Sixty-eighth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

HOUSE BILL NO. 1536

Introduced by

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Representatives Davis, Conmy, Finley-DeVille, Hager, Henderson, Klemin, Pyle, Rohr, Weisz Senator Luick

- A BILL for an Act to create and enact sections 27-20.3-19.1, 27-20.3-19.2, 27-20.3-19.3,
- 2 27-20.3-19.4, and 27-20.3-19.5 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to adopting a state
- 3 Indian child welfare act; and to amend and reenact section 27-20.3-19 of the North Dakota
- 4 Century Code, relating to Indian child welfare for an Act to create and enact a new subsection to
- 5 section 27-20.3-19 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to Indian child welfare; and to
- 6 provide for a legislative management study.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

8 SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 27-20.3-19 of the North Dakota Century Code is 9 amended and reenacted as follows: 10 27-20.3-19. Indian child welfare - Active efforts and procedures. 11

As used in this section and sections 27-20.3-19.1 through 27-20.3-19.5:

- 12 "Act" means this section and sections 27-20.3-19.2 through 27-20.3-19.5.
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 - "Active efforts" means affirmative, active, thorough, and timely efforts intendedprimarily to maintain or reunite an Indian child with the Indian child's family. Activeefforts required of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 [25 U.S.C. 1901 through 1963] apply or may apply, including during the verification process. If anagency is involved in the child-custody proceeding, active efforts must involve assisting the parent or parentsa parent or Indian custodian throughwith the stepsof a case plan and withincluding accessing or developing the resources necessary to satisfy the case plan. To the maximum extent possible, active effortsshould be provided in a manner consistent with the prevailing social and culturalconditions and way of life of the Indian child's tribe and should be conducted inpartnership with the Indian child and the Indian child's parents, extended family

1	members, Indian custodians, and tribe. Active efforts are to be tailored to the
2	facts and circumstances of the case. The term includes:
3	(1) Conducting a comprehensive assessment of the circumstances of the
4	Indian child's family, with a focus on safe reunification as the most desirable
5	goal, with ongoing timely assessment to determine when the threat is-
6	resolved and placement of the <u>Indian</u> child can be returned to the custodian.
7	(2) Identifying appropriate services and helping the parentsa parent or Indian
8	custodian to overcome barriers, including actively assisting the parentsa
9	<u>parent or Indian custodian</u> in obtaining such services.
10	(3) Identifying, notifying, and inviting representatives of the Indian child's tribe to
11	participate in providing support and services to the Indian child's family and
12	in family team meetings, permanency planning, and resolution of placement
13	issues.
14	(4) Conducting or causing to be conducted a diligent search for the Indian
15	child's extended family members, and contacting and consulting with
16	extended family members to provide family structure and support for the
17	Indian child and the Indian child's parentsparent or Indian custodian.
18	(5) Offering and employing available and culturally appropriate family
19	preservation strategies and facilitating the use of remedial and rehabilitative
20	services provided by the Indian child's tribe.
21	——————————————————————————————————————
22	(7) Supporting regular visits with parents a parent or Indian custodians custodian
23	in the most natural setting possible as well as trial home visits of the Indian
24	child during any period of removal, consistent with the need to ensure the
25	health, safety, and welfare of the <u>Indian</u> child.
26	(8) Identifying community resources, including housing, financial,
27	transportation, mental health, substance abuse, and peer support services-
28	and actively assisting the Indian child's parentsparent or Indian custodian or,
29	as appropriate, the <u>Indian</u> child's family, in utilizing and accessing those
30	resources.
31	(9) Monitoring progress and participation in services.

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1	(10) Considering alternative ways to address the needs of the Indian child's
2	parentsparent or Indian custodian and where appropriate, the family, if the
3	optimum services do not exist or are not available.
4	(11) Providing post-reunification services and monitoring.
5	b.c. "Adoptive placement" means the permanent placement of an Indian child for
6	adoption.
7	<u>d.</u> "Extended family member" means a relationship defined by the law or custom of
8	the Indian child's tribe or, in the absence of such law or custom, means an
9	individual who has reached the age of eighteen and who is the Indian child's
10	grandparent, aunt or uncle, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, niece-
11	or nephew, first or second cousin, or stepparent.
12	e. "Foster care or non-foster care placement" means the removal of an Indian child
13	from the home of his or her parent or Indian custodian for temporary placement in
14	a foster home, qualified residential treatment program, residential care center for
15	Indian children and youth, or shelter care facility, in the home of a relative other
16	than a parent or Indian custodian, or in the home of a guardian, from which
17	placement the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the Indian child returned
18	upon demand. The term does not include an adoptive placement, a preadoptive
19	placement, and emergency change in placement under section 27-20.3-06 or
20	<u>holding an Indian child in custody.</u>
21	c.f. "Indian" means an individual who is a member of an Indian tribe, or who is a
22	native and a member of a regional corporation as defined under 43 U.S.C. 1606.
23	d.g. "Indian child" means any unmarried individual who is under the age of eighteen
24	and is either a member of an Indian tribe or is eligible for membership in an
25	Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe.
26	e.h. "Indian child custody proceeding" means a proceeding brought by the state
27	<u>involving:</u>
28	(1) Foster care or non-foster care placement;
29	(2) A preadoptive placement;
30	(3) An adoptive placement; or
31	(4) A termination of parental rights under section 27-20.3-20 for an Indian child.

1	<u> </u>	"Indian child's tribe" means the Indian tribe in which an Indian child is a member
2		or eligible for membership or, in the case of an Indian child who is a member of or
3		eligible for membership in more than one tribe, the Indian tribe with which the
4		Indian child has the more significant contacts.
5	f.j <u>.</u>	"Indian custodian" means any Indian individual who has legal custody of an
6		Indian child under tribal law or custom or under state law or to whom temporary
7		physical care, custody, and control has been transferred by the parent of the
8		Indian child.
9	g.<u>k.</u>	"Indian tribe" means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized Indian-
10		group or community of Indians recognized as eligible for services provided to
11		Indians by the United States secretary of the interior because of their status as
12		Indians, including any Alaska native village as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1602(c).
13	——————————————————————————————————————	"Parent" means anya biological parent or parents of an Indian child or anyan
14		Indian individual who has lawfully adopted an Indian child, including adoptions
15		under tribal law or custom. The term does not include the unwed father if
16		paternity has not been acknowledged or established.
17	————i. <u>m.</u>	"Preadoptive placement" means the temporary placement of an Indian child in a
18		foster home, qualified residential treatment program, residential care center for
19		children and youth, home of a relative other than a parent or Indian custodian, or
20		home of a guardian after a termination of parental rights but before or in lieu of an
21		adoptive placement, but does not include an emergency change in placement
22		under section 27-20.3-06.
23	<u>n.</u>	"Termination of parental rights" means any action resulting in the termination of
24		the parent-child relationship. It does not include a placement based upon an act-
25		by an Indian child which, if committed by an adult, would be deemed a crime or a
26		placement upon award of custody to one of the Indian child's parents in a divorce-
27		proceeding.
28	—2Befo	ore removal of an Indian child from the custody of a parent or Indian custodian for
29	pur	poses of involuntary foster care placement or the termination of parental rights over
30	an l	ndian child, the court shall find that active efforts have been made to provide
31	rem	edial services and rehabilitative services designed to prevent the breakup of the

Indian family and that these efforts have proved unsuccessful. The court may not order the removal unless evidence of active efforts shows there has been a vigorous and concerted level of casework beyond the level that would constitute reasonable efforts under section 27-20.3-26. Reasonable efforts may not be construed to be active efforts. Active efforts must be made in a manner that takes into account the prevailing social and cultural values, conditions, and way of life of the Indian child's tribe. Active efforts must utilize the available resources of the Indian child's extended family, tribe, tribal and other relevant social service agencies, and individual Indian caregivers.

- 3. The court may order the removal of the Indian child for involuntary foster careplacement only if the court determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that
 continued custedy of the Indian child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely toresult in serious emotional or physical damage to the Indian child. Evidence must
 show a causal relationship between the particular conditions in the home and the
 likelihood that continued custody of the Indian child will result in serious emotional or
 physical damage to the particular Indian child who is the subject of the proceeding.
 Poverty, isolation, custodian age, crowded or inadequate housing, substance use, or
 nonconforming social behavior does not by itself constitute clear and convincing
 evidence of imminent serious emotional or physical damage to the Indian child. As
 soon as the threat has been removed and the Indian child is no longer at risk, the state
 should terminate the removal, by returning the Indian child to the parent or Indian
 custodian while offering a solution to mitigate the situation that gave rise to the need
 for emergency removal and placement.
- 4. The court may only order the termination of parental rights over the Indian child only if the court determines, by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that continued custody of the Indian child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the Indian child.
- 5. In considering whether to involuntarily place an Indian child in foster care or to terminate the parental rights of the parent of an Indian child, the court shall require that a qualified expert witness must be qualified to testify regarding whether the <u>Indian</u> child's continued custody by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious.

1		emotional or physical damage to the <u>Indian</u> child and should be qualified to testify as
2		to the prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian child's tribe. An individual
3		may be designated by the Indian child's tribe as being qualified to testify to the
4		prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian child's tribe. If the parties
5		stipulate in writing and the court is satisfied the stipulation is made knowingly,
6		intelligently, and voluntarily, the court may accept a declaration or affidavit from a
7		qualified expert witness in lieu of testimony. The court or any party may request the
8		assistance of the Indian child's tribe or the bureau of Indian affairs office serving the
9		Indian child's tribe in locating individuals qualified to serve as expert witnesses. The
10		social worker regularly assigned to the Indian child may not serve as a qualified expert
11		witness in child-custody proceedings concerning the Indian child. The qualified expert
12		witness should be someone familiar with the particular Indian child and have contact
13		with the parentsparent or Indian custodian to observe interaction between the
14		parentsparent or Indian custodian, Indian child, and extended family members. The
15		child welfare agency and courts should facilitate access to the family and records to
16		facilitate accurate testimony.
17	<u>—_6.</u>	An emergency removal or placement of an Indian child under state law must terminate
18		immediately when the removal or placement is no longer necessary to prevent
19		imminent physical damage or harm to the Indian child.
20		To facilitate the intent of the act, the agency, in cooperation with the Indian child's tribe
21		of affiliation, unless a parent objects, shall take steps to enroll the Indian child in the
22		tribe with the goal of finalizing enrollment before termination.
23	SEC	CTION 2. Section 27-20.3-19.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and
24	enacted	as follows:
25	27-2	20.3-19.1. Indian child welfare - Jurisdiction over custody proceedings.
26	<u>—1.</u>	The act includes requirements that apply if an Indian child is the subject of:
27		a. A child-custody proceeding, including:
28		(1) An involuntary proceeding;
29		(2) A voluntary proceeding that could prohibit the parent or Indian custodian
3ก		from regaining custody of the Indian child upon demand; and

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1	(3) A proceeding involving status offenses if any part of the proceeding results
2	in the need for out-of-home placement of the Indian child, including a foster
3	care, preadoptive, or adoptive placement, or termination of parental rights.
4	<u>b.</u> An emergency proceeding other than:
5	(1) A tribal court proceeding; or
6	(2) A proceeding regarding a criminal act that is not a status offense.
7	c. An award of custody of the Indian child to one of the parents, including an award
8	in a divorce proceeding; or
9	d. A voluntary placement that either parent, both parents, or the Indian custodian
10	has, of his or her or their free will, without a threat of removal by a state agency,
11	chosen for the Indian child and that does not operate to prohibit the Indian child's
12	parent or Indian custodian from regaining custody of the Indian child upon
13	demand.
14	2. If a proceeding under subsection 1 concerns an Indian child, the act applies to that
15	proceeding. In determining whether the act applies to a proceeding, the state court
16	may not consider factors such as the participation of a parent or the Indian child in
17	tribal cultural, social, religious, or political activities; the relationship between the Indian
18	child and the Indian child's parent; whether the parent ever had custody of the Indian
19	child; or the Indian child's blood quantum.
20	3. If the act applies at the commencement of a proceeding, the act does not cease to
21	apply solely because the Indian child reaches age eighteen during the pendency of the
22	proceeding.
23	4. In an Indian child custody proceeding under this chapter involving an Indian child who
24	is not residing or domiciled within the reservation of the Indian child's tribe, the court
25	assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter, upon the petition of the Indian
26	child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, shall transfer the proceeding to the
27	jurisdiction of the tribe unless either of the following applies:
28	a. A parent of the Indian child objects to the transfer.
29	<u>b.</u> An Indian tribe has exclusive jurisdiction over an Indian child custody proceeding
30	involving an Indian child who resides or is domiciled within the reservation of the
31	tribe, except if that jurisdiction is otherwise vested in the state by federal law. If an

ı	Indian child is a ward of a tribal court, the indian tribe retains exclusive
2	jurisdiction regardless of the residence or domicile of the Indian child.
3	5. In an Indian child custody proceeding under this chapter involving an Indian child who
4	is not residing or domiciled within the reservation of the Indian child's tribe, the court
5	assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter, upon the petition of the Indian
6	child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, shall transfer the proceeding to the
7	jurisdiction of the tribe unless any of the following apply:
8	a. A parent of the Indian child objects to the transfer.
9	b. The Indian child's tribe does not have a tribal court, or the tribal court of the
10	Indian child's tribe declines jurisdiction.
11	c. The court determines good cause exists to deny the transfer. In determining
12	whether good cause exists to deny the transfer, the court may not consider any
13	perceived inadequacy of the tribal social services department or the tribal court of
14	the Indian child's tribe. The court may determine good cause exists to deny the
15	transfer only if the person opposing the transfer shows by clear and convincing
16	evidence the evidence or testimony necessary to decide the case cannot be
17	presented in tribal court without undue hardship to the parties or the witnesses
18	and that the tribal court is unable to mitigate the hardship by making
19	arrangements to receive the evidence or testimony by use of telephone or live
20	audiovisual means, by hearing the evidence or testimony at a location that is
21	convenient to the parties and witnesses, or by use of other means permissible
22	under the tribal court's rules of evidence.
23	6. An Indian child's tribe may intervene at any point in an Indian child custody
24	proceeding.
25	7. The state shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial
26	proceedings of an Indian tribe which are applicable to an Indian child custody
27	proceeding to the same extent that the state gives full faith and credit to the public
28	acts, records, and judicial proceedings of any other governmental entity.
29	SECTION 3. Section 27-20.3-19.2 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and
30	enacted as follows:

27-20.3-19.2. Indian child welfare - Court proceedings.

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- In a proceeding involving the foster care or non-foster care placement of or termination of parental rights to an Indian child whom the court knows or has reason to know may be an Indian child, the party seeking the foster care or non-foster care placement or termination of parental rights, for the first hearing of the proceeding, shall notify the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe, by registered mail, return receipt requested, of the pending proceeding and of the parties' right to intervene in the proceeding and shall file the return receipt with the court. Notice of subsequent hearings in a proceeding must be in writing and may be given by mail, personal delivery, facsimile transmission, or electronic mail. If the identity or location of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe cannot be determined, that notice shall be given to the United States secretary of the interior in like manner. The first hearing in the proceeding may not be held until at least ten days after receipt of the notice by the parent, Indian custodian, and tribe or until at least fifteen days after receipt of the notice by the United States secretary of the interior. On request of the parent, Indiancustodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to twenty additional days to enable the requester to prepare for that hearing.
- Each party to a child custody proceeding of an Indian child has the right to examine all reports or other documents filed with the court upon which a decision with respect to the out-of-home care placement, termination of parental rights, or return of custody may be based.
- SECTION 4. Section 27-20.3-19.3 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

27-20.3-19.3. Indian child welfare - Voluntary proceedings - Consent - Withdrawal.

1. A voluntary consent by a parent or Indian custodian to a foster care or non-foster care placement of an Indian child is not valid unless the consent or delegation is executed in writing, recorded before a judge, and accompanied by a written certification by the judge that the terms and consequences of the consent or delegation were fully explained in detail to and were fully understood by the parent or Indian custodian. The judge also shall certify the parent or Indian custodian fully understood the explanation in English or that the explanation was interpreted into a language the parent or Indian

custodian understood. Any consent or delegation of powers given under this subsection before or within ten days after the birth of the Indian child is not valid. A parent or Indian custodian who has executed a consent or delegation of powers under this subsection may withdraw the consent or delegation for any reason at any time, and the Indian child must be returned to the parent or Indian custodian. A parent or Indian custodian who has executed a consent or delegation of powers under this subsection also may move to invalidate the out-of-home care placement.

- 2. A voluntary consent by a parent to a termination of parental rights under subdivision d of section 27-20.3-20 is not valid unless the consent is executed in writing, recorded before a judge, and accompanied by a written certification by the judge that the terms and consequences of the consent were fully explained in detail to and were fully understood by the parent. The judge also shall certify the parent fully understood the explanation in English or that the explanation was interpreted into a language that the parent understood. Consent given under this subsection before or within ten days after the birth of the Indian child is not valid. A parent who has executed a consent under this subsection may withdraw the consent for any reason at any time before the entry of a final order terminating parental rights, and the Indian child must be returned to the Indian child's parent.
- 3. After the entry of a final order granting adoption of an Indian child, a parent who has consented to termination of parental rights may withdraw that consent and move the court for relief from the judgment on the grounds the consent was obtained through fraud or duress. This motion must be filed within two years after the entry of an order granting adoption of the Indian child. A motion under this subsection does not affect the finality or suspend the operation of the judgment or order terminating parental rights or granting adoption. If the court finds the consent was obtained through fraud or duress, the court shall vacate the judgment or order terminating parental rights and, if applicable, the order granting adoption and return the Indian child.

SECTION 5. Section 27-20.3-19.4 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

1	27-20.3-19.4 Indian child welfare - Placements preferences.
2	1. Subject to subsections 3 and 4, in placing an Indian child for adoption or in delegating
3	powers, as described in a lawful executed power of attorney regarding an Indian child,
4	preference must be given, in the absence of good cause, as described in
5	subsection 6, to the contrary, to a placement with or delegation to one of the following,
6	in the order of preference listed:
7	a. An extended family member of the Indian child;
8	<u>b.</u> Another member of the Indian child's tribe;
9	c. Another Indian family with whom the Indian child has a relationship or an Indian
10	family from a tribe that is culturally similar to or linguistically connected to the
11	<u>Indian child's tribe; or</u>
12	d. The tribe's statutory adopted placement preferences.
13	2. An Indian child who is accepted for a foster care or non-foster care placement or a
14	preadoptive placement must be placed in the least restrictive setting that most
15	approximates a family that meets the Indian child's special needs, if any, and which is
16	within reasonable proximity to the Indian child's home, taking into account those
17	special needs. Subject to subsections 4 and 6, in placing an Indian child in a foster
18	care or non-foster care placement or a pre adoptive placement, preference must be
19	given, in the absence of good cause, as described in subsection 6, to the contrary, to a
20	placement in one of the following, in the order of preference listed:
21	<u>a. The home of an extended family member of the Indian child;</u>
22	<u>b. A foster home licensed, approved, or specified by the Indian child's tribe;</u>
23	<u>c.</u> An Indian foster home licensed or approved by the department; or
24	d. A qualified residential treatment facility or residential care center for children and
25	youth approved by an Indian tribe or operated by an Indian organization that has
26	a program suitable to meet the needs of the Indian child.
27	3. An Indian child who is the subject of an emergency removal or placement under a
28	child custody determination under section 27-20.3-06 must be placed in compliance
29	with foster care or non-foster care placement or preadoptive placement preferences,
30	unless the person responsible for determining the placement finds good cause, as
21	described in subsection 6, for departing from the order of placement professional under

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1	(3) The presence of a sibling attachment that can be maintained only through a
2	particular placement.
3	(4) The extraordinary physical, mental, or emotional needs of the Indian child,
4	such as specialized treatment services that may be unavailable in the
5	community where families who meet the placement preferences live.
6	(5) The unavailability of a suitable placement after a determination by the court
7	that a diligent search was conducted to find suitable placements meeting
8	the preference criteria, but none has been located. For purposes of this
9	analysis, the standards for determining whether a placement is unavailable
10	must conform to the prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian
11	community in which the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or extended
12	family resides or with which the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or
13	extended family members maintain social and cultural ties.
14	d. A placement may not depart from the preferences based on the socioeconomic
15	status of any placement relative to another placement.
16	e. A placement may not depart from the preferences based solely on ordinary
17	bonding or attachment that flowed from time spent in a nonpreferred placement
18	that was made in violation of the act.
19	f. The burden of establishing good cause to depart from the order of placement
20	preference is on the party requesting that departure.
21	7. The department or a child welfare agency shall maintain a record of each adoptive
22	placement, foster care or non-foster care placement, preadoptive placement, and
23	delegation of powers, made of an Indian child, evidencing the efforts made to comply
24	with the placement preference requirements specified in this section, and shall make
25	that record available at any time on the request of the United States secretary of the
26	interior or the Indian child's tribe.
27	SECTION 6. Section 27-20.3-19.5 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and
28	enacted as follows:
29	27-20.3-19.5. Adoptee information.
30	1. The state court entering a final adoption decree or order in any voluntary of involuntary
31	Indian child adoptive placement must furnish a copy of the decree or order within thirty

1	days to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Chief, Division of Human Services, 1849
2	C Street NW, Mail Stop 3645 MIB, Washington, DC 20240, along with the following
3	information, in an envelope marked "Confidential";
4	a. The birth name and birth date of the Indian child, and tribal affiliation and name of
5	the Indian child after adoption;
6	b. The names and addresses of the biological parents;
7	<u>c.</u> <u>The names and addresses of the adoptive parents;</u>
8	d. The name and contact information for any agency having files or information
9	relating to the adoption;
10	e. Any affidavit signed by the biological parent or parents requesting the parent's
11	identity remain confidential; and
12	f. Any information relating to tribal membership or eligibility for tribal membership of
13	the adopted Indian child.
14	2. The court shall give the birth parent of an Indian child the opportunity to file an affidavit
15	indicating that the birth parent wishes the United States secretary of the interior to-
16	maintain the confidentiality of the birth parent's identity. If the birth parent files that
17	affidavit, the court shall include the affidavit with the information provided to the United
18	States secretary of the interior under subsection 1, and that secretary shall maintain
19	the confidentiality of the birth parent's identity.
20	SECTION 1. A new subsection to section 27-20.3-19 of the North Dakota Century Code is
21	created and enacted as follows:
22	Foster care or preadoptive placements - Criteria - Preferences.
23	An Indian child accepted for foster care or preadoptive placement must be placed in
24	the least restrictive setting that most approximates a family and which meets the
25	child's special needs, if any. The child must be placed within reasonable proximity to
26	the child's home, taking into account any special needs of the child. In any foster care
27	or preadoptive placement, a preference must be given, in the absence of good cause
28	to the contrary, to a placement with:
29	a. A member of the Indian child's extended family;
30	b. A foster home licensed, approved, or specified by the Indian child's tribe;

- c. An Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or
- d. An institution for children approved by an Indian tribe operated by an Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs.

SECTION 2. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY. During the 2023-24 interim, the legislative management shall consider studying the implications of codifying the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 [25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.]. The study must include a review of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 [25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.], section 27-20.3-19, related case law, and input from stakeholders. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation necessary to implement the recommendations, to the sixty-ninth legislative assembly.