The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Steven A. Baddour, (BY REQUEST)

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act mandating a child to accompany a parent..

PETITION OF:

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year Two Thousand Eleven

An Act mandating a child to accompany a parent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Definitions

2 Be it enacted that for the purposes of this act that the following be defined.

3 Responsible Adult shall be defined as an adult who is eighteen years of age or older and who has the duty as directed by permission of the minor child’s parent(s), or grandparent(s) having custody of or legal guardianship of, or adoptive care of or the custodial parent or the legal guardianship of a minor child under the age of seventeen years of age, to babysit, supervision or be engaged in the child care of a minor child.

4 Parent shall be defined as a biological mother or father or custodial parent or grandparent who either has custody of or is raising a minor child under the age of eighteen or foster parent, who is the temporary parent of a minor child under the age of eighteen or the custodial parent
having custody of a minor child under the age of eighteen, as a result of a divorce decree or custody court order or adoptive parent(s) who had adopted minor children under the age of eighteen. This can also include grandparents, aunts, uncle, brothers or sisters, when a minor child is placed with them by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or from a private adoption agency so licensed to do so in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or of kinship adoptive parents, who are the non-biological parent of a minor child under the age of eighteen, which can also include interfamilial or legal guardian, which is someone appointed by a court to be the minor child’s guardian by court decree.

Behavioral problems or misconduct or the unruliness of a minor child shall be defined as mischievous conduct which results in the destruction of property of the home which the child lives in, or destruction of property of that of the responsible adult so in charge of providing for the supervision or the care of a minor child, or destruction of property of any other household member, whether another minor child or an adult living in the same household, where the minor child lives or is being babysat or supervised and or cared for or the destruction of property of others outside of the household where the child lives. Behavioral problems or mischievous conduct and or unruly conduct of a minor child shall also include but not be limited to causing physical or emotional harm to a babysitter, child care worker or other child supervisor age eighteen years of age or older and or to any other member of said mentioned household where minor child is being cared for or is living or to that of any other member outside of the household, or harm to the child’s self. Any acts of pilferage, stealing or causing to have pilfered or stolen for the purposes of this act shall also be deemed unruly misconduct on the part of a minor child, while left with another responsible adult caring for or supervising for a minor child under the age of seventeen years of age, while parents, grandparents or custodial parent or
adoptive parent or foster parent or legal guardian are not present. Misconduct or unruly behavior of a minor child under the age of seventeen shall also include the violation of any policies set forth by that of the child’s school district or any educational institution to which the minor child attends that either results in parent teacher or parent principal conference or suspension or expulsion of said minor child from said school district or educational institution to which he/she attends. This also shall include but not be limited to the violations of any extra-curricular activities or children’s programming policies, to which the minor child is enrolled in or is registered for. The same shall hold true for adoptive parents or grandparents having a minor child in their care and custody.

The term “Another No;” shall be defined as more than one requests of a baby sitter, child care worker or a responsible adult in charge of supervising minor children under the age of seventeen years of age while in the absence of their parents, custodial parents, grandparents, adoptive parents or foster parent(s) or legal guardian, to refrain from such behavior and that more than one report of such mischievous or unruly behavior of the minor child’s behavior occurring while in the absence of said defined parents of such behaviors’ continuation, even after such request to refrain from and had been disciplined for has been made.

Children’s Programming shall be defined as educational activities such as that which occurs in a minor child’s school or extra-curricular activities, such as after school support, band practice or glee clubs or school choir, music lessons or sports or anything of the like, such as scouting programs, such as boy or girl or cub scouts or religious training or any after school program that does not occur in either the minor child’s home or that of his/her friends.
Extra-curricular activities or children’s programming shall not include visiting with friends in the home or that of the minor child’s friends’ home or overnight sleep over parties or any other place where a minor child may hang out with their friends and or the parents or people responsible under applicable laws for the care, custody or supervision of the friend(s) of a minor child.

Section 2 A. Baby Sitters, Child Care Worker, Child Supervisor: Right To Petition the Juvenile Court which A Minor Child Under the Age of Seventeen Years of age lives and Attends School, to Have A Minor Child Accompany Their Parents, Custodial Parent, Grand Parent, Adoptive Parent, foster parent(s) or Legal Guardian at All Times After School Hours or after Extra Curricular activities or Children’s Programming, which occurs In or Outside of the School setting and not at another minor child’s home or the dwelling of a minor child.

A baby sitter or child care worker or person eighteen years of age or older shall have a right to file a petition with the juvenile division of the courts which the minor child is domiciled and attends school to accompany their parents, or custodial parent, or grandparent, or adoptive parent or foster parent or legal guardian, during evening hours and after the child’s programming, in or outside of the school setting, has concluded for the day when:

A minor child engages in misconduct, as defined in section 1 C of this act and after a third request has been issued by said baby sitter, or child care worker or persons in charge of supervising minor children under the age of seventeen to refrain from said defined misconduct as defined in section 1 C and said third report of such incidents of misconduct of a minor child to the above mentioned parents as defined in section 1 B has been made and said minor child is still
left with said responsible adult after a third report to the parent of the minor child’s behavior has
been made.

Or when a minor child under the age of seventeen has caused or initiates a baby sitter,
child care worker or child supervisor to engage in any criminal or illegal activity that may either
benefit the minor child or that of their parents, custodial parents, or grandparents, or adoptive
parents or foster parents or legal guardian, or such behavior as defined in section 1 has occurred
out of anger towards

The parent(s)

The grandparent(s)

The foster or adoptive parent(s)

The custodial parent

The legal guardian of said minor child

Self or others, including but not limited to other family members.

Section 2 B. Petition To Juvenile Court To Have Minor Accompany Their Parent Ex Parte.

In the case where the baby sitter, or child care worker or child supervisor who has been
aggrieved by the persistent Misconduct or unruly behavior of the minor child, who he/she is in
charge of baby sitting or providing child care services to or is supervising that of a minor child so
acting unruly and in the case where the baby sitter or child care worker or child supervisor is
either:
A relative eighteen years of age or older of said minor child and their parent or

Is related to the parent of the minor child and or the minor child through marriage or

adoption and is not the parent of said minor child thereof.

Is in immediate fear or danger of that of the unruly behavior of the minor child he/she is

so in charge of either baby sitting or providing child care services to or is the supervisor of that

child in the absence of the parent.

Another family member or household member is in immediate fear of immediate harm

from or as a result of the unruly behavior of a minor child or who had had property damaged or

stolen or pilfered, while the child was in the absence of their parent(s): Said petitioner may file a

petition for CHMAP (Child Must Accompany Parent) Ex Parte in the juvenile court where the

minor child is domiciled and attends school.

Section 2 C. Notice Thereof of Filing of a Child Must Accompany Parent Petition

Upon the filing of a Child Must Accompany Petition in Juvenile Court and the temporary

entering of such CHMAP order, pending hearing, notice of such proceedings shall be sent to the

parent of the minor child as defined in Section 1 B and the minor child him/herself, to whom the

CHMAP is sought. Such Notice shall include:

The names and the addresses of the parties involved in said legal proceedings.

The court where said Petition for Child Must Accompany Parent is to be heard.

The right to council to be present at the hearing.
The date that both the parent and the minor child to whom the petition has been taken against, has to appear in Juvenile Court.

Section 2 D. Petitioner Need Not Give parent or Minor Child Warnings or Report of Unruly Behavior When Said Section 2 A. Petitioner is In Immediate Danger of Harm to his/her Person Or When Minor Child While In the Absence of Their Parent Causes to Have petitioner Commit A Crime Or Illegal Act for the Benefit of Either the Minor Child Or the Parent or the Family or All of the Above Mentioned.

A petitioner shall be exempt from the requirements of section 1 D and not have to produce “Another No,” report when:

- Said petitioner is in immediate fear or fear of life or physical abuse as a result of the unruly behavior of the minor child that had occurred while in the supervision of said petitioner and in the absence of said parent(s).
- Said minor child while in the absence of said parent(s) causes to have said petitioner commit a crime or other illegal or unlawful acts as so proscribed under applicable state and federal laws and that said minor child and parent(s) had been informed by said petitioner that said minor child had as a result of his/her unruly behavior, while in the absence of his/her parent(s), caused to have said petitioner engage in criminal or other illegal or unlawful activities as proscribed under state and federal laws, for the sake of that of the minor child or his/her parent or that of his/her family.

An unruly minor child engages in the acts of rape, sexual abuse or other forms of sexually abusive conduct onto another minor child whom is 1 or more years younger than the juvenile offender, while in the absence of their parent and in the supervision of said baby sitter.
In the case of an emergency petition to have minor child accompany the said parents as defined in Section 1 B., A police report or a visit to an emergency room or other forms of medical treatments or the information of said actions as outlined in section 2 C., shall constitute evidence of such misconduct and shall at that time satisfy the mandated reporting requirements of abuse or neglect of a minor child by a mandated reporter.

Section 2 E: Victims of Rape or Sexual Abuse Committed By Minor Children 1 Year or Older: Same Right As Other Responsible Adult To File Petition To Have Juvenile Court Order That Unruly Minor Child Accompany Their Parent.

A victim of rape and his or her parent(s) shall have the same rights as a baby sitter or other said defined responsible adults to file a petition, whether with the other names of the parties included on the petition or ex Parte, in juvenile court against the minor child who is 1 year or older than the victim to which he/she has perpetrated acts of rape or other sexual abuse. Said perpetrator need only be 10 years or older and one year older than the aforementioned victim of said sexual offenses.

Section 3. Temporary Orders and Hearings On Child Must Accompany Parent Petition.

Upon the filing of a “Child Must Accompany Their Parent, (CHMAP) in said juvenile court as outlined in section 2 thereof, a judge shall enter a temporary order that the unruly or misbehaved child must accompany their parents at all times at the conclusion of all children’s programming as outlined in section 1 E, thereof. When such order is issued by said juvenile court, a parent or grandparent or adoptive parent or custodial parent or legal guardian of a minor child shall not leave said minor child who the order of CHMAP has been issued against, with any
other responsible adult except the afore mentioned parents, or grandparents, or adoptive parents

or custodial parent, or the said minor child’s legal guardian.

The aforementioned juvenile court as mentioned above in section 2 shall schedule a

hearing on the Child Must Accompany Parent, (CHMAP) within thirty days of its original filing

by afore mentioned petitioner as mentioned in section 2.

Section 4. Benefits of the Parents or Home Excuse for Misconduct of a Minor Child

Any parent who causes to allow for the misconduct or unruly behavior of a minor child

for the purposes of some form of gain for either the parent, or the home, or the family or all of

the and that such misconduct or unruly behavior and the subsequent leaving their minor child

with a baby sitter, child care worker, or child supervisor, although the parents, grandparent(s)

adoptive or foster parent(s) or custodial parent or legal guardian of a minor has been warned and

apprised of said misconduct or unruly behavior of their minor child and continuation of leaving

such minor child with either the baby sitter or the child care worker or the child supervisor shall

cause to issue a Child Must Accompany Parent order until either the goal has been achieved by

such persons to gain from said activity plus one full year, to cover the entire academic year,

September through June or until the minor child reaches his eighteenth birthday, whichever

comes first.

Section 5. Duration of Child Must Accompany Parent Orders and other additional orders

that may be made as a result of a section 2 petition when deemed appropriate by a judge or is

petitioned for

A Child Must Accompany Parent Court Order, after a judge has found that the child has

misbehaved or has been unruly shall remain in effect for a period of no more than one full year,
including a full academic year, September through June, unless at the time of issuance of said
order, the minor child has reached his eighteenth birthday.

A judge may also make additional orders as part of this petition. Such orders may be
related to counseling for both the minor child and the parent to who the child must accompany,
other children’s programming, including but not limited to extracurricular activities for the minor
child who is the subject of said petition, to be involved in during after school hours when the
parent who the child must accompany has to work or attend school themselves, or to provide, in
the case of elderly parents as parents of disabled parents respite to allow for extra time to prepare
for the pick-up of their child or that of work activities for that of the minor child, when the minor
child comes of age to hold down a job that lasts no more than twenty hours a week. A judge may
also make additional orders as it relates to anger management classes, or sensitivity training or
all of the above that either the minor child or the parent to whom the minor child must
accompany or both, must attend. A judge may also impose a curfew as to when the child and
parent to whom the child must accompany as to when the minor child and the parent responsible
for them must be in their domicile for the night.

A judge in Juvenile court may also make orders as to the supportive services as it relates
to the parent whom the child must accompany to see that said parental supervision, so ordered is
complied with under this statute. These supportive services for the parent may include but not
limited to periodic reviews by the Department of Social Services or other state agencies that deal
with minor children under the age of 18.

In the case where a parent or home or that of the minor child’s family stands to gain from
such misconduct or unruly behavior of a minor child and that said benefits or gains as mentioned
in section 4 and that such value of said gain or benefit, whether or not the parent or family knows
they are or are not to receive such gain or benefit totals five thousand dollars or more or where
such benefits whether known or unknown that results in the renovation of the homestead of such
unruly minor child, or anything gainful in that nature, said Child Must Accompany Parent Order,
(CHMAP) shall remain in effect until the goal is achieved when the court becomes aware of such
goal or benefit about to be received by the parent or home or family member where the minor
child is domiciled plus one full year, including a full academic year, September through June.
Said Child Must Accompany Parent Orders, (CHMAP) shall cause to seas when the child
reaches his eighteenth birthday.

Said CHMAP order or Child Must Accompany Parent Orders in the case where a minor
child has committed acts of rape or sexual abuse onto another individual who is 1 year in age or
younger than the offender, shall remain in effect until said minor child, who has engaged in
either the rape or sexual abuse towards said younger minor child until the minor who committed
such acts of rape or sexual abuse reaches their 18’th birthday.

Such juvenile court shall at the time they are convinced that a minor has committed acts
of rape or sexual abuse to a minor 1 year or younger than the offender shall inform the parent in
its order that said offender shall be automatically barred from being enrolled into any elementary
or secondary boarding school in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except into a juvenile
detention setting, as ordered by said juvenile court in juvenile delinquency proceedings.

The petitioner bringing about such action in Juvenile court to have a child accompany
their parent, or grand parent or custodial parent or adoptive or foster parent or legal guardian and
or his council, in cases where the unruly behavior of a minor child is directly or indirectly related
to the gain of some benefit in value of five thousand dollars or more may, when the petitioner or
his council of representation or both may be in contact with such parties providing said benefits,
that either the respondents to such petition knows or does not know that they are going to be
receiving to supply some form of answer as to whether the benefit will or will not be taking place
prior to said hearing on a CHMAP petition. The entities making such offer of benefits may also
be summons by subpoena into a juvenile court where such CHMAP petition is being heard, to
supply a response where the unruly behavior incident at bar is in connection with such
desperateness either on the part of the child or that of their parent. A petitioner or his council or
both may require said response from the party providing said gainful benefits to the parent or
family of the unruly child to who the petition of CHMAP is being sought when:

The petitioner him/herself is the actual applicant on behalf of the unruly minor child’s
parent or family to who is to potentially gain from said benefit in value of five thousand dollars
or more or that of which effects the homestead of said unruly minor child.

The petitioner knows directly or indirectly that the unruly minor child or that of his
parents has made application for or is about to purchase said benefit totaling five thousand
dollars or more or that which affects the homestead of the unruly minor child being cared for.

And:

The petitioner or his/her council or both become aware of or suspect by either the
behavior of the minor child who is acting unruly or that of the behavior of the child’s parent(s) as
defined in section 1 B is responsible for the caring of that of the unruly minor child’s behavior is
acting in a way conducive to physical or emotional abuse and that act is also conducive to the
goal being sought by the parent(s) as defined in section 1 B and although said defined parents
know of the unruly behavior, still continues to leave said unruly minor child with another
responsible adult as defined in section 1 A., and such behavior is persistent in the presence of the
responsible adult as defined in section 1 A., and that the above mentioned responsible adult is not
given immediate authority to have said unruly misbehaved minor child disciplined or to have the
minor child refrained from said unruly behavior while being cared for in the absence of said
parent as defined in section 1 B.

Any victim of rape or sexual abuse by a minor child, who is ten year of age or older and 1
year or older than the victim.

Physical or emotional abuse of said minor child by the parent, grandparent, custodial
parent, adoptive parent or foster parent for the sole benefit or desperateness of said goal to be
achieved shall for the purposes of this section be deemed as enabling of unruly behavior of a
minor child, when in the case of a petition to have a court order a CHMAP.

Upon the juvenile court’s issuance of a Child must accompany parent order, the parents,
or grandparent(s) or adoptive or foster parent(s) or custodial parent or the legal guardian of a
minor child under age seventeen shall be home to greet the child under court order to accompany
the parents, or grandparent(s) or adoptive or foster parent(s) or custodial parent or legal guardian,
when the said minor child under CHMAP order has arrived home from school or his/her
extracurricular activities. In the case of said petition of CHMAP being issued and that child has
to be picked up from either the school in which he/she attends or his or her extracurricular
activities that he/she has been involved in, the parent who the child must accompany must be
present at said school or extracurricular activity to which the child under court order is to be
greeted, unless an emergency of the parent to who the child must accompany has occurred.
For the purposes of section 5, an emergency shall be defined as a medical emergency with the parent or a natural disaster such as a fire or flood to the child or parent’s domicile, an evacuation order or a medical emergency of another family member, or a traffic tie up due to an accident or other natural disaster when enroute to picking up minor child under CHMAP order. Unless emergency circumstances, as defined above occurs while enroute to picking up the minor child under CHMAP order, the parent to whom the minor child must accompany must be present to pick up his/her minor child from his/her school or children’s programming or extracurricular activities as defined in section 1 E. or both no more than fifteen minutes after said programming has concluded.

Said parent of the minor child under CHMAP order must have on his/her presence some form of communication to be in contact with the minor child’s school or programming as defined in section 1 E., to advise the authorities so responsible for providing the child’s education or above mentioned programming that he/she will be along to pick up their child under CHMAP. In the event of a delay due to the above mentioned emergency situations as defined in section 5, the parent to whom the child must accompany must have either a member of the police department, fire department or emergency room of a hospital or the doctor of either the parent or that of the family member under medical crisis verify first by phone and than in writing, to the authorities responsible for the child’s educational programming or other children’s programming as defined under section 1 E, the circumstances of the delay in getting to the minor child.

A copy of the CHMAP order must remain on the parent to whom the child must accompany at all times to furnish to emergency officials. Parents who must accompany their children under CHMAP shall have duplicate copies made of this court order at no charge at all.
Upon the minor child, under CHMAP, going on play dates or overnight sleep over parties with friends or any other activities that have no affiliation with any children’s educational programming or sports or religious training or music or other kind of specialty children’s programming with the appropriate qualified responsible authorities as defined in section 1 E., the parent(s) or grandparent(s) or adoptive or foster parent(s) or custodial parent or legal guardian must remain with the child to whom they are responsible for parenting and rearing during the period of time which the minor child is under CHMAP order. This shall include but not be limited to visits with other relatives or other adult family members.

Section 6. Disclosure of Child Must Accompany Parent Order To Parents Or Other Responsible Adults of A Minor Child’s Friends or Other Relatives

Upon issuance of a Child Must Accompany Parent Order or CHMAP, the parents or persons responsible for rearing and taking care of the misbehaved or unruly child to whom the order was made against, absence any other responsible adult eighteen years or older must disclose to the parents or persons primarily responsible for caring for the friend or relative of said minor child to whom the child is visiting or is staying over for a period of twelve hours or more that the juvenile court in the town which the minor child under said order lives and attends school that said Child Must Accompany Parent order has been issued and the circumstances surrounding said order of the juvenile court and that said parent as defined in section 1 B., whom the child must accompany will be present with said minor child for the duration of the activity, or visit which the child is involved.
The parents or grandparent(s) or adoptive or foster parent(s) or custodial parent or legal guardian must remain with their child whom is under said court order to accompany them, even if they have to bring any other of their children with them.

In the case of elderly grandparents or aging parent(s) or disabled parent(s) raising their children or grand children, of whom a Child Must Accompany Parent order has been issued by said juvenile court, the same supervisory rules and responsibilities shall apply, even if said elderly grandparents, or aging parent(s) or disabled parent(s) must have some adaptations made to have their minor child whom a court order to accompany them has been issued. These adaptations may include but not limited to having another adult or staff hired to assist in the supervision, so long as the elderly parent or grandparent or disabled parent in need of this type of assistance is present to perform the primary acts of the supervision.

In the case of the elderly grand parent or aging parent(s) or disabled parent(s) raising the child to whom the court order to accompany them has been issued, the person or people responsible for their support and whom declares them as dependents on their yearly income tax returns shall have the legal obligation of providing any reasonable monetary payments to provide for the adaptations that the elder grandparent(s) or aging parents or disabled parent(s) so raising their grand child or child to whom a Child Must Accompany Parent order has been issued against, even if the person responsible for such support resides outside of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, when supporting or declaring said entities and or the minor children they are raising or both, resides in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Section 7. Age or Inability to Supervise Child: Not a Defense in Actions Brought by other responsible adults who are caring for the child in the absence of the parents of, to Have Misbehaved or Unruly Child Accompanying Parent

Age, or inability, or both, to supervise minor children who is in need of being with their parent(s) as defined in section 1 B., due to the misconduct or unruly behavior, which caused to have a petition filed for court order to compel that Child Must Accompany Parent shall be precluded as a defense in cases arising out of petitions for Child Must Accompany Parent, (CHMAP) petitions brought by said baby sitters, or child care workers or child supervisors or any other entity who may have a right under this statute whether in charge of such supervision and care or babysitting of said misbehaved minor child, in the absence of their parents or grandparent(s) or adoptive or foster parent(s) or custodial parent or legal guardian or not or both.

Section 8. Violation of Child Must Accompany Parent Order, By Minor Child or By Parent Charged With the Responsibility of Having Their Child Accompany Them or both, During After School Hours, or After School Programming or Both or During Evening Hours.

A minor child is said to be in violation of a section 5 Child Must Accompany Parent Order, (CHMAP) When the following Occurs:

The minor child willingly refuses to accompany his or her parent as defined in section 1 B, to whom the juvenile court has made order that the child must accompany his/her parent.

The minor child under CHMAP order willingly and knowingly refuses to comply with the terms of such court orders being made by said juvenile court as stated in Section 5. This shall also include but not be limited to other conditions that a juvenile court may impose under section 5.
A parent is said to be in violation of a section 5 CHMAP order when the following events occur:

The parent who the child must accompany continues to leave said minor child to whom said section 5 orders had been made against with the original petitioner who filed petition and has been granted said section 5 petition by a juvenile court or with any other responsible adult outside the child’s school or extracurricular activities or other lessons, training or work activities in the case where a minor is old enough to work or the staff of other children’s programming the child may be involved in.

The parent whom the child must accompany leaves the minor child under section 5 orders with another responsible adult whom is not responsible for or does not have the required authority under applicable state and federal laws to implement the child’s educational program or his/her extracurricular activities as defined in section 1E, which shall include but not be limited to a babysitter, a child care worker or another adult, who is not in authority or is licensed under applicable state and federal laws to implement a child’s educational programming or his/her extracurricular activities or children’s programming as defined in section 1 E., such as a person designated to supervise the minor child under section 5 order, by the minor child’s parent, whom the minor child must accompany under section 5.

The parent to whom the minor child must accompany under a section 5 order fails to disclose to other responsible adults, including the parents of the child’s friend(s) or other relatives whom the child visits on a regular basis or the people in charge of the child’s educational programming and or extracurricular activities and or other children’s programming, as defined in section 1E, to which the minor child under CHMAP is involved in.
The parent as defined in section 1B, whom the child under section 5 CHMAP willingly and knowingly refuses to comply with his/her part of the obligations as set forth in sections 5 and 6.

Section 8 A. Remedies and Penalties for Violation of Section 5 CHMAP Orders.

The original petitioner whom the order of CHMAP was granted in favor of upon the violation of said CHMAP shall have the right to cause to have petition in the juvenile court where said section 5 CHMAP orders were entered may file for Child In Need of Services, (CHINS), as proscribed in applicable state laws. In the case where the parent whom the child must accompany under section 5, said original petitioner may also file a petition for Parent In Need of Supervision, (PINS), as proscribed under applicable state laws. A minor child who violates section 5 orders may also face juvenile delinquency proceedings as proscribed under applicable state laws. A parent whom the child must accompany under section 5 may also be charged under applicable state laws with contributing to the delinquency of a minor child, to whom the section 5 order pertains to. In the case where the action for CHMAP is brought in connection with a rape, committed by the above-mentioned unruly minor child, or any other torts committed by an unruly minor child, said victim or original petitioner of said CHMAP may also hold both the child and parent liable under tort, and said liability, in the case where the parent who the child must accompany is being supported by another member of their family or any other charitable organization, shall be extended to said persons supporting parents who unruly children must accompany.

Section 9: Legal Council; Affordability.
A petitioner for a section 5 CHMAP order and the respondent in section 2 cases shall be afforded legal counsel without regards to income status at hearing in CHMAP cases, brought under section 2.

Section 10: Child to Accompany Parent When Suspended or Expelled from His/her School District and or Section 1 E Activity and or Children’s Programming

Upon a parent/school conference, in the district where the minor child attends school or that of the private or boarding school, to which the minor child attends, which results in either a suspension or expulsion from said minor child’s school district or private school or boarding school, which the minor child attends, said suspended or expelled minor child shall be in the company of his/her parent as defined in section 1 B and that said minor child shall remain in the company of his/her parent as defined in section 1 B for the duration of said suspension from the minor child’s school district or the private or boarding school to which the minor child suspended attends. In the case of expulsion, the minor child shall remain in the company of his/her parent as defined in said section 1 B until such time as the minor child expelled has been re-situated into another school district or private school or boarding school.

The same shall hold for a minor child whom has been suspended or expelled from section 1 E or section 1 F programming.

Section 11: Parent’s Place of Employment and or College, or University or School which parent defined under section 1 B., No Policies preventing A section 1 B parent From Having their Minor Child With Them At All Times During Section 5 CHMAP Orders or Suspensions or Expulsions From A Minor Child’s School District or Private or Boarding School The Minor Child Attends
Upon notification by a section 1 B parent who’s minor child has been placed on section 5 CHMAP orders by a juvenile court or that said minor child has been suspended or expelled from his/her school district due to behavioral issues, said section 1 B parent’s place of employment, or college, or university or school, to which the parent attends or all of the afore mentioned, said section 1 B parent’s place of employment, or college or university or school or all of the afore mentioned shall have no policies in effect that prevents a section 1 B parent from having said minor child under section 5 CHMAP order of a juvenile court, or who’s minor child has been suspended or expelled from his/her school district or private or boarding school or all of the afore mentioned, accompany them at the afore mentioned places where the parent attends or is employed or all of the afore mentioned.

In the case where a minor child has been suspended or expelled from section 1 E or section 1 F programming, the same requirements above shall have the same effect and shall mean the same.

It shall be the responsibility of a section 1 B parent who’s minor child must accompany under either section 5 or section 10 or both, to provide to the afore mentioned place of employment, college or university or school or all of the afore mentioned, proper written notice either from the child’s school district, private or boarding school or section 1 E programming, which the minor child is involved in. In the case of a section 5 CHMAP, a section 1 B parent effected by section 5 shall produce a copy of said section 5 court order to their employer, or dean of the college or university the parent attends or the principal of the school which the parent attends or all of the afore mentioned.
In the case of suspension or expulsion of said minor child, a section 1 B parent shall produce letter of suspension or expulsion from the minor child’s school district, private school or boarding school or section 1 E programming or all of the afore mentioned, to their employer, dean of the college or university or principal of the school to which the section 1 B parent attends.

Any section 1 B parent whom is effected by either a section 5 CHMAP or that their minor child has to accompany them due to a suspension or expulsion from the minor child’s educational programming or section 1 E or section 1 F programming or all of the afore mentioned, whom fails to provide said notices that their minor child must accompany them to their employer, or dean of the college or university or principal of the school to which the parent attends, shall be subject to the penalties as outlined in section 8 A.

Any employer, college or university or school or facility, which a section 1 B parent attends, and must have their child accompany them to who knowingly makes any kind of policies or engages in any kind of practices which prevents the section 1 B parent from having his/her minor child under either a section 5 CHMAP order or a section 10 suspension or expulsion from either a minor child’s afore mentioned educational programming or section 1 E activities or section 1 F programming or all of the aforementioned, may be fined no more than $250 per day that the policy or practice remains in effect or may be charged with contributing to the violation of a section 5 CHMAP order or both.

Section 12: Minors Left With Other Responsible Adults While Parent Must Be Away From Town, Familiarity with Child’s School or Extra Curricular Programs Policies and Procedures, Expiration of First Original Parental Permission and Sickness Requirements of
Upon notice by a section 1 B. parent that he/she is going to be out of town overnight and his/her intent to leave his/her minor child with a babysitter, as defined in Section 1 A. to the minor child’s school, said responsible adult to whom the parent intends to leave said minor child with must accompany the minor child’s parent to the minor child’s school within one school day prior to leaving town. Said section 1 B parent shall then hand into the child’s principal their permission to leave said minor child with said section 1 A responsible adult and must also sign or create a medical and education record release form to said section 1 A responsible adult to have access to his/her educational records and to authorize medical treatment for said minor child while said parent is out of town. Said section 1 A responsible adult whom the child is going to be left with shall be given and also must affix their signature to the minor child’s school’s handbook and any updated policies and procedures of the minor child’s school in the presence of the minor child’s principal or the principals’ secretary. Said section 1 A responsible adult who does not affix his/her signature to the handbook and any updated policies and procedures of the minor child’s school shall be presumed not to be a responsible enough to allow said minor child to be left with.

In situations where a section 1 A responsible adult so designated by said section 1 B parent, refuses to acknowledge receipt of the minor child’s schools’ handbook and updated policies and procedures of said minor child’s school, the child shall accompany his/her parent out of town and said school district, private school or boarding school where said minor child attends shall make provisions to have the minor child’s class work and other homework assignment follow said child while said section 1 B parent is out of town.

The permission and releases of information of information to said section 1 A responsible adult whom said section 1 B parent intends to leave his/her minor child with while out of town.
shall be said to expire in no more than fifteen school days after said minor child’s parent has left
town. Within two school days of said expiration of permission to and release of medical and
educational records and or releases to give a section 1 A responsible adult, said school where the
minor child attends must notify the child’s parent and the responsible adult whom the child is left
with that said permission and pertinent release of information and authorization of medical
treatment will expires in two more days, following the thirteenth day. The parent shall either
renew the permission and pertinent release of information and authorization or must, after the
fifteenth school day, when said proscribed articles of permission and releases of information and
authorization for medical treatment expires, he/she must contact the child’s school by phone and
give oral permission, authorization of release of information and authorization of medical
treatment for the child, to the child’s principal that said section 1 A responsible adult shall have
extended permission to care for the child and have the authority to obtain the educational and
medical records of said minor child and authorization of medical treatment for the minor child.
The same aforementioned information shall than reduced to writing and faxed to the principal or
the principal’s secretary within twenty-four hours of oral permission. Failure to no intention to
renew said aforementioned information shall cause to have the parent be responsible for making
arrangements to have his/her child accompany them, as well as the child’s class and homework
assignments.

Section 13: Minor Child being absent from his or her school due to illness or is sick,
while parent is out of town and child is left with another responsible adult in the absence of the
minor child’s parent(s): Requirement of a Pediatrician’s note explaining illness or sickness as the
sole reason why minor child has been out of school for three days or more: Consequences for
failure of fulfilling requirements of pediatrician’s note thereof
Upon a child being left with another responsible adult eighteen years or older and in the absence of the minor child’s parent, while parent is out of town, said responsible adult whom has been designated as the baby sitter or child care worker of the person so providing supervision of said minor child, while parent is absent from town, it shall be the full and complete responsibility of the aforementioned responsible adult to have said minor child taken to his/her pediatrician on the 3rd day of the child’s absence from school, and have said pediatrician examine said minor child to determine whether or not said minor child is still sick or ill.

Upon pediatrician’s finding of illness or sickness as the reason for the minor child’s absence of the minor child from school for more than 3 consecutive school days shall supply a medical note documenting such illness or reasons for the child being absent from school for more than three days. Such note must be written to both the minor child’s teacher and the principal of the minor child’s school, where he/she attends.

Said responsible adult upon the 3rd morning of the minor child whom is being cared for in the absence of the minor child’s parent(s) shall be in touch with the minor child’s principal and must spell out their intentions of having said minor child being cared for in the absence of his/her parent(s) that said minor child will be seen by his/her pediatrician.

Failure of said responsible to be in contact with the minor child’s principal of the school, which he/she attends by 9:00 AM on the 3rd day of the child’s absence to inform said principal of the intentions to have said minor child seen by his/her pediatrician shall cause said principal to send a truant officer to the minor child’s place of domicile. Said truant officer may charge the responsible adult caring for said minor child while in the absence of his/her parent with
contributing to the truancy of a minor child and or contributing to the delinquency of said minor child.

Said truant officer at time of visit shall also inform said responsible adult caring for said minor child in the absence of his/her parent(s) that said minor child must accompany their parent(s) during future absences of said parent(s) and that said minor child’s school assignments and homework assignments shall accompany both the minor child and their parents during future absenteeism.

Said truant officer shall leave written notice to the parent of said minor child of the above-mentioned actions taken and must also inform said parents in the same notice that if the parent(s) must be absent from town for more than 24 hours, that he/she cannot leave said minor child with the responsible adult who failed to contact said minor child’s school explanation of intentions of having minor child see his/her pediatrician and that said parent of said minor child being cared for cannot leave said their minor child with another responsible adult and that said minor child’s school assignments and homework must accompany said minor child and parent upon absenteeism from town.

Upon the procurement of a pediatricians’ note explaining the nature of the child’s medical reasons for being out of school 3 days or more, said responsible adult must accompany said minor child to his/her school district and hand deliver said note from pediatrician explaining the medical reasons for the child being absent for 3 days or more. Failure of the responsible adult to do so shall result in the same aforementioned consequences as if a visit to the pediatrician has not occurred on the 3rd date as required by law.
Section 14 A: Overnight Parties or sleep-over parties at host child’s domicile or home of another relative allowing for home to be used for sleep-over parties of host minor child: Host parent of host child to be present until last guest child is picked up by child’s parent at the conclusion of said sleep-over party or any event lasting 12 hours or more and until the premises when being offered to a minor child to hold such event is returned back to its original condition prior to set up for the event lasting 12 hours or more

It shall be the responsibility of a host minor child’s parent(s) of who said host minor child is holding a sleep-over with other minor children who are either the friends of said minor child or the relatives of said minor child or both to be present at all times during such events which lasts for a period of 12 hours or more. Said parent must remain with said host minor child until the conclusion of said event lasting 12 hours or more and until the last of the minor child’s guest has been picked up by their parent or guardian, whether the event happens to occurs in the domicile of both the minor child and the parent or at the domicile of said host minor child’s relative or friend. It shall also be the sole responsibility of the host child and their parent to restore the premises where event or sleep-over had been held, in the case of a relative or friend’s home being used for said event back to the original condition premises was found in prior to set up for said event. Failure of both the host minor child and their parent to restore the premises of another person offering the use of their home or facilities back to the original condition it was found prior to set up for said event lasting in duration of 12 hours or more shall bear the responsibility of the costs associated with the hiring of professional cleaning services to the person so offering their home for use to run said event, to restore the premises so used by host child and their guest, to the original condition said premises being used was found prior to set up for said event being hosted by a minor child.
Section 14 B: Liability thereof: Failure of Parents’ Supervision of an event lasting 12 hours or more: Age or Inability Barred as Defense in Civil Actions Brought Under Section 14 A, B and D. Medical or Natural Emergency; Exception

The parent responsible for supervision of a host minor child’s sleep-over party or any event lasting in duration of 12 hours or more who fails to do so shall be liable for failure to provide proper supervision under applicable state laws may be held criminally or civilly liable or both under applicable state laws for improper supervision of said event under applicable state and federal criminal laws and also under tort liability for any misconduct of said host minor child or that of their guest in attendance at said event lasting 12 hours or more.

The same tort liabilities shall apply to said parent whom is present at their host minor child’s event lasting in duration of 12 hours or more in the case where said minor host minor child or their guest causes injury to self or other persons including the person whom has offered their house so being used for such gathering. The same liabilities shall apply to destruction of property to the premises of said facility where said event is being held, or to that of any persons attending said event or to that of anyone abutting such home where said event is being held, whether it be the home of said parent of the host minor child or that of the person so offering the use of their home for said host minor child to hold said event lasting in duration of 12 hours or more. Said parent of minor child shall be held civilly liable to the extent allowed by law for the actions in tort committed by a minor child.

The parent of the host minor child shall be held criminally liable under applicable state laws for any crimes whether a felony or a misdemeanor, which the host minor child or his/her
guest knowingly commits or causes to have committed either by another adult or that of the
minor child him/herself.

Section 14 C: Disclosure of Known Behavioral and Medical Issues By parent of Host
Child and Parents of Guest Invited to sleepover Parties or Events Lasting in Duration of 12
Hours or More

Upon invitation of said host minor child to his/her guest to attend said sleep-over parties
or any event lasting in duration of 12 hours or more, it shall be the responsibility of both the
parent of said host minor child so holding said event and the parent of said guest 18 years of age
or younger, to disclose any and all behavioral issues that involve child misconduct or unruly
behavior as defined in section 1 C or any pending court proceedings to have child accompanying
their parent or court orders so issued under section 5. It shall also be the responsibility of both
the parent of the host minor child and the parent of his/her guest to disclose any known medical
issues pertaining to said minor child so attending said sleepover parties or any event lasting
duration of 12 hours or more.

Failure of both the inviting parent of the inviting minor child or that of their guest or both
shall result in either or both parents being held civilly and or criminally liable for the actions or
unruly behavior of the minor child or children so involved in said misconduct or unruly behavior.

Section 14 D: Overnight Parties With Minor Children, Where Children of the Opposite
Sex Are Guest or The Minor Children Guest are 1 or More Years Older Than the Host Child or
Other Guest At the Party: Parent of Host Child Must Be Present During Overnight Party

A host child who is having an overnight get together with other minor children, and such
minor children so attending said get together, whether in his or her domicile or at that of another
persons’ home, including but not limited to that of their relatives must as the host child have their parent or other entities so defined as parents or guardians as defined in section 1. Any section 1 parent who fails to remain present for the duration of said overnight gatherings with minor children, when the guest include children of the opposite sex or the guest are 1 year or older than any other guest so attending said overnight get together shall be held both criminally and civilly liable for any acts that said host child so hosting said get together or that of their guest. In the case where a rape or act of sexual abuse has been committed by a guest of the opposite sex or that of the same sex to another child or that of the host child, when said rape or sexual abuse victim is 1 or more years younger than that of the offender, failure of the host child’s parent being present during said overnight get together shall be presumed responsible for the actions of their minor child or that of their guest who has committed said rape or sexual abuse onto another child 1 year or younger than the perpetrator of said acts and shall be charged with accessory after the fact to rape or sexual abuse of another minor child who is 1 year or younger than that of the offender.

Age or inability not to be present to provide adequate supervision where guest at said overnight get together are of the opposite sex or are 10 years or older and 1 year or older than either the host child or their guest or both shall be barred as a defense in cases of rape or sexual abuse of a minor child or any other criminal activity or actions, which a parent is liable for the torts of their minor child as defined under applicable state, federal laws or that of the laws regarding torts committed by minor children under the age of 18.

A medical emergency or other emergencies as defined by applicable state and federal laws shall be a defense to a parent of a host child not being present to provide said supervision for the duration of an overnight get together with other minor children when there is present
either guest of the opposite sex or guest who are 1 year or older than the host child or other
minor child guest or all of the above. A life-threatening illness shall also be deemed a defense to
said actions taken above, where parent of host child cannot be present.

Inability to drive a motor vehicle during evening hours shall also be barred as a defense
to the failure of the parent of the host child to be present during the overnight get together to
provide supervision, where there are present at said gathering, minor children who are of the
opposite sex or that of other guest, who are of the opposite sex, or other guest who are 1 year or
older than either the host child or that of other minor children guests.

Section 14 E: Liability Under Sections 14 A, Section 14 B and Section 14 D: Shall Be the
Same for Elderly or Disabled Persons Raising Children, Whom Have Gatherings Lasting In
Duration of 12 Hours or More: Documented Medical or Natural Emergency Including Life-
Threatening Illnesses; Exception in Section 14 A, 14 B and 14 D Cases

Age or inability of an elderly or disabled parent or both, to be present to provide proper
supervision of their host minor child and their guest during the progress of an event lasting in
duration of 12 hours or more and immediately at the conclusion of said event, shall be barred as
a defense in actions brought under Sections 14 A, 14 B and 14 D. Such elderly parent or disabled
parent or both must be present during said gatherings lasting 12 hours or more that involves the
host minor child and that of their guest, even if said elderly parent or disabled parent or both,
must secure proper adaptations to carry out the duties of proper supervision of said event lasting
12 hours or more that involve minor host children and their guest. These adaptations may be
include but not be limited to having another adult, who may be in their immediate family or are
relatives of said host minor child, assist with the supervision of said event lasting in duration of
12 hours or more or the use of specially trained persons to help out with the supervision, so long as said host minor child’s parent(s) are present at said gathering lasting 12 hours or more at all times until the last guest minor child has been picked up by their parent(s).

A documented medical emergency or other documented emergencies as deemed applicable under state and federal laws shall be a valid defense to actions brought under section 14 A, 14 B and 14 D of this act. A life-threatening may also be raised as a valid defense in actions brought under Section 14 A, 14 B and 14 D, thereof.

Section 15: Healthcare Providers Treating the Elderly or Disabled or both Signing off On Medical Clearance for An Elderly Or Disabled Person to Be A Legal Parent of Minor Children: Must Furnish To Their Patients This Child Must Accompany parent Act In Its Entirety: Failure To Do So, Loss Of License To Practice Medicine or Psychology In The Commonwealth of Massachusetts For No More Than One Year and Fines of Up To Ten-Thousand Dollars.

Any healthcare provider, including but not limited to physicians or psychiatrist or psychiatrist or nurses or nurse Practitioner who on a regular basis treats the elderly and disabled shall upon medical clearance of said elderly or disabled persons taking in minor children for the purposes of their care, because, they are either capable of rendering such care to said minor children under the age of 18 or in their medical or psychological opinion, they feel as though that taking on such responsibility would be in the best interest of either the elderly patient or the disabled patient or both, shall furnish upon said visit of said elderly or disabled or both patients and upon rendering medical clearance to said elderly or disabled persons or both, that it is beneficial to become parents of minor children under the age of 18 years-old, a copy of this Child Must Accompany Parent Act in its entirety. Failure of any healthcare provider including
but not limited to the afore mentioned shall result in suspension of their professional license to
practice medicine or psychology or any other healthcare fields as deemed appropriate under
applicable state or federal licensing laws for a period not to exceed 1 year or a fine of up to
$10,000.00 or both.

Section 16: Responsibility of Parent to Remove From Their Children, Video Games Or
Software or Television Movies or Shows That Have Violent Content In Their Games or Software
or Television Programs: The Video Game Or Software Or Motion Picture Or Television
Production Industries To Be Indemnified from Liability From Actions Arriving Out of the
Criminal Actions of A Minor Child

It shall be the responsibility of a minor child’s parent to check over and remove from
their minor children any video games, or software or to limit the television viewing of their
minor children when said video game, or computer software or television programming contain
in its contents violent behavior that can cause a minor child to become addicted to said game,
computer software or television programming that incites to a minor child the concept of
violence and unrealistic activities that can result from said games. The video game industry or
the computer software development industry or that of the television industry shall post labels on
their products warning parents that their products contain violence within their games, software
or television programming.

The video game, or software or television production or motion picture industries shall be
indemnified of civil and criminal liability from any action arising out of the criminally violent
conduct of a minor child. The violent content of a video game or computer software or television
programming causing a child to become so addicted to their children, thus, causing a minor child
to commit a violent offense against another human being shall be barred as a defense in a petition brought before the Juvenile Court to have a minor child accompany their parent at the conclusion of all of their educational programming and including but not limited to their extra-curricular activities as defined in section 1 F and E or that of their children’s programming as defined in section 1 F and E above, for that particular day.

The above mentioned violent content of a video game or computer software or television programming shall also be barred as a defense in a criminal or tort action arising out of the juvenile’s violent behavior against another person in question during a criminal or civil proceeding or both said criminal and civil proceedings against a minor child and their parent arising out of the minor child’s violent misconduct against another person.