

STATE	REMOVAL/ PRELIMINARY PROTECTIVE HEARING	ADJUDICATION HEARING	DISPOSITION HEARING	REVIEW HEARING	PERMANENCY HEARING	JUDGE- SUPERVISED JUDICIAL OFFICERS
<b>Alabama</b>	A hearing is held within 72 hours or removal, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays included, to determine whether continued detention or shelter care is required. <i>Ala Code</i> § 12-15-60(a).	No time frame in statute.	No time frame in statute.	Not referenced in statute.	Within 12 months of any court order placing a child in foster care the court shall hold a permanency hearing. <i>Ala. Code</i> § 12-15-62(c). 30 days after a determination of no reasonable efforts. <i>Ala. Code</i> § 12-15-65(n).	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.
<b>Alaska</b>						
<b>Arizona</b>	Pre-hearing conference is held within five to seven days of the child's removal and immediately preceding the preliminary protective hearing. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat.</i> §8-824	An initial dependency hearing is held within 21 days of the petition filing and after a settlement conference, pre-trial conference or mediation. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat.</i> §8-842, §8-844	Dispositional hearing is held no more than 30 days after the adjudication hearing. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat.</i> §8-844	Periodic review hearings are held at least once every six months after the disposition hearing. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat.</i> §8-847	The permanency hearing is held within 30 days of disposition hearing if the court does not order reunification services, and in all other cases within 12 months of removal. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat.</i> §8-862	Judge Pro Tempore – has all judicial powers of regular elected judge of the court to which appointed for a term of 12 months per term. <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Const. Art. 6</i> § 31, <i>Ariz. Rev. Stat.</i> § 12-144
<b>Arkansas</b>	A probable cause hearing is held within five business days of the issuance of the ex parte emergency order. <i>A.C.A.</i> §9-27-315(a)(1)(A)	The adjudication hearing shall be held within 30 days after the probable cause hearing. <i>A.C.A.</i> §9-27-327(a)(1)(B)(i)	The disposition hearing may be held immediately following or concurrent with the adjudication hearing. However, it shall be held no more than 14 days following the adjudication hearing. <i>A.C.A.</i> §9-27-329(c)(1)	A review hearing is held every six months until there is a permanent order of custody, guardianship, or adoption or the juvenile is returned home and family services are discontinued pursuant to court order. <i>A.C.A.</i> §9-27-337(a)(1)	The permanency planning hearing is held no later than 12 months after the date the juvenile enters an out-of-home placement. <i>A.C.A.</i> §9-27-338(a)(1)	No second tier judicial officers for child protection cases.
<b>California</b>	A detention hearing must be held as soon as possible after removal, and before the expiration of the next judicial day	A jurisdiction hearing is held within 30 days after the filing of the petition or within 15 days after the filing of the petition of the minor is detained. <i>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst.</i>	A dispositional hearing may be held on the same day as the jurisdiction hearing, and may not be continued for more than 10 days after the Jurisdiction	The review hearing is held within six months of disposition hearing. <i>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code</i> §366	The permanency hearing is held within 12 months of the date the child entered foster care. <i>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code</i> §366.21(f)	Commissioner – Every court commissioner shall have the power to hear and report findings and conclusions to the court for

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	after a petition to declare a minor a dependent child has been filed. <i>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code § 315</i>	<i>Code §334</i>	Hearing. <i>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code §354</i>			approval, rejection, or change, all preliminary matters including motions or petitions for the custody of children. <i>Cal. Code. Civ. Proc. § 259(e)</i> Juvenile Referee – Referees have authority to hear and make orders in dependency cases but all orders are subject to a rehearing by a Judge. <i>Cal. Welf. &amp; Inst. Code § 247.5-253</i>
<b>Colorado</b>						
<b>Connecticut</b>	Preliminary hearing on order of temporary custody shall be held within ten days from the issuance of the order. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. §46b-129(b)</i>	Hearing on the order of temporary custody or order to show cause is to be held within ten days from the date of the preliminary hearing. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. §46b-129(f)</i>	Nine months after placement there is a review of a permanency plan. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. §46b-129(k)(1)</i>	The permanency plan is reviewed nine months after it has been approved. A permanency hearing on any motion for review of the permanency plan shall be held within ninety days of the filing of such motion. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. §46b-129(k)(1)</i>	After the initial permanency hearing, subsequent permanency hearings shall be held not less frequently than every twelve months while the child or youth remains in the custody of the agency. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. §46b-129(k)(1)</i> If reasonable efforts to reunify the family are not required then it is held no later than thirty days from such determination. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. §17a-111b(b)</i>	A state referee can preside over any juvenile matter. <i>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-121a</i> *Note-the state referee must have been a judge of the Superior Court.
<b>Delaware</b>						
<b>Florida</b>	Shelter hearing is held within 24 hours of removal. <i>Fla. Stat. §39.401(3)</i>	Arraignment hearing is held within 28 days after shelter hearing or within 7 days after the date of filing the dependency petition. <i>Fla. Stat. §39.506(1)</i>	Dispositional hearing is held within 30 days after the last day of the adjudicatory hearing. <i>Fla. Stat. §39.507(7)</i> If the parent or legal	Initial judicial review occurs no later than 90 days after the disposition hearing or after the date of the hearing at which the court	No later than 12 months after the date that the child was placed in shelter care, the court will conduct a judicial review to plan for the child's	General Magistrates- Perform all of the duties that pertain to the office according to the practice in

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		Adjudication hearing is held as soon as practicable after the petition is filed, but no later than 30 days after the arraignment if parent denies allegations. <i>Fla. Stat. §39.506(1)</i> and <i>Fla. Stat. 39.507(1)(a)</i>	custodian admits or consents to the findings in the petition, the disposition hearing is held within 15 days after the arraignment hearing. <i>Fla. Stat. §39.506(1)&amp; (2)</i>	approves the case plan, whichever occurs earlier. However, the initial review hearing is never later than six months after removal. <i>Fla. Stat. §39.521(c)</i> & <i>§39.701(a)</i>	permanency. <i>Fla. Stat. §39.701(9)(f)</i>	chancery and rules of court and under the direction of the court except those duties related to domestic, or repeat, and dating violence. <i>Fla. R. Fam. Law. R. Proc. 12.490</i>
<b>Georgia</b>	If a child alleged to be deprived is not released, the informal detention hearing shall be held promptly and not later than 72 hours after the child is placed in shelter care. If the 72 hour time period expires on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the hearing shall be held on the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. <i>Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-49 (c)(3)</i> .	After the petition has been filed the court shall set a hearing thereon, which, if the child is in detention, shall not be later than ten days after the filing of the petition. If the child is not in detention, the court shall set a hearing thereon which shall be not later than 60 days from the date of the filing of the petition. <i>Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-39 (a)</i> .	After hearing the evidence on any petition alleging deprivation, the court shall make and file its findings as to whether the child is a deprived child. The court shall proceed immediately or at a postponed hearing to make a proper disposition if the court finds from clear and convincing evidence that the child is deprived. <i>Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-54 (a)(c)</i> .	All cases of children in foster care in the custody of the Division of Family and Children Services of the Department of Human Resources shall be initially reviewed within 90 days of the entering of the dispositional order but no later than six months following the child's placement. <i>Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-58(k)</i>	If reasonable efforts are not made with respect to a child as a result of a determination made by a court of competent a permanency hearing shall be held for the child within 30 days after such determination. Thereafter, a permanency hearing shall be held not less frequently than every 12 months during the time the child continues in the custody of the Department of Human Resources. <i>Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-58(a)(5)(A), (o)(1)</i> .	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.
<b>Hawaii</b>	Temporary foster custody hearing is held within two days after removal. <i>Haw. Rev. Stat. §587-53(a)</i> . Pretrial conference is held within 15 days of petition filing or temporary foster custody hearing. <i>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 587-62</i>	Adjudication hearing is held within ten working days of the pretrial conference. <i>Haw. Rev. Stat. §587-62</i>	Disposition hearing is held on the same date as the adjudication hearing or may be continued no more than 45 days from adjudication hearing. <i>Haw. Rev. Stat. §587-62, -71</i>	Review hearing is held within six months after the date a service plan is ordered by the court (at adjudication or disposition) and thereafter subsequent review hearings every six months until jurisdiction ends. <i>Haw. Rev. Stat. §587-62, -72</i>	Permanent plan hearing is held within one year after the date the permanent plan is ordered by the court or sooner if required by federal law. <i>Haw. Rev. Stat. §587-73</i>	No second tier judicial officers for child protection cases.

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<b>Idaho</b>	Shelter care hearing is held within 48 hours of removal. <i>Idaho Code §16-1613(a)(3)</i>	The adjudicatory hearing is held within 30 days after filing of the petition. <i>Idaho Code §16-1608(a) and 16-1614(f)</i>	No timeframe in statute.	Review hearing is held no later than six months after entry of the court's order taking jurisdiction and every six months thereafter. <i>Idaho Code §16-1611(c)</i>	Permanency Hearing is held prior to twelve months from the date the child is removed or the date of the court's order taking jurisdiction, whichever occurs first. The Permanency Hearing may be combined with the review hearing. <i>Idaho Code §16-1611(d)</i>	Magistrate-The administrative judge can assign a magistrate to preside over juvenile proceedings. <i>Idaho Code §1-2208</i> However, only magistrates who are attorneys can preside over proceedings involving the custody of minors. <i>Idaho Code §1-2210(1)(c)</i>
<b>Illinois</b>	Temporary custody hearing is held within 48 hours of taking protective custody of the child. 705 ILCS §405/2-10	Adjudication hearing is held within 90 days of service on both parties and the court family conference has taken place. 705 ILCS §405/2-21	Disposition hearing is held within 30 days of adjudication hearing unless all parties waive it. 705 ILCS §405/2-22		Permanency hearing is held within 12 months of temporary custody hearing; subsequent permanency hearings are held every six months. 705 ILCS §405/2-28	
<b>Indiana</b>	Preliminary hearing is held within two days or 48 business hours from removal. <i>Ind. Code Ann. §31-34-5-1</i>	If allegations are denied, the court may hold the fact finding hearing immediately after the initial hearing. <i>Ind. Code Ann. §31-34-10-9(b)</i>	If allegations are admitted, then the court may hold a dispositional hearing immediately after the initial hearing. <i>Ind. Code Ann. §31-34-10-9(a)</i>	Review hearing is held at least once every six months from removal. <i>Ind. Code Ann. §31-34-21-2(a)</i>	Permanency planning hearing is held within 12 months of removal or the date of the original dispositional decree whichever comes first. <i>Ind. Code Ann. §31-34-21-7(a)(2)(A)-(B)</i> Permanency planning hearing is held 30 days after finding that reasonable efforts are not required. <i>Ind. Code Ann. §31-34-21-7(a)(1)</i>	Full-time Magistrate-Powers and limitations on powers are conferred by statute. <i>Ind. Code Ann. §31-31-3-2; 33-23-5-(5)-(8)</i> Part-time juvenile court referee-Performs the duties assigned by the Court, submits findings and recommendations in writing to the juvenile court, and may administer oaths. <i>Ind. Code Ann. §31-31-3-6; 31-</i>

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						31-4-5.
<b>Iowa</b>	Removal hearing is held within ten days of the temporary removal of the child. <i>Iowa Code §232.95(1)</i>	No time frame in statute.	Dispositional hearing is held as soon as practicable after the adjudication hearing. <i>Iowa Code §232.99</i>	No time frame in statute.	Permanency hearing is held within 12 months from the date of removal if reasonable efforts requirements are not waived or within 30 days of the date reasonable efforts requirements are waived. <i>Iowa Code §232.104(1)(a)</i>	Associate Juvenile Judge-Has same jurisdiction to conduct juvenile court proceedings as the judge of the juvenile court. <i>Iowa Code §602.7103</i>
<b>Kansas</b>						
<b>Kentucky</b>	Temporary removal hearing is held within ten days of petition filing if non-emergency or within 72 hours of removal if emergency. <i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §620.080(1)(a) and (b)</i>	No timeframe in statute.	No timeframe in statute.	No timeframe in statute.	Permanency planning hearing is held within 12 months after the date the child is considered to have entered foster care and every 12 months thereafter. If the cabinet or Department of Juvenile Justice determines that reasonable efforts will not be made then the permanency hearing is held within 30 days of the filing of the case permanency plan or case progress report. <i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §610.125(1) &amp; (2)</i>	No second tier judicial officers for child protection cases.
<b>Louisiana</b>	Continued custody hearing within three days of removal. <i>La. Ch.C. Art. 624</i>	Adjudication hearing is held within 45 days of filing petition. <i>La. Ch.C. Art. 659</i>	Disposition hearing may be held immediately after the adjudication hearing or within 30 days of adjudication. <i>La. Ch.C. Art. 678</i>	Review hearing is held within three months after disposition hearing and no more than six months from removal. <i>La. Ch.C. Art. 692</i>	Permanency hearing is held within 30 days of a judicial determination that reunification efforts are not required. <i>La. Ch.C. Art. 702(A)</i> . The court shall conduct a permanency hearing within nine months after the disposition hearing if the child was removed prior to disposition and no	No second tier judicial officers for child protection cases.

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					more than 12 months after removal. <i>La. Ch.C. Art. 702(B)</i>	
<b>Maine</b>	On the filing of a petition, the court shall set the earliest practicable time and date for a hearing. <i>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 22 § 4032(3)</i> .	If the custodial parent appears and does not consent, or if a non-custodial parent requests a hearing, then the court shall hold a summary preliminary hearing on that order within 14 days but not less than 7 days of its issuance or request. If a parent or custodian is not served with the petition before the summary preliminary hearing, the parent or custodian may request a subsequent preliminary hearing within 10 days after receipt of the petition. The hearings must commence within 30 days of entry of the preliminary order. <i>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 22 § 4034(4)</i> .	The court shall issue a jeopardy order within 120 days of the filing of the child protection petition. <i>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 22 § 4035(4-A)</i> .	If a court has made a jeopardy order, it shall review the case at least once every 6 months, unless the child has been emancipated or adopted. <i>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 22 § 4038(1)</i> .	The court shall conduct a permanency planning hearing and shall determine a permanency plan within 12 months of the time a child is considered to have entered foster care and every 12 months thereafter. <i>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 22 § 4038(7-A)</i> .	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.
<b>Maryland</b>	The court shall hold a shelter care hearing on the petition not later than the next day on which the circuit court is in session. <i>Md. Code Ann. Fam. Law § 3-815(c)(2)(i), (ii)</i> .	Adjudication hearing must be held within 30 days of shelter care hearing. <i>Md. Code Ann. Fam. Law § 3-815(c)(4)</i> .	The disposition hearing shall be held on the same day as the adjudicatory. If the court delays a disposition hearing, it shall be held no later than 30 days after the conclusion of the adjudicatory hearing unless good cause is shown. <i>Md. Code Ann. Fam. Law § 3-819(a)(2), (3)</i> .	No time frame in statute.	For children in foster care or guardianships, every 12 months the court shall hold a hearing to review the progress which has been made toward the child's adoption and to review whether the child's current placement and circumstances are in the child's best interest. <i>Md. Code Ann. Fam. Law § 5-319(f)(1)</i> .	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	If, after a recitation under oath by the petitioner of the	No time frame in statute.	No time frame in statute.	No time frame in statute.	Within 12 months of the original commitment, grant of custody or transfer of	No second tier judicial officers for child protection cases.

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	<p>facts of the condition of the child who is the subject of the petition, the court is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the child is suffering from serious abuse or neglect or is in immediate danger of serious abuse or neglect and that immediate removal of the child is necessary to protect the child from serious abuse or neglect, the court may issue an emergency order transferring custody of the child to the department or to a licensed child care agency or individual described in clause (2) of the first paragraph of section 26. A transfer of custody shall be for a period not exceeding 72 hours except that upon the entry of the order, notice shall be given to either or both parents, guardian with care and custody or other custodian to appear before the court. The court</p>				<p>responsibility of a child to the department by a court of competent jurisdiction, and not less frequently than every 12 months thereafter while the child remains in the care of the department, the committing court shall conduct a permanency hearing, in accordance with rules established by the chief justice for administration and management, to determine and periodically review thereafter the permanency plan for the child. Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. 119 § 29B.</p>	

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	shall, at that time, determine whether temporary custody shall continue until a hearing on the merits of the petition for care and protection is concluded before the court. Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. 119 § 24.					
<b>Michigan</b>	If the child is removed, the child and parents, if located, are immediately brought before the court for a preliminary hearing. <i>MCL §712A.14(2)</i>	No statutory timeframe.	No statutory timeframe.	A review hearing is held within 182 days from removal and no later than 91 days after that for the first year that the child is under court jurisdiction. After the first year, a review hearing is held no more than 182 days from the immediately preceding review hearing and no later than 182 days thereafter. <i>MCL §712A.19(3)</i>  If the child is placed in a permanent relative placement or permanent foster family then the review hearing is held within 182 days after removal and every 182 days thereafter. <i>MCL §712A.19(4)</i>	Permanency planning hearing is held within 12 months after removal. Subsequent hearings are held no later than 12 months. <i>MCL §712A.19a(1)</i> If it is determined that reasonable efforts are not required then a permanency planning hearing is held within 30 days of that determination. <i>MCL §712A.19a(2)</i>	Referee-the judge may designate a probation officer or county agent to act as referee. The appointed referee may take the testimony of witnesses and hear petitions alleging that a child is within the court's jurisdiction. <i>MCL §712A.10(1)</i>
<b>Minnesota</b>	The court shall hold a hearing within 72 hours of the time the child was taken into custody,	To the extent practicable, the court shall enter a disposition order the same day it makes a finding that a child is	To the extent practicable, the court shall enter a disposition order the same day it makes a finding that a child is	No later than six months after the child's out-of-home placement, the court shall review agency efforts and	The court shall conduct a hearing to determine the permanent status of a child not later than 12 months after the child	The chief judge of the judicial district may appoint one or more suitable persons to act as

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	excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, to determine whether the child should continue in custody. <i>Minn. Stat. Ann. § 260C.178(1)(a).</i>	in need of protection or services or neglected and in foster care, but in no event more than 15 days after the finding unless the court finds that the best interests of the child will be served by granting a delay. <i>Minn. Stat. Ann. § 260C.201(1)(b)(9).</i>	in need of protection or services or neglected and in foster care, but in no event more than 15 days after the finding unless the court finds that the best interests of the child will be served by granting a delay. <i>Minn. Stat. Ann. § 260C.201(1)(b)(9).</i>	order that the efforts continue if the agency has failed to perform the duties under that section. <i>Minn. Stat. Ann. § 260C.201(10)(b).</i>	is placed in foster care or in the care of a noncustodial parent. <i>Minn. Stat. Ann. § 260C.201(11).</i>	referees. All referees are subject to the administrative authority and assignment power of the chief judge of the district. Referees shall hold office at the pleasure of the judges of the district court. <i>Minn. Stat. Ann. § 260.031(1).</i>
<b>Mississippi</b>	A child taken into custody shall not be held longer than 24 hours unless the judge authorizes temporary custody. <i>Miss. Code Ann. §43-21-303(4)</i>	The adjudicatory hearing is held within 90 days after the filing of the petition. However, if the child is held in shelter, the hearing shall be held as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after the child is first taken into custody. <i>Miss. Code Ann. §43-21-551(1)&amp;(3)</i>	If the child has been taken into custody, the disposition hearing is held within 14 days after the adjudicatory hearing unless good cause is shown. However, the disposition hearing may be held immediately after the adjudicatory hearing so long as it is separate, distinct, and subsequent to the adjudicatory hearing. <i>Miss. Code Ann. §43-21-601(1) &amp; (2)</i>	Review hearings are held at least annually. <i>Miss. Code Ann. §43-21-613(a)</i>	Permanency hearing is held within 12 months after the earlier of the adjudication or date of removal. <i>Miss. Code Ann. §43-21-613(3)(a)(i)&amp;(ii)</i>	Youth Court Referee-In any county not heaving a county court or family court the judge may appoint a regular or special referee for cases concerning children within the jurisdiction of the youth court. <i>Miss. Code Ann. §43-21-111(1)</i>
<b>Missouri</b>	Temporary protective custody for purposes of this section shall not exceed twenty-four hours. Temporary protective custody for a period beyond twenty-four hours may be authorized only by an order of the juvenile court. <i>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.125(4).</i>	The court shall hold an adjudication hearing no later than sixty days after the child has been taken into custody. <i>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.032(4).</i>	In the case of a child who has been committed to the care of an authorized agency by a parent, guardian or relative and where such child has remained in the care of one or more authorized agencies for a continuous period of six months, the agency shall petition the juvenile court in the county where the child is present to review the status of the child. A	See dispositional hearing statute.	In the case of a child who has been placed in the custody of the division of family services in or another authorized agency by a court or who has been placed in foster care by a court, every six months after the placement, the foster family, group home, agency, or child care institution with which the child is placed shall file with the court a written report on the status of the	In each county of the first class having a charter form of government, except those counties having a family court as provided in <a href="#">sections 487.010 to 487.190, RSMo</a> , a majority of the circuit judges, en banc, may appoint one or two persons who shall have the same

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			written report on the status of the child shall be presented to the court. The court shall then review the status of the child and may hold a dispositional hearing thereon. The purpose of the dispositional hearing shall be to determine whether or not the child should be continued in foster care or whether the child should be returned to a parent, guardian or relative, or whether or not proceedings should be instituted to terminate parental right and legally free such child for adoption. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.710.		child. The court shall review the report and shall hold a permanency hearing within twelve months of initial placement and at least annually thereafter. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.720(1).	<p>qualifications as a circuit judge to act as commissioners. The commissioners shall be appointed for a term of four years. The compensation of a commissioner shall be the same as set by law for associate circuit judges of the county for which they are appointed, payable by the state, and the commissioners shall devote full time to such duties. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.023.</p> <p>The findings and recommendations of the commissioner shall become the judgment of the court when adopted and confirmed by an order of a circuit or an associate circuit judge. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 487.03(1).</p>
<b>Montana</b>	An abuse and neglect petition must be filed within 2 working days, excluding weekends and holidays, of emergency placement of a child. A show cause hearing	Upon the filing of an appropriate petition, an adjudicatory hearing must be held within 90 days of a show cause hearing. Mont. Code. Ann. §41-3-437(1).	A dispositional hearing must be held on every petition filed under this chapter within 20 days after an adjudicatory order has been entered. Mont. Code. Ann. § 41-3-438(1). A dispositional	FCRB reviews cases.	The court is required by federal and state laws to hold a permanency hearing to determine the permanent placement of a child no later than 12 months after a judge determines that the child has been abused or	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.

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	must be held within 20 days of the filing of the initial petition. Mont. Code Ann. § 41-3-301(5),(6).		hearing may follow an adjudicatory hearing in a bifurcated manner immediately after the adjudicatory phase of the proceedings. Mont. Code. Ann. § 41-3-438(2)(b).		neglected or 12 months after the first 60 days that the child has been removed from the child's home. Mont. Code. Ann. § 41-3-422 (a).	
<b>Nebraska</b>	No timeframe in statute.	The adjudication hearing is held within 90 days after petition is filed. <i>R.R.S. Neb. §43-278</i>	No timeframe in statute.	The Court shall review every case which has been adjudicated or transferred to it for disposition no less than once every six months. <i>R.R.S. Neb. §43-278</i>	Permanency hearing is scheduled within 12 months of the date the child entered foster care. <i>R.R.S. Neb. §43-1312(3)</i>	Clerk Magistrate-Has the authority to determine temporary custody of a juvenile. <i>R.R.S. Neb. §24-519(4)</i>
<b>Nevada</b>	Protective custody hearing is held within 72 hours of removal of child. NEV. REV. STAT. §432B.470.	Hearing on the petition is held within 30 days of removal. If parents deny allegations then an evidentiary hearing is set within two months of hearing on the petition. NEV. REV. STAT. §432B.530.	Review hearings are held within three and six months of removal. The majority of the hearings are held only within six months of removal. NEV. REV. STAT. §432B.580.		The permanency planning hearing is held within 12 months of removal. If termination is sought at the permanency hearing, then the agency files a TPR petition. NEV. REV. STAT. §432B.590.	
<b>New Hampshire</b>	The court shall hold a hearing on the matter within 24 hours of taking the child into protective custody, Sundays and holidays excluded. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-C:6(IV).	The adjudicatory hearing to be held within 30 days of the filing of the petition. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-C:15(III)(d).	The court shall hold a hearing on final disposition within 30 days after a finding of neglect or abuse. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-C:18(VII).	No timeframe in statute.	The status of all consent orders, of all children not under the custody of their parents, or children under legal supervision shall be reviewed by the court at least once every year following the initial approval of the order or initial dispositional hearing. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-C:24	Referees appointed by the superior court may be assigned to the judicial branch family division by agreement of the Chief Justice of the Superior Court and the Administrative Judge of the Judicial Branch Family Division. Thereafter, the referee shall be assigned to such matters as the Judicial Branch Family Division

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						Administrative Judge shall direct. Referees assigned under this rule shall have the same authority as those appointed to the superior court pursuant to RSA 519. N.H. Fam. Div. Pilot Program (2005)
<b>New Jersey</b>	Show cause hearing is held within 15 days of filing the order to show cause. From that hearing the parents are sent to the Child in Court Unit to be assigned an attorney.	30 days from the filing of the show cause order, the parent is assigned counsel and dates are assigned for tasks. The fact finding hearing is held within 60 days of show cause hearing. N.J. STAT. ANN. §9:6-8.44	Three compliance review hearings are scheduled to measure parent's progress on assigned task, permanency goals, and progress of case.		The permanency hearing is held within 12 months of the show cause hearing. N.J. STAT. ANN. §30.4C-61.2	
<b>New Mexico</b>	Custody hearing is held within 10 days from the date of the petition. However, in no event shall the hearing be held sooner than 2 days after the date the petition was filed. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. §32A-4-18(A)</i>	Adjudicatory hearing is held within 60 days after the latest of: the date the petition is served on respondent; the date the court files an order for a mistrial or new trial; or if appealed, the date that the mandate or order is filed in the district court disposing the appeal. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. §32A-4-19(A)(1)-(3)</i>	The disposition hearing is held within 30 days after the adjudicatory hearing. However, the disposition hearing can be held in conjunction with the adjudicatory hearing. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. §32A-4-22</i>	The initial judicial review is held within 60 days of the disposition. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. §32A-4-25(A)</i> Subsequent reviews are held within 6 months after the permanency hearing. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. §32A-4-25(B)</i>	A permanency hearing is held within 6 months of the initial judicial review. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. §32A-4-25.1(A)</i>	Special Master may conduct a judicial review hearing; however, the court must approve any findings made by the special master. <i>N.M. Stat. Ann. §32A-4-25(B)(2)</i>
<b>New York</b>	Preliminary hearing held within 24 hours of removal of child and a remand hearing is held, if requested, within 3-15 days of removal. NY CLS FAMILY CT. ACT §1028	Fact finding hearing is held within 40-60 days of removal after two pre-trial conferences have been held. NY CLS FAMILY CT. ACT §1044	Dispositional hearing is held within 40-90 days of removal. NY CLS FAMILY CT. ACT §1045	Review hearings may be held the same day of dispositional hearing or separately. NY CLS FAMILY CT. ACT §1052(b)(6)	Permanency hearing is held within 345-365 days of removal and after two review hearings. NY CLS FAMILY CT. ACT §1052(b)(6)	
<b>North Carolina</b>	The non-secure	The adjudicatory	No time frame in	First review hearing	The permanency	

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	custody hearing is held within seven calendar days of the petition filing. However, by local rule the non-secure custody hearing is scheduled within three days of removal. <i>N.C. Gen. Stat. §7B-506(a)</i>	hearing shall be held no later than 60 days from the filing of the petition. <i>N.C. Gen. Stat. §7B-801(c)</i>	statute.	is held within 90 days of disposition and a review hearing shall be conducted within 6 months thereafter. <i>N.C. Gen. Stat. §7B-906(a)</i>	planning hearing is held not later than 12 months from initial removal. <i>N.C. Gen. Stat. §7B-907(a)</i>	
<b>North Dakota</b>	A judge or referee shall hold a detention or shelter care hearing promptly and not later than ninety-six hours after the child is placed in detention or shelter care to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the child has committed the delinquent or unruly acts alleged, or the child is deprived and whether the child's detention or shelter care is required. <i>N.D. Cent. Code § 27-20-17(2)</i> .	If a child is in shelter care, the hearing on the petition must be held within sixty days of the initial shelter care hearing. <i>N.D. Cent. Code § 27-20-22(1)</i> .	After hearing the evidence on the petition the court shall make and file its findings as to whether the child is a deprived child. If the court finds from clear and convincing evidence that the child is deprived, the court shall proceed immediately or at a postponed hearing to make a proper disposition of the case. <i>N.D. Cent. Code § 27-20-29(1), (3)</i> .	No time frame in statute.	A permanency hearing must be conducted within thirty days after a court determines that aggravated circumstances exist, or within twelve months after a child, subject to an order of disposition under this subsection, is considered to have entered foster care, or is continued in foster care following a previous permanency hearing. <i>N.D. Cent. Code § 27-20-36(2)(b)</i> .	There may be appointed in each judicial district, by the judges of district court having jurisdiction therein, one or more referees to serve on a full-time or part-time basis, to preside in any case or proceeding provided for in title 14, chapter 27. <i>N.D. Cent. Code § 27-05-30(1),(2)</i>
<b>Ohio</b>	Preliminary hearing is held the same day the petition is filed or the next business day not to exceed 72 hours in requests for emergency removal on weekends, holidays, or	Adjudication hearing is held within 30 days of filing the complaint, but may be continued for a reasonable period of time not to exceed 60 days for good cause. <i>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §2151.28(A)(2) and 2151.35</i>	Dispositional hearing is held within 30 days of adjudication and not to exceed 90 days from the filing of the complaint. A dispositional hearing may be held immediately after the adjudicatory hearing if all parties were served prior to the	Court practice is to hold review hearings every three to six months for children in custody (statute requires a review hearing every 12 months). <i>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §2151.417</i>	Permanency hearing shall be held no later than 30 days following the determination that reunification services are not required. Otherwise, to be held within 12 months from the earlier of the date of initial placement or the date	Magistrate-Has powers conferred by rule. <i>Ohio Juv. R. 40</i>

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	evening hours. <i>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §2151.28(G), 2151.31 and 2151.314</i>		adjudicatory hearing with all required documents for the dispositional hearing. <i>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §2151.35(B)(1) and §2151.353</i>		of the filing the complaint. <i>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §2151.417 and §2151.419</i>	
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Within the next two (2) judicial days following the child being taken into protective or emergency custody, the court shall conduct an emergency custody hearing to determine whether evidence or facts exist that are sufficient to demonstrate to the court there is reason to believe the child is in need of protection due to abuse or neglect, or is in surroundings that are such as to endanger the health, safety or welfare of the child. 10 Okla. Stat. § 7003-2.4 (b)(1).	No time frame in statute.	No time frame in statute.	Every case regarding a child alleged or adjudicated to be deprived shall be reviewed by the court at a hearing no later than six (6) months from the date of the child's out-of-home placement and at least once every six (6) months thereafter. A review hearing may be held concurrently with a permanency hearing. A child shall be considered to have entered an out-of-home placement on the earlier of the adjudication date or the date that is sixty (60) days after the date on which the child is removed from the home. 10 Okla. Stat. § 7003-5.6(A).	The court shall conduct a permanency hearing on behalf of a child no later than six (6) months after placing the child in out-of-home placement and every six (6) months thereafter. 10 Okla. Stat. § 7003-5.6d(A0(1)(a)).	Any judge who is assigned to hear juvenile cases in counties having a population in excess of one hundred thousand (100,000) may appoint a suitable person or persons to act as referee or referees, to hold office at the pleasure of the judge. Such referees shall be lawyers and shall be specially qualified for their duties. The judge may direct that any case, or all cases of a class or within a county to be designated by the judge, shall be heard in the first instance by a referee in the manner provided for the hearing of cases by the court. Upon the conclusion of the hearing in each case, the referee shall transmit to the court all papers relating to the case, together with the referee's findings of fact and conclusions of law, and

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						<p>recommendations in writing. Notice of the referee's findings and recommendations shall be given to the parent, guardian or custodian of the child, the child's attorney, guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate, foster parent or to any other person concerned whose case has been heard by the referee. A hearing by the court shall be allowed upon the filing with the court of a request for such hearing, if the request is filed within three (3) days after the service of such notice. In case no hearing by the court is requested, the findings and recommendations of the referee, when confirmed by an order of the court, shall become the decree of the court. 10 Okla. Stat. § 7003-8.6(A), (B).</p>
<b>Oregon</b>	Shelter care hearing is held within 24 hours of removal of child. <i>Or. Rev. Stat. §419B.183</i>	Hearing on the petition is held 60 days after a petition has been filed and the court enters an order directing the disposition to be	Disposition occurs at the same time as adjudication. <i>Or. Rev. Stat. §419B.305</i>	Review hearing is held not more than six months from the date of removal. <i>Or. Rev. Stat. §419B.440</i>	The permanency hearing is held within 30 days of finding of no reasonable efforts required and no later than 12 months after jurisdiction over child	Referee – A court in which an action is pending may appoint a referee who shall have such qualifications as

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		made. <i>Or. Rev. Stat.</i> §419B.305			was established. <i>Or. Rev. Stat.</i> §419B.470	the court deems appropriate. <i>Or. R.Civ. Proc.</i> §65(A)(1) Juvenile Court referees, appointment by the court, may conduct hearings in any Juvenile Court cases, except that a hearing on remand for adult prosecution when a child presents evidence opposing remand; trial for termination of parental rights; a hearing on petition alleging a Class A or B felony or homicide; or upon good cause shown, shall be conducted only by a Judge. <i>Ore. Multnomah Cir. SLR 11.035</i>
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	In no case shall protective custody under this chapter be maintained longer than 72 hours without an informal hearing. 23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6315(d).	After the petition has been filed alleging the child to be dependent or delinquent, the court shall fix a time for hearing thereon, which, if the child is in detention or shelter care shall not be later than ten days after the filing of the petition. 42 Pa.Cons.Stat. § 6335(a).	If the court finds from clear and convincing evidence that the child is dependent, the court shall proceed immediately or at a postponed hearing, which shall occur not later than 20 days after adjudication if the child has been removed from his home, to make a proper disposition of the case. 42 Pa.Cons.Stat. § 6341(c).	No time frame specified.	The court shall conduct permanency hearings as follows: (i) Within six months of: (A) the date of the child's removal from the child's parent, guardian or custodian; or (B) each previous permanency hearing until the child is returned to the child's parent, guardian or custodian or removed from the jurisdiction of the court. 42 Pa.Cons.Stat. §	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.

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					6351(3).	
<b>Rhode Island</b>	A hearing is held within 7 days from the filing of the petition. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws §40-11-7.1(b)</i>	Probable cause hearing on the ex parte petition is held as soon as practicable but no later than 10 days from the date of the request. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws §40-11-7.1(b)(5)</i>	No timeframe in statute.	Within 12 months after the child is removed the department shall file a motion requesting a permanency hearing on the status of the child. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws §40-11-12.1(a)</i>	Permanency hearing is held not less frequently than every 12 months while child is in foster care. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws 40-11-12.1(g)</i> If it is determined that reasonable efforts are not required than the permanency hearing is held within 30 days from that determination. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws §40-11-12.2(f)(i)</i>	General Magistrate-Hears all motions, pretrial conferences, probable case hearings, and reviews matters such as the temporary placement, custody, disposition, and adoption of children. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws §8-10-3.1(b)</i> *Note- However, it is the primary function of the general magistrate to enforce child support decrees, orders, and law relative to child support. <i>R.I. Gen. Laws §8-10-3.2(c)</i>
<b>South Carolina</b>	The family court shall schedule a probable cause hearing to be held within seventy-two hours of the time the child was taken into emergency protective custody. If the third day falls upon a Saturday, Sunday, or	Upon receipt of a removal petition, the family court shall schedule a hearing to be held within thirty-five days of the date of receipt to determine whether removal is necessary. <i>S.C. Code Ann. § 20-7-736(E)</i> .	No time frame in statute.	A named party, the child's guardian ad litem, or the local foster care review board may file a motion for review of the case at any time. <i>S.C. Code Ann. § 20-7-766(K)</i> .	The permanency planning hearing must be held no later than one year after the date the child was first placed in foster care. If the child is retained in foster care pursuant to a plan, future permanency planning hearings must be held at least annually. <i>S.C. Code Ann. § 20-7-766(A)</i> ,	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.

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	holiday, the probable cause hearing must be held no later than the next working day. S.C. Code Ann. § 20-7-610(M).				(I)(5).	
<b>South Dakota</b>	A child may not be held in temporary custody longer than 48 hours unless court orders longer custody during a noticed hearing. <i>S.D. Codified Laws §26-7A-14</i>	Adjudicatory hearing is held immediately after an advisory hearing. <i>S.D. Codified Laws §26-7A-82</i>	Initial dispositional hearing may be held immediately after the adjudicatory hearing. <i>S.D. Codified Laws §26-7A-87</i>	Review hearing is held every 6 months. <i>S.D. Codified Laws § 26-8A-24</i>	No timeframe in statute. However, a permanency hearing is held within 30 days after adjudication if it is determined that reasonable efforts are not required. <i>S.D. Codified Laws §26-8A-21.2</i>	No second tier judicial officers for child protection cases.
<b>Tennessee</b>	Preliminary hearing is held no later than 3 days after removal. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. §37-1-117(c)</i>	No timeframe in statute.	If the child is found dependent or neglected, the court can proceed immediately after the adjudicatory hearing or at a postponed hearing to make a proper disposition of the case. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. §37-1-129(c)</i>	The first review hearing is held ninety days after placement in foster care and every six months thereafter. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. 37-2-406(a)(3) &amp; (b)</i>	Permanency planning hearing occurs within 12 months of the date of foster care placement. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. §37-2-409(a)</i> If reasonable efforts are not required then a permanency hearing is held within 30 days after that determination. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. §37-1-166(g)(5)(A)</i>	Referee-At the judge's discretion, a referee can preside over any case or class of cases in the first instance of which the juvenile court has jurisdiction. <i>Tenn. Code Ann. §37-1-107</i>
<b>Texas</b>	Emergency removal hearing is held within 24 hours of the removal of the child. TEX. FAM. CODE §262.102	Full adversary hearing is held within 14 days of removal. TEX. FAM. CODE §262.201	Status hearing is held within 30-40 days of adversary hearing. TEX. FAM. CODE §263.201/263.20		Initial permanency hearing is held within three to four months of removal and the permanency hearing is held within six months of removal and every three months to permanency. TEX. FAM. CODE §263.304	
<b>Utah</b>	Shelter hearing is held within 72 hours of removal. <i>Utah Code Ann. §78-3a-306(1).</i>	A pretrial hearing is held within 15 days from the date of the shelter hearing. Adjudication may not	Dispositional hearing may be held on the same date as the adjudication hearing but not later than 30	A six month review hearing is held within six months of child's removal from home. <i>Utah</i>	The permanency hearing is held no more than 12 months after the child's removal or 30 days	Commissioner – quasi-judicial officers of courts of record and have limited

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		be continued for more than 60 days from the date of the shelter hearing. <i>Utah Code Ann. §78-3a-308(1), (2).</i>	calendar days after the adjudication hearing. <i>Utah Code Ann. §78-3a-310(2).</i>	<i>Code Ann. §78-3a-311.5.</i>	after the dispositional hearing. <i>Utah Code Ann. §78-3a-312(1)(a),(b).</i>	judicial authority. <i>Utah Code Ann. §78-3-31.</i> Juvenile Court Commissioners may hear detention and shelter hearings, and any matter as assigned by the Presiding Judge. All recommendations reviewed by the Presiding Judge. <i>Jud. Council Rule 7-102.</i>
<b>Vermont</b>	Within forty-eight hours of the filing of an order of the juvenile court under section 5513 of this title, the court shall hold a detention hearing for the sole purpose of determining to the satisfaction of the court that the continued detention of the child would be to his best interests and welfare or that public safety and protection reasonably require such detention. The court may, in its discretion or upon good cause shown, grant an extension of the time within which such detention hearing shall be held, but for no longer than one additional period	At the time of the filing of the petition, or the effecting of the transfer under section 5505 of this title, the court shall fix a time for a hearing thereon, which, if the child is in detention or shelter care, shall not be later than fifteen days after the filing thereof. 33 VT Stat. Ann. § 5519(a).	After making such findings of delinquency or that a child is in need of care or supervision, the court shall then fix a date, hour and place for a continuation of the hearing, for the purpose of then considering the disposition to be made in the proceedings. In the case of a finding that a child is in need of care or supervision the continuance of the hearing may be held immediately upon that finding but in no event shall the disposition hearing be held later than thirty days after the finding. 33 VT Stat. Ann. § 5526(b).	No time frame specified.	Every order transferring legal custody, guardianship or residual parental rights over the person shall be reviewed at a permanency hearing that shall be held every 12 months with the first hearing to be held after the earlier of the following dates: (1) the date of the order entered under section 5526 of this title; or (2) 60 days after the date the custody of the child was initially transferred.  At the request of any party or on the court's own motion, the initial and any subsequent permanency hearings may be held every three months for children who were younger than three years of age at the time of the order and	

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	of twenty-four hours. 33 VT. Stat. Ann. 33 § 5515(a).				every six months for children who were between the ages of three and six years at the time of the order. Upon request or motion for review of a younger sibling, the court shall review the order of disposition of all siblings in the custody of the commissioner. In no event shall any such order remain in force or effect beyond the minority of the child. 33 VT Stat. Ann. § 5531(a).	
<b>Virginia</b>	Emergency removal hearing held within 72 hours and preliminary removal hearing held within five days of removal. VA. CODE ANN. §16.1-251	Adjudication hearing within 30 days of preliminary removal hearing. VA. CODE ANN. §16.1-277.02	Disposition hearing held within 75 days of preliminary removal hearing. VA. CODE ANN. §16.1-278.3	Review hearing is held within six months of disposition hearing.	Permanency planning hearing is held within 11 months of disposition hearing.	
<b>Washington</b>	A shelter care hearing must be held within 72 hours after the child is removed, excluding weekends and holidays. Wash Rev. Code §13.34.060(1)(b).	Adjudication hearing must be held no later than 75 days after the filing of a petition. Wash. Rev. Code § 13.34.070(1).	A disposition hearing may be held immediately after adjudication, with continuance up to 14 days. Wash. Rev. Code § 13.34.110(3).	The initial review hearing is held within six months from removal and no more than 90 days after the disposition order, and every six months thereafter. Wash. Rev. Code § 13.34.138(1).	Permanency planning hearing is held where child is in out-of-home care for nine months or more and no more than 12 months from removal. Wash. Rev. Code § 13.34.145(3).	There may be appointed by the judges of the superior court having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners. Each such commissioner shall hold the office during the pleasure of the judges making the appointment. Wash. Rev. Stat. § 2.24.010.  Such court commissioner shall have power,

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						<p>authority, and jurisdiction, concurrent with the superior court and the judge thereof, in the following particulars: To act as referee in all matters and actions referred to him or her by the superior court as such, with all the powers now conferred upon referees by law; To hear and determine all proceedings supplemental to execution, with all the powers conferred upon the judge of the superior court in such matters. To hear and determine all petitions for the adoption of children; To hear and determine all complaints for the commitments of minors with all powers conferred upon the superior court in such matters. Wash. Rev. Stat. § 2.24.040(4), (5), (6), (8).</p>
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>	The shelter care hearing is held within 24 hours of removal. An initial hearing is held within 24 hours of removal	Adjudication hearing is held within 45 days if the child is left in the home or within 105 days if child is in foster care. D.C. CODE ANN.	Disposition hearing is held at the completion of the adjudication, upon good cause shown may be extended for 15 days after	A review hearing is held within six months of disposition and every six months thereafter. D.C. CODE ANN.	The permanency hearing is held within 14 months of removal. D.C. CODE ANN. §16.2323	

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	or within five days of filing a petition for children not to be removed. D.C. CODE ANN. §16.2312 and §16.2308.	§16.2316.01	adjudication. D.C. CODE ANN. §16.2316.01	§16.2323		
<b>West Virginia</b>	<p>If an emergency removal, the worker shall “forthwith appear” before the court and immediately apply for an order ratifying the emergency custody. <i>W. Va. Code §49-6-3(c)</i></p> <p>Upon the filing of a petition, the court may order the child to be placed in temporary custody not more than 10 days pending a preliminary hearing. <i>W. Va. Code §49-6-3(a)</i></p>	Hearings shall be held as nearly as practicable on successive days. Hearings held at the end of an improvement period are held within 60 days from the termination of the improvement period. <i>W. Va. Code §49-6-2(d)</i>	No timeframe in statute.	12 months after placement, the agency must petition the court for review. <i>W. Va. Code §49-6-8(a)</i>	Held within 12 months after 12 month review hearing. <i>W. Va. Code §49-6-8(b)</i>	Juvenile Referee- Performs duties assigned by the circuit court judge. However, referees cannot conduct hearings on the merits of any case. <i>W. Va. Code §49-5A-1</i>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	If a child who has been taken into custody is not released, a hearing to determine whether the child shall continue to be held in custody shall be conducted by the judge or a circuit court commissioner within 48 hours of the time the decision to hold the child was	Except as provided in this subsection, the hearing to determine whether any party wishes to contest an allegation that the child or unborn child is in need of protection or services shall take place on a date which allows a reasonable time for the parties to prepare but is within 30 days after the filing of a petition for a child or an expectant mother who is not being held	At the close of the fact-finding hearing, the court shall set a date for the dispositional hearing which allows a reasonable time for the parties to prepare but is no more than 10 days after the fact-finding hearing for a child in secure custody and no more than 30 days after the fact-finding hearing for a child or expectant mother who is not held in	The court or a panel appointed shall review the permanency plan in the manner provided in this subsection not later than 6 months after the date on which the child was first removed from his or her home and every 6 months after a previous review under this subsection for as long as the child is placed outside the	The court shall hold a hearing to review the permanency plan and to make the determinations specified in sub. (5) (c) no later than 12 months after the date on which the child was first removed from the home and every 12 months after a previous hearing under this subsection for as long as the child is placed outside the home. Wis. Stat. §	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.

STATE	REMOVAL/ PRELIMINARY PROTECTIVE HEARING	ADJUDICATION HEARING	DISPOSITION HEARING	REVIEW HEARING	PERMANENCY HEARING	JUDGE- SUPERVISED JUDICIAL OFFICERS
	made, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Wis Stat. § 48.21(a).	in secure custody or within 10 days after the filing of a petition for a child who is being held in secure custody. Wis. Stat. § 48.30(1).	secure custody. If all parties consent, the court may immediately proceed with a dispositional hearing. Wis. Stat. § 48.31(7)(a).	home. Wis. Stat. § 48.38(5)(a).	48.38(5m)(a).	
<b>Wyoming</b>	When a child is taken into temporary protective custody without a court order or under an ex parte emergency order, a petition as provided in W.S. 14-3-412 shall be promptly filed and presented to the court. An informal shelter care hearing shall be held as soon as reasonably possible not later than forty-eight (48) hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, after the child is taken into temporary protective custody to determine if further shelter care is required pending further court action. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-3-409(a).	The parents, guardian or custodian shall be given an opportunity to admit or deny the allegations in the petition. If the allegations are denied, the court shall set a time not to exceed sixty (60) days for an adjudicatory hearing, unless the court finds good cause to delay or postpone the hearing. In no case shall the court hold the adjudicatory hearing more than ninety (90) days after the date the petition is filed. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-3-409(c).	If after an adjudicatory hearing or a valid admission or confession the court or jury finds that a child is neglected, it shall enter a decree to that effect stating the jurisdictional facts upon which the decree is based. It may then proceed immediately or at a postponed hearing within sixty (60) days to make proper disposition of the child. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-3-426(c).	The court shall conduct a review hearing six (6) months from the date of the child's removal from the home, twelve (12) months from the date of the child's removal from the home, and not less than once every twelve (12) months thereafter. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-3-431(c).	The court shall conduct a permanency hearing no later than twelve (12) months from the date of the child's removal from the home and not less than once every twelve (12) months thereafter if the child remains in out-of-home placement or more frequently as deemed necessary by the court. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-3-431(d).	No second-tier judicial officers for child protection cases.