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HOUSE BILL NO. 39 1 INTRODUCED BY ____KVAALEN 2 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GENERALLY REVISE AND CLARIFY THE LAW RELATING TO MINORS. 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: 8 Section 1. Section 10-204, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows: #10-204. Age certificates. Upon obtaining attaining 10 11 the age of sixteen 16 years any child may make application 12 to the commissioner of labor and industry for an age 13 certificate, which must be presented to any employer with whom such the child may-seek seeks employment. The employer, 14 if such employment be given, must countersign the 15 16 certificate and return the same it to the commissioner of 17 soid-bureau, who shall keep the-same it on file in his 18 office. Any person, firm, company, association, or corporation who employs or permits to be employed in any 19 occupation prohibited by section 10-201, any child without 20 such certificate showing the child to be at least sixteen 16 21 22 years of age+--shall--be is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as hereinafter providedy should such child prove 23 to be less than sixteen 16 years of age." 24

Section 2. Section 10-205, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

2 #10-205. Enforcement of-act. To enforce this act the
3 commissioner of labor and industry-the-bureau-of-child-and
4 onimal-protectiony and all each county attorneys attorney
5 shall, each upon their his own volitiony or upon the sworn

6 complaint of any reputable citizen that this act is being

violated, make prosecutions for such violations.
 Section 3. Section 10-1206, Ref. Ma. 1947, is among

read as follows:

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Section 3. Section 10-1206, R.C.H. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

*10-1206. Jurisdiction of the court. (1) The court has exclusive original jurisdiction of all proceedings under the Montana Youth Court Act in which a youth is alleged to be a delinquent youth; a youth in need of supervision; or a youth in need of care, or concerning any person under twenty-one (21) years of age charged with having violated any law of the state or ordinance of any city or town prior to having become eighteen (18) years of age.

- 18 (2) Justice, municipal, and police city courts shall
 19 have concurrent jurisdiction with the youth court over all
 20 traffic and fish and game violations alleged to have been
 21 committed by a youth, except that the following alleged
 22 violations are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the
 23 court:
- 24 (a) driving while intoxicated as defined in section
 25 32-2142-Recember-1947:

1 (b) failing to stop at an accident as defined in 2 section 32-1202y-RyCyMy-1947; and

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- (c) driving without a valid license or permit as defined in sections 31-125 and 31-127***R*C**H**--1947, after having been previously convicted of the same offense.**
- Section 4. Section 10-1210, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:
- Before a petition is filed, the probation officer may enter into an informal adjustmenty and give counsel and advice to the youth and other interested partiesy if it appears:
- 12 (a) the admitted facts bring the case within the 13 jurisdiction of the court;
 - (b) counsel and advice without filing a petition would be in the best interests of the child and the public.
 - (2) Any probation or other disposition imposed under this section against any youth must conform to the following procedures:
 - (a) Every consent adjustment shall be reduced to writing and signed by the youth and his parents or the person having legal custody of the youth.
 - (b) Approval by the youth court judge shall—be is required where if the complaint alleges commission of a felony or where if the youth has been or will be in any way detained.

- 1 (3) An incriminating statement relating to any act or
 2 omission constituting delinquency or need of supervision
 3 made by the participant to the person giving counsel or
 4 advice in the discussions or conferences incident thereto
 5 shall may not be used against the declarant in any
 6 proceeding under this act, nor shall may the incriminating
 7 statement be admissible in any criminal proceeding against
 8 the declarant.
- 9 (4) The following dispositions may be imposed by 10 informal adjustment:
 - (a) Probetion probation:

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- (b) Placement placement of the youth in a licensed foster home or other home approved by the court;
- 14 (c). Placement placement of the youth in a private
 15 agency responsible for the care and rehabilitation of such a
 16 youth, including but not limited toward district youth
 17 quidance home;
- (d) Transfer transfer of legal custody of the youth to
 the department of institutions, provided,—however, that such
 commitment shall does not authorize the department of
 institutions to place the youth in a detention facility, as
 defined-by-this-act and such commitment shall may not exceed
 a period of six-f6; months without a subsequent order of the
 court, after notice and hearing.**
- 25 Section 5. Section 10-1217, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

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read as follows:

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"10-1217. Service of summons. (1) Any youth who is the subject of a proceeding under this act must be personally served with summons at least five:(5) days before the time stated for appearance.

- (2) Service of summons on all other persons designated in subsection—(1)—of—section 10—1216(11) shall be made in accordance with Rule 4(0) of the Montana Rules rules of Eivil—Procedure: civil—procedure, except that in all cases service shall be completed at least five—(5) days before the time stated for appearance.
- (3) If a party referred to in subsection (2) herein is not personally served before a hearing and has not secluded himself with an attempt to delay or disrupt any proceeding under—this—act, such party may appear within a reasonable time subsequent to the hearing and, on motion to the court, request a rehearing. The motion may be granted at the discretion of the judge if a rehearing would be in the best interest of the youth.
- (4) The court may authorize payment from county funds of costs of service and necessary travel expenses incurred by persons summoned or otherwise required to appear at the hearing.
- 24 (5) An actual abandonment of a youth by his parent or
 25 parents shall constitute a waiver of summons and notice

requirements in-this-act by the parent or parents. A return
endorsed upon the summons showing inability to serve summons
in-compliance-with-section-18-(2)-of-this-act constitutes
prima facie evidence of actual abandonment.

- (6) The youth court may, in the interests of justice, shorten the notice requirements contained herein, and such notice of shortened time shall be endorsed on the summons.
- 8 (7) A party, other than the youth, may waive service
 9 of summons on himself by written stipulation or by voluntary
 10 appearance at the hearing. If the youth is present at the
 11 hearing, his counsel may waive service of summons in his
 12 behalf.**
- Section 6. Section 10-1218, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:
- 15 **10-1218. Basic legal rights. (1) When a youth alleged 16 to be a delinquent youth or a youth in need of supervision 17 is taken into custody, the following requirements must be 18 met:
- 19 (a) the <u>The</u> youth shall be immediately and effectively 20 advised of his constitutional rights and his rights under 21 this ****tact**
- 22 (b) the <u>The</u> youth may waive such rights under the 23 following situations:
- 24 (i) when the youth is under the age of twelve (12) 25 years, the parents of the youth may make an effective

waiver;

(ii) when the youth is over the age of twelve-{12} years and the youth and his parent parents agree, they may make an effective waiver: and

- (iii) when the youth is over the age of twelve-(12) years and the youth and his parents do not agree, the youth may make an effective waiver only with advice of counsel.
- (c) In a proceeding alleging a youth to be a delinquent youth:
- (i) An an extra-judicial extrajudicial statement that would be constitutionally inadmissible in a criminal matter shall may not be received in evidence;
- (ii) Evidence evidence illegally seized or obtained shall may not be received in evidence to establish the allegations of a petition against a youth; and
- (iii) An-extra-judicial an extrajudicial admission or confession made by the youth out of court is insufficient to support a finding that the youth committed the acts alleged in the petition unless it is corroborated by other evidence.
- (2) Title 95y-ReCeMe-1947y shall apply to all law enforcement investigations relating to a complaint alleging a delinquent youth or youth in need of supervision, except that:
- 24 (a) No no youth shall may be fingerprinted or 25 photographed for criminal identification purposes except by

1 order of the youth court judgewi

(b) No no fingerprint records or photographs shall may be filed with the federal bureau of investigation, state of Montana identification bureau, or any other than the originating agency, except for sending the fingerprints or photographs to any law enforcement agency for comparison purposes in the original investigation.

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- (c) At at such time as the proceedings in the matter, including appeals, are complete, the fingerprint records and photographs shall be destroyed; except—that However, such fingerprint records and photographs may be retained by the originating agency for a specific period when ordered by the court for good cause shown.
- (3) In all proceedings on a petition alleging a delinquent youth or youth in need of supervision as-set forth-in-subsection-(1)-of-this-sectionv the youthwand the parents end or guardian of the youth shall be advised by the court or, in the absence of the court, by its representative that the youth may be represented by counsel at all stages of the proceedings. If counsel is not retained, or if it appears that counsel will not be retained, counsel shall be appointed for the youth, unless the right to appointed counsel is waived by the youth and the parents or guardian. Neither the youth nor his parent or guardian may waive counsel if commitment to a detention facility or a youth

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- forest camp or to the department of institutions for a ı period of more than six--f6) months may result from 2 3 adjudication.
- (4) The courty at any stage of a proceeding on a 4 petition under this acty may appoint a quardian ad litem for a youth if the youth has no parent or guardian appearing in 6 7 his behalfy or if their interests conflict with those of the youth. A party to the proceeding or an employee or representative of a party shall may not be appointed as quardian ad litem.

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- 1 i (5) In a proceeding on a petition, a party is entitled 12 to:
- (a) the opportunity to introduce evidence and 13 14 otherwise be heard on the party's own behalf;
- 15 1bl confront and cross-examine witnesses testifying against the party; and 16
 - (c) admit or deny the allegations against the party in the petition.
 - (6) Persons afforded rights under this act shall be advised of those rights and any other rights existing under law at the time of their first appearance in a proceeding on a petition under the Montana Youth Court Act and at any other time specified in the -- Youth-Court-Act that act or other law.
- 25 (7) All post--trial posttrial motions and other

- remedies available to an adult in a criminal proceeding under the Montana Code of Criminal Procedure shall -- be are 3 available to a youth proceeded against under this act."
- Section 7. Section 10-1220, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:
- *10-1220. Adjudicatory hearing. (1) Prior to any 6 7 adjudicatory hearing, the court shall determine whether the youth admits or denies the offenses alleged in the petition. If the youth denies all offenses alleged in the petition. the youth, his parent, guardian, or attorney may demand a 10 jury trial on such contested offensests in In the absence of 11 such demand, a jury trial is waived. If the youth denies 12 some offenses and admits others, the contested offenses may 13 14 be dismissed in the discretion of the youth court judge. The adjudicatory hearing shall be set forthwith and 15 accorded a preferential priority. 16
- 17 (2) An adjudicatory hearing shall be held to determine 18 whether the contested offenses are supported by proof beyond 19 a reasonable doubt in cases involving a youth alleged to be 20 delinquent or in need of supervision. If the hearing is before a jury, the jury's function shall be to determine 21 whether the youth committed the contested offensests if If 22 23 the hearing is before the youth court judge without a jury, the judge shall make and record his findings on all issues. 24 If the allegations of the petitions are not established at 25

the hearing, the youth court shall dismiss the petition and discharge the youth from custody.

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- (3) An adjudicatory hearing shall be recorded verbatim by whatever means the court deems considers appropriate.
- (4) The youth charged in a petition must be present at the hearing and, if brought from detention to the hearing, shall may not appear clothed in institutional clothing.
- (5) In a hearing on a petition under this section, the general public shall be excluded and only such persons admitted as have a direct interest in the case <u>may be</u> admitted; except that when a hearing in the court is held on a written petition charging the commission of a felony; persons with a legitimate interest in the proceeding; including representatives of public information media; shall may not be excluded from the hearing.
- (6) If the court finds on the basis of a valid admission by a youth of the allegations of the petition or if after the hearing required by this section. a youth is found to be a delinquent youth or a youth in need of supervision the court shall schedule a dispositional hearing under this act.
- (7) When a jury trial is required in a case, it may be held before the regular trial panel. If the regular panel is not in attendance, the court may draw a jury from jury box No. 3.**

1 Section 8. Section 10-1224, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 2 read as follows:

- 3 "10-1224. Consent decree with petition. (1) At any time after the filing of a petition alleging delinquency or 4 need of supervision, and before the entry of a judgment, the court may, on motion of counsel for the youth, or on the 7 court's own motion, suspend the proceedings and continue the youth under supervision under terms and conditions negotiated with probation services and agreed to by all 10 necessary parties. The court's order continuing the child 11 under supervision under this section shall be known as a 12 "consent decree*". The procedures used and dispositions 13 permitted when under this section shall conform to the 14 procedure and disposition specified in section 10-1210; 15 R=6=M=--1947y relating to consent adjustments without 16 petition.
- 17 (2) If the youth or his counsel objects to a consent
 18 decree, the court shall proceed to findings, adjudication,
 19 and disposition of the case.

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(3) If, either prior to discharge by probation services, or expiration of the consent decree, a new petition alleging delinquency or need of supervision is filed against the youth, or if the youth fails to fulfill the expressed terms and conditions of the consent decree, the petition under which the youth was continued under

supervision may be reinstated in the discretion of the county attorney in consultation with probation services. In the event of reinstatement, the proceeding on the petition shall be continued to conclusion, as if the consent decree had never been entered.

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- (4) A youth who is discharged by probation services or who completes a period under supervision without reinstatement of the original petition shall max not again be proceeded against in any court for the same offense alleged in the petition, and the original petition shall be dismissed with prejudice. Nothing in this subsection precludes a civil suit against the youth for damages arising from his conduct.
- (5) In all cases where the terms of the consent decree shall extend for a period in excess of six-(6) months, the probation officer shall submit-a-report at the end of each six-(6)-month 6-month period submit a report which shall be reviewed by the court.
- 19 Section 9. Section 10-1229, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 20 read as follows:
 - #10-1229. Transfer to criminal court. (1) After a petition has been filed alleging delinquency, the court may, upon motion of the county attorney, before hearing the petition on its merits, transfer the matter of prosecution to the district court if:

- 1 (a) the youth charged was sixteen-(16) years of age or
 2 more at the time of the conduct alleged to be unlawful and
 3 the unlawful act is one or more of the following:
- 4 (i) criminal homicide as defined in section 94-5-10ly 5 RucuMu-1947:
- (ii) arson as defined in section 94-6-104y-RuCaMa-1947;
- 7 (iii) aggravated assault as defined in section 8 94-5-202*-R*E*M*--1947;
- 9 (iv) robbery as defined in section 94+5-401y-RefeMe
- 11 (v) burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in
 12 section 94-6-204* ReCeM* 1947:
- 13 (vi) sexual intercourse without consent as defined in

 14 section 94-5-503-ReCoMu-1947:
- 15 (vii) aggravated kidnapping as defined in section
 16 94-5-303v-ReceNe-1947:
- 17 (viii) possession of explosives as defined in section
 18 94-6-105y-Rucinhu-1947;
- 19 (ix) criminal sale of dangerous drugs for profit as 20 included in section 54-132y-RwGwMw-1947*;
- (b) a hearing on whether the transfer should be made is held in conformity with the rules on a hearing on a petition alleging delinquency, except that the hearing will be to the youth court without a jury; and
- 25 (c) notice in writing of the time, place, and purpose

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1 of the hearing is given to the youth, his counsel, and his 2 parents, guardiang or custodian at least ten--(10) days before the hearing; and

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- (d) the court finds upon the hearing of all relevant evidence that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:
- (i) the youth committed the delinquent act alleged; 6 7 and
 - (ii) the seriousness of the offense and the protection of the community requires require treatment of the youth beyond that afforded by invenile facilities; and
- (iii) the alleged offense was committed in an 11 12 aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner.
 - (2) In transferring the matter of prosecution to the district court, the court shall also consider the following factors:
 - (a) the sophistication and maturity of the youth, determined by consideration of his home, environmental situation, and emotional attitude and pattern of living;
 - (b) the record and previous history of the youth, including previous contacts with the youth court, law enforcement agencies, youth courts in other jurisdictions, prior periods of probations and prior commitments to iuvenile institutions:
- 24 (c) the prospects for adequate protection of the 25 public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of

- the youth by the use of procedures, services, and facilities 2 currently available to the youth court.
- (3) Upon transfer to district court, the judge shall 4 make written findings of the reasons why the jurisdiction of the court was waived and the case transferred to district court.
- 7 (4) The transfer terminates the jurisdiction of the court over the youth with respect to the acts alleged in the petition. No youth shall may be prosecuted in the district 10 court for a criminal offense originally subject to the 11 jurisdiction of the youth court unless the case has been 12 transferred as provided in this section.
 - (5) Upon order of the court transferring the case to the district court, the county attorney shall file the information against the youth without unreasonable delay.

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- 16 (6) If a youth is found quilty in district court of 17 any of the offenses enumerated in subsection (2)(11)(a) of this section and is sentenced to the state prison, his 18 commitment shall be to the department of institutions which 19 shall confine the youth in whatever institution it deems 20 21 considers proper."
- Section 10. Section 10-1230, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 22 23 to read as follows:
- *10-1230. Law enforcement records. (1) *++ No law 24 25 enforcement records concerning a youth, except traffic

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records, shall—not may be open to public inspection nor or
their contents disclosed to the public unless so ordered by
the court.

- (2) Inspection of law enforcement records concerning a youth is permitted prior to the sealing of the records by:
- (a) a youth court having the youth currently before it
 in any proceeding;
- 8 (b) the officers of agencies having legal custody of 9 the youth and those responsible for his supervision after 10 release;
 - (c) any other person, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or in the work of the law enforcement agency;
 - (d) Montana law enforcement officers of Montana, when necessary for the discharge of their immediate duties;
- 16 (e) a district court in which the youth is convicted
 17 of a criminal offense, for the purpose of a presentence
 18 investigation;
- 19 (f) the county attorney; or

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- (g) the youth, his parent, quardians or counsel."
- 21 Section 11. Section 10-1236, R.C.A. 1947, is amended 22 to read as follows:
- establish procedures for finding, maintaining, and administering temporary and permanent licensed foster homes

or other homes approved by the court for youth within the provisions of this act.

t3†12) All foster homes established by the youth court which are licensed by the department of social and rehabilitation services, established shall be financed by the department of social-and-rehabilitation-services as set forth in section 71-210(b) v-Recente-1947.

11 131 The licensed foster homes established under this
12 section shall be funded at a rate consistent with other
13 foster homes established for other purposes under law.

14 Section 12. Section 10-1242, R.C.N. 1947, is amended 15 to read as follows:

*10-1242. Establishment of district youth guidance home program. The legislative -assembly legislature, in recognition of the wide and varied needs of delinquent youths and youths in need of supervision of this state and of the desirability of meeting these needs on a community level to the fullest extent possible, and in order to reduce the need for custodial care in existing state institutions, establishes by this-act 10-1252 through 10-1252 a district youth guidance home program to provide facilities and services for the rehabilitation of delinquent youths and

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youths in need of supervision and establishes a program to provide such facilities and services through local nonprofit corporations and the department of institutions." 3

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Section 13. Section 10-1246. R.C.M. 1947. is amended to read as follows:

*10-1246. Authority of youth court judge to commit delinguent youths and youths in need of supervision. A youth court judge is hereby authorized in his discretion to place a delinquent youth or a youth in need of supervision to-said in a district youth guidance home for any period of time up to the child's twenty-first 21st birthday subject to the approval of its sponsoring nonprofit corporation or association."

Section 14. Section 10-1248, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

*10-1248. Continuing jurisdiction of youth court over youths. The youth court placing a delinquent youth or a youth in need of supervision to in a district youth guidance home shall retain continuing jurisdiction over said the youth until said the youth becomes twenty-one-f2ly years of age or is otherwise discharged by order of the court."

22 Section 15. Section 10-1249. R.C.M. 1947. is amended 23 to read as follows:

24 "10-1249. Per diem charge to financially able parents. 25 A youth court judge placing a delinquent youth or a youth in

need of supervision in a district youth quidance home may, 2 if the parent or parents of the youth are financially able, 3 without undue hardship, require the parents or parent to pay 4 to the district youth quidance home a such per diem charge 5 not-to--exceed--the--per--diem--charge--established--by--the department-of--institutions--for--each--youth-placed-in-the Montana-children's-center as the judge may determine."

8 Section 16. Section 10-1251, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

10 *10-1251. Rules and-regulations. The director of the 11 department of institutions shall-have--power--to may adopt 12 reasonable rules-reculations and standards to carry out the administration and purposes of this--act 10-1242 through 14 10-1252.**

15 Section 17. Section 10-1252, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows: 16

17 *10-1252. Federal assistance. The department of institutions is-hereby-authorized-to may make application 18 for and to receive federal-aid money or other assistance 19 20 which might now-or-hereafter become available for programs 21 in the nature of the one created by this-act 10-1242 through 22 10-1252.**

23 Section 18. Section 10-1301. R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

*10-1301. Definitions. (1) *Child* or *youthy*s for 25

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purposes of this act, means any person under eighteen (18)
years of age.

(2) "Abuse" or "neglect" means:

- (a) The the commission or omission of any act or acts which materially affect the normal physical or emotional development of a youthwa ony Any excessive physical injurys sexual assaults or failure to thrive, taking into account the age and medical history of the youth, shall be presumptive of material offects and monaccidental or presumed to be monaccidental and to materially affects the normal development of the youths
- (b) The the commission or omission of any act or acts by any person in the status of parent, guardian, or custodian who thereby and by reason of physical or mental incapacity or other causey refuses, or, with state and private aid and assistance is unable, to discharge the duties and responsibilities for proper and necessary subsistence, education, medical, or any other care necessary for his the youth's physical, moral, and emotional well-being.
- dependent upon the public for support, and—who—is destitute, or—is without parents or guardian or under the care and supervision of a suitable adult, or who has no proper quidance to provide for his necessary physical, moral, and

emotional well-being. A child may be considered dependent and legal custody transferred to a licensed agency if the parent or parents voluntarily relinquish custody of said the child.

(4) "Youth in need of care" means a youth who is dependent or is suffering from abuse or neglect within the meaning of this act."

8 Section 19. Section 10-1309, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 9 to read as follows:

worker of the department of social and rehabilitation services, the county welfare department, a peace officer, or county attorney who has reason to believe any youth is in immediate or apparent danger of violence or serious injury shall-have the authority to may immediately remove the youth and place him in a protective facility. The department may make a request for further assistance from the law enforcement agency or take such legal action as may be appropriate.

- 20 <u>121</u> A petition shall be filed within forty-eight-(48) 21 hours of emergency placement of a child unless arrangements 22 acceptable to the agency for the care of the child have been 23 made by the parents.
- 24 (3) The department of social and rehabilitation
 25 services and the county welfare department shall comply with

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- the judicinit -- procedure procedure set forth in section

 10-1305 -- Recenter 1947.
- 3 (4) The department of social and rehabilitation
 4 services and the county welfare department shall make such
 5 necessary arrangements for the youth's well-being as are
 6 required prior t the court hearing.*
- 7 Section 20. Section 10-1310, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 8 to read as follows:

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- "10-1310. Petitions. (1) The county attorney shall be responsible for filing all petitions alleging abuse, neglect, and or dependency. He may require all state, county, and municipal agencies, including law enforcement agencies, to conduct such investigations and furnish such reports as may be necessary.
- (2) Such petitions shall be given preference by the court in setting hearing dates.
 - (3) A petition alleging abuse, neglects or dependencyvis a civil action brought in the name of the state of Montana. The rules of civil procedure shall apply except as herein modified. Proceedings under a petition shall-not-be are not a bar to criminal prosecution.
 - (4) The parents or parent, guardian, or other person or agency having legal custody of the youth named in the petition, if residing in the state, shall be served personally with a copy of the petition and summons at least

- 1 five (5) days prior to the date set for hearing if If such
 2 person or agency resides out of state or is not found within
 3 the state, the rules of civil procedure relating to service
 4 of process in such cases shall apply.
 - (5) In the event service cannot be made upon the parents or parent, guardian, or other person or agency having legal custody, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the unavailable party where in the opinion of the court the interests of justice require.
 - (6) Where If a parent of the child is a minor, notice shall be given to the minor parent's parents or guardian, and if there is no guardian the court shall appoint one.
- 13 (7) Any person interested in any cause under this act
 14 shall-have has the right to appear.
- 16 (8) Except where the proceeding is instituted or
 16 commenced by a representative of the department of social
 17 and rehabilitation services, a citation shall be issued and
 18 served upon a representative of social—and—rehabilitation
 19 services the department prior to the court hearing.
 - (9) The petition shall:

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- 21 (a) state the nature of the alleged abuse, neglect, or dependency;
- 23 (b) state the full name, age, and address of the
 24 youth, and the name and address of his parents or guardian
 25 or person having legal custody of the youth;

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- 1 (c) state the names, addresses, and relationship to
 2 the youth and of all persons who are necessary parties to
 3 the action.
- 4 (10) The petition may ask for the following relief:
- 5 (a) temporary investigative authority and protective 6 services:
- 7 (b) temporary legal custody;
- 8 (c) limited legal custody;
- (d) permanent legal custody, including the right to consent to adoption;
- (e) appointment of quardian ad litem;
- (f) any combination of the above or such other relief
 as may be required for the best interest of the youth.
- (11) The petition may be modified for different relief
 at any time within the discretion of the court.
- 16 (12) The court may at any time on its own motiony or
 17 the motion of any partyy appoint a guardian ad litem for the
 18 youthy or counsel for any indigent party.
- 19 (13) This section shall does not apply to a petition
 20 for temporary investigative authority and protective
 21 services.
- 22 Section 21. Section 10-1311, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 23 to read as follows:
- 24 #10-1311. Petition and----order for temporary 25 investigative authority and protective services. (1) In

- cases where it appears that a youth is abused or neglected or is in danger of being abused or neglected, the county attorney may file a petition for temporary investigative authority and protective services.
- (2) A petition for temporary investigative authority and protective services shall state the specific authority requested and the facts establishing probable cause that a youth is abused or neglected or is in danger of being abused or neglected.
- 10 (3) The petition for temporary investigative authority
 11 and protective services shall be supported by an affidavit
 12 signed by the county attorney or a <u>department of</u> social and
 13 rehabilitation services report stating in detail the facts
 14 upon which the request is based.
 - (4) <u>(a)</u> Upon the filing of a petition for temporary investigative authority and protective services, the court may issue an order+ (e) granting such relief as may be required for the immediate protection of the youth.
- 19 (b) The order shall be served by a peace officer or a
 20 representative of the state department of social and
 21 rehabilitation services on the person or persons named
 22 therein.
- 23 (c) The order shall require the person served to
 24 immediately comply immediately with the terms thereof or 1
 25 upon failure to so comply to appear before the court

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issuing the order on the date specified and show cause why
he has not complied with the order. Except as otherwise
provided herein, the rules of civil procedure shall apply.

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- (d) Upon a failure to comply or show cause the court may hold the person in contempt or place temporary legal custody of the youth with the state department of social and rehabilitation services until further order.
- 8 (e)(5) The court may grant the following kinds of 9 relief:
- 10 tit(a) right of entry by a peace officer or state

 11 department of social and rehabilitation services worker:
- 12 <u>fff+1b1</u> medical and psychological evaluation of youth
 13 or parents, quardians, or person having legal custody:
- 14 (fiii)(c) require the youth, parents, guardians, or 15 person having legal custody to receive counseling services;
- 18 (*)(e) require the parents, guardian, or other person

 19 having custody to furnish such services as the court may

 20 designate;
- 21 (vi)(f) such other temporary disposition as may be 22 required in the best interest of the youth.**
- 23 Section 22. Section 10-1320, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 24 to read as follows:
- 25 *10-1320. Payment for boardy-clothingy-personal-needsy

- and--room support of dependent and neglected children --
- reimbursement by county. (1) Whenever agreements are entered
- 3 into by the state department of social and rehabilitation
- 4 services for placing dependent and neglected children in
- 5 approved family foster homes or licensed private
- 6 institutions, it--shall-be-the-duty-of the state department
- 7 to shall pay by its check or drafty each monthy from any
- funds appropriated for that purpose, the entire amount
- 9 agreed upon for board, clothing, personal needs, and room of
- 10 such children.
- 11 (2) On or before the twentieth 20th of each month the
- 12 state department shall present a claim to the county of
- 13 residence of such children for one-half the payments so made
- 14 during the month. The county must make reimbursement to the
- 15 state department within twenty 20 days after such claim is
- 16 presented.**
- 17 Section 23. Section 69-6101, R.C.M. 1947, is amended
- 18 to read as follows:
- 19 #69-6101. Consent Validity of consent of minor for
- 20 health services-when-walid. [1] The consent to the
- 21 provision of medical or surgical care or services by a
- 22 hospital, public clinic, or the performance of medical or
- 23 surgical care or services by a physiciany licensed to
- 24 practice medicine in this state may be given by a minor who
- 25 professes or is found to meet any of the following

descriptions:

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(1)(a) * a minor who is or was ever married or has had a child or graduated from high school or is emancipated; or

t2)(b) A a minor who has been separated from his parent, parents, or legal guardian for whatever reason and is supporting himself by whatever means; or

this subsection. The self-consent in the case of pregnancy, venereal disease, and drug and substance abuse of pregnancy, venereal disease, and drug and substance abuse of pregnancy, venereal disease, and drug and substance abuse of pregnancy, venereal disease, and drug and substance abuse also obliges the health professional, if he accepts the responsibility for treatment, to counsel the minor by himself or by referral to another health professional for counselings.

{4†[d] * a minor who needs emergency care, including
transfusions, without which his health will be jeopardized.
The If emergency care is rendered, the parent, parents, or
legal guardian shall be informed as soon as practical except
in--conditions under the circumstances mentioned in
subsections (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section; or

consent to health service for his childte or

2 (6)(3) A minor may give consent for health care for his spouse if his spouse is unable to give consent by reason of physical or mental incapacity."

5 Section 24. Section 69-6106, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 6 to read as follows:

7 #69-6106. Consent--of-minor-to-psychiatric Psychiatric psychological counseling valid under circumstances. The When executed by a minor, the consent to the providing of psychiatric or psychological counseling by 10 11 a physician or psychologist licensed to practice in this 12 states under circumstances where when the need for such 13 counseling is urgent in the opinion of the physician or 14 psychologist involvedy because of danger to the life, 15 safety, or property of a minor or of other person or persons, and the consent of the spouse, parent, custodians 16 17 or quardian of the said minor cannot be obtained within a reasonable time to offset the said danger to life or safety, 18 19 when-executed-by-the--seid--minor shall be <u>as</u> valid and 20 binding as if the said winor has had achieved his-or-her majorityy, that <u>Ihat</u> is, such minor shall-be-deemed-to--haye 21 22 and--shall--have has the same legal capacity to acty and the same legal obligations with regard to the giving of such 23 consenty as a person of full legal age and capacity, the 24 25 infancy-of-said-minor-and-any--contrary--provisions--of--law

(5)(2) A minor who has had a child may give effective

notwithstandingy and such consent shall may not be subject ı to later disaffirmance by reason of such minority: and--the 3 The consent of no other person or persons (including but not limited to a spouse, parent, custodian, or quardian) 4 5 shall--be is necessary in order to authorize the psychiatric 6 or psychological counseling to of such minorys providedy 7 howevery--that Howevers no parent shall may be obligated for the cost of such counseling without his consent." 9 Section 25. Repealer. Sections 10-207, 10-208, 10-209, and 10-210, R.C.M. 1947, are repealed. 10

-End-

HOUSE MEMBERS

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FRANCIS BARDANOUVE

"SCAR KVAALEN

T MC KITTRICK

ROSE WEBER EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR PAMELA DUENSING

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT ROBERTA MOODY

SUPERVISOR, ALTER SYSTEM



Montana Legislative Council

State Capitol

Helena, 59601

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ROBERT PERSON DIRECTOR, RESEARCH

LC 0036

1977 Legislature Code Commissioner Bill - Summary

House Bill No. 39

TO GENERALLY REVISE AND CLARIFY THE LAW RELATING TO MINORS.

(This summary does not include discussion of routine form or grammatical changes.)

Section 1. 10-204. Changed "obtaining..." to "attaining the age of ... " to correct apparent grammatical error.

Section 2. 10-205. Deleted reference to "bureau of child and animal protection". This bureau was abolished many years ago, according to Norma Cutone, head of the social services bureau of the department of social and rehabilitation services. She said the enforcement function in this section was not transferred to any other bureau per se.

Section 3. 10-1206(2). Changed "police court" to "city court" in accordance with 93-411.

Section 4. 10-1210(1). Added "and" in first sentence to correct apparent grammatical error.

Section 5. 10-1217(5). Deleted "in this act" in first sentence as redundant. Deleted reference to "section 18(2) of this act" as an incorrect and unnecessary reference. (Section 18(2) [R.C.M. 1947, 10-1218(2)] has nothing to do with service of summons.

Section 6. 10-1218(3). In (2) and (4) changed "shall" to "may" when used with negative. In (3) deleted the reference to "subsection (1) of this section" as an apparently erroneous reference. Subsection (1) deals only incidentally with proceeding on a petition, the primary provisions being found in 10-1215. It seems that no reference at all would be preferable, however, to a reference to 10-1215. Added "and" and "or" and deleted "and" for clarification.

Section 7. 10-1220. Subsection (1) changed "hearings" to "hearing" in the last sentence to correct apparent error. Subsection (6) - This subsection is grammatically incorrect and has questionable meaning. It has been rewritten for clarity.

Section 8. 10-1224(1). Changed "when" to "under" in the last sentence of this subsection to clarify meaning.

Section 9. 10-1229(6). Changed apparent incorrect reference to "subsection (2)(a) of this section" to "subsection (1)(a) of this section", the correct reference.

Section 10. 10-1230. Subsection (1) rewritten for grammatical clarity. Added "investigation" at end of subsection (2) (e) as it appears a "presentence investigation" was intended. "Hearing" might also be a proper alternative.

Section 11. 10-1236(3). This subsection is meaningless. After considering conflicting recommendations from the social services bureau of the department of social and rehabilitation services and from several of the district probation officers, the proper wording appears to be as stated in the amendment. The youth court clearly has power to establish foster homes for its charges, but the department is not bound to license such homes. If it does license a home, this section requires that it provide the funds to operate the home.

Section 12. 10-1242. Changed "this act" to "sections 10-1242 through 10-1252". It is a primary objective of recodification to replace "this act" with the proper code reference. Beginning with 10-1242, the Youth Court Act incorporates a previous 1971 act establishing district youth guidance homes. That act had references to "this act", which language was carried over into the Youth Court Act. By a common rule of statutory construction "this act" means the latest amended version of the act. Hence, the references in 10-1242, 10-1251, and 10-1252, concerning rule-making power of the department of institutions and federal assistance authorization, thus would appear to apply to the entire Youth Court Act, rather than merely the act concerning district youth guidance homes, as originally intended. It appears doubtful that this intended, particularly the extension of the rule-making authority of the department of institutions. It appears rather that the 1971 district youth guidance home act was merely transferred, with no thought given to the effect of the words "this act". The sections comprising "this act" should be specified by the legislature.

Section 13. 10-1246. Changed "to" to "in" for grammatical reasons.

Section 14. 10-1248. Changed "to" to "in" for grammatical reasons.

Section 15. 10-1249. Allows a youth court to charge financially able parents a per diem charge equal to the charge established for the Montana Children's Center. However, there is no charge established for the children's center because there are no children there. Hence, there is no per diem charge which can be collected from parents of youths in a youth guidance home. Changed "not to exceed the per diem charge established by the department of institutions for each youth placed in the Montana Children's Center" to "...as the judge may determine".

Section 16. 10-1251. Same change as for 10-1242.

Section 17. 10-1252. Same change as for 10-1242.

Section 18. <u>10-1301</u>. Reworded subsection (2)(a) for grammatical clarity. Reworded subsection (3) for grammatical clarity.

Section 19. 10-1309. Changed reference in 3rd paragraph to "judicial procedures set forth in section 10-1305" to "procedure set forth. . .", since there is no judicial procedure outlined in 10-1305. That section does, however, outline the action to be taken by the social worker and the department.

Section 20. <u>10-1310</u>. In subsection (1), sentence 1, changed "and" to "or" for clarification. In subsection (6), added "parents" of the minor parent. The subsection apparently inadvertently included the minor parent's guardian but not his or her parent(s). Both should be included. In subsection (9)(c), changed "and" to "of" for clarification.

Section 21. <u>10-1311</u>. Added "department of" preceding "social and rehabilitation services".

Section 22. 10-1320. Changed "with" to "within" to correct apparent grammatical error.

Section 23. 69-6101(4). Rewritten for clarity.

Section 24. 69-6106. Rewritten for clarity.

Section 25. Repeals 10-207 through 10-210. Employment of children in mines. There are three separate acts of the legislature codified in Chapter 2 of Title 10, all of which are redundant and directed toward the same objective. Sections 10-207 through 10-210 comprise the two earlier acts, and are repealed in this bill, since the latest act supersedes the earlier two.

1	HOUSE BILL NO39
2	INTRODUCED BY KVAALEN
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4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GENERALLY REVISE AND
5	CLARIFY THE LAW RELATING TO MINORS.**
6	
7	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
6	Section 1. Section 10-204, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
9	read as follows:
10	*10-204. Age certificates. Upon obtaining attaining
11	the age of sixteen $\underline{16}$ years any child may make application
12	to the commissioner of labor and industry for an age
13	certificate, which must be presented to any employer with
14	whom such the child may-seek seeks employment. The employer,
15	if such employment be given+ must countersign the
16	certificate and return the-same \underline{it} to the commissioner \underline{of}
17	saidbureou, who shall keep thesame it on file in his
18	office. Any person, firm, company, association, or
19	corporation who employs or permits to be employed in any
20	occupation prohibited by section 10-201, any child without
21	such certificate showing the child to be at least sixteen $\underline{15}$
22	years of age vshallbe <u>is</u> guilty of a misdemeanor and
23	punishable as hereinafter provided, should such child $\ensuremath{\text{prove}}$
24	to be less than sixteen <u>16</u> years of age."

Section 2. Section 10-205, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to There are no changes in $\frac{HB.3G}{}$, & will not be re-run. Please refer to white copy for complete text.

read as follows:

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2 #10-205. Enforcement of-act. To enforce this act the
3 commissioner of labor and industry-the-bureau-of-child-and
4 unimal-protection- and all each county attorneys attorney
5 shall, each upon their his own volition- or upon the sworn
6 complaint of any reputable citizen that this act is being
7 violated, make prosecutions for such violations.**

8 Section 3. Section 10-1206, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 9 read as follows:

#10-1206. Jurisdiction of the court. (1) The court has exclusive original jurisdiction of all proceedings under the Montana Youth Court Act in which a youth is alleged to be a delinquent youth? a youth in need of supervision? or a youth in need of care, or concerning any person under twenty-one-{21} years of age charged with having violated any law of the state or ordinance of any city or town prior to having become eighteen-{18} years of age.

- (2) Justice, municipal, and police city courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the youth court over all traffic and fish and game violations alleged to have been committed by a youth, except that the following alleged violations are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the court:
- 24 (a) driving while intoxicated as defined in section
 25 32-2142y-ReceMe--1947;

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- (b) failing to stop at an accident as defined in section 32-1202***R*C**N**-1947; and
- (c) driving without a valid license or permit as
 defined in sections 31-125 and 31-127 Rucutts 1947, after
 having been previously convicted of the same offense.

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- 6 Section 4. Section 10-1210, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 7 read as follows:
- 8 #10-1210. Consent adjustment without petition. (1)
 9 Before a petition is filed, the probation officer may enter
 10 into an informal adjustmenty and give counsel and advice to
 11 the youth and other interested partiesy if it appears:
- (a) the admitted facts bring the case within thejurisdiction of the court;
- (b) counsel and advice without filing a petition would
 be in the best interests of the child and the public.
- 16 (2) Any probation or other disposition imposed under
 17 this section against any youth must conform to the following
 18 procedures:
 - (a) Every consent adjustment shall be reduced to writing wand signed by the youth and his parents or the person having legal custody of the youth.
 - (b) Approval by the youth court judge shall—be is required where if the complaint alleges commission of a felony or where if the youth has been or will be in any way detained.

- 1 (3) An incriminating statement relating to any act or
 2 omission constituting delinquency or need of supervision
 3 made by the participant to the person giving counsel or
 4 advice in the discussions or conferences incident thereto
 5 shaff may not be used against the declarant in any
 6 proceeding under this act, nor shaff may the incriminating
 7 statement be admissible in any criminal proceeding against
 8 the declarant.
- 9 (4) The following dispositions may be imposed by informal adjustment:
 - (a) Probation probation:

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- 12 (b) Placement placement of the youth in a licensed
 13 foster home or other home approved by the court;
- 14 (c) Placement placement of the youth in a private
 15 agency responsible for the care and rehabilitation of such a
 16 youth, including but not limited town a district youth
 17 guidance home;
 - (d) Transfer transfer of legal custody of the youth to the department of institutions, providedy-howevery that such commitment shall does not authorize the department of institutions to place the youth in a detention facility, as defined-by-this-act and such commitment shall may not exceed a period of six-f6) months without a subsequent order of the court, after notice and hearing."
- 25 Section 5. Section 10-1217, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 39
2	INTRODUCED BY KVAALEN
.3	·
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO GENERALLY REVISE AND
5	CLARIFY THE LAW RELATING TO MINORS."
ó	
7	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
8	Section 1. Section 10-204, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
9	read as follows:
10	"10-204. Age certificates. Upon obtaining attaining
11	the age of $\frac{16}{2}$ years any child may make application
12	to the commissioner of labor and industry for an age
13	certificate, which must be presented to any employer with
14	whom such the child may-seek seeks employment. The employer,
15	if such employment be given, must countersign the
16	certificate and return the same $\underline{i}\underline{t}$ to the commissioner of
17	said-bureau, who shall keep thesame <u>it</u> on file in his
18	office. Any person, firm, company, association, or
19	corporation who employs or permits to be employed in any
20	occupation prohibited by section 10-201, any child without
21	such certificate showing the child to be at least sixteen 16
22	years of age yshallbe <u>is</u> guilty of a misdemeanor and
23	punishable as hereinafter provided√ should such child prove
24	to be less than sixteen <u>16</u> years of age."

25 Section 2. Section 10-205, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to There are no changes in HB.39, & will not be re-run.

Please refer to white copy for complete text.

THIRD READING

l read as follows:

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"10-205. Enforcement of-act. To enforce this act the commissioner of labor and industry—the-bureau-of-child-and animal-protection, and all each county attorneys attorney shall, each upon their his own volition, or upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that this act is being violated, make prosecutions for such violations."

8 Section 3. Section 10-1206, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 9 read as follows:

#10-1206. Jurisdiction of the court. (1) The court has exclusive original jurisdiction of all proceedings under the Montana Youth Court Act in which a youth is alleged to be a delinquent youth? a youth in need of supervision? or a youth in need of care, or concerning any person under twenty-one (21) years of age charged with having violated any law of the state or ordinance of any city or town prior to having become eighteen (18) years of age.

- (2) Justice, municipal, and police city courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the youth court over all traffic and fish and game violations alleged to have been committed by a youth, except that the following alleged violations are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the court:
- 24 (a) driving while intoxicated as defined in section
 25 32-2142v-ReC+Ms--1947;

1 (b) failing to stop at an accident as defined in 2 section 32-1202***R**E**M**-1947; and

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- (c) driving without a valid license or permit as defined in sections 31-125 and 31-127y-ReCeNs-1947, after having been previously convicted of the same offense.
- Section 4. Section 10-1210, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:
- 8 *10-1210. Consent adjustment without petition. (1)
 9 Before a petition is filed, the probation officer may enter
 10 into an informal adjustmenty and give counsel and advice to
 11 the youth and other interested partiesy if it appears:
- 12 (a) the admitted facts bring the case within the 13 jurisdiction of the court;
- (b) counsel and advice without filing a petition would
 be in the best interests of the child and the public.
- 16 (2) Any probation or other disposition imposed under
 17 this section against any youth must conform to the following
 18 procedures:
- 19 (a) Every consent adjustment shall be reduced to
 20 writing wand signed by the youth and his parents or the
 21 person having legal custody of the youth.
- 22 (b) Approval by the youth court judge shall—be is 23 required where if the complaint alleges commission of a 24 felony or where if the youth has been or will be in any way 25 detained.

- 1 (3) An incriminating statement relating to any act or
 2 omission constituting delinquency or need of supervision
 3 made by the participant to the person giving counsel or
 4 advice in the discussions or conferences incident thereto
 5 shaff may not be used against the declarant in any
 6 proceeding under this act, nor shaff may the incriminating
 7 statement be admissible in any criminal proceeding against
 8 the declarant.
- 9 (4) The following dispositions may be imposed by informal adjustment:
- 11 (a) Probetion production;

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- (b) Placement placement of the youth in a licensed foster home or other home approved by the court;
 - (c) Placement placement of the youth in a private agency responsible for the care and rehabilitation of such a youth, including but not limited to, a district youth guidance home;
- 18 (d) Fransfer transfer of legal custody of the youth to
 19 the department of institutions, provided—however, that such
 20 commitment shall does not authorize the department of
 21 institutions to place the youth in a detention facility, as
 22 defined—by—this-act and such commitment shall may not exceed
 23 a period of six—(6) months without a subsequent order of the
 24 court, after notice and hearing.**
- 25 Section 5. Section 10-1217, R.C.N. 1947, is amended to

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT Senate Committee on Judiciary

That House Bill No. 39 be amended as follows:

1. Amend page 29, section 23, line 24.

Following: line 23

Strike: "subsection (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section" Insert: "this subsection (1)"

45th Legislature HB 0039/02 HB 0039/02

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read as follows:

ì	HOUSE BILL NO. 39
2	INTRODUCED BY KVAALEN
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17	รล ำdกินายอน ง who shall keep thesame <u>it</u> on file in his
18	office. Any person, firm, company, association, or
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20	occupation prohibited by section 10-201, any child without
21	such certificate showing the child to be at least $\frac{15}{2}$
22	years of age yshallbe <u>is</u> cuilty of a misdemeanor and
23	punishable as hereinafter providedy should such child orove
24	to be less than sixteen <u>16</u> years of age."

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"10-205. Enforcement of-ect. To enforce this act the commissioner of labor and industry—the bureau—of—child—and animal-protectiony and all each county attorneys attorney shall, each upon their his own volition, or upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that this act is being violated, make prosecutions for such violations."

Section 3. Section 10-1206, R.C.N. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

*10-1206. Jurisdiction of the court. (1) The court has exclusive original jurisdiction of all proceedings under the Montana Youth Court Act in which a youth is alleged to be a delinquent youth; a youth in need of supervision; or a youth in need of care, or concerning any person under twenty-one-(21) years of age charged with having violated any law of the state or ordinance of any city or town prior to having become eighteen-(18) years of age.

18 (2) Justice, municipal, and police city courts shall
19 have concurrent jurisdiction with the youth court over all
20 traffic and fish and game violations alleged to have been
21 committed by a youth, except that the following alleged
22 violations are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the
23 court:

24 (a) driving while intoxicated as defined in section 25 32-2142-ReceMe--1947;

Section 2. Section 10-205, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

HB 0039/02

HB 0039/02

- (b) failing to stop at an accident as defined in section 32-1202y-RuCwHv-1947; and
- 3 (c) driving without a valid license or permit as
 4 defined in sections 31-125 and 31-127v--R*6*Mv--1947, after
 5 having been previously convicted of the same offense.**

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- 6 Section 4. Section 10-1210, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 7 read as follows:
 - #10-1210. Consent adjustment without petition. (1)

 Before a petition is filed, the probation officer may enter

 into an informal adjustmenty and give counsel and advice to

 the youth and other interested partiesy if it appears:
- 12 (a) the admitted facts bring the case within the 13 jurisdiction of the court;
- 14 (b) counsel and advice without filing a petition would15 be in the best interests of the child and the public.
- 16 (2) Any probation or other disposition imposed under 17 this section against any youth must conform to the following 18 procedures:
 - (a) Every consent adjustment shall be reduced to writing and signed by the youth and his parents or the person having legal custody of the youth.
- 22 (b) Approval by the youth court judge shall—be is
 23 required where if the complaint alleges commission of a
 24 felony or where if the youth has been or will be in any way
 25 detained.

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- (3) An incriminating statement relating to any act or omission constituting delinquency or need of supervision made by the participant to the person giving counsel or advice in the discussions or conferences incident thereto small may not be used against the declarant in any proceeding under this act, nor shall may the incriminating statement be admissible in any criminal proceeding against the declarant.
- 9 (4) The following dispositions may be imposed by 10 informal adjustment:
 - (a) Probation probation;

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- (b) Placement placement of the youth in a licensed foster home or other home approved by the court;
- 14 (c) Placement placement of the youth in a private
 15 agency responsible for the care and rehabilitation of such a
 16 youth, including but not limited town a district youth
 17 quidance home:
- 18 (d) Frensfer transfer of legal custody of the youth to
 19 the department of institutions, providedy-howevery that such
 20 commitment shell does not authorize the department of
 21 institutions to place the youth in a detention facility, as
 22 defined-by-this-act and such commitment shell may not exceed
 23 a period of six-t6) months without a subsequent order of the
 24 court, after notice and hearing.**
- 25 Section 5. Section 10-1217, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

HB 39

HB 0039/02

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read as follows:

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- 2 #10-1217. Service of summons. (1) Any youth who is the 3 subject of a proceeding under this act must be personally 4 served with summons at least five-(5) days before the time 5 stated for appearance.
 - (2) Service of summons on all other persons designated in subsection—(1)—of—section 10—1216[1] shall be made in accordance with Rule 4(D) of the Montana Rules rules of Eivil—Procedure civil procedure, except that in all cases service shall be completed at least five—(5) days before the time stated for appearance.
 - (3) If a party referred to in subsection (2) herein is not personally served before a hearing and has not secluded himself with an attempt to delay or disrupt any proceeding under—this—act, such party may appear within a reasonable time subsequent to the hearing and, on motion to the court, request a rehearing. The motion may be granted at the discretion of the judge if a rehearing would be in the best interest of the youth.
 - (4) The court may authorize payment from county funds of costs of service and necessary travel expenses incurred by persons summoned or otherwise required to abhear it the hearing.
- 24 (5) An actual abandonment of a youth by his parent or
 25 parents shall constitute a waiver of summons and notice

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- requirements in-this-act by the parent or parents. A return endorsed upon the summons showing inability to serve summons in-compliance-with-section-18-(2)-of-this-act constitutes prime facie evidence of actual abandonment.
 - (6) The youth court may, in the interests of justice, shorten the notice requirements contained herein, and such notice of shortened time shall be endorsed on the summons.
- 8 (1) A party, other than the youth, may waive service
 9 of summons on himself by written stipulation or by voluntary
 10 appearance at the hearing. If the youth is present at the
 11 hearing, his counsel may waive service of summons in his
 12 behalf.**
- 13 Section 6. Section 10-1218, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 14 read as follows:
- 15 #10-1218. Basic legal rights. (1) When a youth alleged 16 to be a delinquent youth or a youth in need of supervision 17 is taken into custody, the following requirements must be 18 met:
- 19 (a) the <u>The</u> youth shall be immediately and effectively 20 advised of his constitutional rights and his rights under 21 this **ettact*
- (b) the <u>The</u> youth may waive such rights under the following situations:
- (i) when the youth is under the are of twelve-(12)
 years, the parents of the youth may make an effective

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waiver;

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(ii) when the youth is over the age of twelve-{12} years, and the youth and his parent parents agree, they may make an effective waiver; and

- (iii) when the youth is over the age of twelve-(12) years and the youth and his parents do not agree, the youth may make an effective waiver only with advice of counsel.
- (c) In a proceeding alleging a youth to be a delinguent youth:
- (i) An an extra-judicial statement that would be constitutionally inadmissible in a criminal matter shall may not be received in evidence:
- (ii) Evidence evidence illegally seized or obtained shall may not be received in evidence to establish the allegations of a petition against a youth; and
- (iii) An-extre-judiciat an extrajudicial admission or confession made by the youth out of court is insufficient to support a finding that the youth committed the acts alleged in the petition unless it is corroborated by other evidence.
- (2) Title 95-RwGwMw-1947, shall apply to all law enforcement investigations relating to a complaint alleging a delinquent youth or youth in need of supervision, except that:
- (a) No no youth shall may be fingerprinted or photographed for criminal identification purposes except by

order of the youth court judgew:

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- (b) No no fingerprint records or photographs shall may be filed with the federal bureau of investigation, state of Montana identification bureau, or any other than the originating agency, except for sending the fingerprints or photographs to any law enforcement agency for comparison purposes in the original investigations:
- 6 (c) At at such time as the proceedings in the matters
 9 including appeals, are complete, the fingerprint records and
 10 photographs shall be destroyed; except that Howevers such
 11 fingerprint records and photographs may be retained by the
 12 originating agency for a specific period when ordered by the
 13 court for good cause shown.
 - (3) In all proceedings on a petition alleging a delinquent youth or youth in need of supervision as-set forth-in-subsection-(!)-of-this-section the youth and the parents end or guardian of the youth shall be advised by the court or, in the absence of the court, by its representative that the youth may be represented by counsel at all stages of the proceedings. If counsel is not retained or if it appears that counsel will not be retained, counsel shall be appointed for the youth, unless the right to appointed counsel is waived by the youth and the parents or guardian. Neither the youth nor his parent or guardian may waive counsel if commitment to a detention facility or a youth

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1 forest camp or to the department of institutions for a 2 period of more than six--(6) months may result from 3 adjudication.

(4) The courty at any stage of a proceeding on a petition under this acty may appoint a guardian ad litem for a youth if the youth has no parent or guardian appearing in his behalfy or if their interests conflict with those of the youth. A party to the proceeding or an employee or representative of a party shell may not be appointed as quardian ad litem.

11 (5) In a proceeding on a petition, a party is entitled 12 to:

13 (a) the opportunity to introduce evidence and otherwise be heard on the party's own behalf;

(b) confront and cross-examine witnesses testifying against the party; and

(c) admit or deny the allegations against the party in the petition.

(6) Persons afforded rights under this act shall be advised of those rights and any other rights existing under law at the time of their first appearance in a proceeding on a petition under the Montana Youth Court Act and at any other time specified in the—Youth-Court Act that act or other law.

(7) All post--trial <u>posttrial</u> motions and other

remedies available to an adult in a criminal proceeding under the Montana Code of Criminal Procedure shall--be are available to a youth proceeded against under this act.*

section 7. Section 10-1220, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

"10-1220. Adjudicatory hearing. (1) Prior to any adjudicatory hearing, the court shall determine whether the youth admits or denies the offenses alleged in the petition. If the youth denies all offenses alleged in the petition, the youth, his parent, guardian, or attorney may demand a jury trial on such contested offenses. in In the absence of such demand, a jury trial is waived. If the youth denies some offenses and admits others, the contested offenses may be dismissed in the discretion of the youth court judge. The adjudicatory hearings hearing shall be set forthwith and accorded a preferential priority.

(2) An adjudicatory hearing shall be held to determine whether the contested offenses are supported by proof beyond a reasonable doubt in cases involving a youth alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision. If the hearing is before a jury, the jury's function shall be to determine whether the youth committed the contested offenses if If the hearing is before the youth court judge without a jury, the judge shall make and record his findings on all issues. If the allegations of the petitions are not established at

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the nearing, the youth court shall dismiss the petition and discharge the youth from custody.

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- (3) An adjudicatory hearing shall be recorded verbatim by whatever means the court deems considers appropriate.
- (4) The youth charged in a petition must be present at the hearing and if brought from detention to the hearing.
- (5) In a hearing on a petition under this section, the general public shall be excluded and only such persons admitted as have a direct interest in the case may be admitted. except that when a hearing in the court is held on a written petition charging the commission of a felony, persons with a legitimate interest in the proceeding, including representatives of public information media, shall may not be excluded from the hearing.
- (6) If the court of the allegations of the petition or a function of the hearing required by this section. a youth is found to be a delinquent youth or a youth in need of supervision the court shall schedule a dispositional hearing under this act.
- (7) When a jury trial is required in a case, it may be held before the regular trial panel. If the regular panel is not in attendance, the court may draw a jury from jury box No. $3^{\circ n}$

Section 8. Section 10-1224, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

"10-1224. Consent decree with petition. (1) At any time after the filing of a petition alleging delinquency or need of supervision, and before the entry of a judgment, the court may, on motion of counsel for the youth, or on the court's own motion, suspend the proceedings and continue the youth under supervision under terms and conditions negotiated with probation services and agreed to by all necessary parties. The court's order continuing the child under supervision under this section shall be known as a "consent decree," The procedures used and dispositions permitted when under this section shall conform to the procedure and disposition specified in section 10-1210, Reference-1947, relating to consent adjustments without petition.

- (2) If the youth or his counsel objects to a consent decree, the court shall proceed to findings, adjudications and disposition of the case.
- (3) If, either prior to discharge by probation services or expiration of the consent decree, a new petition alleging delinquency or need of supervision is filed against the youth, or if the youth fails to fulfill the expressed terms and conditions of the consent decree, the petition under which the youth was continued under

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supervision may be reinstated in the discretion of the county attorney in consultation with probation services. In the event of reinstatement, the proceeding on the petition shall be continued to conclusion, as if the consent decree had never been entered.

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(4) A youth who is discharged by probation services or who completes a period under supervision without reinstatement of the original petition shall may not again be proceeded against in any court for the same offense alleged in the petition, and the original petition shall be dismissed with prejudice. Nothing in this subsection precludes a civil suit against the youth for damages arising from his conduct.

(5) In all cases where the terms of the consent decree shall extend for a period in excess of **x-+(6)* months, the propation officer shall **submit-a-report* at the end of each **x-+(6)*-month period **submit-a-report* which shall be reviewed by the court.**

19 Section 9. Section 10-1229, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to 20 read as follows:

21 #10-1229. Transfer to criminal court. (1) After a
22 petition has been filed alleging delinquency, the court may,
23 upon motion of the county attorney, before hearing the
24 petition on its merits, transfer the matter of prosecution
25 to the district court if:

1 (a) the youth charged was sixteen-(16) years of age or
2 more at the time of the conduct alleged to be unlawful and
3 the unlawful act is one or more of the following:

4 (i) criminal homicide as defined in section 94-5-101y
5 Rw6wHw-1947;

6 (ii) arson as defined in section 94-6-104-Recenter1947;

7 (iii) aggravated assault as defined in section 8 94-5-202--R=E=M+--1947:

9 (iv) robbery as defined in section 94-5-401-RuCaHa 10 1947:

11 (v) burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in 12 section 94-6-204y-RvEwMv-1947;

13 (vi) sexual intercourse without consent as defined in section 94-5-503y-R*E*M*-1947;

15 (vii) aggravated kidnapping as defined in section
16 94-5-303y-RycwMw--1947;

17 (viii) possession of explosives as defined in section

18 94-6-105-Receme-1947;

19 (ix) criminal sale of dangerous drugs for profit as 20 included in section 54-132y-ReCeMe-1947v:

(b) a hearing on whether the transfer should be made is neld in conformity with the rules on a hearing on a petition alleging delinouency, except that the hearing will be to the youth court without a jury; and

(c) notice in writing of the time, place, and purpose

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of the hearing is given to the youth, his counsel, and his parents, guardian, or custodian at least ten--(10) days before the hearing; and

- (d) the court finds upon the hearing of all relevant evidence that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:
- 6 (i) the youth committed the delinquent act alleged;
 7 and

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- (ii) the seriousness of the offense and the protection of the community requires require treatment of the youth beyond that afforded by juvenile facilities; and
- 11 (iii) the alleged offense was committed in an 12 aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner.
- 13 (2) In transferring the matter of prosecution to the
 14 district court, the court shall also consider the following
 15 factors:
 - (a) the sophistication and maturity of the youth, determined by consideration of his home, environmental situation, and emotional attitude and pattern of living:
 - (b) the record and previous history of the youth, including previous contacts with the youth court, law enforcement agencies, youth courts in other jurisdictions, prior periods of probation, and prior commitments to juvenile institutions;
- 24 (c) the prospects for adequate protection of the
 25 public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of

the youth by the use of procedures, services, and facilities currently available to the youth court.

- 3 (3) Upon transfer to district court, the judge shall 4 make written findings of the reasons why the jurisdiction of 5 the court was waived and the case transferred to district 6 court.
- (4) The transfer terminates the jurisdiction of the court over the youth with respect to the acts alleged in the petition. No youth shell may be prosecuted in the district court for a criminal offense originally subject to the jurisdiction of the youth court unless the case has been transferred as provided in this section.
- (5) Upon order of the court transferring the case to the district court, the county attorney shall file the information against the youth without unreasonable delay.
- 16 (6) If a youth is found quilty in district court of
 17 any of the offenses enumerated in subsection (2)(11(a) of
 18 this section and is sentenced to the state prison, his
 19 commitment shall be to the department of institutions which
 20 shall confine the youth in whatever institution it deems
 21 considers proper.**
- 22 Section 10. Section 10-1230, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 23 to read as follows:
- 24 *10-1230. Law enforcement records. (1) A++ No law
 25 enforcement records concerning a youth, except traffic

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records: shell—not may be open to public inspection nor or
their contents disclosed to the public unless so ordered by
the court.

- 4 (2) Inspection of law enforcement records concerning a youth is permitted prior to the sealing of the records by:
- 5 (a) a youth court having the youth currently before it 7 in any proceeding;
- 8 (b) the officers of agencies having legal custody of 9 the youth and those responsible for his supervision after 10 release:
- (c) any other person, by order of the court, having a legitimate interest in the case or in the work of the law enforcement agency;
- (d) Montone law enforcement officers of Montana, when necessary for the discharge of their immediate duties;
- (e) a district court in which the youth is convicted
 of a criminal offense; for the purpose of a presentence
 investigation;
 - (†) the county attorney; or

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20 (a) the youth, his parent, quardian, or counsel.**

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- Section 11. Section 10-1236, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:
- 23 #10-1236. Foster homes (1) The youth court may
 24 establish procedures for finding, maintaining, and
 25 administering temporary and permanent licensed foster homes

or other homes approved by the court for youth within the provisions of this act.

tz}--The--licensed--foster-homes-established-under-this
section-shall-be-funded-ot--a--rate--consistent--with--other
foster-homes-established-for-other-purposes-under-laws

(3)(2) All foster homes <u>established by the youth court</u> which are licensed by the <u>department of</u> social and rehabilitation services, established shall be financed by the department of social and rehabilitation services as set forth in section 71-210(b)y-RutuHu-1947.

(3) The licensed foster homes established under this section shall be funded at a rate consistent with other foster homes established for other purposes under law."

14 Section 12. Section 10-1242, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 15 to read as follows:

16 *10-1242. Establishment of district youth guidance 17 home program. The tegistative--assembly legislature, in 18 recognition of the wide and varied needs of delinquent youths and youths in need of supervision of this state and 19 of the desirability of meeting these needs on a community 20 21 level to the fullest extent possible, and in order to reduce 22 the need for custodial care in existing state institutions, establishes by this-set 10-1242 through 10-1252 a district 23 24 youth quidance home program to provide facilities and 25 services for the rehabilitation of delinquent youths and

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youths in need of supervision and establishes a program to provide such facilities and services through local nonprofit corporations and the department of institutions.**

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4 Section 13. Section 10-1246. R.C.M. 1947. is amended to read as follows:

"10-1246. Authority of youth court judge to commit delinquent youths and youths in need of supervision. A youth court judge is hereby authorized in his discretion to place a delinquent youth or a youth in need of supervision to-said in a district youth guidance home for any period of time up to the child's twenty-first 21st birthday subject to the approval of its sponsoring nonprofit corporation or association."

14 Section 14. Section 10-1248, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 15 to read as follows:

"10-1248. Continuing jurisdiction of youth court over youths. The youth court placing a delinquent youth or a youth in need of supervision to in a district youth outdance home shall retain continuing jurisdiction over said the youth until said the youth becomes twenty-one-(21) years of age or is otherwise discharged by order of the court."

22 Section 15. Section 10-1249, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 23 to read as follows:

24 "10-1249. Per diem charge to financially able parents."
25 A youth court judge placing a delinquent youth or a youth in

need of supervision in a district youth quidance home may,

if the parent or parents of the youth are financially able,

without undue hardship, require the parents or parent to pay

to the district youth quidance home a <u>such</u> per diem charge

not-to-exceed-the-per-diem-charge-established-by-the

department-of-institutions-for-each-youth-placed-in-the

montang-children's-center as the judge may determine."

8 Section 16. Section 10-1251; R.C.M. 1947, is amended 9 to read as follows:

10 #10-1251. Rules and-regulations. The director of the
11 department of institutions shell-have-power-to may adopt
12 reasonable rulesy-regulations and standards to carry out the
13 administration and purposes of this-act 10-1242 through
14 10-1252.**

Section 17. Section 10-1252, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

17 *10-1252. Federal assistance. The department of
18 institutions is-hereby-authorized to may make application
19 for and to receive federal-aid money or other assistance
20 which might now-or-hereafter become available for programs
21 in the nature of the one created by this-act 10-1242 through
22 10-1252.**

23 Section 18. Section 10-1301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 24 to read as follows:

25 "10-1301. Definitions. (1) "Child" or "youthy". for

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purposes of this act; means any person under eighteen-(18)

years of age.

(2) "Abuse" or "neglect" means:

- (a) The the commission or omission of any act or acts which materially affect the normal physical or emotional development of a youthwa any Any excessive physical injury, sexual assaulta or failure to thrive, taking into account the age and medical history of the youth, shall be presumptive—of—"material—affect"—and—non-accidental; or presumed to be nonaccidental and to "materially affect" the normal development of the youth.
- (b) The the commission or omission of any act or acts by any person in the status of parent, guardian, or custodian who thereby and by reason of physical or mental incapacity or other cause, refuses, or, with state and private aid and assistance is unable, to discharge the duties and responsibilities for proper and necessary subsistence, education, medical, or any other care necessary for his the youth's physical, moral, and emotional well—peing.
- (3) "Dependent youth" means a youth who is abandoned, dependent upon the public for support, and-who-is destitute, or--is without parents or quardian or under the care and supervision of a suitable adult, or who has no proper quidance to provide for his necessary physical, moral, and

emotional well-being. A child may be considered dependent
and legal custody transferred to a licensed agency if the
parent or parents voluntarily relinquish custody of soid the
child.

- (4) "Youth in need of care" means a youth who is dependent or is suffering from abuse or neglect within the meaning of this act."
- Section 19. Section 10-1309, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:
 - "10-1309. Emergency protective service. (1) Any social worker of the department of social and rehabilitation services, the county welfare department, a peace officer, or county attorney who has reason to believe any youth is in immediate or apparent danger of violence or serious injury shall have the authority to may immediately remove the youth and place him in a protective facility. The department may make a request for further assistance from the law enforcement agency or take such legal action as may be appropriate.
- 20 (2) A petition shall be filed within forty-eight-(48);
 21 hours of emergency placement of a child unless arrangements
 22 acceptable to the agency for the care of the child have been
 23 made by the parents.
- 24 (3) The department of social and rehabilitation 25 services and the county welfare department shall comply with

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tne judicial--procedures <u>procedure</u> set forth in section

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- (4) The department of social and rehabilitation services and the county welfare department shall make such necessary arrangements for the youth's well-being as are required prior t the court hearing."
- 7 Section 20. Section 10-1310, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 8 to read as follows:
 - #10-1310. Petitions. (1) The county attorney shall be responsible for filing all petitions alleging abuse, neglect, and or dependency. He may require all state, county, and municipal agencies, including law enforcement agencies, to conduct such investigations and furnish such reports as may be necessary.
 - (2) Such petitions shall be given preference by the court in setting hearing dates.
- 17 (3) A petition alleging abuse, neglects or dependency 18 is a civil action brought in the name of the state of 19 Montana. The rules of civil procedure shall apply except as 20 herein modified. Proceedings under a petition shall-not-be 21 are not a bar to criminal prosecution.
- 22 (4) The parents or parent, guardians or other person 23 or agency having legal custody of the youth named in the 24 petition, if residing in the state, shall be served 25 personally with a copy of the petition and summons at least

five-(5) days prior to the date set for hearings if If such person or agency resides out of state or is not found within the state, the rules of civil procedure relating to service of process in such cases shall apply.

- (>) In the event service cannot be made upon the parents or parent, guardian, or other person or agency having legal custody, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the unavailable party where in the opinion of the court the interests of justice require.
- 10 (6) Where If a parent of the child is a minor, notice
 11 shall be given to the minor parent's <u>parents or</u> guardian.
 12 and if there is no guardian the court shall appoint one.
- 13 (7) Any person interested in any cause under this act
 14 shall-have has the right to appear.
- 15 (8) Except where the proceeding is instituted or
 16 commenced by a representative of the department of social
 17 and rehabilitation services, a citation shall be issued and
 18 served upon a representative of social—and—rehabilitation
 19 services the department prior to the court hearing.
- 20 (9) The petition shall:
- 21 (a) state the nature of the alleged abuse, neglects or 22 dependency;
- 23 (b) state the full name, age, and address of the
 24 youth, and the name and address of his parents or guardian
 25 or person having legal custody of the youth;

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the youth and \underline{of} all persons who are necessary parties to the action.

- (10) The petition may ask for the following relief:
- (a) temporary investigative authority and protective
 services;
 - (b) temporary legal custody;
- (c) limited legal custody;
- (d) permanent legal custody, including the right to consent to adoption;
- 11 (e) appointment of quardian ad litem;
- 12 (f) any combination of the above or such other relief
 13 as may be required for the best interest of the youth.
- 14 (11) The petition may be modified for different relief

 15 at any time within the discretion of the court.
- 16 (12) The court may at any time on its own motion or
 17 the motion of any party appoint a guardian ad litem for the
 18 youthy or counsel for any indigent party.
- 19 (13) Inis section shall does not apply to a petition
 20 for temporary investigative authority and protective
 21 services.**
- 22 Section 21. Section 10-1311, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:
- 24 "10-1311. Petition and---order for temporary
 25 investigative authority and protective services. (1) In

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cases where it appears that a youth is abused or neglected or is in danger of being abused or neglected, the county attorney may file a petition for temporary investigative authority and protective services.

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- (2) A petition for temporary investigative authority and protective services shall state the specific authority requested and the facts establishing probable cause that a youth is abused or neglected or is in danger of being abused or neglected.
- (3) The petition for temporary investigative authority and protective services shall be supported by an affidavit signed by the county attorney or a <u>department_of</u> social and rehabilitation services report stating in detail the facts upon which the request is based.
- (4) <u>fal</u> Upon the filing of a petition for temporary investigative authority and protective services, the court may issue an order+ (a) granting such relief as may be required for the immediate protection of the youth.
- 19 (b) The order shall be served by a peace officer or a 20 representative of the state <u>department</u> of social and 21 rehabilitation services on the person or persons named 22 therein.
- 23 (c) The order shall require the person served to
 24 immediately comply immediately with the terms thereof or 2
 25 upon failure to so comply to appear before the court

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issuing the order on the date specified and show cause why
he has not complied with the order. Except as otherwise
provided herein, the rules of civil procedure shall apply.

(d) Upon a failure to comply or show cause the court may hold the person in contempt or place temporary legal custody of the youth with the state department of social and rehabilitation services until further order.

fe)151 The court may grant the following kinds of relief:

tit(a) right of entry by a peace officer or state
department of social and rehabilitation services worker;

(+++(b) medical and psychological evaluation of youth
or parents, quardians, or person having legal custody;

f++++1cl require the youth, parents, quardians, or
person having legal custody to receive counseling services;
f+v+1cl place the youth in temporary medical facility

or facility for protection of the youth;

tv+(e) require the parents, guardian, or other person
having custody to furnish such services as the court may
designate;

23 Section 22. Section 10-1320, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 24 to read as follows:

*10-1320. Payment for boardy-clothingy-personal-needsy

reimbursement by county. (1) Whenever agreements are entered into by the state department of social and rehabilitation services for placing dependent and neglected children in approved family foster homes or licensed private institutions, it—shall—be—the—duty—of the state department to shall pay by its check or draft, each monthy from any funds appropriated for that purpose, the entire amount agreed upon for board, clothing, personal needs, and room of such children.

(2) On or before the twentieth 20th of each month the state department shall present a claim to the county of residence of such children for one—half the payments so made during the month. The county must make reimbursement to the state department within twenty 20 days after such claim is presented.

17 Section 23. Section 69-6101, R.C.M. 1947, is amended 18 to read as follows:

**M69-6101. Consent Yalidity of consent of minor for health services—when—velid. (1) The consent to the provision of medical or surgical care or services by a hospital, public clinic, or the performance of medical or surgical care or services by a physician, licensed to practice medicine in this state may be given by a minor who professes or is found to meet any of the following

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descriptions:

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2 <u>†±†(a)</u> * a minor who is or was ever married* or has had a child* or graduated from high school* or is emancipated; or

tet(b) A a minor who has been separated from his parent, parents, or legal guardian for whatever reason and is supporting himself by whatever means; or

pregnanty or afflicted with any reportable communicable disease; including venereal disease, or drug and substance abuse; including alcohol. This self-consent only applies to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of those conditions specified in this subsection. The self-consent in the case of pragnancy, venereal disease, and drug and substance abuse also obliges the health professional, if he accepts the responsibility for treatment, to counsel the minor by himself or by referral to another health professional for counselings.

the It emergency care is rendered, the parent, parents, or legal quardian shall be informed as soon as practical except in--conditions under the circumstances mentioned in subsections (1) y (2) y (3) y - or - (4) - of - this - section IHIS

25 SUBSECTION (111+a or

1 (5)(2) A minor who has had a child may give effective
2 consent to health service for his child; or

3 (6)(13) A minor may give consent for health care for 4 his spouse if his spouse is unable to give consent by reason 5 of physical or mental incapacity.**

Section 24. Section 69-6106, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

#69-6106. Consent-of-minor-to-psychiatric Psychiatric 9 psychological counseling valid under urgent 10 circumstances. The When executed by a minor, the consent to 11 the providing of psychiatric or psychological counseling by 12 a physician or psychologist licensed to practice in this state, under circumstances where when the need for such 13 counseling is urgent in the opinion of the physician or 14 psychologist involved, because of danger to the life. 15 16 safety, or property of a minor or of other person or 17 persons, and the consent of the spouse, parent, custodians or quardian of the said minor cannot be obtained within a 18 19 reasonable time to offset the said danger to life or safety. 20 when-executed-by-the--said-eminor shall be as valid and 21 binding as if the said minor has had achieved his--or--her 22 majorityy. that Ihat is, such minor shall-be-deemed-to-have 23 and-small-have has the same legal capacity to act, and the 24 same legal obligations with regard to the giving of such consent, as a person of full legal age and capacity, the 25

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1 infancy--of--said--minor--and-any-contrary-provisions-of-law 2 notwithstandingy and such consent shall may not be subject 3 to later disaffirmance by reason of such minority; and the The consent of no other person or persons (including but 4 not limited to a spouse, parent, custodian, or guardian) 5 6 shall-be is necessary in order to authorize the psychiatric 7 or psychological counseling to of such minorys providedy 8 howevery-that Howevers no parent shall may be obligated for 4 the cost of such counseling without his consent." 10 Section 25. Repealer. Sections 10-207, 10-208, 10-209, 11 and 10-210, R.C.M. 1947, are repealed.

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