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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 556

## BY JUDICIARY, RULES, AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS; AMENDING SECTION 16-1504, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT CONSENT TO ADOPTION IS REQUIRED FROM CERTAIN COURTS AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 16-1616, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CERTAIN NOTICE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND TO MAKE A TECH-NICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING CHAPTER 16, TITLE 16, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 16-1616A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING NOTIFICATION TO RELATIVES; AMENDING SECTION 16-1619, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR JUDICIAL APPROVAL OF ALL MATTERS REGARDING THE 10 CUSTODY OF CERTAIN CHILDREN AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMEND-ING SECTION 16-1621, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS 11 REGARDING CASE PLANS AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SEC-12 TION 16-1624, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN ADOPTIONS MUST BE 13 SANCTIONED BY THE COURT AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING 14 15 SECTION 16-1629, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR JUDICIAL APPROVAL OF CER-TAIN DETERMINATIONS AND TO REVISE AND ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING 16 THE PLACEMENT PRIORITY AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR CERTAIN CHILDREN; AMEND-17 ING SECTION 16-2010, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN ADOPTIONS MUST 18 19 BE SANCTIONED BY THE COURT AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AND AMEND-ING SECTION 39-1221, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING A 20 REMOVAL AND CHANGE IN FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT. 21

22 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

23 SECTION 1. That Section 16-1504, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: 24

- 16-1504. NECESSARY CONSENT TO ADOPTION. (1) Consent to adoption is required from:
  - (a) The adoptee, if he is more than twelve (12) years of age, unless he does not have the mental capacity to consent;
  - (b) Both parents or the surviving parent of an adoptee who was conceived or born within a marriage, unless the adoptee is eighteen (18) years of age or older;
  - (c) The mother of an adoptee born outside of marriage;
  - Any biological parent who has been adjudicated to be the child's biological father by a court of competent jurisdiction prior to the mother's execution of consent;
  - (e) An unmarried biological father of an adoptee only if the requirements and conditions of subsection (2)(a) or (b) of this section have been proven;
  - (f) A court that had jurisdiction over the adoptee pursuant to chapter 16, title 16, Idaho Code;
  - (q) Any legally appointed custodian or quardian of the adoptee;

- $(\underline{gh})$  The guardian or conservator of an incapacitated adult, if one has been appointed;
- (hi) The adoptee's spouse, if any;

- $(\pm j)$  An unmarried biological father who has filed a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity with the vital statistics unit of the department of health and welfare pursuant to section 7-1106, Idaho Code; and
- $(\dot{\exists}\underline{k})$  The father of an illegitimate child who has adopted the child by acknowledgment.
- (2) In accordance with subsection (1) of this section, the consent of an unmarried biological father is necessary only if the father has strictly complied with all requirements of this section.
  - (a) (i) With regard to a child who is placed with adoptive parents more than six (6) months after birth, an unmarried biological father shall have developed a substantial relationship with the child, taken some measure of responsibility for the child and the child's future, and demonstrated a full commitment to the responsibilities of parenthood by financial support of the child, of a fair and reasonable sum and in accordance with the father's ability, when not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child, and either:
    - 1. Visiting the child at least monthly when physically and financially able to do so, and when not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child; or
    - 2. Have <u>Having</u> regular communication with the child or with the person or agency having the care or custody of the child, when physically and financially unable to visit the child, and when not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child.
    - (ii) The subjective intent of an unmarried biological father, whether expressed or otherwise, unsupported by evidence of acts specified in this subsection shall not preclude a determination that the father failed to meet any one (1) or more of the requirements of this subsection.
    - (iii) An unmarried biological father who openly lived with the child for a period of six (6) months within the one (1) year period after the birth of the child and immediately preceding placement of the child with adoptive parents, and who openly held himself out to be the father of the child during that period, shall be deemed to have developed a substantial relationship with the child and to have otherwise met all of the requirements of this subsection.
  - (b) With regard to a child who is under six (6) months of age at the time he is placed with adoptive parents, an unmarried biological father shall have manifested a full commitment to his parental responsibilities by performing all of the acts described in this subsection and prior to the date of the filing of any proceeding to terminate the parental rights of the birth mother; the filing of any proceeding to adopt the child; or the execution of a consent to terminate the birth mother's parental rights under the provisions of section 16-2005(4),

Idaho Code, whichever occurs first. The father shall have strictly complied with all of the requirements of this subsection by:

- (i) Filing proceedings to establish paternity under section 7-1111, Idaho Code, and filing with that court a sworn affidavit stating that he is fully able and willing to have full custody of the child, setting forth his plans for the care of the child, and agreeing to a court order of child support and the payment of expenses incurred in connection with the mother's pregnancy and the child's birth;
- (ii) Filing a notice of the proceedings to establish his paternity of the child with the vital statistics unit of the department of health and welfare pursuant to section 16-1513, Idaho Code; and (iii) If he had actual knowledge of the pregnancy, paying a fair and reasonable amount of the expenses incurred in connection with the mother's pregnancy and the child's birth, in accordance with his means, and when not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child.
- (3) An unmarried biological father whose consent is required under subsection (1) or (2) of this section may nevertheless lose his right to consent if the court determines, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of the termination of parent and child relationship act, sections 16-2001 through 16-2015, Idaho Code, that his rights should be terminated, based on the petition of any party as set forth in section 16-2004, Idaho Code.
- (4) In any adoption proceeding pertaining to a child born out of wed-lock, if there is no showing that an unmarried biological father has consented to or waived his rights regarding a proposed adoption, the petitioner shall file with the court a certificate from the vital statistics unit of the department of health and welfare, signed by the state registrar of vital statistics, stating that a diligent search has been made of the registry of notices from putative fathers, of a child born out of wedlock, and that the putative father involved has not filed notice of the proceedings to establish his paternity, or if a filing is found, stating the name of the putative father and the time and date of filing. That certificate shall be filed with the court prior to the entrance of the final decree of adoption.
- (5) An unmarried biological father who does not fully and strictly comply with each of the conditions provided in this section is deemed to have waived and surrendered any right in relation to the child, including the right to notice of any judicial proceeding in connection with the adoption of the child, or for termination of parental rights and his consent to the adoption of the child is not required unless he proves, by clear and convincing evidence, all of the following:
  - (a) It was not possible for him, prior to the filing of a proceeding to terminate parental rights of the birth mother; the filing of any proceeding to adopt the child; or the execution of a consent to terminate the birth mother's parental rights under the provisions of section 16-2005(4), Idaho Code, whichever occurs first, to:
    - (i) Commence proceedings to establish paternity of his child in accordance with section 7-1111, Idaho Code; and
    - (ii) File notice of the filing of proceedings to establish his paternity of the child with the vital statistics unit of the de-

partment of health and welfare in accordance with section 16-1513, Idaho Code;

- (b) His failure to timely file notice of the filing of proceedings to establish his paternity of the child with the vital statistics unit of the department of health and welfare in accordance with section 16-1513, Idaho Code, and his failure to commence timely proceedings to establish paternity of his child in accordance with section 7-1111, Idaho Code, was through no fault of his own; and
- (c) He filed notice of the filing of proceedings to establish paternity of his child in accordance with section 7-1111, Idaho Code, with the vital statistics unit of the department of health and welfare in accordance with section 16-1513, Idaho Code, and filed proceedings to establish his paternity of the child within ten (10) days after the birth of the child. Lack of knowledge of the pregnancy is not an acceptable reason for his failure to timely file notice of the commencement of proceedings or for his failure to commence timely proceedings.
- (6) A minor parent has the power to consent to the adoption of his or her child. That consent is valid and has the same force and effect as a consent executed by an adult parent. A minor parent, having executed a consent, cannot revoke that consent upon reaching the age of majority or otherwise becoming emancipated.
- (7) No consent shall be required of, nor notice given to, any person whose parental relationship to such child shall have been terminated in accordance with the provisions of either chapter 16 or 20, title 16, Idaho Code, or by a court of competent jurisdiction of a sister state under like proceedings; or in any other manner authorized by the laws of a sister state. Where a voluntary child placement agency licensed by the state in which it does business is authorized to place a child for adoption and to consent to such child's adoption under the laws of such state, the consent of such agency to the adoption of such child in a proceeding within the state of Idaho shall be valid and no further consents or notices shall be required.
- (8) The legislature finds that an unmarried biological father who resides in another state may not, in every circumstance, be reasonably presumed to know of, and strictly comply with, the requirements of this chapter. Therefore, when all of the following requirements have been met, that unmarried biological father may contest an adoption prior to finalization of the decree of adoption and assert his interest in the child:
  - (a) The unmarried biological father resides and has resided in another state where the unmarried mother was also located or resided;
  - (b) The mother left that state without notifying or informing the unmarried biological father that she could be located in the state of Idaho;
  - (c) The unmarried biological father has, through every reasonable means, attempted to locate the mother but does not know or have reason to know that the mother is residing in the state of Idaho; and
  - (d) The unmarried biological father has complied with the most stringent and complete requirements of the state where the mother previously resided or was located in order to protect and preserve his parental interest and rights in the child in cases of adoption.

(9) An unmarried biological father may, under the provisions of section 7-1107, Idaho Code, file a proceeding to establish his paternity prior to the birth of the child; however, such paternity proceeding must be filed prior to the date of the filing of any proceeding to terminate parental rights of the birth mother; the filing of any proceeding to adopt the child; or the execution of a consent to terminate the birth mother's parental rights under the provisions of section 16-2005(4), Idaho Code, whichever occurs first.

- SECTION 2. That Section 16-1616, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1616. INVESTIGATION. (1) After a petition has been filed, the department shall investigate the circumstances of the child and his family and prepare a written report to the court.
- (2) Within thirty (30) days of the child's removal, the department shall notify all of the child's adult relatives who are known or who become known after a diligent search by the department. Such notice shall include, but need not be limited to, a clear statement of the relatives' options to become a placement source for the child if need be, a clear statement that the relative has sixty (60) days to respond to the notice and a clear explanation of the provisions of section 16-1616A, Idaho Code. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply when the child is subject to the Indian child welfare act.
- (3) The report shall be delivered to the court with copies to each of the parties prior to the pretrial conference for the adjudicatory hearing. If delivered by mail, the report must be received by the court and the parties prior to the pretrial conference for the adjudicatory hearing.
- (4) The report shall contain a social evaluation of the child and the parents or other legal custodian, a list of the child's adult relatives and a description of the contact or attempted contact made with such relatives and such other information as the court shall require.
- (35) The report shall not be considered by the court for purposes of determining whether the child comes within the jurisdiction of the act. The report may be admitted into evidence at the adjudicatory hearing for other purposes.
- SECTION 3. That Chapter 16, Title 16, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a  $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$ , to be known and designated as Section 16-1616A, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 16-1616A. NOTIFICATION TO RELATIVES. (1) A relative who was sent notice from the department pursuant to section 16-1616, Idaho Code, shall have sixty (60) days to reply to such notice.
- (2) If a relative timely replies to the notice and submits a completed application indicating that he or she is willing to provide placement for the child, then an assessment of such relative's fitness to provide placement for the child shall be completed within ninety (90) days from the date such application is received. If, based on the assessment, it is determined that a relative is unfit to provide placement for the child, then the department shall provide written notice to such relative that sets forth the reasons for the determination and clearly states that the department shall not be re-

quired to reassess such relative in the temporary or permanent placement of the child.

- (3) If a relative timely replies to the notice indicating that he or she is unwilling to provide placement for the child, then the department shall not be required to reconsider such relative for temporary or permanent placement of the child.
- (4) At the initial six (6) month review hearing held pursuant to section 16-1622, Idaho Code, the department shall report its complete assessment of relatives to the court. The court shall determine whether the department has made reasonable and ongoing efforts to notify all adult relatives as required by section 16-1616, Idaho Code, and to assess relatives as required by this section. If the court determines that the department has made such efforts and assessments, then the court may authorize the department to suspend further efforts to contact the child's relatives.
- (5) The provisions of this section shall not apply when the child is subject to the Indian child welfare act.
- SECTION 4. That Section 16-1619, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1619. ADJUDICATORY HEARING -- CONDUCT OF HEARING -- CONSOLIDATION. (1) When a petition has been filed, the court shall set an adjudicatory hearing to be held no later than thirty (30) days after the filing of the petition.
- (2) A pretrial conference shall be held outside the presence of the court within three (3) to five (5) days before the adjudicatory hearing. Investigative reports required under section 16-1616, Idaho Code, shall be delivered to the court with copies to each of the parents and other legal custodians, guardian ad litem and attorney for the child prior to the pretrial conference.
- (3) At the adjudicatory hearing, parents or guardians with disabilities shall have the right to introduce admissible evidence regarding how use of adaptive equipment or supportive services may enable the parent or guardian to carry out the responsibilities of parenting the child by addressing the reason for the removal of the child.
- (4) If a preponderance of the evidence at the adjudicatory hearing shows that the child comes within the court's jurisdiction under this chapter upon the grounds set forth in section 16-1603, Idaho Code, the court shall so decree and in its decree shall make a finding on the record of the facts and conclusions of law upon which it exercises jurisdiction over the child.
- (5) Upon entering its decree, the court shall consider any information relevant to the disposition of the child, but in any event shall:
  - (a) Place the child under the protective supervision of the department for an indeterminate period not to exceed the child's eighteenth birthday; or
  - (b) Vest legal custody in the department or other authorized agency subject to residual parental rights and subject to full judicial review approval by the court of all matters relating to the custody of the child by the department or other authorized agency.

(6) If the court vests legal custody in the department or other authorized agency, the court shall make detailed written findings based on facts in the record, that, in addition to the findings required in subsection (4) of this section, continuation of residence in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and that vesting legal custody with the department or other authorized agency would be in the best interests of the child. In addition, the court shall make detailed written findings based on facts in the record as to whether the department made reasonable efforts to prevent the placement of the child in foster care, including findings, when appropriate, that:

- (a) Reasonable efforts were made but were not successful in eliminating the need for foster care placement of the child;
- (b) The department made reasonable efforts to prevent removal but was not able to safely provide preventive services;
- (c) Reasonable efforts to temporarily place the child with related persons were made but were not successful; or
- (d) Reasonable efforts to reunify the child with one (1) or both parents were not required because aggravated circumstances were present. If aggravated circumstances are found, a permanency hearing for the child shall be held within thirty (30) days of the determination of aggravated circumstances.
- (7) A decree vesting legal custody in the department shall be binding upon the department and may continue until the child's eighteenth birthday.
- (8) A decree vesting legal custody in an authorized agency other than the department shall be for a period of time not to exceed the child's eighteenth birthday, and on such other terms as the court shall state in its decree to be in the best interests of the child and which that the court finds to be acceptable to such authorized agency.
- (9) In order to preserve the unity of the family system and to ensure the best interests of the child whether issuing an order of protective supervision or an order of legal custody, the court may consider extending or initiating a protective order as part of the decree. The protective order shall be determined as in the best interests of the child and upon a showing of continuing danger to the child. The conditions and terms of the protective order shall be clearly stated in the decree.
- (10) If the court does not find that the child comes within the jurisdiction of this chapter pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, it shall dismiss the petition.
- SECTION 5. That Section 16-1621, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1621. CASE PLAN HEARING -- NO FINDING OF AGGRAVATED CIRCUM-STANCES. (1) In every case in which the child is determined to be within the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no judicial determination that aggravated circumstances were present, the department shall prepare a written case plan, including cases in which the parent(s) is incarcerated. The court shall schedule a case plan hearing to be held within thirty (30) days after the adjudicatory hearing. The case plan shall be filed with the court no later than five (5) days prior to the case plan hearing. Copies of the case plan shall be delivered to the parents and other legal guardians, the

prosecuting attorney or deputy attorney general, the guardian ad litem and attorney for the child. The court shall hold a case plan hearing to determine whether the best interest of the child is served by adopting, rejecting or modifying the case plan proposed by the department.

- (2) Notice of the case plan hearing shall be provided to the parents, and other legal guardians, the prosecuting attorney or deputing attorney general, guardian ad litem, attorney for the child, the department and foster parents. Although foster parents are provided notice of this hearing, they are not parties to the child protective act action.
- (3) If the child is placed in the legal custody of the department, the case plan filed by the department shall set forth reasonable efforts that will be made to make it possible for the child to return home. The case plan shall also:
  - (a) Identify the services to be provided to the child, including services to identify and meet any special educational, emotional, physical or developmental needs the child may have, to assist the child in adjusting to the placement or to ensure the stability of the placement.
  - (b) Address options for maintaining the child's connection to the community, including individuals with a significant relationship to the child, and organizations or community activities with which the child has a significant connection.
  - (c) Include a goal of reunification and a plan for achieving that goal. The reunification plan shall identify all issues that need to be addressed before the child can safely be returned home without department supervision. The court may specifically identify issues to be addressed by the plan. The reunification plan shall specifically identify the tasks to be completed by the department, each parent or others to address each issue, including services to be made available by the department to the parents and in which the parents are required to participate, and deadlines for completion of each task. The case plan shall state with specificity the role of the department toward each parent. When appropriate, the reunification plan should identify terms for visitation, supervision of visitation and child support.
  - (d) Include a concurrent permanency goal and a plan for achieving that goal in the event the primary goal of reunification fails or is determined by the court to no longer be appropriate. The concurrent permanency goal may be one (1) of the following: termination of parental rights and adoption, guardianship or another planned permanent living arrangement. The concurrent permanency plan shall:
    - (i) Address all options for permanent placement of the child, including consideration of options for in-state and out-of-state placement of the child;
    - (ii) Address the advantages and disadvantages of each option and include a recommendation as to which option is in the child's best interest;
    - (iii) Specifically identify the actions necessary to implement the recommended option;
    - (iv) Specifically set forth a schedule for accomplishing the actions necessary to implement the concurrent permanency goal;

- (v) Address options for maintaining the child's connection to the community, including individuals with a significant relationship to the child, and organizations or community activities with which the child has a significant connection;
- (vi) In the case of a child who has attained the age of sixteen (16) years, include the services needed to assist the child to make the transition from foster care to independent living; and
- (vii) Identify further investigation necessary to identify or assess other options for permanent placement, to identify actions necessary to implement the recommended placement or to identify options for maintaining the child's significant connections.
- (4) If the child has been placed under protective supervision of the department, the case plan, filed by the department, shall:
  - (a) Identify the services to be provided to the child, including services to identify and meet any special educational, emotional, physical or developmental needs the child may have, to assist the child in adjusting to the placement or to ensure the stability of the placement. The plan shall also address options for maintaining the child's connection to the community, including individuals with a significant relationship to the child, and organizations or community activities with which the child has a significant connection.
  - (b) Identify all issues that need to be addressed to allow the child to remain at home without department supervision. The court may specifically identify issues to be addressed by the plan. The case plan shall specifically identify the tasks to be completed by the department, the parents or others to address each issue, including services to be made available by the department to the parents and in which the parents are required to participate, and deadlines for completion of each task. The plan shall state with specificity the role of the department toward each parent.
- (5) The case plan, as approved by the court, shall be entered into the record as an order of the court. The court shall not approve any case plan that does not contain a concurrent permanency plan. The order may include interim and final deadlines for implementing the case plan and finalizing the permanency goal. The court's order shall provide that reasonable efforts shall be made to reunify the family in a timely manner in accordance with the case plan. Unless the child has been placed under the protective supervision of the department, the court's order shall also require the department to simultaneously take steps to accomplish the goal of reunification and the concurrent permanency goal.
- or is determined by the court to no longer be appropriate, then the concurrent permanency plan contained in the case plan shall become the primary plan. If the department seeks to make any changes to the concurrent permanency plan after it has become the primary plan, then the department shall first file with the court an amended permanency plan setting forth all of the information required in subsection (3) (d) of this section. The court shall schedule an amended permanency plan hearing to be held within thirty (30) days after the filing. Copies of the amended permanency plan shall be delivered to the parents and other legal guardians, the prosecuting attor-

ney or deputy attorney general, the foster parents, the guardian ad litem and attorney for the child. The court shall hold an amended permanency plan hearing to determine whether the best interests of the child are served by adopting, rejecting or modifying the amended permanency plan proposed by the department.

SECTION 6. That Section 16-1624, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 16-1624. TERMINATION OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP. (1) If the child has been placed in the legal custody of the department or under its protective supervision pursuant to section 16-1619, Idaho Code, the department may petition the court for termination of the parent and child relationship in accordance with chapter 20, title 16, Idaho Code. A petition to terminate parental rights shall be filed in the child protective act case.
- (2) A petition to terminate parental rights shall be filed within thirty (30) days of an order approving a permanency plan with a permanency goal of termination of parental rights and adoption.
- (3) Unless there are compelling reasons it would not be in the best interest of the child, the department shall be required to file a petition to terminate parental rights within thirty (30) days of a judicial determination that an infant has been abandoned or that reasonable efforts are not required because aggravated circumstances were present.
- (4) The department shall join as a party to the petition if such a petition to terminate is filed by another party; as well as to concurrently identify, recruit, process and approve a qualified family for adoption unless it is determined that such actions would not be in the best interest of the child, or the child is placed with a fit and willing relative.
- (5) If termination of parental rights is granted and the child is placed in the guardianship or legal custody of the department, the court, upon petition, shall conduct a hearing as to the future status of the child within twelve (12) months of the order of termination of parental rights, and every twelve (12) months subsequently until the child is adopted as sanctioned by the court or is in a placement sanctioned by the court.
- (6) The court may authorize the department to suspend further efforts to reunify the child with the child's parent, pending further order of the court, when a petition to terminate parental rights has been filed with regard to the child.
- SECTION 7. That Section 16-1629, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1629. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT. The department, working in conjunction with the court and other public and private agencies and persons, shall have the primary responsibility to implement the purpose of this chapter. To this end, the department is empowered and shall have the duty to do all things reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (1) The department shall administer treatment programs for the protection and care of neglected, abused and abandoned children, and in so doing may place in foster care, shelter care, or other diagnostic, treatment, or

care centers or facilities, children of whom it has been given custody. The department is to be governed by the standards found in chapter 12, title 39, Idaho Code.

- (2) On December 1, the department shall make an annual statistical report to the governor covering the preceding fiscal year showing the number and status of persons in its custody and including such other data as will provide sufficient facts for sound planning in the conservation of children and youth. All officials and employees of the state and of every county and city shall furnish the department, upon request, such information within their knowledge and control as the department deems necessary. Local agencies shall report in such uniform format as may be required by the department.
- (3) The department shall be required to maintain a central registry for the reporting of child neglect, abuse and abandonment information. Provided however, that the department shall not retain any information for this purpose relating to a child, or parent of a child, abandoned pursuant to chapter 82, title 39, Idaho Code.
- (4) The department shall make periodic evaluation of all persons in its custody or under its protective supervision for the purpose of determining whether existing orders and dispositions in individual cases shall be modified or continued in force. Evaluations may be made as frequently as the department considers desirable and shall be made with respect to every person at intervals not exceeding six (6) months. Reports of evaluation made pursuant to this section shall be filed with the court that has jurisdiction. Reports of evaluation shall be provided to persons having full or partial legal or physical custody of a child. Failure of the department to evaluate a person or to reevaluate him within six (6) months of a previous examination shall not of itself entitle the person to a change in disposition but shall entitle him, his parent, guardian or custodian or his counsel to petition the court pursuant to section 16-1622, Idaho Code.
- (5) In a consultive capacity, the department shall assist communities in the development of constructive programs for the protection, prevention and care of children and youth.
- (6) The department shall keep written records of investigations, evaluations, prognoses and all orders concerning disposition or treatment of every person over whom it has legal custody or under its protective supervision. Department records shall be subject to disclosure according to chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the person consents to the disclosure, or disclosure is necessary for the delivery of services to the person. Notwithstanding the provisions restricting disclosure or the exemptions from disclosure provided in chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code, all records pertaining to investigations, the rehabilitation of youth, the protection of children, evaluation, treatment and/or disposition records pertaining to the statutory responsibilities of the department shall be disclosed to any duly elected state official carrying out his official functions.
- (7) The department shall establish appropriate administrative procedures for the processing of complaints of child neglect, abuse and abandonment received and for the implementation of the protection, treatment and care of children formally or informally placed in the custody of the depart-

ment or under its protective supervision under this chapter including, but not limited to:

- (a) Department employees whose job duties are related to the child protective services system under this chapter shall first be trained as to their obligations under this chapter regarding the protection of children whose health and safety may be endangered. The curriculum shall include information regarding their legal duties, how to conduct their work in conformity with the requirements of this chapter, information regarding applicable federal and state laws with regard to the rights of the child, parent and others who may be under investigation under the child protective services system, and the applicable legal and constitutional parameters within which they are to conduct their work.
- (b) Department employees whose job duties are related to the child protective services system shall advise the individual of the complaints or allegations made against the individual at the time of the initial contact, consistent with protecting the identity of the referent.
- (8) The department having been granted legal custody of a child, subject to the judicial review provisions of this subsection, shall have the right to determine where and with whom the child shall live, provided that the child shall not be placed outside the state without the court's consent subject to judicial approval. Provided however, that the court shall retain jurisdiction over the child, which jurisdiction shall be entered on any order or petition granting legal custody to the department, and the court shall have jurisdiction over all matters relating to the child. The department shall not place the child in the home from which the court ordered the child removed without first obtaining the approval of the court.
- (9) The department shall give to the court any information concerning the child that the court may at any time require, but in any event shall report the progress of the child under its custody or under its protective supervision at intervals of not to exceed six (6) months. The department shall file with the court at least five (5) days prior to the permanency hearing either under section 16-1622, Idaho Code, or, in the case of a finding of aggravated circumstances, section 16-1620, Idaho Code, the permanency plan and recommendations of the department.
- (10) The department shall establish appropriate administrative procedures for the conduct of administrative reviews and hearings as required by federal statute for all children committed to the department and placed in out of the home care.
- (11) At any time the department is considering a placement pursuant to this chapter, the department shall make a reasonable effort to place the child in the least restrictive environment to the child and in so doing. Subject to the provisions of subsection (12) of this section, the department shall consider, consistent with the best interest and special needs of the child, placement priority of the child in the following order:
  - (a) A fit and willing relative.

- (b) A fit and willing nonrelative with a significant relationship with the child.
- (c) Foster parents and other persons licensed in accordance with chapter 12, title 39, Idaho Code.

(12) The placement priority set forth in subsection (11) of this section shall not apply to the department's consideration of the permanency plan and permanent placement if the child has been placed in one (1) temporary placement for a period of six (6) months or longer. In such case, the department shall make a reasonable effort to place the child in the least restrictive environment to the child and in so doing shall consider the best interests, special needs, safety and well-being of the child as paramount.

- SECTION 8. That Section 16-2010, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-2010. DECREE. (1) Every order of the court terminating the parent and child relationship or transferring legal custody or guardianship of the person of the child shall be in writing and shall recite the findings upon which such order is based, including findings pertaining to the court's jurisdiction.
  - (2) (a) If the court finds sufficient grounds exist for the termination of the parent and child relationship, it shall so decree and:
    - (i) Appoint an individual as guardian of the child's person $\tau_{\dot{i}}$  or
    - (ii) Appoint an individual as guardian of the child's person and vest legal custody in another individual or in an authorized agency $_{\tau}$ ; or
    - (iii) Appoint an authorized agency as guardian of the child's person and vest legal custody in such agency.
  - (b) The court shall also make an order fixing responsibility for the child's support. The parent and child relationship may be terminated with respect to one (1) parent without affecting the relationship between the child and the other parent.
- (3) Where the court does not order termination of the parent and child relationship, it shall dismiss the petition; provided however, that where the court finds that the best interest of the child requires substitution or supplementation of parental care and supervision, it shall make an order placing the child under protective supervision, or vesting temporary legal custody in an authorized agency, fixing responsibility for temporary child support, and designating the period of time during which the order shall remain in effect.
- (4) If termination of parental rights is granted and the child is placed in the guardianship or legal custody of the department of health and welfare, the court, upon petition, shall conduct a hearing as to the future status of the child within twelve (12) months of the order of termination of parental rights, and every twelve (12) months subsequently until the child is adopted as sanctioned by the court or is in a placement sanctioned by the court.
- SECTION 9. That Section 39-1221, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 39-1221. REMOVAL OF CHILDREN  $\underline{\text{-- CHANGE IN PLACEMENT}}$ .  $\underline{\text{(1)}}$  Any child or children receiving child care in a children's residential care facility or children's therapeutic outdoor program found to be operating without a license may be removed from such home, agency or institution upon order of the magistrate court of the county in which the child is receiving care and re-

turned to the child's own home, or placed in the custody of the department if the child's custodial parent is not available. The prosecuting attorneys of the several counties shall represent the department at all stages of the proceedings before the magistrate court. The magistrate court shall retain jurisdiction relative to child custody pursuant to the provisions of this section. In the event that the prosecuting attorney in the county where the alleged violation occurred fails or refuses to act within sixty (60) days of notification of the violation, the attorney general is authorized to prosecute violations under this chapter.

- (2) A child who is placed in a foster home may not be removed from such home by the department to be placed in another foster home or to be placed in any other temporary placement unless:
  - (a) The department has reason to believe the child has been abused or neglected or there is a substantial risk of abuse or neglect to the child in the foster home;
  - (b) The court orders removal and change in placement of the child;
  - (c) The removal and change in placement occurs less than thirty (30) days after the child's placement in the foster home;
  - (d) The removal and change in placement occurs less than ninety (90) days after the child's placement in the foster home and the new placement is with a relative, provided that the department shall give the foster parents notice of such change at least five (5) days before the change;
  - (e) The removal and change in placement will result in reuniting siblings; or
  - (f) The person providing foster care requests or agrees to the removal.
- (3) If the department seeks to remove a child from a foster home for placement in another foster home or other temporary placement for any reason other than a reason set forth in subsection (2) of this section, then the department shall petition and obtain from the court an order of removal and change in placement. Such petition shall include the following information:
  - (a) Clearly stated reasons for the change in placement;
  - (b) The number of times the child's placement has been changed since removal from his or her home and the reasons for each change;
  - (c) Whether the child will change schools as a result of the change in placement;
  - (d) Whether the change in placement will separate siblings or affect sibling visitation; and
  - (e) Any other information required or requested by the court.
- (4) No later than five (5) days after filing the petition, the department shall deliver a copy of the petition to the child's parents, the child's parents' attorney, the child's foster parents, the guardian ad litem and the guardian ad litem attorney along with a clear statement that each such person has a right to be heard at the removal hearing.
- (5) When a petition has been filed, the court shall schedule a hearing to be held no later than thirty (30) days after the filing of the petition. The court shall provide notice of the hearing to the department and prosecuting attorney, if the prosecuting attorney has appeared in the case, and to the child's parents, the child's parents' attorney, the child's foster par-

ents, the guardian ad litem and the guardian ad litem attorney, all of whom shall be given an opportunity to be heard at the hearing.

- (6) Based on the testimony given at the hearing and any evidence bearing on the proposed removal and change in placement, the court shall determine whether a removal and change in placement is in the child's best interests and shall order either the continuation of placement in the child's current foster home or an order granting the petition to remove and change placement. The court shall set forth its reasons for its decision in the order.
- (7) The provisions of section 39-1212, Idaho Code, shall not apply to subsections (2) through (6) of this section.