

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF _____ COUNTY, KANSAS

IN THE INTEREST OF

Name _____

Case No. _____

Year of Birth _____ A male female

***QUALIFIED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM PLACEMENT
PERMANENCY HEARING
JOURNAL ENTRY AND ORDER**

Pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2264 and 42 U.S.C. §671 *et seq.*

(Orders pertaining to more than one child must include findings specific to each child listed in the caption.)

(If this is the first order removing a child from parental custody, complete and attach Form 107.)

NOW on this _____ day of _____, 20_____, the above-captioned matters come before the Court to determine progress being made to achieve the current permanency plan goal(s) of _____.

THE COURT FINDS jurisdiction and venue are proper. Notice to parties, interested parties and those required to receive notice has been given as required by law.

The child is 14 years of age or older and has been given notice of the time and place of the permanency hearing as required by law.

The Court finds that the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) is not applicable. *(If there is reason to know the child is an Indian child, use the appropriate ICWA form.)*

The petitioner appears by _____ **County/District Attorney or designee** **other** _____.

The child appears **in person and** **not in person, but** by the child's guardian *ad litem*, _____.

_____, the mother **appears in person pro se** **appears in person, and through her attorney,** _____ **appears not in person, but by and through her attorney** _____ **does not appear.**

_____, the **father** **putative father** of _____, **appears in person pro se** **appears in person, and through his attorney,** _____ **appears not in person, but by and through his attorney,** _____ **does not appear.**

- (Other parent appearances) _____

- Interested parties appearing are: _____

- The Secretary appears through: _____

- Also present: _____

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS AND ORDERS:

- 1. a. Appropriate public or private agencies have made reasonable efforts to assist and support the family to accomplish the current permanency goal(s) set out in the permanency plan.

OR

- b. Appropriate public or private agencies have not made reasonable efforts to assist and support the family to accomplish the current permanency goal(s) set out in the permanency plan.
- 2. The progress of the parents or child to achieve the permanency plan goal(s) of _____
_____ **is** **is not** adequate.
 - 3. The child's needs **are** **are not** being adequately met. (*If the child's needs are not being met, explain.*) _____

 - 4. The reasonable and prudent parenting standard **has been** **has not been** met. _____

 - 5. The child **has had** **has not had** regular, on-going opportunities to engage in age or developmentally appropriate activities. _____

6. The Court has considered in-state and out-of-state permanent placement options. The child is is **not** in out of state placement, and such placement **continues** **does not continue** to be appropriate and in the best interest of the child.

7. a. The child is currently placed in a qualified residential treatment program. The ongoing assessment of the strengths and needs of the child **continues to support** that the needs of the child cannot be met through placement in a foster family home; placement in a qualified residential treatment program provides the most effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the least restrictive environment; and the placement is consistent with the short-term and long-term goals for the child, as specified in the permanency plan for the child.

i. Treatment or service needs are being or will be met in the qualified residential treatment program. The child is expected to need the treatment or services for _____ more months.

ii. The Secretary has made the following efforts to prepare the child to be placed in a family home setting (*return home or be placed with a fit and willing relative, a legal guardian, or an adoptive parent, or in a foster home*):

OR

b. The child is currently placed in a qualified residential treatment program. The ongoing assessment of the strengths and needs of the child **does not support** continued placement in a qualified residential treatment program.

8. a. Reintegration **continues to be** a viable goal and (*Check choice(s).*)

the child should not be reintegrated until further order of the Court.

the child may return home **immediately** **with a target date of _____ day of _____, 20____,** **if the following conditions are met:** _____

within 30 days, a new plan for reintegration should be prepared and submitted to the Court with measurable goals, objectives and time frames.

the new plan for reintegration shall include a concurrent goal of:

- adoption.
- permanent custodianship.
- placement with a relative.

OR

- b. Reintegration **is no longer** a viable goal and (*Check choice(s).*)
 - the child is in a stable placement with a relative.
 - either adoption or permanent custodianship might be in the best interests of the child; services set out in the permanency plan necessary for the safe return of the child have been made available to the parent(s) with whom reintegration was planned; the County/District Attorney or designee shall file a pleading to terminate parental rights or a pleading to establish a permanent custodianship within 30 days; a new plan should be prepared and submitted to the Court with measurable goals, objectives and time frames to achieve **adoption** **permanent custodianship**.
 - adoption and permanent custodianship have been considered but are not in the child's best interest at this time, and a new plan should be prepared and submitted to the Court with measurable goals, objectives and time frames to achieve another planned permanent living arrangement of (*Identify*) _____

9. **The child is 14 years of age** or older and the court finds that the Secretary has made the following efforts to help the child prepare for the transition from custody to a successful adulthood. _____

10. The previous orders of this Court **shall continue in full force and effect** **except as hereby modified** **are hereby rescinded and the following orders are hereby issued pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2255:** _____

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS:

THE COURT FURTHER ORDERS:

THE COURT FURTHER ORDERS all providers of services including educational services, treatment, education or care of the child and family, even if not specifically referred to herein, to provide information including any and all educational records to the secretary, any entity providing services to the child and family, counsel for the parties including the county or

district attorney, appointed CASA, Citizen Review Board members, the court, and each other to the extent needed to ensure the safety of the child, prevent further abuse or neglect, and to provide appropriate treatment, care and services to the child and family. This order encompasses and complies with the provisions of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g; 34 C.F.R. 99 and the Privacy Rule of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), 45 C.F.R. 164.512(e)(1).

The Secretary Court Services _____ shall complete reports and submit them to the Court by _____.

THE COURT FURTHER ORDERS this matter set for _____ hearing before **the Court** **the CRB** on the _____ day of _____, 20____, at _____:____ **a.m** **p.m.**

IT IS SO ORDERED THIS _____ day of _____, 20____.

Authority

K.S.A. 38-2264, and 42 U.S.C. §671 *et seq.*

Notes on Use

This form is to be used only if, at the time of the permanency hearing, the child is placed in a qualified residential treatment program (QRTP).

No other journal entry is required or advised. This form is complete in and of itself, reciting appearances and allowing space for findings and orders of the court. Supreme Court Rule 174 requires the use of this form or another form approved by the Supreme Court as meeting ASFA requirements. “An additional order or supplemental affidavit may be attached to a form.” Kansas Supreme Court Rule 174(b). Failure to make and properly document the findings required by the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) will result in the loss of federal funding. Federal funding is not available when the court finds reasonable efforts have not been made. The loss of federal funding continues until the court finds reasonable efforts have been made and the court’s findings are properly documented. **If this is the first order relieving a parent of custody and authorizing out of home placement** or the first order of removal after a previously removed child has been home for six months or longer (as in an informal supervision or trial home placement), **Form 107 must be used.** Failure to make and properly document the findings required by ASFA in the initial order authorizing out of home placement will result in the loss of federal funding for the placement, or any subsequent placement, of the child in the present case.

When a court has reason to know a child involved in a child in need of care proceeding is an Indian child, the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) applies; notice requirements, findings and procedure are dictated by ICWA, and the ICWA forms must be used. **If ICWA applies, use form 219.5 instead of this form.** In addition to the federal ICWA statutes, all federal regulations (25 C.F.R. 23) must be followed. The court should also consult the BIA December 2016 guidelines (www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dhs/icwa).

The court must ask each participant in the case whether the participant knows or has reason to know that the child is an Indian child. The inquiry and all responses should be on the record. The term “participant” is used in the regulations and is meant to be very broad. The goal is to encourage anyone, not just parties, to provide information to the court. The court must also instruct the parties to inform the court if they subsequently receive information that provides reason to know the child is an Indian child. 25 C.F.R. 23.107(a). **If there is reason to know the child is an Indian child but the court does not have sufficient evidence to determine that the child is or is not an Indian child, the court must treat the child as an Indian child, unless and until it is determined on the record that the child does not meet the definition of an Indian child. 25 C.F.R. 23.107(b).** The court “has reason to know” a child is an Indian child if:

- “(1) Any participant in the proceeding, officer of the court involved in the proceeding, Indian Tribe, Indian organization, or agency informs the court that the child is an Indian child;
- (2) Any participant in the proceeding, officer of the court involved in the proceeding, Indian Tribe, Indian organization, or agency informs the court that it has discovered information indicating that the child is an Indian child;

- (3) The child who is the subject of the proceeding gives the court reason to know he or she is an Indian child;
- (4) The court is informed that the domicile or residence of the child, the child's parents, or the child's Indian custodian is on a reservation or in an Alaska Native village;
- (5) The court is informed that the child is or has been a ward of a Tribal court; or
- (6) The court is informed that either parent or the child possesses an identification card indicating membership in an Indian Tribe.” 25 C.F.R. 23.107(c).

A permanency hearing shall be held within 12 months of the date the child entered out of home placement, and at least every 12 months thereafter. If the court finds at any time other than during a permanency hearing (as in a review hearing) that reintegration may not be a viable goal, then a permanency hearing shall be held within 30 days of that determination. A permanency hearing may be conducted by the court or by a citizen review board; K.S.A. 38-2208(c) requires a hearing before the court at least once a year. The purpose of the permanency hearing is to determine progress toward the goals of the permanency plan, as defined by K.S.A. 38-2263. Notice of a permanency hearing is dictated by K.S.A. 38-2265.

If the permanency hearing is for a child 14 years of age or older, the court shall require notice of the time and place of the permanency hearing. The notice shall request the child's participation in the hearing by attendance or by report to the court. A sample report form may be obtained on the Kansas Judicial Council website or through the Office of Judicial Administration.

If the court finds that (1) appropriate public or private agencies have not made reasonable efforts to assist and support the family to accomplish the current permanency goal(s) set out in the permanency plan, (2) the reasonable and prudent parenting standard has not been met, or (3) the child does not have regular, ongoing opportunities to engage in age or developmentally appropriate activities, then the court will hold another permanency hearing no later than 60 days following the finding. K.S.A. 38-2264(f).

If a grandparent requests custody, the form facilitates documentation required by K.S.A.38-2286, which specified requirements concerning grandparents as potential custodians. If the court does not award custody of the child to a parent and, if a grandparent requests custody, the court shall give substantial consideration when evaluating what custody, visitation or residency arrangements are in the best interests of the child. Relevant factors to be considered include wishes of the parents, child and grandparent; the extent to which the grandparent has cared for, nurtured and supported the child; the intent and circumstances under which the child is placed with the grandparent, including whether domestic violence is a factor and whether the child is placed to allow the parent to seek work or attend school; and the physical and mental health of all individuals involved.

The court, after hearing or based on citizen review board recommendations, shall determine whether the child will be reintegrated with a parent, placed for adoption, placed with a permanent custodian, or placed in another planned permanent living arrangement. As set out in the form, the court shall make reasonable efforts findings. Upon finding that reintegration continues to be a viable alternative, the court may rescind prior dispositional orders and enter any dispositional order authorized by the code, or order that a new reintegration plan be prepared.

Upon finding that reintegration is no longer a viable alternative, the court shall make the considerations and findings set out in the form. If reintegration is not a viable alternative and either adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian might be in the best interests of the child, then the county or district attorney shall file a motion to terminate parental rights or a motion to appoint a permanent custodian within 30 days, and the court shall set a hearing on such motion within 90 days of the filing of the motion.

If the child is placed in a qualified residential treatment program (QRTP) at the time of the permanency hearing, the court must make specialized findings. The court must first determine whether the ongoing assessment of the strengths and needs of the child does or does not support the determination that the child's needs cannot be met through placement in a foster family home. If the court determines that the child's needs cannot be met through placement in a foster home, then the court must determine: whether that placement in a qualified residential treatment program provides the most effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the least restrictive environment, and whether the placement is consistent with the short-term and long-term goals for the child, as specified in the permanency plan for the child. The court must also make specific findings of fact regarding: the specific treatment or service needs that will be met for the child in the QRTP placement; the length of time the child is expected to need the treatment or services; and the efforts made by the secretary to prepare the child to return home or to be placed with a fit and willing relative, a legal guardian, or an adoptive parent, or in a foster family home.