

CHAPTER 260

JUVENILES

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260.012 DUTY TO ENSURE PLACEMENT PREVENTION AND FAMILY REUNIFICATION; REASONABLE EFFORTS.

(a) If a child in need of protection or services is under the court's jurisdiction, the court shall ensure that reasonable efforts including culturally appropriate services by the social service agency are made to prevent placement or to eliminate the need for removal and to reunite the child with the child's family at the earliest possible time, consistent with the best interests, safety, and protection of the child. In the case of an Indian child, in proceedings under sections 260.172, 260.191, and 260.221 the juvenile court must make findings and conclusions consistent with the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1901 et seq., as to the provision of active efforts. If a child is under the court's delinquency jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the court to ensure that reasonable efforts are made to reunite the child with the child's family at the earliest possible time, consistent with the best interests of the child and the safety of the public.

(b) "Reasonable efforts" means the exercise of due diligence by the responsible social service agency to use appropriate and available services to meet the needs of the child and the child's family in order to prevent removal of the child from the child's family; or upon removal, services to eliminate the need for removal and reunite the family. Services may include those listed under section 256F.07, subdivision 3, and other appropriate services available in the community. The social service agency has the burden of demonstrating that it has made reasonable efforts.

(c) The juvenile court, in proceedings under sections 260.172, 260.191, and 260.221 shall make findings and conclusions as to the provision of reasonable efforts. When determining whether reasonable efforts have been made, the court shall consider whether services to the child and family were:

- (1) relevant to the safety and protection of the child;
- (2) adequate to meet the needs of the child and family;
- (3) culturally appropriate;
- (4) available and accessible;
- (5) consistent and timely; and
- (6) realistic under the circumstances.

(d) This section does not prevent out-of-home placement for treatment of a child with a mental disability when the child's diagnostic assessment or individual treatment plan indicates that appropriate and necessary treatment cannot be effectively provided outside of a residential or inpatient treatment program.

History: 1989 c 235 s 1

260.015 DEFINITIONS.*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]*

Subd. 1a. **Agency.** "Agency" means the local social service agency or a licensed child placing agency.

[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 2a. **Child in need of protection or services.** "Child in need of protection or services" means a child who is in need of protection or services because the child:

(1) is abandoned or without parent, guardian, or custodian;

(2)(i) has been a victim of physical or sexual abuse, or (ii) resides with or has resided with a victim of domestic child abuse as defined in subdivision 24, (iii) resides with or would reside with a perpetrator of domestic child abuse, or (iv) is a victim of emotional maltreatment as defined in subdivision 5a;

(3) is without necessary food, clothing, shelter, education, or other required care for the child's physical or mental health or morals because the child's parent, guardian, or custodian is unable or unwilling to provide that care;

(4) is without the special care made necessary by a physical, mental, or emotional condition because the child's parent, guardian, or custodian is unable or unwilling to provide that care;

(5) is medically neglected, which includes, but is not limited to, the withholding of medically indicated treatment from a disabled infant with a life-threatening condition. The term "withholding of medically indicated treatment" means the failure to respond to the infant's life-threatening conditions by providing treatment, including appropriate nutrition, hydration, and medication which, in the treating physician's or physicians' reasonable medical judgment, will be most likely to be effective in ameliorating or correcting all conditions, except that the term does not include the failure to provide treatment other than appropriate nutrition, hydration, or medication to an infant when, in the treating physician's or physicians' reasonable medical judgment:

(i) the infant is chronically and irreversibly comatose;

(ii) the provision of the treatment would merely prolong dying, not be effective in ameliorating or correcting all of the infant's life-threatening conditions, or otherwise be futile in terms of the survival of the infant; or

(iii) the provision of the treatment would be virtually futile in terms of the survival of the infant and the treatment itself under the circumstances would be inhumane;

(6) is one whose parent, guardian, or other custodian for good cause desires to be relieved of the child's care and custody;

(7) has been placed for adoption or care in violation of law;

(8) is without proper parental care because of the emotional, mental, or physical disability, or state of immaturity of the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian;

(9) is one whose behavior, condition, or environment is such as to be injurious or dangerous to the child or others;

(10) has committed a delinquent act before becoming ten years old;

(11) is a runaway; or

(12) is an habitual truant.

[For text of subds 3 to 5, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 5a. **Emotional maltreatment.** "Emotional maltreatment" means the consistent, deliberate infliction of mental harm on a child by a person responsible for the child's care, that has an observable, sustained, and adverse effect on the child's physical, mental, or emotional development. "Emotional maltreatment" does not include reasonable training or discipline administered by the person responsible for the child's care or the reasonable exercise of authority by that person.

[For text of subds 7 to 9, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 11. **Parent.** "Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent of a minor. For an Indian child, parent includes any Indian person who has adopted a child by tribal law or custom, as provided in section 257.351, subdivision 11.

[For text of subd 12, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 13. **Relative.** "Relative" means a parent, stepparent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, or aunt of the minor. This relationship may be by blood or marriage. For an Indian child, relative includes members of the extended family as defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe or, in the absence of laws or custom, nieces, nephews, or first or second cousins, as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1903. For purposes of dispositions, relative has the meaning given in section 260.181, subdivision 3.

Subd. 14. **Custodian.** "Custodian" means any person who is under a legal obligation to provide care and support for a minor or who is in fact providing care and support for a minor. For an Indian child, custodian means any Indian person who has legal custody of an Indian child under tribal law or custom or under state law or to whom temporary physical care, custody, and control has been transferred by the parent of the child, as provided in section 257.351, subdivision 8.

[For text of subds 16 to 25, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 26. **Indian.** "Indian," consistent with section 257.351, subdivision 5, means a person who is a member of an Indian tribe or who is an Alaskan native and a member of a regional corporation as defined in section 7 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, United States Code, title 43, section 1606.

Subd. 27. **Indian child.** "Indian child," consistent with section 257.351, subdivision 6, means an unmarried person who is under age 18 and is:

- (1) a member of an Indian tribe; or
- (2) eligible for membership in an Indian tribe.

History: 1989 c 113 s 1; 1989 c 208 s 1; 1989 c 235 s 2-7; 1989 c 285 s 5,6

260.111 JURISDICTION.

[For text of subds 1 to 4, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 5. **Jurisdiction over Indian children.** In a child in need of protection or services proceeding, when an Indian child is a ward of a tribal court with federally recognized child welfare jurisdiction, the Indian tribe retains exclusive jurisdiction notwithstanding the residence or domicile of an Indian child, as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1911.

History: 1989 c 235 s 8

260.125 REFERENCE FOR PROSECUTION.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 3. A prima facie case that the public safety is not served or that the child is not suitable for treatment shall have been established if the child was at least 16 years of age at the time of the alleged offense and:

- (1) is alleged by delinquency petition to have committed an aggravated felony against the person and (a) in committing the offense, the child acted with particular cruelty or disregard for the life or safety of another; or (b) the offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning by the juvenile; or
- (2) is alleged by delinquency petition to have committed murder in the first degree;

or

(3) is alleged by delinquency petition (a) to have committed the delinquent act of escape from confinement to a state juvenile correctional facility and (b) to have committed an offense as part of, or subsequent to, escape from custody that would be a felony listed in section 609.11, subdivision 9, if committed by an adult; or

(4) has been found by the court, pursuant to an admission in court or after trial, to have committed an offense within the preceding 24 months which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and is alleged by delinquency petition to have committed murder in the second or third degree, manslaughter in the first degree, criminal sexual conduct in the first degree or assault in the first degree; or

(5) has been found by the court, pursuant to an admission in court or after trial, to have committed two offenses, not in the same behavioral incident, within the preceding 24 months which would be felonies if committed by an adult, and is alleged by delinquency petition to have committed manslaughter in the second degree, kidnapping, criminal sexual conduct in the second degree, arson in the first degree, aggravated robbery, or assault in the second degree; or

(6) has been found by the court, pursuant to an admission in court or after trial, to have committed two offenses, not in the same behavioral incident, within the preceding 24 months, one or both of which would be the felony of burglary of a dwelling if committed by an adult, and the child is alleged by the delinquency petition to have committed another burglary of a dwelling. For purposes of this subdivision, "dwelling" means a building which is, in whole or in part, usually occupied by one or more persons living there at night; or

(7) has previously been found by the court, pursuant to an admission in court or after trial, to have committed three offenses, none in the same behavioral incident, within the preceding 24 months which would be felonies if committed by an adult, and is alleged by delinquency petition to have committed any felony other than those described in clause (2), (4), or (5); or

(8) is alleged by delinquency petition to have committed an aggravated felony against the person, other than a violation of section 609.713, in furtherance of criminal activity by an organized gang; or

(9) has previously been found by the court, pursuant to an admission in court or after trial, to have committed an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and is alleged by delinquency petition to have committed a felony-level violation of chapter 152 involving the unlawful sale or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, while in a park zone or a school zone as defined in section 152.01, subdivisions 12a and 14a. This clause does not apply to a juvenile alleged to have unlawfully possessed a controlled substance in a private residence located within the school zone or park zone.

For the purposes of this subdivision, "aggravated felony against the person" means a violation of any of the following provisions: section 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20, subdivision 1 or 2; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.245; 609.25; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344, subdivision 1, clause (c) or (d); 609.345, subdivision 1, clause (c) or (d); 609.561; 609.582, subdivision 1, clause (b) or (c); or 609.713.

For the purposes of this subdivision, an "organized gang" means an association of five or more persons, with an established hierarchy, formed to encourage members of the association to perpetrate crimes or to provide support to members of the association who do commit crimes.

[For text of subds 3a to 5, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1989 c 209 art 1 s 27]

History: 1989 c 290 art 3 s 26; 1989 c 356 s 53

260.135 SUMMONS; NOTICE.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 2. The court shall have notice of the pendency of the case and of the time and place of the hearing served upon a parent, guardian, or spouse of the child, who has not been summoned as provided in subdivision 1. For an Indian child, notice of all proceedings must comply with the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1901, et seq., and section 257.353.

[For text of subds 3 to 5, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 235 s 9

260.141 SERVICE OF SUMMONS, NOTICE.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 2a. In any proceeding regarding a child in need of protection or services in a state court, where the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, the prosecuting authority seeking the foster care placement of, or termination of parental rights to an Indian child, shall notify the parent or Indian custodian and the Indian child's tribe of the pending proceedings and of their right of intervention. The notice must be provided by registered mail with return receipt requested unless personal service is accomplished. If the identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe cannot be determined, the notice shall be given to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States in like manner, according to the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1912. No foster care placement proceeding or termination of parental rights proceeding shall be held until at least ten days after receipt of notice by the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe or the Secretary. However, the parent or Indian custodian or the tribe shall, upon request, be granted up to 20 additional days to prepare for the proceeding.

[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 235 s 10

260.155 HEARING.

[For text of subds 1 to 3, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 4. **Guardian ad litem.** (a) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to protect the interests of the minor when it appears, at any stage of the proceedings, that the minor is without a parent or guardian, or that the minor's parent is a minor or incompetent, or that the parent or guardian is indifferent or hostile to the minor's interests, and in every proceeding alleging a child's need for protection or services under section 260.015, subdivision 2a, clauses (1) to (10). In any other case the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to protect the interests of the minor when the court feels that such an appointment is desirable. The court shall appoint the guardian ad litem on its own motion or in the manner provided for the appointment of a guardian ad litem in the district court.

(b) The court may waive the appointment of a guardian ad litem pursuant to clause (a), whenever counsel has been appointed pursuant to subdivision 2 or is retained otherwise, and the court is satisfied that the interests of the minor are protected.

(c) In appointing a guardian ad litem pursuant to clause (a), the court shall not appoint the party, or any agent or employee thereof, filing a petition pursuant to section 260.131.

(d) The following factors shall be considered when appointing a guardian ad litem in a case involving an Indian or minority child:

(1) whether a person is available who is the same racial or ethnic heritage as the child or, if that is not possible;

(2) whether a person is available who knows and appreciates the child's racial or ethnic heritage.

[For text of subds 4a to 6, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 7. Factors in determining neglect. In determining whether a child is neglected and in foster care, the court shall consider, among other factors, the following:

- (1) the length of time the child has been in foster care;
- (2) the effort the parent has made to adjust circumstances, conduct, or condition that necessitates the removal of the child to make it in the child's best interest to be returned to the parent's home in the foreseeable future, including the use of rehabilitative services offered to the parent;
- (3) whether the parent has visited the child within the three months preceding the filing of the petition, unless extreme financial or physical hardship or treatment for mental disability or chemical dependency or other good cause prevented the parent from visiting the child or it was not in the best interests of the child to be visited by the parent;
- (4) the maintenance of regular contact or communication with the agency or person temporarily responsible for the child;
- (5) the appropriateness and adequacy of services provided or offered to the parent to facilitate a reunion;
- (6) whether additional services would be likely to bring about lasting parental adjustment enabling a return of the child to the parent within an ascertainable period of time, whether the services have been offered to the parent, or, if services were not offered, the reasons they were not offered; and
- (7) the nature of the efforts made by the responsible social service agency to rehabilitate and reunite the family, and whether the efforts were reasonable.

[For text of subd 8, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 235 s 11,12

260.156 CERTAIN OUT-OF-COURT STATEMENTS ADMISSIBLE.

An out-of-court statement not otherwise admissible by statute or rule of evidence, is admissible in evidence in any child in need of protection or services, neglected and in foster care, or domestic child abuse proceeding or any proceeding for termination of parental rights if:

- (a) the statement was made by a child under the age of ten years or by a child ten years of age or older who is mentally impaired, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 6;
- (b) the statement alleges, explains, denies, or describes:
 - (1) any act of sexual penetration or contact performed with or on the child;
 - (2) any act of sexual penetration or contact with or on another child observed by the child making the statement;
 - (3) any act of physical abuse or neglect of the child by another; or
 - (4) any act of physical abuse or neglect of another child observed by the child making the statement;
- (c) the court finds that the time, content, and circumstances of the statement and the reliability of the person to whom the statement is made provide sufficient indicia of reliability; and
- (d) the proponent of the statement notifies other parties of an intent to offer the statement and the particulars of the statement sufficiently in advance of the proceeding at which the proponent intends to offer the statement into evidence, to provide the parties with a fair opportunity to meet the statement.

For purposes of this section, an out-of-court statement includes a video, audio, or other recorded statement.

History: 1989 c 113 s 2

260.161 RECORDS.*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]*

Subd. 2. Except as provided in this subdivision and in subdivision 1, and except for legal records arising from proceedings that are public under section 260.155, subdivision 1, none of the records of the juvenile court and none of the records relating to an appeal from a nonpublic juvenile court proceeding, except the written appellate opinion, shall be open to public inspection or their contents disclosed except (a) by order of a court or (b) as required by sections 611A.03, 611A.04, and 611A.06. The records of juvenile probation officers and county home schools are records of the court for the purposes of this subdivision. Court services data relating to delinquent acts that are contained in records of the juvenile court may be released as allowed under section 13.84, subdivision 5a. This subdivision applies to all proceedings under this chapter, including appeals from orders of the juvenile court, except that this subdivision does not apply to proceedings under section 260.255, 260.261, or 260.315 when the proceeding involves an adult defendant. The court shall maintain the confidentiality of adoption files and records in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to adoptions. In juvenile court proceedings any report or social history furnished to the court shall be open to inspection by the attorneys of record and the guardian ad litem a reasonable time before it is used in connection with any proceeding before the court.

When a judge of a juvenile court, or duly authorized agent of the court, determines under a proceeding under this chapter that a child has violated a state or local law, ordinance, or regulation pertaining to the operation of a motor vehicle on streets and highways, except parking violations, the judge or agent shall immediately report the violation to the commissioner of public safety. The report must be made on a form provided by the department of public safety and must contain the information required under section 169.95.

Subd. 3. (a) Peace officers' records of children shall be kept separate from records of persons 18 years of age or older and shall not be open to public inspection or their contents disclosed to the public except (1) by order of the juvenile court, or (2) as required by section 126.036, or (3) as authorized under section 13.82, subdivision 2; except that traffic investigation reports may be open to inspection by a person who has sustained physical harm or economic loss as a result of the traffic accident. Except as provided in paragraph (c), no photographs of a child taken into custody may be taken without the consent of the juvenile court unless the child is alleged to have violated section 169.121 or 169.129. Any person violating any of the provisions of this subdivision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Nothing in this subdivision prohibits the exchange of information by law enforcement agencies if the exchanged information is pertinent and necessary to the requesting agency in initiating, furthering, or completing a criminal investigation.

(c) The commissioner of corrections may photograph juveniles whose legal custody is transferred to the commissioner. Photographs of juveniles authorized by this paragraph may be used only for institution management purposes and to assist law enforcement agencies to apprehend juvenile offenders. The commissioner shall maintain photographs of juveniles in the same manner as juvenile court records and names under this section.

*[For text of subd 4, see M.S.1988]***History:** 1989 c 224 s 1; 1989 c 278 s 2; 1989 c 351 s 17**260.165 TAKING CHILD INTO CUSTODY.**

Subdivision 1. No child may be taken into immediate custody except:

(a) With an order issued by the court in accordance with the provisions of section 260.135, subdivision 5, or by a warrant issued in accordance with the provisions of section 260.145; or

(b) In accordance with the laws relating to arrests; or

(c) By a peace officer

(1) when a child has run away from a parent, guardian, or custodian, or when the peace officer reasonably believes the child has run away from a parent, guardian, or custodian; or

(2) when a child is found in surroundings or conditions which endanger the child's health or welfare or which such peace officer reasonably believes will endanger the child's health or welfare. If an Indian child is a resident of a reservation or is domiciled on a reservation but temporarily located off the reservation, the taking of the child into custody under this clause shall be consistent with the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1922; or

(d) By a peace officer or probation or parole officer when it is reasonably believed that the child has violated the terms of probation, parole, or other field supervision.

[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 235 s 13

260.171 RELEASE OR DETENTION.

Subdivision 1. If a child is taken into custody as provided in section 260.165, the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child shall be notified as soon as possible. Unless there is reason to believe that the child would endanger self or others, not return for a court hearing, run away from the child's parent, guardian, or custodian or otherwise not remain in the care or control of the person to whose lawful custody the child is released, or that the child's health or welfare would be immediately endangered, the child shall be released to the custody of a parent, guardian, custodian, or other suitable person. When a child is taken into custody by a peace officer under section 260.165, subdivision 1, clause (c)(2), release from detention may be authorized by the detaining officer, the detaining officer's supervisor, or the county attorney. If the social service agency has determined that the child's health or welfare will not be endangered and the provision of appropriate and available services will eliminate the need for placement, the agency shall request authorization for the child's release from detention. The person to whom the child is released shall promise to bring the child to the court, if necessary, at the time the court may direct. If the person taking the child into custody believes it desirable, that person may request the parent, guardian, custodian, or other person designated by the court to sign a written promise to bring the child to court as provided above. The intentional violation of such a promise, whether given orally or in writing, shall be punishable as contempt of court.

The court may require the parent, guardian, custodian, or other person to whom the child is released, to post any reasonable bail or bond required by the court which shall be forfeited to the court if the child does not appear as directed. The court may also release the child on the child's own promise to appear in juvenile court.

Subd. 2. (a) If the child is not released as provided in subdivision 1, the person taking the child into custody shall notify the court as soon as possible of the detention of the child and the reasons for detention.

(b) No child may be detained in a juvenile secure detention facility or shelter care facility longer than 36 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, after being taken into custody for a delinquent act as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 5, unless a petition has been filed and the judge or referee determines pursuant to section 260.172 that the child shall remain in detention.

(c) No child may be detained in an adult jail or municipal lockup longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, or longer than six hours in an adult jail or municipal lockup in a standard metropolitan statistical area, after being taken into custody for a delinquent act as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 5, unless:

(1) a petition has been filed under section 260.131; and

(2) a judge or referee has determined under section 260.172 that the child shall remain in detention.

After August 1, 1991, no child described in this paragraph may be detained in an adult jail or municipal lockup longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, or longer than six hours in an adult jail or municipal lockup in a standard metropolitan statistical area, unless the requirements of this paragraph have been met and, in addition, a motion to refer the child for adult prosecution has been made under section 260.125.

(d) No child taken into custody pursuant to section 260.165, subdivision 1, clause (a) or (c)(2) may be held in a shelter care facility longer than 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, unless a petition has been filed and the judge or referee determines pursuant to section 260.172 that the child shall remain in custody.

(e) If a child described in paragraph (c) is to be detained in a jail beyond 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, the judge or referee, in accordance with rules and procedures established by the commissioner of corrections, shall notify the commissioner of the place of the detention and the reasons therefor. The commissioner shall thereupon assist the court in the relocation of the child in an appropriate juvenile secure detention facility or approved jail within the county or elsewhere in the state, or in determining suitable alternatives. The commissioner shall direct that a child detained in a jail be detained after eight days from and including the date of the original detention order in an approved juvenile secure detention facility with the approval of the administrative authority of the facility. If the court refers the matter to the prosecuting authority pursuant to section 260.125, notice to the commissioner shall not be required.

Subd. 4. If the person who has taken the child into custody determines that the child should be placed in a secure detention facility or a shelter care facility, that person shall advise the child and as soon as is possible, the child's parent, guardian, or custodian:

(a) of the reasons why the child has been taken into custody and why the child is being placed in a juvenile secure detention facility or a shelter care facility; and

(b) of the location of the juvenile secure detention facility or shelter care facility. If there is reason to believe that disclosure of the location of the shelter care facility would place the child's health and welfare in immediate endangerment, disclosure of the location of the shelter care facility shall not be made; and

(c) that the child's parent, guardian, or custodian and attorney or guardian ad litem may make an initial visit to the juvenile secure detention facility or shelter care facility at any time. Subsequent visits by a parent, guardian, or custodian may be made on a reasonable basis during visiting hours and by the child's attorney or guardian ad litem at reasonable hours; and

(d) that the child may telephone parents and an attorney or guardian ad litem from the juvenile secure detention facility or shelter care facility immediately after being admitted to the facility and thereafter on a reasonable basis to be determined by the director of the facility; and

(e) that the child may not be detained for acts as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 5, at a juvenile secure detention facility or shelter care facility longer than 36 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless a petition has been filed within that time and the court orders the child's continued detention, pursuant to section 260.172; and

(f) that the child may not be detained for acts defined in section 260.015, subdivision 5, at an adult jail or municipal lockup longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, or longer than six hours if the adult jail or municipal lockup is in a standard metropolitan statistical area, unless a petition has been filed and the court orders the child's continued detention under section 260.172; and

(g) that the child may not be detained pursuant to section 260.165, subdivision 1, clause (a) or (c)(2), at a shelter care facility longer than 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless a petition has been filed within that time and the court orders the child's continued detention, pursuant to section 260.172; and

(h) of the date, time, and place of the detention hearing; and

(i) that the child and the child's parent, guardian, or custodian have the right to be present and to be represented by counsel at the detention hearing, and that if they cannot afford counsel, counsel will be appointed at public expense for the child, if it is a delinquency matter, or for any party, if it is a child in need of protection or services, neglected and in foster care, or termination of parental rights matter.

After August 1, 1991, the child's parent, guardian, or custodian shall also be informed under clause (f) that the child may not be detained in an adult jail or municipal lockup longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, or longer than six hours if the adult jail or municipal lockup is in a standard metropolitan statistical area, unless a motion to refer the child for adult prosecution has been made within that time period.

[For text of subds 5 to 6, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 147 s 1,2; 1989 c 235 s 14

260.172 DETENTION HEARING.

Subdivision 1. (a) If a child was taken into custody under section 260.165, subdivision 1, clause (a) or (c)(2), the court shall hold a hearing within 72 hours of the time the child was taken into custody, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, to determine whether the child should continue in custody.

(b) In all other cases, the court shall hold a detention hearing:

(1) within 36 hours of the time the child was taken into custody, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, if the child is being held at a juvenile secure detention facility or shelter care facility; or

(2) within 24 hours of the time the child was taken into custody, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, if the child is being held at an adult jail or municipal lockup.

(c) Unless there is reason to believe that the child would endanger self or others, not return for a court hearing, run away from the child's parent, guardian, or custodian or otherwise not remain in the care or control of the person to whose lawful custody the child is released, or that the child's health or welfare would be immediately endangered, the child shall be released to the custody of a parent, guardian, custodian, or other suitable person. In determining whether the child's health or welfare would be immediately endangered, the court shall consider whether the child would reside with a perpetrator of domestic child abuse. In a proceeding regarding a child in need of protection or services, the court, before determining whether a child should continue in custody, shall also make a determination, consistent with section 260.012 as to whether reasonable efforts, or in the case of an Indian child, active efforts, according to the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1912(d), were made to prevent placement or to reunite the child with the child's family, or that reasonable efforts were not possible. The court shall also determine whether there are available services that would prevent the need for further detention.

If the court finds the social services agency's preventive or reunification efforts have not been reasonable but further preventive or reunification efforts could not permit the child to safely remain at home, the court may nevertheless authorize or continue the removal of the child.

Subd. 2. If the court determines that the child should continue in detention, it may order detention continued for eight days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from and including the date of the order. Unless a motion to refer the child for adult prosecution is pending, a child who has been detained in an adult jail or municipal lockup and for whom continued detention is ordered, must be transferred to a juvenile secure detention facility or shelter care facility. The court shall include in its order the reasons for continued detention and the findings of fact which support these reasons.

[For text of subds 2a to 3, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 4. If a child held in detention under a court order issued under subdivision 2 has not been released prior to expiration of the order, the court or referee shall informally review the child's case file to determine, under the standards provided by subdivision 1, whether detention should be continued. If detention is continued thereafter, informal reviews such as these shall be held within every eight days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, of the child's detention.

A hearing, rather than an informal review of the child's case file, shall be held at the request of any one of the parties notified pursuant to subdivision 3, if that party notifies the court of a wish to present to the court new evidence concerning whether the child should be continued in detention or notifies the court of a wish to present an alternate placement arrangement to provide for the safety and protection of the child.

In addition, if a child was taken into detention under section 260.135, subdivision 5, or 260.165, subdivision 1, clause (c)(2), and is held in detention under a court order issued under subdivision 2, the court shall schedule and hold an adjudicatory hearing on the petition within 60 days of the detention hearing upon the request of any party to the proceeding. However, if good cause is shown by a party to the proceeding why the hearing should not be held within that time period, the hearing shall be held within 90 days, unless the parties agree otherwise and the court so orders.

History: 1989 c 113 s 3; 1989 c 147 s 3,4; 1989 c 235 s 15,16

NOTE: Subdivision 2, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 147, section 4, is effective August 1, 1991. See Laws 1989, chapter 147, section 6.

260.173 PLACE OF TEMPORARY CUSTODY; SHELTER CARE FACILITY.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1, if the child had been taken into custody pursuant to section 260.165, subdivision 1, clause (a) or clause (c)(2), and is not alleged to be delinquent, the child shall be detained in the least restrictive setting consistent with the child's health and welfare and in closest proximity to the child's family as possible. Placement may be with a child's relative, or in a shelter care facility.

[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 4. If a child is taken into custody as one who:

(a) has allegedly committed an act which would constitute a violation of a state law or a local ordinance if the child were an adult; or

(b) is reasonably believed to have violated the terms of probation, parole, or other field supervision under which the child had been placed as a result of behavior described under clause (a);

the child may be detained in a shelter care or secure juvenile detention facility. If the child cannot be detained in another type of detention facility, and if there is no secure juvenile detention facility or existing acceptable detention alternative available for juveniles within the county, a child described in this subdivision may be detained up to 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, or up to six hours in a standard metropolitan statistical area, in a jail, lockup or other facility used for the confinement of adults who have been charged with or convicted of a crime, in quarters separate from any adult confined in the facility which has been approved for the detention of juveniles by the commissioner of corrections. If continued detention in an adult jail is approved by the court under section 260.172, subdivision 2, and there is no juvenile secure detention facility available for use by the county having jurisdiction over the child, such child may be detained for no more than eight days from and including the date of the original detention order in separate quarters in any jail or other adult facility for the confinement of persons charged with or convicted of crime which has been approved by the commissioner of corrections to be suitable for the

detention of juveniles for up to eight days. Except for children who have been referred for prosecution pursuant to section 260.125, and as hereinafter provided, any child requiring secure detention for more than eight days from and including the date of the original detention order must be removed to an approved secure juvenile detention facility. A child 16 years of age or older against whom a motion to refer for prosecution is pending before the court may be detained for more than eight days in separate quarters in a jail or other facility which has been approved by the commissioner of corrections for the detention of juveniles for up to eight days after a hearing and subject to the periodic reviews provided in section 260.172. No child under the age of 14 may be detained in a jail, lockup or other facility used for the confinement of adults who have been charged with or convicted of a crime.

[For text of subd 5, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 147 s 5; 1989 c 235 s 17

NOTE: Subdivision 4, as amended by Laws 1989, chapter 147, section 5, is effective August 1, 1991. See Laws 1989, chapter 147, section 6.

260.181 DISPOSITIONS; GENERAL PROVISIONS.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 2. Consideration of reports. Before making a disposition in a case, or terminating parental rights, or appointing a guardian for a child the court may consider any report or recommendation made by the county welfare board, probation officer, licensed child placing agency, foster parent, guardian ad litem, tribal representative, or other authorized advocate for the child or child's family, or any other information deemed material by the court.

[For text of subds 3 and 4, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 235 s 18

260.185 DISPOSITIONS; DELINQUENT CHILD.

Subdivision 1. If the court finds that the child is delinquent, it shall enter an order making any of the following dispositions of the case which are deemed necessary to the rehabilitation of the child:

- (a) Counsel the child or the parents, guardian, or custodian;
- (b) Place the child under the supervision of a probation officer or other suitable person in the child's own home under conditions prescribed by the court including reasonable rules for conduct and the conduct of the child's parents, guardian, or custodian, designed for the physical, mental, and moral well-being and behavior of the child, or with the consent of the commissioner of corrections, in a group foster care facility which is under the management and supervision of said commissioner;
- (c) Subject to the supervision of the court, transfer legal custody of the child to one of the following:
 - (1) a child placing agency; or
 - (2) the county welfare board; or
 - (3) a reputable individual of good moral character. No person may receive custody of two or more unrelated children unless licensed as a residential facility pursuant to sections 245.781 to 245.812; or
 - (4) a county home school, if the county maintains a home school or enters into an agreement with a county home school; or
 - (5) a county probation officer for placement in a group foster home established under the direction of the juvenile court and licensed pursuant to section 241.021;
- (d) Transfer legal custody by commitment to the commissioner of corrections;
- (e) If the child is found to have violated a state or local law or ordinance which

has resulted in damage to the person or property of another, the court may order the child to make reasonable restitution for such damage;

(f) Require the child to pay a fine of up to \$700; the court shall order payment of the fine in accordance with a time payment schedule which shall not impose an undue financial hardship on the child;

(g) If the child is in need of special treatment and care for reasons of physical or mental health, the court may order the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to provide it. If the parent, guardian, or custodian fails to provide this treatment or care, the court may order it provided;

(h) If the court believes that it is in the best interests of the child and of public safety that the driver's license of the child be canceled until the child's 18th birthday, the court may recommend to the commissioner of public safety the cancellation of the child's license for any period up to the child's 18th birthday, and the commissioner is hereby authorized to cancel such license without a hearing. At any time before the termination of the period of cancellation, the court may, for good cause, recommend to the commissioner of public safety that the child be authorized to apply for a new license, and the commissioner may so authorize.

If the child is petitioned and found by the court to have committed or attempted to commit an act in violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, the court shall order an independent professional assessment of the child's need for sex offender treatment. An assessor providing an assessment for the court may not have any direct or shared financial interest or referral relationship resulting in shared financial gain with a treatment provider. If the assessment indicates that the child is in need of and amenable to sex offender treatment, the court shall include in its disposition order a requirement that the child undergo treatment.

Any order for a disposition authorized under this section shall contain written findings of fact to support the disposition ordered, and shall also set forth in writing the following information:

(a) why the best interests of the child are served by the disposition ordered; and

(b) what alternative dispositions were considered by the court and why such dispositions were not appropriate in the instant case.

[For text of subds 2 and 3, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 3a. Enforcement of restitution orders. If the court orders payment of restitution and the child fails to pay the restitution in accordance with the payment schedule or structure established by the court or the probation officer, the child's probation officer may, on the officer's own motion or at the request of the victim, file a petition for violation of probation or ask the court to hold a hearing to determine whether the conditions of probation should be changed. The child's probation officer shall ask for the hearing if the restitution ordered has not been paid prior to 60 days before the term of probation expires. The court shall schedule and hold this hearing before the child's term of probation expires.

[For text of subds 4 and 5, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 21 s 1,2; 1989 c 290 art 4 s 6

260.191 DISPOSITIONS; CHILDREN WHO ARE IN NEED OF PROTECTION OR SERVICES OR NEGLECTED AND IN FOSTER CARE.

Subdivision 1. Dispositions. (a) If the court finds that the child is in need of protection or services or neglected and in foster care, it shall enter an order making any of the following dispositions of the case:

(1) place the child under the protective supervision of the county welfare board or child placing agency in the child's own home under conditions prescribed by the court directed to the correction of the child's need for protection or services;

(2) transfer legal custody to one of the following:

- (i) a child placing agency; or
- (ii) the county welfare board.

In placing a child whose custody has been transferred under this paragraph, the agency and board shall follow the order of preference stated in section 260.181, subdivision 3;

(3) if the child is in need of special treatment and care for reasons of physical or mental health, the court may order the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to provide it. If the parent, guardian, or custodian fails or is unable to provide this treatment or care, the court may order it provided. The court shall not transfer legal custody of the child for the purpose of obtaining special treatment or care solely because the parent is unable to provide the treatment or care. If the court's order for mental health treatment is based on a diagnosis made by a treatment professional, the court may order that the diagnosing professional not provide the treatment to the child if it finds that such an order is in the child's best interests; or

(4) if the court believes that the child has sufficient maturity and judgment and that it is in the best interests of the child, the court may order a child 16 years old or older to be allowed to live independently, either alone or with others as approved by the court under supervision the court considers appropriate, if the county board, after consultation with the court, has specifically authorized this dispositional alternative for a child.

(b) If the child was adjudicated in need of protection or services because the child is a runaway or habitual truant, the court may order any of the following dispositions in addition to or as alternatives to the dispositions authorized under paragraph (a):

(1) counsel the child or the child's parents, guardian, or custodian;

(2) place the child under the supervision of a probation officer or other suitable person in the child's own home under conditions prescribed by the court, including reasonable rules for the child's conduct and the conduct of the parents, guardian, or custodian, designed for the physical, mental, and moral well-being and behavior of the child; or with the consent of the commissioner of corrections, place the child in a group foster care facility which is under the commissioner's management and supervision;

(3) subject to the court's supervision, transfer legal custody of the child to one of the following:

(i) a reputable person of good moral character. No person may receive custody of two or more unrelated children unless licensed to operate a residential program under sections 245A.01 to 245A.16; or

(ii) a county probation officer for placement in a group foster home established under the direction of the juvenile court and licensed pursuant to section 241.021;

(4) require the child to pay a fine of up to \$100. The court shall order payment of the fine in a manner that will not impose undue financial hardship upon the child;

(5) require the child to participate in a community service project;

(6) order the child to undergo a chemical dependency evaluation and, if warranted by the evaluation, order participation by the child in a drug awareness program or an inpatient or outpatient chemical dependency treatment program;

(7) if the court believes that it is in the best interests of the child and of public safety that the child's driver's license be canceled, the court may recommend to the commissioner of public safety that the child's license be canceled for any period up to the child's 18th birthday. The commissioner is authorized to cancel the license without a hearing. At any time before the expiration of the period of cancellation, the court may, for good cause, recommend to the commissioner of public safety that the child be authorized to apply for a new license, and the commissioner may so authorize; or

(8) require the child to perform any other activities or participate in any other treatment programs deemed appropriate by the court.

Subd. 1a. Written findings. Any order for a disposition authorized under this section shall contain written findings of fact to support the disposition ordered, and shall also set forth in writing the following information:

- (a) Why the best interests of the child are served by the disposition ordered;
- (b) What alternative dispositions were considered by the court and why such dispositions were not appropriate in the instant case;
- (c) In the case of a child of minority racial or minority ethnic heritage, how the court's disposition complies with the requirements of section 260.181, subdivision 3; and
- (d) Whether reasonable efforts consistent with section 260.012 were made to prevent or eliminate the necessity of the child's removal and to reunify the family after removal. The court's findings must include a brief description of what preventive and reunification efforts were made and why further efforts could not have prevented or eliminated the necessity of removal.

If the court finds that the social services agency's preventive or reunification efforts have not been reasonable but that further preventive or reunification efforts could not permit the child to safely remain at home, the court may nevertheless authorize or continue the removal of the child.

[For text of subds 1b to 1d, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 1e. Case plan. For each disposition ordered, the court shall order the appropriate agency to prepare a written case plan developed after consultation with any foster parents, and consultation with and participation by the child and the child's parent, guardian, or custodian, guardian ad litem, and tribal representative if the tribe has intervened. The case plan shall comply with the requirements of section 257.071, where applicable. The case plan shall, among other matters, specify the actions to be taken by the child and the child's parent, guardian, foster parent, or custodian to comply with the court's disposition order, and the services to be offered and provided by the agency to the child and the child's parent, guardian, or custodian. The court shall review the case plan and, upon approving it, incorporate the plan into its disposition order. The court may review and modify the terms of the case plan in the manner provided in subdivision 2. For each disposition ordered, the written case plan shall specify what reasonable efforts shall be provided to the family. The case plan must include a discussion of:

- (1) the availability of appropriate prevention and reunification services for the family to prevent the removal of the child from the home or to reunify the child with the family after removal;
- (2) any services or resources that were requested by the child or the child's parent, guardian, foster parent, or custodian since the date of initial adjudication, and whether those services or resources were provided or the basis for denial of the services or resources;
- (3) the need of the child and family for care, treatment, or rehabilitation;
- (4) the need for participation by the parent, guardian, or custodian in the plan of care for the child; and
- (5) a description of any services that could prevent placement or reunify the family if such services were available.

A party has a right to request a court review of the reasonableness of the case plan upon a showing of a substantial change of circumstances.

[For text of subds 2 to 4, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 208 s 2; 1989 c 235 s 19,20

260.193 JUVENILE TRAFFIC OFFENDER; PROCEDURES; DISPOSITIONS.

[For text of subds 1 to 7, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 8. If the juvenile court finds that the child is a juvenile major highway or water traffic offender, it may make any one or more of the following dispositions of the case:

- (a) Reprimand the child and counsel with the child and the parents;
- (b) Continue the case for a reasonable period under such conditions governing the child's use and operation of any motor vehicles or boat as the court may set;
- (c) Require the child to attend a driver improvement school if one is available within the county;
- (d) Recommend to the department of public safety suspension of the child's driver's license as provided in section 171.16;
- (e) If the child is found to have committed two moving highway traffic violations or to have contributed to a highway accident involving death, injury, or physical damage in excess of \$100, the court may recommend to the commissioner of public safety or to the licensing authority of another state the cancellation of the child's license until the child reaches the age of 18 years, and the commissioner of public safety is hereby authorized to cancel the license without hearing. At any time before the termination of the period of cancellation, the court may, for good cause, recommend to the commissioner of public safety, or to the licensing authority of another state, that the child's license be returned, and the commissioner of public safety is authorized to return the license;
- (f) Place the child under the supervision of a probation officer in the child's own home under conditions prescribed by the court including reasonable rules relating to operation and use of motor vehicles or boats directed to the correction of the child's driving habits;
- (g) Require the child to pay a fine of up to \$700. The court shall order payment of the fine in accordance with a time payment schedule which shall not impose an undue financial hardship on the child;
- (h) If the court finds that the child committed an offense described in section 169.121, the court shall order that an alcohol problem screening be conducted and a screening report submitted to the court in the manner prescribed in section 169.126. Except as otherwise provided in section 169.126, subdivision 4, paragraph (d), if the alcohol problem screening shows that the child has an identifiable chemical use problem, the court shall require the child to undergo a comprehensive chemical use assessment in accordance with section 169.126, subdivision 4. If the chemical use assessment recommends a level of care for the child, the court may require that level of care in its disposition order. In addition, the court may require any child ordered to undergo a chemical use assessment to pay a chemical dependency assessment charge of \$75. The court shall forward the assessment charge to the commissioner of finance to be credited to the general fund. The state shall reimburse counties for the total cost of the chemical use assessment in the manner provided in section 169.126, subdivision 4.

[For text of subd 10, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 335 art 4 s 68

260.195 PETTY OFFENDERS; PROCEDURES; DISPOSITIONS.

[For text of subs 1 and 2, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 3. Dispositions. If the juvenile court finds that a child is a petty offender, the court may:

- (a) require the child to pay a fine of up to \$100;
- (b) require the child to participate in a community service project;
- (c) require the child to participate in a drug awareness program;
- (d) place the child on probation for up to six months;
- (e) order the child to undergo a chemical dependency evaluation and if warranted by this evaluation, order participation by the child in an inpatient or outpatient chemical dependency treatment program; or
- (f) perform any other activities or participate in any other treatment programs deemed appropriate by the court.

In all cases where the juvenile court finds that a child has purchased or attempted to purchase an alcoholic beverage in violation of section 340A.503, if the child has a driver's license or permit to drive, and if the child used a driver's license, permit or Minnesota identification card to purchase or attempt to purchase the alcoholic beverage, the court shall forward its finding in the case and the child's driver's license or permit to the commissioner of public safety. Upon receipt, the commissioner shall suspend the child's license or permit for a period of 90 days.

None of the dispositional alternatives described in clauses (a) to (e) shall be imposed by the court in a manner which would cause an undue hardship upon the child.

Subd. 3a. Enhanced dispositions. If the juvenile court finds that a child has committed a second or subsequent juvenile alcohol or controlled substance offense, the court may impose any of the dispositional alternatives described in paragraphs (a) to (c).

(a) The court may impose any of the dispositional alternatives described in subdivision 3, clauses (a) to (f).

(b) If the adjudicated petty offender has a driver's license or permit, the court may forward the license or permit to the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner shall revoke the petty offender's driver's license or permit until the offender reaches the age of 18 years or for a period of one year, whichever is longer.

(c) If the adjudicated petty offender has a driver's license or permit, the court may suspend the driver's license or permit for a period of up to 90 days, but may allow the offender driving privileges as necessary to travel to and from work.

(d) If the adjudicated petty offender does not have a driver's license or permit, the court may prepare an order of denial of driving privileges. The order must provide that the petty offender will not be granted driving privileges until the offender reaches the age of 18 years or for a period of one year, whichever is longer. The court shall forward the order to the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner shall deny the offender's eligibility for a driver's license under section 171.04, for the period stated in the court order.

[For text of subds 4 to 7, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 262 s 2,3; 1989 c 301 s 12

260.221 GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS.

Subdivision 1. Voluntary and involuntary. The juvenile court may upon petition, terminate all rights of a parent to a child in the following cases:

(a) With the written consent of a parent who for good cause desires to terminate parental rights; or

(b) If it finds that one or more of the following conditions exist:

(1) That the parent has abandoned the child. Abandonment is presumed when:

(i) the parent has had no contact or merely incidental contact with the child for six months in the case of a child under six years of age, or for 12 months in the case of a child ages six to 11; and

(ii) the social service agency has made reasonable efforts to facilitate contact, unless the parent establishes that an extreme financial or physical hardship or treatment for mental disability or chemical dependency or other good cause prevented the parent from making contact with the child. This presumption does not apply to children whose custody has been determined under chapter 257 or 518. The court is not prohibited from finding abandonment in the absence of this presumption; or

(2) That the parent has substantially, continuously, or repeatedly refused or neglected to comply with the duties imposed upon that parent by the parent and child relationship, including but not limited to providing the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, education, and other care and control necessary for the child's physical, mental, or emotional health and development, if the parent is physically and financially able,

and reasonable efforts by the social service agency have failed to correct the conditions that formed the basis of the petition; or

(3) That a parent has been ordered to contribute to the support of the child or financially aid in the child's birth and has continuously failed to do so without good cause. This clause shall not be construed to state a grounds for termination of parental rights of a noncustodial parent if that parent has not been ordered to or cannot financially contribute to the support of the child or aid in the child's birth; or

(4) That a parent is palpably unfit to be a party to the parent and child relationship because of a consistent pattern of specific conduct before the child or of specific conditions directly relating to the parent and child relationship either of which are determined by the court to be of a duration or nature that renders the parent unable, for the reasonably foreseeable future, to care appropriately for the ongoing physical, mental, or emotional needs of the child; or

(5) That following upon a determination of neglect or dependency, or of a child's need for protection or services, reasonable efforts, under the direction of the court, have failed to correct the conditions leading to the determination. It is presumed that reasonable efforts under this clause have failed upon a showing that:

(i) a child under the age of 12 has resided out of the parental home under court order for more than one year following an adjudication of dependency, neglect, need for protection or services under section 260.015, subdivision 2a, clause (1), (2), (6), (8), or (9), or neglected and in foster care, and an order for disposition under section 260.191, including adoption of the case plan required by section 257.071;

(ii) conditions leading to the determination will not be corrected within the reasonably foreseeable future; and

(iii) reasonable efforts have been made by the social service agency to rehabilitate the parent and reunite the family.

This clause does not prohibit the termination of parental rights prior to one year after a child has been placed out of the home; or

(6) That in the case of a child born to a mother who was not married to the child's father when the child was conceived nor when the child was born the person is not entitled to notice of an adoption hearing under section 259.26 and either the person has not filed a notice of intent to retain parental rights under section 259.261 or that the notice has been successfully challenged; or

(7) That the child is neglected and in foster care.

[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 3. When prior finding required. For purposes of subdivision 1, clause (b), no prior judicial finding of dependency, neglect, need for protection or services, or neglected and in foster care is required, except as provided in subdivision 1, clause (b), item (5).

[For text of subds 4 and 5, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 208 s 3,4

260.231 PROCEDURES IN TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 3. The court shall have notice of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing served on the parents, as defined in sections 257.51 to 257.74 or 259.26, subdivision 1, clause (2), and upon the child's grandparent if the child has lived with the grandparent within the two years immediately preceding the filing of the petition. Notice must be served in the manner provided in sections 260.135 and 260.141, except that personal service shall be made at least ten days before the day of the hearing. Published notice shall be made for three weeks, the last publication to be at least ten days before the day of the hearing; and notice sent by certified mail shall be mailed at least 20 days before

the day of the hearing. A parent who consents to the termination of parental rights under the provisions of section 260.221, clause (a), may waive in writing the notice required by this subdivision; however, if the parent is a minor or incompetent the waiver shall be effective only if the parent's guardian ad litem concurs in writing.

[For text of subd 4, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 235 s 21

260.251 COSTS OF CARE.

Subdivision 1. Care, examination, or treatment. (a) Except where parental rights are terminated,

(1) whenever legal custody of a child is transferred by the court to a county welfare board, or

(2) whenever legal custody is transferred to a person other than the county welfare board, but under the supervision of the county welfare board,

(3) whenever a child is given physical or mental examinations or treatment under order of the court, and no provision is otherwise made by law for payment for the care, examination, or treatment of the child, these costs are a charge upon the welfare funds of the county in which proceedings are held upon certification of the judge of juvenile court.

(b) The court shall order, and the county welfare board shall require, the parents or custodian of a child, while the child is under the age of 18, to use the total income and resources attributable to the child for the period of care, examination, or treatment, except for clothing and personal needs allowance as provided in section 256B.35, to reimburse the county for the cost of care, examination, or treatment. Income and resources attributable to the child include, but are not limited to, social security benefits, supplemental security income (SSI), veterans benefits, railroad retirement benefits and child support. When the child is over the age of 18, and continues to receive care, examination, or treatment, the court shall order, and the county welfare board shall require, reimbursement from the child for the cost of care, examination, or treatment from the income and resources attributable to the child less the clothing and personal needs allowance.

(c) If the income and resources attributable to the child are not enough to reimburse the county for the full cost of the care, examination, or treatment, the court shall inquire into the ability of the parents to support the child and, after giving the parents a reasonable opportunity to be heard, the court shall order, and the county welfare board shall require, the parents to contribute to the cost of care, examination, or treatment of the child. When determining the amount to be contributed by the parents, the court shall use a fee schedule based upon ability to pay that is established by the county welfare board and approved by the commissioner of human services. The income of a stepparent who has not adopted a child shall be excluded in calculating the parental contribution under this section.

(d) The court shall order the amount of reimbursement attributable to the parents or custodian, or attributable to the child, or attributable to both sources, withheld under chapter 518 from the income of the parents or the custodian of the child. A parent or custodian who fails to pay without good reason may be proceeded against for contempt, or the court may inform the county attorney, who shall proceed to collect the unpaid sums, or both procedures may be used.

(e) If the court orders a physical or mental examination for a child, the examination is a medically necessary service for purposes of determining whether the service is covered by a health insurance policy, health maintenance contract, or other health coverage plan. Court-ordered treatment shall be subject to policy, contract, or plan requirements for medical necessity. Nothing in this paragraph changes or eliminates benefit limits, conditions of coverage, copayments or deductibles, provider restrictions, or other requirements in the policy, contract, or plan that relate to coverage of other medically necessary services.

[For text of subds 1a to 5, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 282 art 2 s 168

260.315 CONTRIBUTING TO NEED FOR PROTECTION OR SERVICES OR DELINQUENCY.

Any person who by act, word, or omission encourages, causes, or contributes to the need for protection or services or delinquency of a child, or to a child's status as a juvenile petty offender, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This section does not apply to licensed social service agencies and outreach workers who, while acting within the scope of their professional duties, provide services to runaway children.

History: 1989 c 208 s 5