

Ohio Children in

Planned Permanent Living Arrangements

Trends and Outcomes



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POLICY CONTEXT: FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS GOVERNING PPLA

The purpose of this report is to examine one of the dispositions for children in foster care that is somewhat overlooked but significant in terms of the number of children involved: planned permanent living arrangements (PPLA). The report provides the legal context for sanctioning this position and then examines children in Ohio who have been in PPLA over the past three years to see how they got there and their outcomes.

Federal. The concept of Planned Permanent Living Arrangements (Ohio's term) has been in existence for a decade. The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997(ASFA) created Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA) as the least preferred permanency option for children. It replaced the use of Long Term Foster Care. APPLA is a case plan designation for children in out-of-home care for whom there is no goal for placement with a legal, permanent family. By federal policy, APPLA is considered an acceptable designation only if there is sufficient reason to exclude all possible legal, permanent family goals. However, APPLA designations must include plans for permanent placements of children and youth that meet their developmental, educational, and other needs.

Long Term Foster Care was a case plan designation used in out-of-home care programs prior to the passage of ASFA. Similar to APPLA, it was used for children for whom there was no goal for placement with a legal, permanent family.

Not intended to be a catch all for whatever temporary plan is needed, APPLA is a "living arrangement that is truly planned and permanent" in nature. "Planned" means the arrangement is intended, designed, considered, premeditated, or deliberate. "Permanent" means enduring, lasting, or stable. The term "living arrangement" includes not only the physical placement of the child, but also the quality of care, supervision, and nurturing the child will receive. While "living arrangement" may not necessarily be a specific residence or facility it does imply certain stabilizing features.

The other four preferred permanency plans (reunification, adoption, guardianship, and placement with relative) consider more than the physical place a child resides. They involve a specific adult or couple (as opposed to an organization) who will be in charge of the young person, exercise certain powers and responsibilities, and likely live with the young person. Further, under these four options it is expected that the caregiver's familial relationship with the child will be continuing in nature. Therefore, it follows that an APPLA either will involve a permanent adult caregiver of the child or at least adult parent figures playing permanent and important roles in the child's life.

State. The Ohio Revised Code, in Section 2151.353 Orders of disposition of abused, neglected or dependent child, referenced planned permanent living arrangements as a permanency disposition in Section 5 as follows (see Appendix A for all orders of disposition):

- (5) Place the child in a planned permanent living arrangement with a public children services agency or private child placing agency, if a public children services agency or private child placing agency requests the court to place the

child in a planned permanent living arrangement and if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that a planned permanent living arrangement is in the best interest of the child and that one of the following exists:

(a) The child, because of physical, mental, or psychological problems or needs, is unable to function in a family-like setting and must remain in residential or institutional care.

(b) The parents of the child have significant physical, mental, or psychological problems and are unable to care for the child because of those problems, adoption is not in the best interest of the child, as determined in accordance with division (D) of section 2151.414 of the Revised Code, and the child retains a significant and positive relationship with a parent or relative.

(c) The child is sixteen years of age or older, has been counseled on the permanent placement options available to the child, is unwilling to accept or unable to adapt to a permanent placement, and is in an agency program preparing the child for independent living.

It is interesting to note that the Public Children Services Association of Ohio, a private non-profit association of the county public children services agencies and departments of job and family services agencies charged with preventing child abuse and neglect in Ohio, is not highly supportive of the use of PPLA as a disposition in child welfare cases. One of the features of the PCSAO's 2007-08 Strategic Plan, in the legislative initiative section, is to minimize the use of PPLA. No specifics are provided, however, as to why or how.

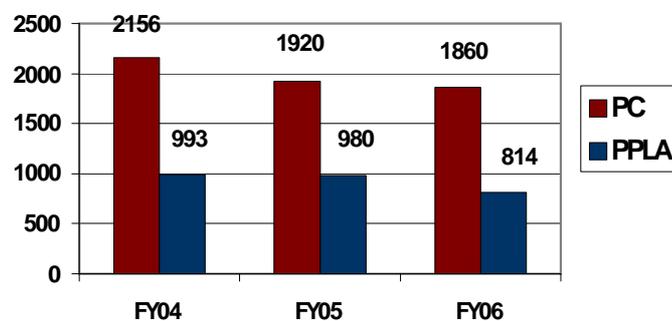
ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN USE OF PPLA

Children Entering PC and PPLA over Past Three Years

By comparing trends in the number and proportions of children entering permanent custody (PC) versus planned permanent living arrangement (PPLA) we can see whether one status is gaining in use over another. Children in PPLA represent between 30 and 33 percent of all children entering PC and PPLA combined. Put another way, of all the children who are not likely to return home, almost one third are in planned permanent living arrangements as a statewide average.

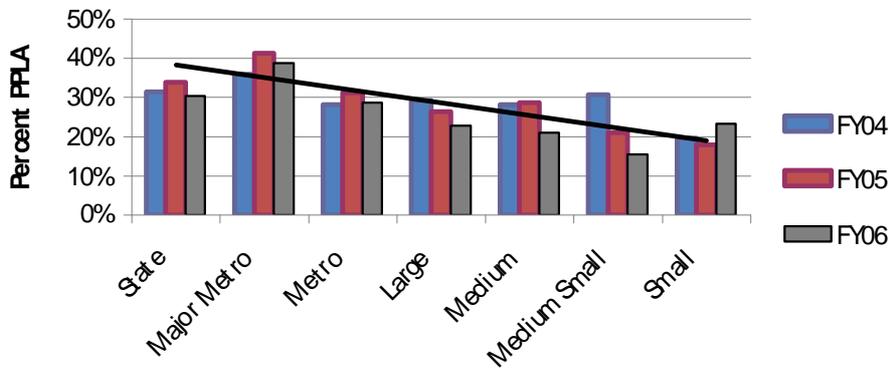
In the past three years there have been reductions in the absolute numbers of children in both categories. The decline in children in PC is 14 percent between FY04 and FY06 whereas the decline in children in PPLA is 18 percent. The decline in the proportion of children in both categories combined is 15 percent. These are positive trends reflecting both a declining number of children who are not likely to go home and, within that group, a smaller number who will remain in some planned permanent living arrangement, still in the system, until they reach the age of majority.

**Comparison of Children
Entering PC and PPLA, 2004-2006**



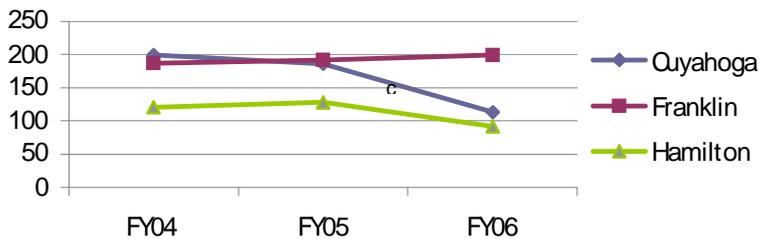
These statewide figures are broken down by county groupings in the next graph to illustrate the difference in the use of these two legal custody statuses by county grouping. The major metro counties, major counties and large counties together account for 85 percent of the usage of PPLA. The graph combines all children who entered either PC or PPLA for three fiscal years and shows the proportion of that total represented by PPLA. The purpose is to see whether counties of a particular size make more use of this disposition than others and whether the usage is changing over time. The answer to the first question is yes. The downward slope of the graph (after showing the state average on the left) indicates that, in general, the larger counties tend to use PPLA more than the smaller counties as a proportion of all children entering either status. There are some small exceptions; the small counties used PPLA in a slightly higher proportion than the medium small counties in FY06, for example.

PPLA as a Percent of All Children in PC and PPLA by Year and County Size, 2004-2006



Among the major metro counties as a group (Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton), over the past three years on average, PPLA constituted over 39 percent of the children entering either status, which is considerably higher than the 32 percent average for the state. In addition, there was a greater decline in the use of PC among the three major metro counties over the three year period (30%) than there was PPLA (20%). While the absolute number of children entering PPLA is declining, the proportion of children entering PPLA versus children entering both statuses combined is rising somewhat, from 36 percent in FY04 to 41 percent in FY05 back to 39 percent in FY06. However, the major metro counties as a group are making great strides in reducing the overall numbers of children in either PC or PPLA.

Children Entering PPLA in the Three Major Metro Counties, 2004-2006



Because the major metro counties account for more than a third of all the children entering PPLA, it is useful to see the breakdowns among them, as shown in the graph to the left. Over the three-year period, Cuyahoga had a large drop in the use of PPLA, 43 percent, from 199 children entering in FY04 to only 113 children entering in FY06. Cuyahoga's drop in children entering PC during the same

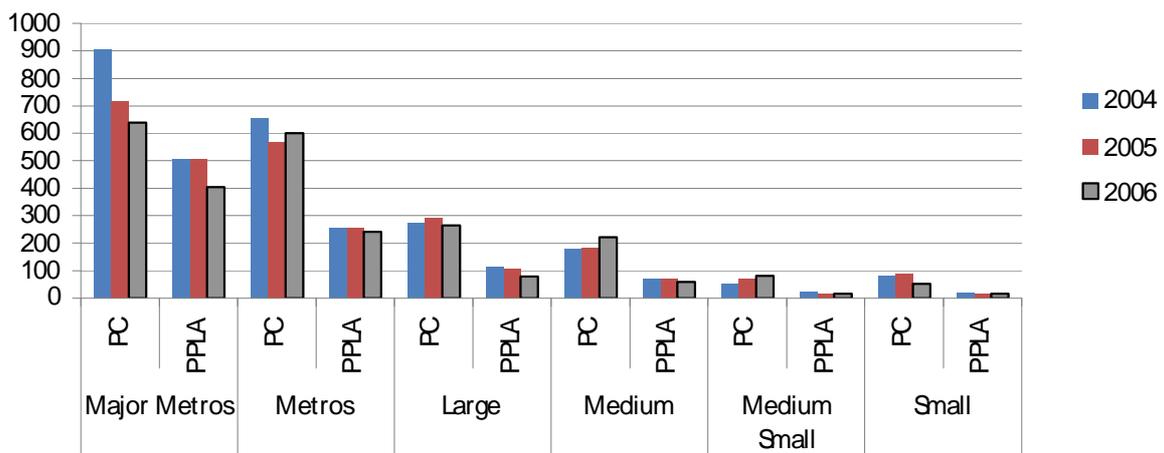
period was almost identical, 44 percent. Franklin registered a six percent increase in the use of PPLA during that period compared to a 21 percent drop in the use of PC over the same period. Hamilton, on the other hand, had a 24 percent decline in children entering PPLA but a 23 percent increase in the use of PC.

The trend in the nine other metro counties is somewhat different; they use PPLA a little less than the major metros and the proportional use of PPLA to PC is not increasing. The proportion of children in PPLA is 29 percent of the children in either status (FY06), far smaller than the 39 percent in the major metros. The trend for using PPLA is staying about even, hovering around 29 percent.

Among the 14 large counties, the proportion of children entering PPLA as a function of all children in either status declined in 2006. Whereas they constituted 29 percent of the children in 2004, they represented only 23 percent in 2006.

The following graph provides an overview of the children entering PC and PPLA by county size and year. In each county size grouping there are more children in PC than PPLA but the graph demonstrates that there are still considerable numbers of children in PPLA, particularly among the larger county groupings. The sharpest declines in both PC and PPLA categories were in the major metro counties.

**Children Entering PC and PPLA
by County Size and Year, 2004-2006**

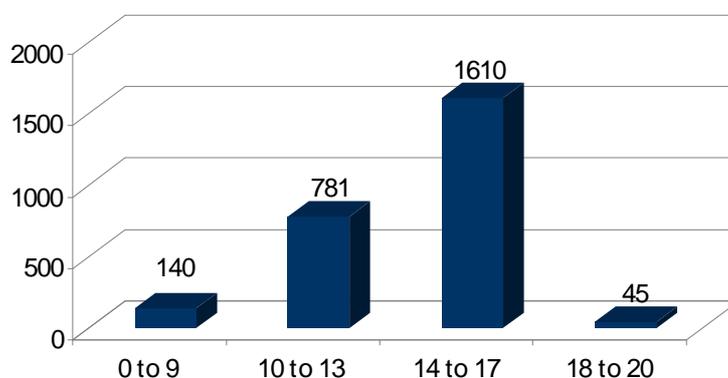


In the metro counties there was a small increase in the children entering PC in the most recent year but a slight decline in the children entering PPLA. In the medium and medium small counties there was a small rise in the children entering PC and a decline in the children entering PPLA. In the small counties there were declines in both.

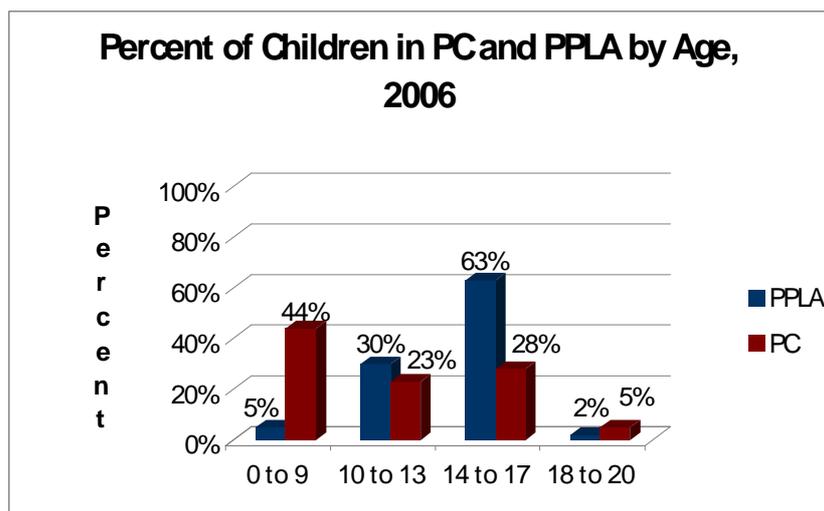
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN PPLA

Age¹. Not surprisingly, the vast majority of children in PPLA, 63 percent, are between the ages of 14 and 17. However, a fairly large proportion, 36 percent, are age 13 or under. Comparing the ages of children in PC and PPLA, one sees that the children in PC are younger; 44 percent are under the age of ten, compared to five percent of the PPLA children. This is to be expected. It would be unusual for a child under age ten to be expected to remain in state custody until the age of majority.

Number of Children in PPLA by Age, 2006



Conversely, 62 percent of the children in PPLA are 14 to 17 years of age compared to 28 percent of the children in PC.



¹ Data shown for children in permanent custody is taken from the AdoptOhio Kids Statewide Performance Report, November 2006.

Gender. The gender distribution of these children (54% male, 46% female) is similar to that of children in permanent custody (56% male, 44% female).

Race. There are slightly more white children (1,296) than African American children (1,257) in PPLA. However, when other races are taken into account the overall proportion of white children in PC is the same as the proportion of white children in PPLA, 50 percent. The proportion of black children in PC is 48 percent as is the proportion of black children in PPLA. There are no racial differences in the use of PC versus PPLA.

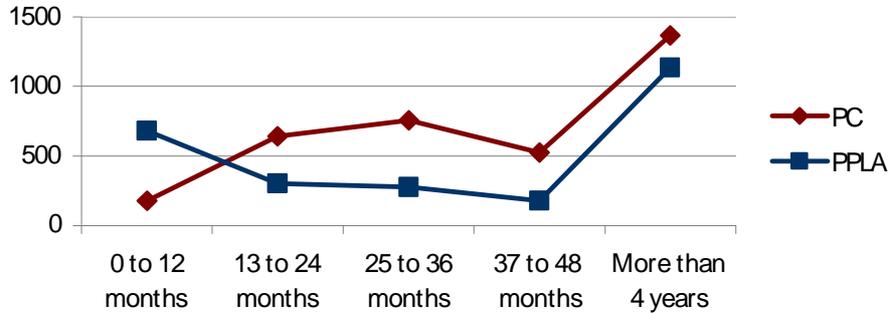
Placements. More than half of the children in PPLA (57%) have had five or more placements since they entered care. One in four children has experienced three or four placements and the remaining 18 percent have had one or two placements.

Case Plan Goals. Nearly half of the children in PPLA have a goal of permanent placement, one quarter has a goal of independent living (27%) and another quarter (23%) has return home as their goal; a goal of return home seems unusual but might explain the increased use of PPLA in the first year in custody. Counties may be moving the older youth into this status but still providing them with a return home goal. The goals of permanent placement and independent living together constitute two-thirds of the children and youth. The Outcomes section below, compares the goals and the results.

Goal of Children in PPLA at the Start of FFY 2006		
Goal	Number	Percent
Maintain in home	38	1%
Return home	601	23%
Permanent placement	1226	48%
Independent living	684	27%
Adoption	27	1%
None	12	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>2588</i>	<i>100%</i>

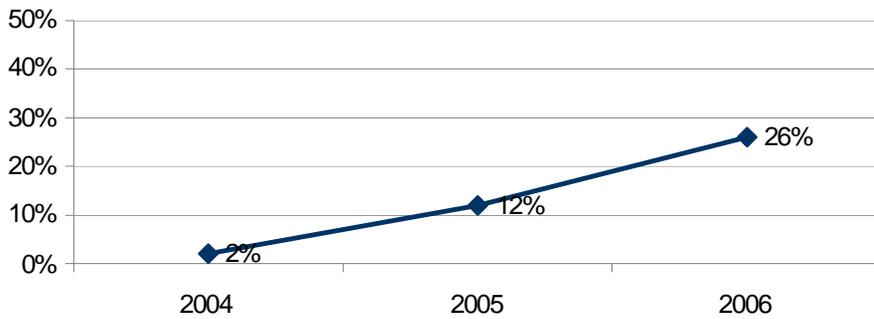
Time Since Initial Custody. The graph below displays the amount of time that has elapsed since children entered initial custody to the start of FY06 for both the children in PC and those in PPLA. The most surprising thing about the graph is that a lot of children in PPLA have been in care for less than 12 months; it seems as if there is little or no delay placing them in PPLA status. This is no doubt a function of age. As shown above, most children in PPLA are ages 14 to 17. If they entered care at that older age and were not considered prospects for returning home any time soon (as shown above, two thirds have goals of permanent placement or independent living), they are being given a PPLA status within 12 months, or at the first permanency hearing.

Time Since Initial Custody of Children in PC and PPLA, 2006



The next graph shows how the proportion of children for whom 12 months or less has elapsed since initial custody before going to PPLA is rising. While the total number of children in PPLA has been fairly constant in the past three years, the increasing proportion of children in this custody status who have been in care one year or less is an indicator that children are being placed in this custody status more often initially than in years past. The change is from two percent in FY04 to 26 percent in FY06.

Percent of Children in PPLA in Custody Less than 12 months, by Year, 2004-2006



TRACKING CHILDREN IN PPLA

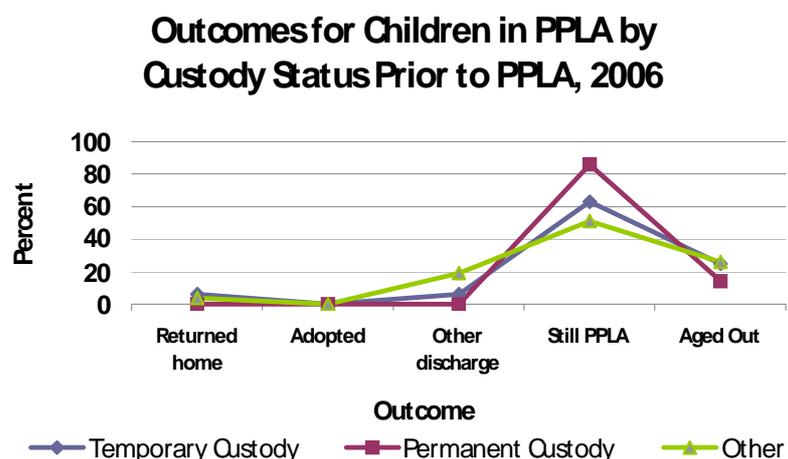
This section answers the question, what is the career path of children in PPLA? It examines their statuses before PPLA and what happened to them at discharge and asks the question, did their prior status make a difference in terms of type of discharge. Some children entered PPLA from a status of temporary custody while others entered PPLA from a status of permanent custody. What was the proportion of each and what were their outcomes?

At the start of FY06, 1816 children had been in temporary custody immediately before being assigned a disposition of PPLA whereas only 18 had been in permanent custody. In addition, 765 were in some custody status *other than* temporary custody or permanent custody. This large number represents all children who were neither in temporary custody or permanent custody. Because so few children were in permanent custody before PPLA, it does *not* appear that PPLA is being used as a "career path" for those children who no longer have a goal of adoption. Rather, it is being used as the next stop after temporary custody and an early alternative to permanent custody, quite often for older children. What is a little troublesome, however, is that one-third of the children in PPLA status are under the age of 14.

The graph below shows the outcomes by the end of the year of children who began 2006 in PPLA, broken down by their custody status prior to coming into PPLA. The graph illustrates that there are not large differences in what happened to the children based on what custody status they had prior to PPLA, except that the small number of those in PC prior to PPLA is more likely proportionally to still be in PPLA at the end of the year. The most frequent outcome for all of the children was to remain in PPLA.

None of the children in PPLA at the start of 2006 from any of the statuses, temporary custody, permanent custody or other, were adopted during the course of that year.²

Two of the 14 children who had been in PC prior to PPLA aged out of the system that year but a comparable percent from temporary custody and "other" status aged out, about 25 percent. All of those who returned home had entered PPLA from temporary custody, about six percent.



² While children have to be in PC not PPLA to be adopted, it would have been technically possible to start the year in PPLA, go to PC and wind up adopted by the end of the year. However, this never occurred among the children who started the year in PPLA.

OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN IN PPLA AS A GROUP

Examining data over the past three years, about one-quarter, or between 591 and 675 of the children in PPLA at the start of each year, "age out" meaning they have reached the age of majority and are no longer under the care of Ohio's PCSAs. This is fairly consistent with 27 percent having the case plan goal of independent living, referenced above. However, around two-thirds (63% to 66%) remain in PPLA compared to 48 percent who have the goal of permanent placement. Much smaller proportions of children return home (5% to 6%) and have their custody terminated for some other reason (6% to 7%). While 23 percent have a case plan goal of return home, this goal was achieved for a little over five percent of the children in 2006.

In making comparisons between outcomes for children in PPLA and those in PC, as might be expected, none of the children in PPLA was adopted last year while over 37 percent of the children in PC were adopted. Again not unexpected, is the proportion of children who do not have an outcome (meaning they remain in the same status) in the course of a year - about 44 percent for children in PC compared to almost 63 percent of children in PPLA. As stated above, 25 percent of children in PPLA age out and another five percent return home. Much smaller proportions of children in PC exit to those outcomes (less than 1%).

Closer examination of the 139 children in PPLA at the beginning of FY06 who *returned home* shows that they:

- Are more likely to be white (53%) than African American (47%);
- Are a bit more likely to have been in care more than two years (58%); and
- Have experienced five or more placements (68%).

Those 667 children who *aged out* of the system look similar to those returning home in terms of race (51% white and 48% African American), but were more likely to have been in care more than two years (65%) and less likely to have experienced five or more placements (43%).

The 1,620 children who began the year in PPLA and were *still in PPLA* custody status at the end of the year are similar to the "return home" group in that most are age ten or older; however, those remaining in PPLA are younger (42% are ages ten to 13 compared to 27% of those returning home).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Planned Permanent Living Arrangement is a disposition for children in foster care first sanctioned by the Adoption and Safe Families Act in 1997 and subsequently permitted by Ohio Revised Code. PPLA is used if such an arrangement is in the best interest of the child and if the child is unable to function in a family-like setting and must remain in residential or institutional care; if the parents have significant physical, mental, or psychological problems and are unable to care for the child because of those problems, adoption is not in the best interest of the child and the child retains a significant and positive relationship with a parent or relative; or the child is sixteen years of age or older, has been counseled on the permanent placement options available and is unwilling to accept or unable to adapt to a permanent placement, and is in an agency program preparing the child for independent living.

Of all the children who have moved past temporary custody to either permanent custody or planned permanent living arrangements, a fairly large proportion, about one third, are in PPLA. They represent 814 children entering PPLA in FY06. Just as PC is declining in use overall, so is PPLA. Whereas 993 children entered PPLA in FY04 only 814 did in FY06, an 18 percent decline. The disposition is generally used more in larger counties than smaller ones, not just in absolute numbers but in proportional ones. As might be expected, PPLA is used far more for older children than younger ones. However, 35 percent of the children in PPLA are age 13 or younger. Between PC and PPLA there are no racial or gender differences in the use of one disposition over the other.

There is a growing number of children who are placed in PPLA within a year of entering temporary custody. The percent has gone from two percent in FY04 to 26 percent in FY06. The vast majority of children get a PPLA disposition directly from temporary custody; very few are in permanent custody first. While a small proportion of children in PPLA return home each year, about six percent, none get adopted and one quarter ages out. However, most children who begin a year in PPLA end the year in PPLA.

Because most children in PPLA do not leave, and given the fairly large number of children under the age of 14 in PPLA it would be useful to learn more about why children are being placed there and whether all potential alternatives have been considered. This could be achieved by reading a sample of cases of children in PPLA to learn more about the decision making process and the appropriateness of the use of this disposition.

While the federal government permits the use of APPLA, the children with this goal are not distinguished from other children in foster care as the various outcome measures are calculated for the child and family services review. The fairly broad use of PPLA could be hurting Ohio on two of the federal permanency CFSR measures, C3.1 and C3.3. They are:

C3.1: Of all children who are in foster care 24 months or longer on the first day of the fiscal year, what percent were discharged to a permanent home prior to their 18th birthday and by the end of the fiscal year?

C3.3 Of all children who either were discharged from foster care during the fiscal year with a discharge reason of emancipation or reached their 18th birthday while in foster care what percent were in foster care three years or longer?

We know from this report that at least two-thirds of the children who start a year in PPLA end the year there. In FY06, 51 percent who started the year in PPLA had been in foster care for more than 36 months. These conditions would lead the children not to satisfy the federal measure. It would therefore behoove ODJFS to make sure that PPLA is being used judiciously and consistently with other jurisdictions around the country.

Appendix A

Potential Dispositions of Abuse and Neglect including Planned Permanent Living Arrangements

2151.353 Orders of disposition of abused, neglected or dependent child.

(A) If a child is adjudicated an abused, neglected, or dependent child, the court may make any of the following orders of disposition:

(1) Place the child in protective supervision;

(2) Commit the child to the temporary custody of a public children services agency, a private child placing agency, either parent, a relative residing within or outside the state, or a probation officer for placement in a certified foster home, or in any other home approved by the court;

(3) Award legal custody of the child to either parent or to any other person who, prior to the dispositional hearing, files a motion requesting legal custody of the child or is identified as a proposed legal custodian in a complaint or motion filed prior to the dispositional hearing by any party to the proceedings. A person identified in a complaint or motion filed by a party to the proceedings as a proposed legal custodian shall be awarded legal custody of the child only if the person identified signs a statement of understanding for legal custody that contains at least the following provisions:

(a) That it is the intent of the person to become the legal custodian of the child and the person is able to assume legal responsibility for the care and supervision of the child;

(b) That the person understands that legal custody of the child in question is intended to be permanent in nature and that the person will be responsible as the custodian for the child until the child reaches the age of majority. Responsibility as custodian for the child shall continue beyond the age of majority if, at the time the child reaches the age of majority, the child is pursuing a diploma granted by the board of education or other governing authority, successful completion of the curriculum of any high school, successful completion of an individualized education program developed for the student by any high school, or an age and schooling certificate. Responsibility beyond the age of majority shall terminate when the child ceases to continuously pursue such an education, completes such an education, or is excused from such an education under standards adopted by the state board of education, whichever occurs first.

(c) That the parents of the child have residual parental rights, privileges, and responsibilities, including, but not limited to, the privilege of reasonable visitation, consent to adoption, the privilege to determine the child's religious affiliation, and the responsibility for support;

(d) That the person understands that the person must be present in court for the dispositional hearing in order to affirm the person's intention to become legal custodian, to affirm that the person understands the effect of the custodianship before the court, and to answer any questions that the court or any parties to the case may have.

(4) Commit the child to the permanent custody of a public children services agency or private child placing agency, if the court determines in accordance with division (E) of section 2151.414 of the Revised Code that the child cannot be placed with one of the child's parents within a reasonable time or should not be placed with either parent and determines in accordance with division (D) of section 2151.414 of the Revised Code that the permanent commitment is in the best interest of the child. If the court grants permanent custody under this division, the court,

upon the request of any party, shall file a written opinion setting forth its findings of fact and conclusions of law in relation to the proceeding.

(5) Place the child in a planned permanent living arrangement with a public children services agency or private child placing agency, if a public children services agency or private child placing agency requests the court to place the child in a planned permanent living arrangement and if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that a planned permanent living arrangement is in the best interest of the child and that one of the following exists:

(a) The child, because of physical, mental, or psychological problems or needs, is unable to function in a family-like setting and must remain in residential or institutional care.

(b) The parents of the child have significant physical, mental, or psychological problems and are unable to care for the child because of those problems, adoption is not in the best interest of the child, as determined in accordance with division (D) of section 2151.414 of the Revised Code, and the child retains a significant and positive relationship with a parent or relative.

(c) The child is sixteen years of age or older, has been counseled on the permanent placement options available to the child, is unwilling to accept or unable to adapt to a permanent placement, and is in an agency program preparing the child for independent living.

(6) Order the removal from the child's home until further order of the court of the person who committed abuse as described in section 2151.031 of the Revised Code against the child, who caused or allowed the child to suffer neglect as described in section 2151.03 of the Revised Code, or who is the parent, guardian, or custodian of a child who is adjudicated a dependent child and order any person not to have contact with the child or the child's siblings.

(B) No order for permanent custody or temporary custody of a child or the placement of a child in a planned permanent living arrangement shall be made pursuant to this section unless the complaint alleging the abuse, neglect, or dependency contains a prayer requesting permanent custody, temporary custody, or the placement of the child in a planned permanent living arrangement as desired, the summons served on the parents of the child contains as is appropriate a full explanation that the granting of an order for permanent custody permanently divests them of their parental rights, a full explanation that an adjudication that the child is an abused, neglected, or dependent child may result in an order of temporary custody that will cause the removal of the child from their legal custody until the court terminates the order of temporary custody or permanently divests the parents of their parental rights, or a full explanation that the granting of an order for a planned permanent living arrangement will result in the removal of the child from their legal custody if any of the conditions listed in divisions (A)(5)(a) to (c) of this section are found to exist, and the summons served on the parents contains a full explanation of their right to be represented by counsel and to have counsel appointed pursuant to Chapter 120. of the Revised Code if they are indigent.

If after making disposition as authorized by division (A)(2) of this section, a motion is filed that requests permanent custody of the child, the court may grant permanent custody of the child to the movant in accordance with section 2151.414 of the Revised Code.

(C) If the court issues an order for protective supervision pursuant to division (A)(1) of this section, the court may place any reasonable restrictions upon the child, the child's parents, guardian, or custodian, or any other person, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

(1) Order a party, within forty-eight hours after the issuance of the order, to vacate the child's home indefinitely or for a specified period of time;

(2) Order a party, a parent of the child, or a physical custodian of the child to prevent any particular person from having contact with the child;

(3) Issue an order restraining or otherwise controlling the conduct of any person which conduct would not be in the best interest of the child.

(D) As part of its dispositional order, the court shall journalize a case plan for the child. The journalized case plan shall not be changed except as provided in section 2151.412 of the Revised Code.

(E)(1) The court shall retain jurisdiction over any child for whom the court issues an order of disposition pursuant to division (A) of this section or pursuant to section 2151.414 or 2151.415 of the Revised Code until the child attains the age of eighteen years if the child is not mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, or physically impaired, the child attains the age of twenty-one years if the child is mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, or physically impaired, or the child is adopted and a final decree of adoption is issued, except that the court may retain jurisdiction over the child and continue any order of disposition under division (A) of this section or under section 2151.414 or 2151.415 of the Revised Code for a specified period of time to enable the child to graduate from high school or vocational school. The court shall make an entry continuing its jurisdiction under this division in the journal.

(2) Any public children services agency, any private child placing agency, the department of job and family services, or any party, other than any parent whose parental rights with respect to the child have been terminated pursuant to an order issued under division (A)(4) of this section, by filing a motion with the court, may at any time request the court to modify or terminate any order of disposition issued pursuant to division (A) of this section or section 2151.414 or 2151.415 of the Revised Code. The court shall hold a hearing upon the motion as if the hearing were the original dispositional hearing and shall give all parties to the action and the guardian ad litem notice of the hearing pursuant to the Juvenile Rules. If applicable, the court shall comply with section 2151.42 of the Revised Code.

(F) Any temporary custody order issued pursuant to division (A) of this section shall terminate one year after the earlier of the date on which the complaint in the case was filed or the child was first placed into shelter care, except that, upon the filing of a motion pursuant to section 2151.415 of the Revised Code, the temporary custody order shall continue and not terminate until the court issues a dispositional order under that section.

(G)(1) No later than one year after the earlier of the date the complaint in the case was filed or the child was first placed in shelter care, a party may ask the court to extend an order for protective supervision for six months or to terminate the order. A party requesting extension or termination of the order shall file a written request for the extension or termination with the court and give notice of the proposed extension or termination in writing before the end of the day after the day of filing it to all parties and the child's guardian ad litem. If a public children services agency or private child placing agency requests termination of the order, the agency shall file a written status report setting out the facts supporting termination of the order at the time it files the request with the court. If no party requests extension or termination of the order, the court shall notify the parties that the court will extend the order for six months or terminate it and that it may do so without a hearing unless one of the parties requests a hearing. All parties and the guardian ad litem shall have seven days from the date a notice is sent pursuant to this division to object to and request a hearing on the proposed extension or termination.

(a) If it receives a timely request for a hearing, the court shall schedule a hearing to be held no later than thirty days after the request is received by the court. The court shall give notice of the

date, time, and location of the hearing to all parties and the guardian ad litem. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether extension or termination of the order is in the child's best interest. If termination is in the child's best interest, the court shall terminate the order. If extension is in the child's best interest, the court shall extend the order for six months.

(b) If it does not receive a timely request for a hearing, the court may extend the order for six months or terminate it without a hearing and shall journalize the order of extension or termination not later than fourteen days after receiving the request for extension or termination or after the date the court notifies the parties that it will extend or terminate the order. If the court does not extend or terminate the order, it shall schedule a hearing to be held no later than thirty days after the expiration of the applicable fourteen-day time period and give notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing to all parties and the child's guardian ad litem. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether extension or termination of the order is in the child's best interest. If termination is in the child's best interest, the court shall terminate the order. If extension is in the child's best interest, the court shall issue an order extending the order for protective supervision six months.

(2) If the court grants an extension of the order for protective supervision pursuant to division (G)(1) of this section, a party may, prior to termination of the extension, file with the court a request for an additional extension of six months or for termination of the order. The court and the parties shall comply with division (G)(1) of this section with respect to extending or terminating the order.

(3) If a court grants an extension pursuant to division (G)(2) of this section, the court shall terminate the order for protective supervision at the end of the extension.

(H) The court shall not issue a dispositional order pursuant to division (A) of this section that removes a child from the child's home unless the court complies with section 2151.419 of the Revised Code and includes in the dispositional order the findings of fact required by that section.

(I) If a motion or application for an order described in division (A)(6) of this section is made, the court shall not issue the order unless, prior to the issuance of the order, it provides to the person all of the following:

(1) Notice and a copy of the motion or application;

(2) The grounds for the motion or application;

(3) An opportunity to present evidence and witnesses at a hearing regarding the motion or application;

(4) An opportunity to be represented by counsel at the hearing.

(J) The jurisdiction of the court shall terminate one year after the date of the award or, if the court takes any further action in the matter subsequent to the award, the date of the latest further action subsequent to the award, if the court awards legal custody of a child to either of the following:

(1) A legal custodian who, at the time of the award of legal custody, resides in a county of this state other than the county in which the court is located;

(2) A legal custodian who resides in the county in which the court is located at the time of the award of legal custody, but moves to a different county of this state prior to one year after the

date of the award or, if the court takes any further action in the matter subsequent to the award, one year after the date of the latest further action subsequent to the award.

The court in the county in which the legal custodian resides then shall have jurisdiction in the matter.

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