HOUSE BILL No. 1338

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 31-9-2-46.7; IC 31-34; IC 31-37-19-1.7.

Synopsis: Child representatives, foster care, and parenting time. Allows a court to remove a child representative if the: (1) department of child services; or (2) probation officer; demonstrates good cause that the child representative would not act or has not acted in the best interests of the child. Allows certain individuals who are at least 18 years of age to opt out of foster care. Prohibits a court from modifying a previous parenting time order for a parent, guardian, or custodian who is not a part of the allegation of abuse or neglect.

Effective: July 1, 2016.

Harman

January 12, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



Introduced

Second Regular Session of the 119th General Assembly (2016)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1338

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning family law and juvenile law.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 31-9-2-46.7, AS AMENDED BY THE
2	TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2016 GENERAL
3	ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
4	JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 46.7. "Foster care", for purposes of IC 31-25,
5	IC 31-26, IC 31-27, IC 31-28-1, IC 31-28-2, IC 31-28-3, IC 31-34-21-7,
6	IC 31-34-21-7.6, IC 31-34-23, and IC 31-37-22-10, means living in:
7	(1) a place licensed under IC 31-27 or a comparable law of
8	another state; or
9	(2) the home of an adult relative who is not licensed as a foster
10	family home.
11	SECTION 2. IC 31-34-5-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2008,
12	SECTION 580, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
13	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The juvenile court shall
14	release the child to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian. However,
15	the court may order the child detained if the court makes written
16	findings of fact upon the record of probable cause to believe that the
17	child is a child in need of services and that:



1	(1) detention is necessary to protect the child;
2	(2) the child is unlikely to appear before the juvenile court for
3	subsequent proceedings;
4	(3) the child has a reasonable basis for requesting that the child
5	not be released;
6	(4) the parent, guardian, or custodian:
7	(A) cannot be located; or
8	(B) is unable or unwilling to take custody of the child; or
9	(5) consideration for the safety of the child precludes the use of
10	family services to prevent removal of the child.
11	(b) The juvenile court shall include in any order approving or
12	requiring detention of a child all findings and conclusions required
13	under:
14	(1) applicable provisions of Title IV-E of the federal Social
15	Security Act (42 U.S.C. 670 et seq.); or
16	(2) any applicable federal regulation, including 45 CFR 1356.21;
17	as a condition of eligibility of a child in need of services for assistance
18	under Title IV-E or any other federal law.
19	(c) Inclusion in a juvenile court order of language approved and
20	recommended by the judicial conference of Indiana, in relation to:
21	(1) removal from the child's home; or
22	(2) detention;
23	of a child who is alleged to be, or adjudicated as, a child in need of
24	services constitutes compliance with subsection (b).
25	(d) If a child taken into custody under this article:
26	(1) was removed from the home of a parent, guardian, or
27	custodian;
28	(2) is the subject of a previous court order that granted
29	parenting time to a parent, guardian, or custodian who:
30	(A) does not reside in the home from which the child was
31	removed; and
32	(B) was not a part of the allegation of abuse or neglect that
33	resulted in removal of the child; and
34	(3) is detained as described in subsection (a);
35	the parenting time of the parent, guardian, or custodian described
36	in subdivision (2) shall continue as previously ordered.
37	SECTION 3. IC 31-34-15-7, AS ADDED BY P.L.104-2015,
38	SECTION 38, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
39 40	JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 7. (a) For a child who is at least fourteen (14)
40	years of age, the department shall consult with the child in the
41	development of the child's case plan or transitional services plan. If the
42	department determines that the child is unable to participate effectively



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1 in the development of a case plan or transitional services plan due to a 2 physical, mental, emotional, or intellectual disability, the department 3 may excuse the child from this requirement by documenting in the plan 4 the reasons for the child's inability to participate in the development of 5 the applicable plan. If the child refuses to participate in the 6 development of the applicable plan for reasons other than a physical, 7 mental, emotional, or intellectual disability, the department shall record 8 the refusal and document efforts made to obtain the child's input or 9 participation in the development of the applicable plan. 10

(b) The child may select not more than two (2) child representatives to represent the child in the development of the child's case plan or transitional services plan. A child representative selected under this section:

(1) must be:

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(A) at least eighteen (18) years of age; and

(B) a member of the case planning team; and

(2) may not be a foster parent of or caseworker for the child.

(c) The child may select one (1) of the child representatives who is
a member of the child's case planning team to also be the child's
adviser and, as necessary, advocate, with respect to the application of
the reasonable and prudent parent standard to the child.

(d) The department may reject object to an individual selected by a child to be a member of the case planning team at any time if the department has good cause to believe that the individual would not act in the best interests of the child. child representative.

(e) If the department objects to a child representative under subsection (d), the department shall:

(1) file the objection with the court that found the child to be a child in need of services; and

(2) state why the department believes the child representative would not act or has not acted in the best interests of the child.

(f) If the court determines that the department has demonstrated good cause regarding the objection filed under subsection (e), the court shall set a hearing with the department and the child to consider the objection.

36 (g) After a hearing described in subsection (f), the court may
37 order the removal of a child representative if the court determines
38 the department has established there is good cause to remove the
39 child representative.

40 SECTION 4. IC 31-34-20-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.104-2015,
41 SECTION 39, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
42 JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. (a) Subject to this section and section 1.5 of this



1 2 3	chapter, if a child is a child in need of services, the juvenile court may enter one (1) or more of the following dispositional decrees: (1) Order supervision of the child by the department.
4	(1) Order supervision of the child by the department. (2) Order the child to receive outpatient treatment:
5	(A) at a social service agency or a psychological, a psychiatric,
6	a medical, or an educational facility; or
7	(B) from an individual practitioner.
8	(3) Remove the child from the child's home and authorize the
9	department to place the child in another home, shelter care
10	facility, child caring institution, group home, or secure private
11	facility. Placement under this subdivision includes authorization
12	to control and discipline the child.
13	(4) Award wardship of the child to the department for
14	supervision, care, and placement.
15	(5) Partially or completely emancipate the child under section 6
16	of this chapter.
17	(6) Order the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to complete
18	services recommended by the department and approved by the
19	court under IC 31-34-16, IC 31-34-18, and IC 31-34-19.
20	(7) Order a person who is a party to refrain from direct or indirect
21	contact with the child.
22	(8) Order a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect to refrain from
23	returning to the child's residence.
24	(b) A juvenile court may not place a child in a home or facility that
25	is located outside Indiana unless:
26	(1) the placement is recommended or approved by the director of
27	the department or the director's designee; or
28	(2) the juvenile court makes written findings based on clear and
29 30	convincing evidence that:
30 31	(A) the out-of-state placement is appropriate because there is not a comparable facility with adequate services located in
32	Indiana; or
33	(B) the location of the home or facility is within a distance not
34	greater than fifty (50) miles from the county of residence of
35	the child.
36	(c) If a dispositional decree under this section:
37	(1) orders or approves removal of a child from the child's home or
38	awards wardship of the child to the department; and
39	(2) is the first juvenile court order in the child in need of services
40	proceeding that authorizes or approves removal of the child from
41	the child's parent, guardian, or custodian;
42	the juvenile court shall include in the decree the appropriate findings



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1	and conclusions described in IC 31-34-5-3(b) and IC 31-34-5-3(c).
2	(d) If:
3 4	(1) a dispositional decree under this section orders or
4 5	approves removal of a child from the child's home or awards
5 6	wardship of the child to the department; and (2) the child is the subject of a previous court order that
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8	granted parenting time to a parent, guardian, or custodian who:
8 9	(A) does not reside in the home from which the child was
10	removed; and
11	(B) was not a part of the allegation of abuse or neglect that
12	resulted in an adjudication of the child as a child in need of
13	services;
14	the parenting time of the parent, guardian, or custodian described
15	in subdivision (2) shall continue as previously ordered.
16	SECTION 5. IC 31-34-21-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.104-2015,
17	SECTION 40, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
18	JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 7. (a) The court shall hold a permanency hearing:
19	(1) not more than thirty (30) days after a court finds that
20	reasonable efforts to reunify or preserve a child's family are not
21	required as described in section 5.6 of this chapter;
22	(2) every twelve (12) months after:
23	(A) the date of the original dispositional decree; or
24	(B) a child in need of services was removed from the child's
25	parent, guardian, or custodian;
26	whichever comes first; or
27	(3) more often if ordered by the juvenile court.
28	(b) The court shall:
29	(1) make the determination and findings required by section 5 of
30	this chapter;
31	(2) consider the question of continued jurisdiction and whether
32	the dispositional decree should be modified;
33	(3) consider recommendations of persons listed under section 4
34	of this chapter, before approving a permanency plan under
35	subdivision (5);
36	(4) consult with the child in person, or through an interview with
37	or written statement or report submitted by:
38	(A) a guardian ad litem or court appointed special advocate for
39	the child;
40	(B) a case manager; or
41	(C) the person with whom the child is living and who has
42	primary responsibility for the care and supervision of the



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1	child;
2	in an age appropriate manner as determined by the court,
3	regarding the proposed permanency plan;
4	(5) consider and approve a permanency plan for the child that
5	complies with the requirements set forth in section 7.5 of this
6	chapter;
7	(6) determine whether an existing permanency plan must be
8	modified; and
9	(7) examine procedural safeguards used by the department to
10	protect parental rights.
11	(c) The court may consider the following factors in carrying out
12	the court's duties described in subsection (b):
13	(1) The age and sex of the child.
14	(2) The wishes of the child, with more consideration given to
15	the child's wishes if the child is at least fourteen (14) years of
16	age.
17	(3) The interaction and interrelationship of the child with:
18	(A) the child's parent or parents;
19	(B) the child's sibling; and
20	(C) any other person who may significantly affect the
21	child's best interests.
22	(4) The child's adjustment to the child's:
23	(A) home or placement;
24	(B) school; and
25	(C) community.
26	(5) The mental and physical health of all individuals involved.
27	(c) (d) If the child is at least sixteen (16) years of age and the
28	proposed permanency plan provides for another planned permanent
29	living arrangement, the court shall, at each permanency hearing, do all
30	the following:
31	(1) Require the department to provide notice of the permanency
32	hearing to the child, in accordance with section 4(a) of this
33	chapter.
34	(2) Provide to the child an opportunity to be heard and to make
35	recommendations to the court, in accordance with section $4(d)$
36	4(e) of this chapter.
37	(3) Require the department to document or provide testimony
38	regarding the intensive, ongoing, and, as of the date of the
39	hearing, unsuccessful efforts made by the department to return the
40	child home or secure a placement for the child with a fit and
41	willing relative, legal guardian, or adoptive parent, including
42	efforts through the use of search technology, such as social media,

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1	to find biological or adoptive family members for the child.
2	(4) Ask the child about the desired permanency outcome for the
2 3 4	child and document the child's response.
4	(5) Make a judicial determination explaining why, as of the date
5	of the hearing, another planned permanent living arrangement is
6	the best permanency plan for the child and provide compelling
7	reasons why it continues to not be in the best interests of the child
8	to:
9	(A) return home;
10	(B) be placed for adoption;
11	(C) be placed with a legal guardian; or
12	(D) be placed with a fit and willing relative.
13	(6) Require the department to document or provide testimony
14	regarding the steps the department is taking to ensure that:
15	(A) the child's foster family home, group home, secure private
16	facility, or child caring institution is following the reasonable
17	and prudent parent standard; and
18	(B) the child has regular, ongoing opportunities to engage in
19	age or developmentally appropriate activities, including
20	consulting with the child in an age appropriate manner about
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	the opportunities for the child to participate in the activities. $(D \cap T)$
22	(d) (e) There is a rebuttable presumption that jurisdiction over the
23	child in a child in need of services proceeding continues for not longer
24	than twelve (12) months after the date of the original dispositional
25	decree or twelve (12) months after the child in need of services was
26	removed from the child's parent, guardian, or custodian, whichever
27	occurs first. The state may rebut the presumption and show that
28	jurisdiction should continue by proving that the objectives of the
29	dispositional decree have not been accomplished, that a continuation
30	of the decree with or without any modifications is necessary, and that
31	it is in the child's best interests for the court to maintain its jurisdiction
32	over the child. If the department does not sustain its burden for
33	continued jurisdiction, the court shall:
34	(1) direct the department to establish a permanency plan within
35	thirty (30) days; or
36	(2) discharge the child and the child's parent, guardian, or
37	custodian.
38	The court may retain jurisdiction to the extent necessary to carry out
39	any orders under subdivision (1).
40	SECTION 6. IC 31-34-23-1.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
41	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
42	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1.5. A dispositional decree issued
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1 by the juvenile court in a case pending under IC 31-34 shall be 2 modified if: 3 (1) the child reaches eighteen (18) years of age; and 4 (2) the child is receiving foster care while subject to the 5 wardship of, or court ordered supervision by, the department; 6 to permit the child to opt out of foster care placement. 7 SECTION 7. IC 31-37-19-1.7, AS ADDED BY P.L.187-2015, 8 SECTION 29, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 9 JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1.7. (a) For a child who is at least fourteen (14) 10 years of age, the probation officer shall consult with the child in the 11 development of the child's case plan or transitional services plan. If the 12 probation officer determines that the child is unable to participate 13 effectively in the development of a case plan or transitional services 14 plan due to a physical, mental, emotional, or intellectual disability, the 15 probation officer may excuse the child from this requirement by 16 documenting in the plan the reasons for the child's inability to 17 participate in the development of the applicable plan. If the child 18 refuses to participate in the development of the applicable plan for 19 reasons other than a physical, mental, emotional, or intellectual 20 disability, the probation officer shall record the refusal and document 21 efforts made to obtain the child's input or participation in the 22 development of the applicable plan. 23 (b) The child may select not more than two (2) child representatives 24 to represent the child in the development of the child's case plan or 25 transitional services plan. A child representative selected under this 26 section: 27 (1) must be: 28 (A) at least eighteen (18) years of age; and 29 (B) a member of the case planning team; 30 (2) may not be a foster parent of or caseworker for the child; and 31 (3) must be approved by the child's probation officer. 32 (c) The child may select one (1) of the child representatives who is 33 a member of the child's case planning team to also be the child's 34 adviser and, as necessary, advocate, with respect to the application of 35 the reasonable and prudent parent standard to the child. 36 (d) The probation officer may reject object to an individual selected 37 by a child to be a member of the case planning team at any time if the 38 probation officer has good cause to believe that the individual would 39 not act in the best interests of the child. child representative. 40 (e) If the probation officer objects to a child representative 41 under subsection (d), the probation officer shall: 42 (1) file the objection with the court that found the child to be



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1 a delinquent child; and

2 (2) state why the probation officer believes the child 3 representative would not act or has not acted in the best 4 interests of the child. 5 (f) If the court determines that the probation officer has 6 demonstrated good cause regarding the objection filed under 7 subsection (e), the court shall set a hearing with the probation 8 officer and the child to consider the objection. 9 (g) After a hearing described in subsection (f), the court may 10 order the removal of a child representative if the court determines

11 the probation officer has established there is good cause to remove

12 the child representative.

