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IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1341

BY JUDICIARY AND RULES COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO THE CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT; AMENDING SECTION 16-1601, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING POLICY; AMENDING SECTION 16-1605, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT THE DEPARTMENT SHALL INVESTIGATE IN CERTAIN IN-STANCES AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 16-1619, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW IN CERTAIN IN-STANCES, TO PROVIDE THAT THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER CERTAIN FACTORS AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 16-1622, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING PERMANENCY PLANS AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 16-1629, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT THE COURT SHALL HAVE WRITTEN NOTICE WHEN THERE IS A CHANGE IN FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AND AMENDING CHAPTER 16, TITLE 16, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 16-1647, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH CITIZEN REVIEW PANELS AND A CHILD PROTECTION LEG-ISLATIVE REVIEW PANEL, TO PROVIDE FOR COMPOSITION OF THE PANELS, TO PRO-VIDE FOR APPLICATION AND ELIGIBILITY, TO PROVIDE FOR DUTIES OF THE PAN-ELS, TO PROVIDE THAT PANELS SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO CERTAIN INFORMATION, TO

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

SECTION 1. That Section 16-1601, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

PROVIDE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND TO PROVIDE MEETING REQUIREMENTS.

16-1601. POLICY. The policy of the state of Idaho is hereby declared to be the establishment of a legal framework conducive to the judicial processing, including periodic review of child abuse, abandonment and neglect cases, and the protection of any child whose life, health or welfare is endangered. At all times, the health and safety of the child shall be the primary concern. Each child coming within the purview of this chapter shall receive, preferably in his own home, the care, guidance and control that will promote his welfare and the best interest of the state of Idaho, and if he is removed from the control of one (1) or more of his parents, quardian or other custodian, the state shall secure adequate care for him; provided, however, that the state of Idaho shall, to the fullest extent possible, seek to preserve, protect, enhance and reunite the family relationship. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to allow discrimination on the basis of disability. This chapter seeks to coordinate efforts by state and local public agencies, in cooperation with private agencies and organizations, citizens' groups, and concerned individuals, to:

- (1) Preserve the privacy and unity of the family whenever possible;
- (2) Take such actions as may be necessary and feasible to prevent the abuse, neglect, abandonment or homelessness of children;
- (3) Take such actions as may be necessary to provide the child with permanency including concurrent planning;

(4) Clarify for the purposes of this act the rights and responsibilities of parents with joint legal or joint physical custody of children at risk; and

- (5) Maintain sibling bonds by placing siblings in the same home when possible, and support or facilitate sibling visitation when not, unless such contact is not in the best interest of one (1) or more of the children.
- SECTION 2. That Section 16-1605, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1605. REPORTING OF ABUSE, ABANDONMENT OR NEGLECT. (1) Any physician, resident on a hospital staff, intern, nurse, coroner, school teacher, day care personnel, social worker, or other person having reason to believe that a child under the age of eighteen (18) years has been abused, abandoned or neglected or who observes the child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which that would reasonably result in abuse, abandonment or neglect shall report or cause to be reported within twenty-four (24) hours such conditions or circumstances to the proper law enforcement agency or the department. The department shall be informed by law enforcement of any report made directly to it. If the department knows or has reason to know that an adult in the home has been convicted of lewd and lascivious conduct or felony injury to a child in the past or that the child has been removed from the home for circumstances that resulted in a conviction for lewd and lascivious conduct or felony injury to a child, then the department shall investigate. When the attendance of a physician, resident, intern, nurse, day care worker, or social worker is pursuant to the performance of services as a member of the staff of a hospital or similar institution, he shall notify the person in charge of the institution or his designated delegate who shall make the necessary reports.
- (2) For purposes of subsection (3) of this section, the term "duly ordained minister of religion" means a person who has been ordained or set apart, in accordance with the ceremonial, ritual or discipline of a church or religious organization which has been established on the basis of a community of religious faith, belief, doctrines and practices, to hear confessions and confidential communications in accordance with the bona fide doctrines or discipline of that church or religious organization.
- (3) The notification requirements of subsection (1) of this section do not apply to a duly ordained minister of religion, with regard to any confession or confidential communication made to him in his ecclesiastical capacity in the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he belongs if:
 - (a) The church qualifies as tax-exempt under 26 U.S.C. $\frac{\text{section}}{\text{501(c)}}$
 - (b) The confession or confidential communication was made directly to the duly ordained minister of religion; and
 - (c) The confession or confidential communication was made in the manner and context which \underline{that} places the duly ordained minister of religion specifically and strictly under a level of confidentiality that is considered inviolate by canon law or church doctrine. A confession or confidential communication made under any other circumstances does not fall under this exemption.

(4) Failure to report as required in this section shall be a misdemeanor.

 SECTION 3. 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 by the court and, when contested by any party, judicial approval 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) The court shall also inquire regarding:

- (i) Whether there is reason to believe that the child is an Indian child;
- (ii) The efforts that have been made since the last hearing to determine whether the child is an Indian child; and
- (iii) The department's efforts to work with all tribes of which the child may be a member to verify whether the child is a member or eliqible for membership.
- (b) In addition, if the court vests legal custody of the child in the department or other authorized agency, the court shall inquire as to:
 - (i) If the child is of school age, the department's efforts to keep the child in the school at which the child is currently enrolled; and
 - (ii) If a sibling group was removed from their the home, the department's efforts to place the siblings together, or if the department has not placed or will not be placing the siblings together, about a plan to ensure frequent visitation or ongoing interaction among the siblings, unless visitation or ongoing interaction would be contrary to the safety or well-being of one (1) or more of the siblings.
- (c) If the court vests legal custody of the child in the department or other authorized agency and the child is being treated with psychotropic medication, these additional requirements shall apply:
 - (i) The department shall report to the court the medications and dosages prescribed for the child and the medical professional who prescribed the medication; and
 - (ii) The court shall inquire as to, about and may make any additional inquiry relevant to, the use of psychotropic medications.
- (8) A decree vesting legal custody in the department shall be binding upon the department and may continue until the child's eighteenth birthday.
- (9) 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 the court finds to be acceptable to such authorized agency.
- (10) 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.

- (11) 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.
- (12) Where legal custody of a child is vested in the department, any party or counsel for a child may, at or after the disposition phase of an adjudicatory hearing, file and serve a written motion to contest matters relating to the placement of the child by the department. The hearing must be held no later than thirty (30) days from the date the motion was filed. If the court approves the placement, the court shall enter an order denying the motion. If the court does not approve the placement, the court shall enter an order directing the department to identify and implement an alternative placement in accordance with applicable law. The court shall consider everything necessary or proper in the best interests of the children. The court shall consider all relevant factors, which may include:
 - (a) The wishes of the child regarding the child's custodian;
 - (b) The wishes of the child's parent or parents regarding the child's custody, if appropriate;
 - (c) The interaction and interrelationship of the child with his parent or parents or foster parent or foster parents, and the child's siblings;
 - (d) The child's adjustment to his home, school and community;
 - (e) The character and circumstances of all individuals involved;
 - $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ The need to promote continuity and stability in the life of the child; and
 - (g) A history of domestic violence as defined in section 39-6303, Idaho Code, whether or not in the presence of the child, or a conviction for lewd and lascivious conduct or felony injury to a child.
- SECTION 4. That Section 16-1622, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1622. REVIEW HEARINGS -- STATUS HEARINGS -- ANNUAL PERMANENCY HEARINGS. (1) Review hearing.
 - (a) A hearing for review of the child's case and permanency plan shall be held no later than six (6) months after entry of the court's order taking jurisdiction under this act and every six (6) months thereafter. The department and the guardian ad litem shall file reports to the court no later than five (5) days prior to the six (6) month review hearing. The purpose of the review hearing is:
 - (i) To determine:

- 1. The safety of the child;
- 2. The continuing necessity for and appropriateness of the placement;
- 3. The extent of compliance with the case plan; and
- 4. The extent of progress that has been made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating placement in foster care;
- (ii) To determine or continue to investigate whether the child is an Indian child. If there is reason to believe that the child is an Indian child and there has not been a final determination regarding the child's status as an Indian child:

1. The department shall document and the court shall inquire about the efforts that have been made since the last hearing to determine whether the child is an Indian child; and

- 2. The department shall document and the court shall determine that the department is using active efforts to work with all tribes of which the child may be a member to verify whether the child is a member or eligible for membership;
- (iii) To inquire regarding the child's educational stability. The department shall document and the court shall inquire as to the efforts made to ensure educational stability for the child, including the efforts made to keep the child in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement or the reason that remaining in the school is not in the child's best interests;
- (iv) To inquire regarding sibling placement. The department shall document and the court shall inquire whether siblings were placed together, or if siblings were not placed together, the efforts made to place siblings together, the reasons why siblings were not placed together, and a plan for ensuring frequent visitation or ongoing interaction between the siblings, unless visitation or ongoing interaction would be contrary to the safety or well-being of one (1) or more of the siblings;
- (v) To inquire regarding permanency. The court shall ask each youth age twelve (12) years and older about his desired permanency outcome and discuss with the youth his current permanency plan. For a youth age fourteen (14) years and older, the hearing shall include a review of the services needed to assist the youth to make the transition from foster care to successful adulthood;
- (vi) To document efforts related to the reasonable and prudent parent standard. For a youth whose permanency goal is another planned permanent living arrangement, the department shall document:
 - 1. That the youth's foster parents or child care institution is following the reasonable and prudent parent standard when deciding whether the child may participate in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural and social activities; and
 - 2. The regular, ongoing opportunities to engage in age or developmentally appropriate activities that have been provided to the youth;
- (vii) To document efforts made to find a permanent placement other than another planned permanent living arrangement. For a youth whose permanency goal is another planned permanent living arrangement, the department shall document:
 - 1. The intensive, ongoing, and as of the date of the hearing, unsuccessful efforts made to place the youth with a parent, in an adoptive placement, in a guardianship, or in the legal custody of the department in a placement with a fit and willing relative, including an adult sibling; and
 - 2. Why another planned permanent living arrangement is the best permanency plan for the youth and a compelling reason why, as of the date of the review hearing, it would not be in

the best interest of the child to be placed permanently with a parent, in an adoptive placement, in a guardianship, or in the legal custody of the department in a placement with a fit and willing relative, including an adult sibling;

(viii) To make findings regarding a permanency goal of another planned permanent living arrangement. For youth whose permanency goal is another planned permanent living arrangement, the court shall make written, case-specific findings, as of the date of the hearing, that:

- 1. Another planned permanent living arrangement is the best permanency goal for the youth; and
- 2. There are compelling reasons why it is not in the best interest of the youth to be placed permanently with a parent, in an adoptive placement, in a guardianship, or in the legal custody of the department in a placement with a fit and willing relative, including an adult sibling;
- (ix) To document and inquire regarding psychotropic medication. At each review hearing, if the child is being treated with psychotropic medication, these additional requirements shall apply:
 - 1. The department shall report to the court the medication and dosage prescribed for the child, and the medical professional who prescribed the medication; and
 - 2. The court shall inquire as to, and may make any additional inquiry relevant to, the use of psychotropic medication; and
- (x) To project, when reasonable, a likely date by which the child may be safely returned to and maintained in the home or placed in another permanent placement.
- (b) A status hearing is a review hearing that does not address all or most of the purposes identified in paragraph (a) of this subsection and may be held at the discretion of the court. Neither the department nor the guardian ad litem is required to file a report with the court prior to a status hearing, unless ordered otherwise by the court.
- (c) A motion for revocation or modification of an order issued under section 16-1619, Idaho Code, may be filed by the department or any party; provided that no motion may be filed by the respondents under this section within three (3) months of a prior hearing on care and placement of the child. Notice of a motion for review of a child's case shall be provided to the parents and other legal guardians, the prosecuting attorney or deputy attorney general, guardian ad litem, attorney for the child, the department and foster parents.
- (d) If the motion filed under paragraph (c) of this subsection alleges that the child's best interests are no longer served by carrying out the order issued under section 16-1619, Idaho Code, or that the department or other authorized agency has failed to provide adequate care for the child, the court shall hold a hearing on the motion.
- (e) The department or authorized agency may move the court at any time to vacate any order placing a child in its custody or under its protective supervision.
- (2) Permanency plan and hearing.

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The permanency plan shall include a permanency goal. The permanency goal may be one (1) of the following: continued efforts at reunification, in the absence of a judicial determination of aggravated circumstances; or termination of parental rights and adoption, quardianship or, for youth age sixteen (16) years and older only, another planned permanent living arrangement. Every permanency plan shall include the information set forth in section 16-1621(3)(a), Idaho Code. If the permanency plan has reunification as a permanency goal, the plan shall include information set forth in section 16-1621(3)(c), Idaho Code; however, if the circumstances that caused the child to be placed into protective custody resulted in a conviction for lewd and lascivious conduct or felony injury to a child, if the child has been in protective custody for more than six (6) months, or if a high risk of repeat maltreatment or reentry into foster care exists due to a parent's recent completion of substance abuse treatment or other compelling circumstances, then the permanency plan shall include a period of protective supervision or trial home visit period of no less than ninety (90) days prior to the court vacating the case. During the protective supervision or trial home visit period, the department shall make regular home visits. During the protective supervision or trial home visit period, the court shall hold one (1) or more review hearings for each permanency plan where a period of protective supervision or a trial home visit has been imposed and may require participation in supportive services including community home visiting and peer-to-peer mentoring. Families reunified following a period of protective supervision or a trial home visit should be encouraged by the department or the court to continue to participate in supportive services when beneficial and appropriate. If the permanency plan has a permanency goal other than reunification, the plan shall include the information set forth in section 16-1621(3)(d), Idaho Code, and, if the permanency goal is termination of parental rights and adoption, then in addition to the information set forth in section 16-1620(3), Idaho Code, the permanency plan shall also name the proposed adoptive parents when known. If the adoptive parents are not known at the time the permanency plan is prepared, then the department shall amend the plan to name the proposed adoptive parents as soon as such person or persons become known. court may approve a permanency plan which that includes a primary goal and a concurrent goal. As used in this paragraph, "trial home visit" means that a child is returned to the care of the parent or quardian from whom the child was removed with the department continuing to have legal custody of the child.

(b) A permanency hearing shall be held no later than twelve (12) months from the date the child is removed from the home or the date of the court's order taking jurisdiction under this chapter, whichever occurs first, and at least every twelve (12) months thereafter, so long as the court has jurisdiction over the child. The court shall approve, reject or modify the permanency plan of the department and review progress in accomplishing the permanency goal. A permanency hearing may be held at any time and may be combined with the review hearing required under subsection (1) of this section.

- (c) The court shall make written, case-specific findings whether the department made reasonable efforts to finalize the primary permanency goal in effect for the child. Lack of reasonable efforts to reunify may be a basis for an order approving a permanency plan with a permanency goal of reunification.
- (d) Where the permanency goal is not reunification, the hearing shall include a review of the department's consideration of options for in-state and out-of-state placement of the child. In the case of a child in an out-of-state placement, the court shall determine whether the out-of-state placement continues to be appropriate and in the best interest of the child.
- (e) The court shall ask each youth age twelve (12) years and older about his desired permanency outcome and discuss with the youth his current permanency plan. In the case of a child who has attained the age of fourteen (14) years and older, the hearing shall include a determination of the services needed to assist the youth to make the transition from foster care to successful adulthood.
- (f) The court may approve a primary permanency goal of another planned permanent living arrangement only for youth age sixteen (16) years or older and only upon written, case-specific findings that, as of the date of the hearing:
 - (i) Another planned permanent living arrangement is the best permanency goal for the youth; and
 - (ii) There are compelling reasons why it is not in the best interest of the youth to be placed permanently with a parent, in an adoptive placement, in a guardianship or in the legal custody of the department in a placement with a fit and willing relative, including an adult sibling.
- (g) If the child has been in the temporary or legal custody of the department for fifteen (15) of the most recent twenty-two (22) months, the department shall file, prior to the last day of the fifteenth month, a petition to terminate parental rights, unless the court finds that:
 - (i) The child is placed permanently with a relative;
 - (ii) There are compelling reasons why termination of parental rights is not in the best interests of the child; or
 - (iii) The department has failed to provide reasonable efforts to reunify the child with his family.
- (h) The department shall document and the court shall inquire:
 - (i) As to the efforts made to ensure educational stability for the child, including the efforts made to keep the child in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement or that remaining in the school is not in the child's best interests; and
 - (ii) That siblings were placed together, or, if siblings were not placed together, the efforts made to place siblings together, the reasons why siblings were not placed together or why a joint placement would be contrary to the safety or well-being of one (1) or more of the siblings, and a plan for ensuring frequent visitation or ongoing interaction among siblings, unless visitation or ongoing interaction would be contrary to the safety or well-being of one (1) or more of the siblings.

- (i) If there is reason to believe that the child is an Indian child and there has not been a final determination regarding the child's status as an Indian child, the department shall document and the court shall:
 - (i) Inquire about the efforts that have been made since the last hearing to determine whether the child is an Indian child; and
 - (ii) Determine that the department has made active efforts to work with all tribes of which the child may be a member to verify whether the child is a member or eligible for membership.
- (j) At each permanency hearing, if the child is being treated with psychotropic medication, these additional requirements shall apply:
 - (i) The department shall report to the court the medication and dosage prescribed for the child, and the medical professional who prescribed the medication; and
 - (ii) The court shall inquire as to, and may make any additional inquiry relevant to, the use of psychotropic medication.
- (k) 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 permanency plan is approved by the court and the permanency plan does not include a permanency goal of reunification.
- (3) If a youth is in the legal custody of the department or other authorized agency and is within ninety (90) days of his eighteenth birthday, the department shall file a report with the court that includes the department's transition plan for the youth. The court shall have a review or permanency hearing at which the court shall:
 - (a) Discuss with the youth his or her transition plan; and
 - (b) Review the transition plan with the youth for purposes of ensuring that the plan provides the services necessary to allow the youth to transition to a successful adulthood.
- SECTION 5. 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. Lo-

cal 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 department 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, 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. 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. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, all other determinations relating to where and with whom the child shall live shall be subject to judicial review by the court and, when contested by any party, judicial approval.
- (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 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, with a significant relationship with the child \div ;
- (d) Foster parents and other persons licensed in accordance with chapter 12, title 39, Idaho Code.
- (12) If the caseworker assigned to a foster care case recommends removing the child from a foster home in which the child has been placed for sixty (60) or more days, for placement in another foster home, then the case worker's supervisor shall conduct a review of the foster care case and must approve such recommendation before a change in foster home placement occurs. The supervisor shall consider the best interests and special needs of the child, including:

- (a) The clearly stated reasons for the recommended change in placement;
- (b) The number of times the child's placement has been changed since removal from their the child's home and the reasons for each change;
- (c) Whether the child will change schools as a result of the change in placement; and
- (d) Whether the change in placement will separate or reunite siblings or affect sibling visitation.
- (13) If the supervisor determines that the recommended change in foster care placement is in the best interests of the child, then the department may change the placement of the child; provided that, the department shall give the foster parents and the court written notice of the planned change at least seven (7) days before the change in placement.
- (14) If the caseworker determines that there is abuse or neglect or a substantial risk of abuse or neglect in the foster home, then the department may change the placement of the child without a supervisor's review; provided that, the department shall give the foster parents and the court written notice of the unplanned change within seven (7) days after the change in placement.
- (15) In its written notice of a planned or unplanned change required under this section, the department shall clearly state the reasons for the change in placement of the child.
- SECTION 6. 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 16-1647, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 16-1647. CITIZEN REVIEW PANELS -- CHILD PROTECTION LEGISLATIVE REVIEW PANEL. (1) Each public health district, as set forth in section 39-408, Idaho Code, shall establish a citizen review panel for the purposes of evaluating and providing recommendations for the improvement of the child protection system within its respective health district.
- (2) Each citizen review panel shall be comprised of up to seven (7) members. Members shall reside within the boundaries of the public health district.
- (3) The public health districts shall develop an application and process for selecting citizen review panel members. The public health districts shall be responsible for convening the meetings of the citizen review panels and providing administrative support to coordinate meeting times and reports. Panel members shall be volunteers broadly representative of the community in which the panel is established and include members who have expertise in the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect and may include adult former victims of child abuse or neglect. An effort shall be made to create a panel comprised of members from diverse professional backgrounds who demonstrate a strong motivation to improve the lives of children. Panel members must pass a criminal background check.
- (4) Each citizen review panel shall review all cases brought under the child protective act that have been open in the corresponding district court, or other appropriate local jurisdiction, longer than one hundred twenty (120) days.
- (5) Citizen review panel members shall be granted access to copies of all records in the department's custody related to the child and case un-

der review including all information pertaining to prior referrals, prior safety assessments, all court filings and any police reports. The department shall give citizen review panel members access to copies of any additional records within the department's custody upon request. The department shall develop a memorandum of understanding addressing delivery, maintenance and destruction of all records, which must be signed by the panel member before accessing department records.

- (6) Representative members from each of the seven (7) citizen review panels shall meet at least quarterly to discuss trends and concerns arising in different areas of the state. Meetings may take place telephonically, electronically or in person.
- (7) Each citizen review panel shall produce a quarterly report containing a summary of the activities of the panel and offering recommendations to improve the child protection system experience for children. Reports shall be provided to the department and presented to the child protection legislative review panel established in subsection (9) of this section during its next meeting. Reports shall be exempt from public disclosure in the same manner as are records of investigations prepared by the department pursuant to section 74-105(7), Idaho Code.
- (8) The department shall submit an annual written response to citizen review panel reports. This response shall be made available to the public and presented to the child protection legislative review panel established in subsection (9) of this section.
- (9) A child protection legislative review panel is hereby established. The panel shall be comprised of four (4) members of the house of representatives chosen by the speaker of the house, with one (1) such member chosen from the house health and welfare committee and one (1) such member chosen from the house judiciary, rules and administration committee and four (4) members of the senate chosen by the president pro tempore, with one (1) such member chosen from the senate health and welfare committee and one (1) such member chosen from the senate judiciary and rules committee. The child protection legislative review panel shall meet as needed, but at least twice annually, to review citizen review panel reports and the department's annual response and for other purposes related to child protection. The child protection legislative review panel shall prepare an annual report summarizing citizen review panel recommendations and the department's response and shall submit that report to the United States department of health and human services annually.