

## **SUMMARY STATEMENT**

*IDHW v. Doe*

Docket No. 46457

The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Washington County Magistrate Court in terminating the parental rights of Jane Doe to her child. The child was born with methamphetamine in her system and was declared in imminent danger, with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare assuming temporary custody. The case plan entered into for parental reunification focused primarily on abstinence from controlled substances and drug treatment. Thereafter, Mother struggled with beginning drug treatment and repeatedly relapsed into using methamphetamine. The Department petitioned that Mother's parental rights be terminated. A three-day termination hearing was held and the magistrate court terminated Mother's parental rights to Child after finding that she neglected the child and that termination was in the child's best interest. Mother appealed, arguing that the magistrate court's finding of neglect was not supported by substantial and competent evidence, and that the court erred in determining termination was in the child's best interest. The Supreme Court upheld that magistrate court's judgment, holding that it was supported by substantial and competent evidence.