribe" means: [L.] M.
- the Indian tribe in which an Indian child is a member or eligible for membership; or
- 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.] N. "Indian tribe" means a federally recognized .198229.3

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Indian tribe, community or group pursuant to 25 U.S.C. Section 1903(1):

[N.] O. "judge", when used without further qualification, means the judge of the court;

[0.] P. "legal custody" means a legal status created by order of the court or other court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of statute 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, personal care, 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;

[P.] Q. "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;

 $[Q_{\bullet}]$ \underline{R}_{\bullet} "permanency plan" means a determination by the court that the child's interest will be served best by:

- reunification: (1)
- placement for adoption after the parents' (2)

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rights have been relinquished or terminated or after a motion has been filed to terminate parental rights;

- (3) placement with a person who will be the child's permanent guardian;
- (4) placement in the legal custody of the department with the child placed in the home of a fit and willing relative; or
- (5) placement in the legal custody of the department under a planned permanent living arrangement;
- [R.] S. "person" means an individual or any other form of entity recognized by law;
- [S.] T. "preadoptive parent" means a person with whom a child has been placed for adoption;
- [T.] <u>U.</u> "protective supervision" means the right to visit the child in the home where the child is residing, inspect the home, transport the child to court-ordered diagnostic examinations and evaluations and obtain information and records concerning the child;
- V. "reasonable and prudent parent standard" means
 the standard of care characterized by careful, nurturing and
 thoughtful parental decision-making that is intended to
 maintain a child's health, safety, culture and best interest
 while encouraging the child's emotional, social and
 developmental growth;
- [U.] W. "reunification" means either a return of .198229.3

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the child to the parent or to the home from which the child was removed or a return to the noncustodial parent;

$[brac{V_{\bullet}}{V_{\bullet}}]$ X. "tribal court" means:

- 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;
- [\frac{\psi_*}{.}] Y. "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
- [X.] Z. "tribunal" means any judicial forum other than the court."
- SECTION 2. A new section of the Children's Code is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT--ACCESS TO AGE-APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES. --

- A child who has been placed in out-of-home care pursuant to the provisions of the Abuse and Neglect Act, the Family Services Act or the Family in Need of Court-Ordered Services Act shall be permitted to participate in ageappropriate activities when such activities are approved by a caregiver pursuant to Subsection D of this section.
- The department shall make efforts to normalize .198229.3

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the lives of children in the department's custody and to empower caregivers to approve a child's participation in activities, based on the caregiver's own assessment using a reasonable and prudent parent standard, without prior approval of the department.

- c. If a child is placed in an aggregate care setting, the department shall designate an individual to make decisions concerning participation in age-appropriate activities. An individual designated by the department pursuant to this subsection shall have the same rights and responsibilities as a caregiver for the purpose of this section.
- D. A caregiver shall use a reasonable and prudent parent standard in determining whether to permit a child to participate in an activity. The caregiver shall consider:
 - (1) the desires of the child;
- (2) the child's age, maturity and developmental level to maintain the overall health and safety of the child;
- (3) potential risk factors and the appropriateness of the activity;
- (4) the best interest of the child based on the caregiver's knowledge of the child;
- (5) the importance of encouraging the child's emotional and developmental growth;

- (6) the importance of providing the child with the most safe and affirming family-like and culturally relevant living experience possible; and
- (7) the behavior of the child and the child's ability to safely participate in the proposed activity.
 - E. The department shall verify that caregivers:
- (1) promote and protect the ability of a child to participate in age-appropriate activities; and
- (2) implement policies consistent with this section.
- F. No caregiver, governmental entity or public employee shall be held liable as a result of any decision permitting a child to participate in an age-appropriate activity approved by the caregiver pursuant to this section unless the decision was outside of the scope of duty of the caregiver, governmental entity or public employee or the decision was made maliciously.
- G. This section shall not be construed to limit any existing liability protection otherwise afforded by any other law, including the Tort Claims Act.
- H. The department may promulgate rules to implement this section.
- I. For the purpose of this section, "ageappropriate activity" means an activity that is generally
 accepted as suitable for a child of the same age or level of
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maturity based on the development of cognitive,	emotional,
physical, social and behavioral capacity typical	for the
child's age or age group. "Age-appropriate acti	vity" may
include:	

- a cultural, social or enrichment activity; (1)
- a single-night sleepover at the home of a (2) friend;
- participation in a camp where the child (3) spends one or more nights in an organized camp setting;
- (4) participation in a school or extracurricular activity, including an activity that may involve supervised overnight stays or trips;
- for an adolescent child, an activity that fosters appropriate freedom, responsibility and decisionmaking; or
- (6) any other activity deemed appropriate by a caregiver acting in accordance with a reasonable and prudent parent standard."
- SECTION 3. Section 32A-4-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 115, as amended) is amended to read:
- "32A-4-21. NEGLECT OR ABUSE PREDISPOSITION STUDIES, REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS. --
- Prior to holding a dispositional hearing, the court shall direct that a predisposition study and report be submitted in writing to the court by the department.

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- В. The predisposition study required pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall contain the following information:
- a statement of the specific reasons for intervention by the department or for placing the child in the department's custody and a statement of the parent's ability to care for the child in the parent's home without causing harm to the child:
- (2) a statement of how an intervention plan is designed to achieve placement of the child in the least restrictive setting available, consistent with the best interests and special needs of the child, including a statement of the likely harm the child may suffer as a result of being removed from the parent's home, including emotional harm that may result due to separation from the child's parents, and a statement of how the intervention plan is designed to place the child in close proximity to the parent's home without causing harm to the child due to separation from parents, siblings or any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interest;
- the wishes of the child as to the child's (3) custodian;
- (4) whether the child has a family member who, subsequent to study by the department, is determined to be qualified to care for the child;

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- (5) a description of services offered to the child, the child's family and the child's foster care family and a summary of reasonable efforts made to prevent removal of the child from the child's family or reasonable efforts made to reunite the child with the child's family;
- (6) a description of the home or facility in which the child is placed and the appropriateness of the child's placement;
- (7) the results of any diagnostic examination or evaluation ordered at the custody hearing;
- (8) a statement of the child's medical and educational background;
- (9) if the child is an Indian child, whether the placement preferences set forth in the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 or the placement preferences of the child's Indian tribe were followed and whether the child's treatment plan provides for maintaining the child's cultural ties;
- ensure that the child's physical, medical, psychological and educational needs are met and that sets forth services to be provided to the child and the child's parents to facilitate permanent placement of the child in the parent's home;
- (11) for children sixteen years of age and older, a plan for developing the specific skills the child requires for successful transition into independent living as .198229.3

an adult, regardless of whether the child is returned to the child's parent's home; [and]

(12) a treatment plan that sets forth steps to ensure that the child's educational needs are met and, for a child fourteen years of age or older, a treatment plan that specifically sets forth the child's educational and post-secondary goals; [and]

(13) whether the child is participating in age-appropriate activities and, if the child has any limitations on participating in age-appropriate activities, an explanation of those limitations; and

[(13)] (14) a description of the child's foster care placement and whether it is appropriate in terms of the educational setting and proximity to the school the child was enrolled in at the time of the placement, including plans for travel for the child to remain in the school in which the child was enrolled at the time of placement, if reasonable and in the child's best interest.

- C. A copy of the predisposition report shall be provided by the department to counsel for all parties five days before the dispositional hearing.
- D. If the child is an adjudicated abused child, any temporary custody orders shall remain in effect until the court has received and considered the predispositional study at the dispositional hearing."

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SECTION 4. Section 32A-4-25.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 239, Section 47) is amended to read:

"32A-4-25.2. TRANSITION SERVICES. --

A. Prior to the first permanency hearing after the child turns fourteen years of age, the department shall request and review the child's next-step plan or individualized education plan addressing the child's educational transition services. If the child does not have a next-step plan or an individualized education plan, the department shall request a meeting with the child's school to identify the child's post-secondary goals and to obtain information about classes and services available to assist the child in attaining the child's post-secondary goals. The department shall invite the child, the child's attorney and the adult who is making educational decisions to the meeting with the school.

B. The treatment plan filed by the department prior to each hearing after the child turns fourteen shall set forth the child's post-secondary goals and report the child's educational progress toward those goals.

[A.] C. Prior to a child's reaching [seventeen] sixteen years of age, the department shall meet with the child, the child's attorney and others of the child's choosing, including biological family members, to develop a transition plan. The department shall assist the child in identifying and planning to meet the child's needs after the child's eighteenth

birthday, i	includin	g housin	ng, edu	ıcation,	employ	ment	or inco	me,
health and	menta1	health,	local	opportu	nities	for	mentors	and
continuing	support	service	es.					

D. Each child shall have the right to participate in development of the child's transition plan as developmentally appropriate. For a child fourteen years of age or older, the transition plan shall:

(1) be developed in consultation with the child and, at the option of the child, with up to two members of the transition planning team who are chosen by the child and who are not a foster parent of, or a caseworker for, the child. One individual selected by the child to be a member of the child's transition planning team may be designated as the child's advisor and, as necessary, advocate, with respect to the child's participation in age-appropriate activities pursuant to Section 2 of this 2015 act;

(2) include a list of the child's rights with respect to education, health, visitation, safety, court participation, participation in age-appropriate activities and access to documents as required pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of Section 32A-4-25.3 NMSA 1978; and

(3) include a signed acknowledgment by the child that the child has been provided a copy of the list of the child's rights, that the rights contained in the list have been explained to the child and that the child has had an .198229.3

opportunity	, to	ask	questions	about	and	understands	the	rights
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contained i	n tl	ne li	ist.					

 $[B_{\bullet}]$ \underline{E}_{\bullet} The department shall present the child's proposed transition plan to the court at the first hearing scheduled after the child's [seventeenth] sixteenth birthday.

[6.] F. At the first hearing scheduled after the child's sixteenth birthday, the court shall order a transition plan for the child. The transition plan approved by the court shall be reviewed at every subsequent review and permanency hearing."

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is October 1, 2015.

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