

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

Bench Card

PURPOSE

1. Provide for voluntary and involuntary severance of the parent and child relationship.
2. Provide permanency for the child(ren).¹

WHEN

1. A petition may be filed at any time after the entry of a decree finding that the child is within the jurisdiction of the court under the Child Protective Act (CPA).²
2. A petition to terminate parental rights must be filed:
 - a. Within thirty (30) days of a judicial determination that an infant has been abandoned or reasonable efforts are not required because aggravated circumstances were present, unless there are compelling reasons why it would not be in the best interests of the child; or,³
 - b. Within thirty (30) days of an order approving a permanency plan with a permanency goal of termination of parental rights and adoption.⁴
 - c. Thirty (30) days after a child is delivered to a safe haven, or as soon as practicable thereafter;⁵ or,
 - d. If the child has been in the temporary and/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 15th 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 her family.⁶

WHO MAY BE PRESENT

1. The general public shall be excluded, and only such persons shall be admitted as are found by the court to have a direct interest in the case.⁷
2. IJR 40 provides that the Department will provide notice of all hearings after the adjudicatory hearing to the following persons, and that the following persons have the right to be heard at all hearings following the adjudicatory hearing:
 - a. A child eight (8) years of age and older who is the subject of the hearing.
 - b. The foster parent of the child who is the subject of the hearing.
 - c. The pre-adoptive parent.
 - d. A relative who is providing care while the child is in the custody of the Department.It is unclear whether this rule applies to proceedings on the petition to terminate.
3. The child may be excluded from hearings at any time in the discretion of the court. If the child testifies, a counselor, friend, or other person shall be permitted to remain in the courtroom at the witness stand as the child testifies.⁸

EVIDENCE

1. The Rules of Evidence apply.⁹
2. Standard is clear and convincing evidence.¹⁰
3. Privileges in effect at the termination of parental rights hearing are the lawyer/client privilege and the clergy privilege. There is no other privilege as to a communication relevant to an issue concerning the physical, mental or emotional condition of or injury to a child, or concerning the welfare of a child.¹¹

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

Bench Card

REQUIRED FINDINGS

Any order terminating parental rights must be in writing and must recite the findings upon which the order is based.¹²

1. The court has jurisdiction.¹³
2. Grounds:
 - a. In the best interests of the child and any one or more of the following:¹⁴
 - i. The parent has abandoned the child;¹⁵ or
 - ii. The parent has neglected the child: (1) as defined in I.C. § 16-1602 (31), *or* (2) the parent(s) has failed to comply with the court's orders or the case plan in a CPA case and: (i) The Department has had temporary or legal custody of the child for fifteen (15) of the most recent twenty-two (22) months; and (ii) reunification has not been accomplished by the last day of the 15th month in which the child has been in the temporary or legal custody of the Department¹⁶ or
 - iii. The parent has abused the child;¹⁷ or
 - iv. The presumptive parent is not the biological parent; or
 - v. The parent is unable to discharge her or his parental responsibilities and there are reasonable grounds to believe the condition will continue for a prolonged indeterminate period of time and will be injurious to the child's health, morals, or well-being; or
 - vi. The parent is incarcerated and is likely to remain incarcerated for a substantial period of time during the child's minority.
 - b. The court may grant an order terminating the relationship and may rebuttably presume that such termination of parental rights is in the best interests of the child where:¹⁸
 - i. The parent caused the child to be conceived as a result of rape, incest, lewd conduct with a minor under the age of 16, or sexual abuse of a minor under the age of 16; or
 - ii. The following circumstances are present: (a) abandonment, chronic abuse or chronic neglect of the child; (b) sexual abuse against a child of the parent; (c) torture of a child; any conduct described in the Idaho Code § 18-8303(1); battery or an injury to a child that results in serious or great bodily injury to a child; voluntary manslaughter of a child, or aiding or abetting such voluntary manslaughter, soliciting such voluntary manslaughter or attempting or conspiring to commit such voluntary manslaughter; or (d) the parent has committed murder, aided or abetted a murder, solicited a murder or attempted or conspired to commit murder; or
 - iii. The child is an abandoned infant except in a parental termination action brought by one (1) parent against another parent.
 - c. The court may grant termination of parental rights where it finds that termination is in the best interests of the parent *and* the child.¹⁹
 - d. The parent(s) has voluntarily consented to the termination of the relationship. Voluntary terminations cannot be used as a basis for a subsequent finding of aggravated circumstances.²⁰
3. Appoint authorized agency as a guardian and vest legal custody in such agency.²¹
4. Fix responsibility for child support as appropriate.²²
5. Set review hearings every six (6) months and permanency every twelve (12) months until adoption or final placement.²³

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

Bench Card

6. In an ICWA case: ***(See the ICWA Bench Card)***
 - a. Findings must include the testimony of a qualified expert witness:
 - i. That continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is, beyond a reasonable doubt, likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child; and
 - ii. That the Department has made active efforts to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that these efforts have been unsuccessful.²⁴
 - b. Consent must be executed in writing and recorded before a judge. The judge must certify that the terms and consequences of the consent were explained in detail and fully understood by the parent, and that the parent fully understood the explanation in English or it was interpreted into a language the parent understood. The consent can be withdrawn at any time prior to entry of a final decree of termination or adoption.²⁵

ENDNOTES

¹ I.C. § 16-2001(1)(a) and (b).

² I.J.R. 48(a).

³ I.C. § 16-1624 (3); § 16-1602(5).

⁴ I.C. § 16-1624(2); I.J.R. 46(b).

⁵ I.C. § 39-8205(5).

⁶ I.C. § 16-1622(2)(g); 42 U.S.C. § 675(5)(e).

⁷ I.C. § 16-2009; I.J.R. 52(a).

⁸ I.C. § 16-1613(1) and (2); I.J.R. 52(a).

⁹ I.R.E. 101(e)(6); I.C. § 16-2009; I.J.R. 51(c).

¹⁰ I.C. § 16-2009.

¹¹ I.R.E. 502, I.R.E. 505 *See also* I.R.E. 504(d)(1) Husband/wife privilege; b) I.R.E. 503(d)(4) Physicians and psychotherapists; c) I.R.E. 516(d)(3) School counselors; d) I.R.E. 517(d)(3) Licensed counselors; and e) I.R.E. 518(d)(5) Licensed social workers.

¹² I.C. § 16-2010(1).

¹³ I.C. § 16-2010(1); § 16-2003.

¹⁴ I.C. § 16-2005(1).

¹⁵ I.C. § 16-2002(5).

¹⁶ I.C. § 16-2002(3).

¹⁷ I.C. § 16-2002(4), § 16-1602(1).

¹⁸ I.C. § 16-2005(2).

¹⁹ I.C. § 16-2005(3).

²⁰ I.C. § 16-2005(4), § 16-1602(6)(c).

²¹ I.C. § 16-2010(2)(a)(iii).

²² I.C. § 16-2010(2)(b).

²³ I.C. § 16-2010(4); I.C. 16-1622(1)(a) and (2)(b).

²⁴ 25 U.S.C. § 1912(d).

²⁵ 25 U.S.C. § 1913.