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CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW MANUAL

see letter #3:
also titled Manual for Child Placement
Review Board Members.

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1980F

Corinne Driver
Hon. B. Thomas Leahy
Bernice Manshel
Janet Moyer

copy 1

Date: November 25, 1980

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CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW MANUAL

Janet Noyes
Bettye Marshall
Hon. E. Thomas Japhet
Cuzine Oliver

FOREWORD

SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY



ROBERT N. WILENTZ
CHIEF JUSTICE

STATE HOUSE ANNEX
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

Earlier this year I created a task force to prepare a manual which would assist child placement review board members and others in implementing the Child Placement Review Act. The members of the task force were Corinne Driver, Chairperson of the State Child Placement Advisory Council, the Honorable B. Thomas Leahy, Judge of the Superior Court, Bernice Manshel, Director of the Division of Youth and Family Services, and Janet Moyer, Camden County Child Placement Coordinator. The task force prepared the Manual and the Supreme Court has approved it for use on a statewide basis.

I must express my gratitude to the members of the task force for their superb work. I know they devoted countless hours preparing this highly informative and readable manual.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. N. Wilentz", written over a horizontal line.

Chief Justice Robert N. Wilentz

Dated: *Nov. 26th*, 1980



Washington, D.C.

April 10, 1902

Dear Sir: This year I created a task force to prepare a report which would serve as a preliminary study for the establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The task force consisted of the Honorable Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Geological Survey, and the Honorable William H. Woodworth, Chief of the Forest Service. The task force has completed its report and the report is being prepared for the use of the Department.

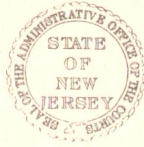
I am enclosing a copy of the report for the Department and a copy for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. I am also enclosing a copy of the report for the use of the Department.

Very truly yours,
John D. Hays

John D. Hays

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ROBERT D. LIPSCHER
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS



STATE HOUSE ANNEX
CN-037
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
609 984 0275

October 10, 1980

The Honorable Robert N. Wilentz

Chief Justice

Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey

This Manual was approved by the Supreme Court on November 25, 1980 and is effective immediately. The Manual will assist child placement review board members and others to discharge their responsibilities under the Child Placement Review Act and will supplement the training provided by the Presiding Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judges and the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Administrative Office will print and distribute copies of the Manual to review board members, county child placement coordinators and others involved in implementing the Child Placement Review Act.

The Supreme Court will revise and supplement this Manual when changes in the law or experience so dictate. Suggestions as to revisions or supplements should be brought to my attention.

Robert D. Lipscher

Robert D. Lipscher, Esq.
Administrative Office of the Courts

Dated: November 26, 1980

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY



STATE HOUSE ANNEX
ON-027
TRENTON NEW JERSEY 08646
FOR MAIL USE

ALBERT J. ...
PRESIDENT OF THE ...

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Robert G. ...

Robert G. ...
Administrative Office of the Courts

Page: November 1988



ANN KLEIN
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
TRENTON, N.J. 08625

October 10, 1980

The Honorable Robert N. Wilentz
Chief Justice
Superior Court of New Jersey
State House Annex
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Dear Chief Justice Wilentz:

The hundreds of participants in the child placement review process have worked diligently to implement the Child Placement Review Act on behalf of New Jersey's children.

They began their work long before the effective date of the act and they are continuing their work at this time. All CPRA participants should be commended for their efforts.

One of their many accomplishments is this Manual for Child Placement Review Board Members. It was developed by a special task force of representatives from the judiciary, the CPRA Advisory Council, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the CPRA Court Coordinators and the Division of Youth and Family Services. It represents a major effort to bring uniformity to the implementation of the act. Just as importantly, its development exemplifies the cooperation that exists among the many people who are involved in CPRA.

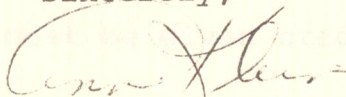
The Act itself is the Legislature's response to public concern about the placement of children in foster homes or residential facilities. It establishes the court review of placements made by the Division of Youth and Family Services to assure that the placements are necessary, appropriate, and for the proper length of time, and to assure that every child placed outside his home has the opportunity to return to his own home or some alternate permanent home.

The Division of Youth and Family Services shares the concern of the public and Legislature regarding placement. As a result, it is implementing permanency planning casework services for all children in placement. These services focus on the importance of every child having a permanent home-preferably his own home. The Division has also developed prevention of placement services directed toward keeping a child in his own home while staff work with the family to prevent both immediate and future harm to the child.

There is an increasing emphasis on the part of the Division to expand the services necessary to effect permanency planning and the services necessary for the prevention of placement so that children are either in temporary placements for shorter periods of time or are not placed at all.

The Division needs the support of the community in this endeavor, for there are not sufficient resources or services within the Division, or within the community, to prevent all placements or to effect a permanency plan for all children and especially those who will never be able to return to their own home. There is a pressing need for these resources. I urge the courts and the members of the Child Placement Review Boards to join with the Division in seeking support for the development of these services. This effort, like that which resulted in the enactment of the Child Placement Review Act, will indeed be a great benefit for the children of New Jersey.

Sincerely,



Ann Klein

AK:20

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Sincerely,



Ann Klein

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The members of the Chief Justice's Task Force on Child Placement gratefully acknowledge the invaluable assistance in the preparation of this manual provided by Steven Yoslov, Esq. and Cynthia Bernstein, Esq. of the Administrative Office of the Courts, Ruth Bischoff and Beatrice Maggio of the State Child Placement Advisory Council and Virginia Coon and Jesse Moskowitz, Esq. of the Division of Youth and Family Services.

Without their very capable help this manual could never have been prepared as promptly. To them must be given credit for any quality found in this volume.

Corinne Driver, Chairperson
Child Placement Advisory Council

Hon. B. Thomas Leahy, J.S.C.

Bernice Manshel, Director
Division of Youth and Family Services

Janet Moyer, Child Placement Coordinator
Camden County

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The members of the Child Welfare Task Force on Child Placement gratefully acknowledge the invaluable assistance in the preparation of this manual provided by Beverly Taylor, Ed. and Cynthia Bernstein, Ed. of the Administrative Office of the Courts, Ruth Starbuck and Beatrice Maguire of the State Child Placement Advisory Council and Virginia Coon and Jesse Moskowitz, Ed. of the Division of Youth and Family Services.

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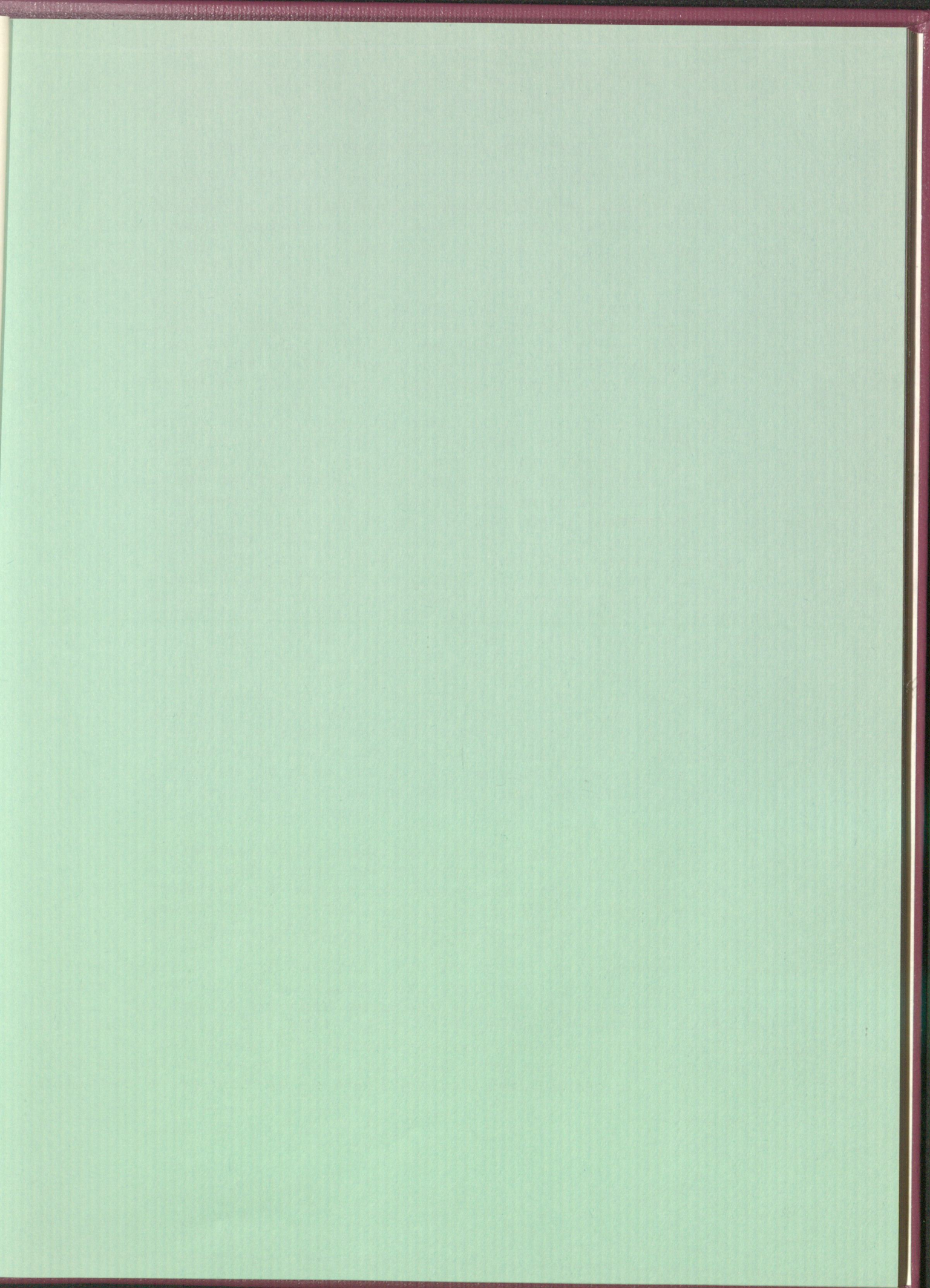
Cortina Driver, Chairperson
Child Placement Advisory Council
Box 81, Thomas Leahy, D.S.C.
Beverly Taylor, Director
Division of Youth and Family Services
Janet Meyer, Child Placement Coordinator
Lander County

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CHAPTER I

WHY REVIEW PLACEMENTS OF CHILDREN

According to the Survey Report on Implementation of the Child Placement Review Act (Association for Children of New Jersey and State Public Affairs Committee of the Junior Leagues of New Jersey, Nov. 1979):

Each year thousands of New Jersey children are placed outside of their homes by the court or the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS), the major state agency charged with providing services to children and their families.

While the reasons for removal or voluntary placement of children out of the home may vary, the stated goals of foster care in New Jersey and other states have uniformly been to provide temporary care until the children could be returned to the family or to provide alternative care when family reunification was not possible. In recent years, however, it has been increasingly clear from numerous research studies across the nation that the out-of-home placement system has often not achieved these goals. In fact, the studies show that children tend to spend long periods of time in foster care, often moving from one placement to another. Few services are offered to families to prevent removal and placement of their children outside of their homes. Even fewer services are offered to families who could potentially be reunited with their children. Finally, very little planning is done to locate permanent homes for children who cannot or should not be returned to their natural parents.

In response to these problems, and in line with a national trend toward permanency planning for children, a number of concerned organizations and individuals in New Jersey began advocating for an external system of foster care review.

It was expected that external review would help ensure that appropriate planning and services were provided to children in placement. The result of this advocacy was the enactment of the Child Placement Review Act that became effective October 1, 1978. The trend for permanency planning developed because of the realization that temporary out-of-home care can have negative effects on children's psychological and physical development.

Out-of-home placement by its very nature precludes the development of a sense of belonging or permanency in children and a sense of commitment between children and their temporary caretakers. This is especially true when children move from one temporary home to another and/or are rejected by their caretakers. If children remain in temporary care for long periods of time, they can develop feelings of insecurity and worthlessness. They can have identity problems since they do not know where or with whom they belong. These symptoms are compounded when children have little or no contact with their natural families who can sometimes provide the necessary emotional supports to counteract these negative effects. Conversely, if children remain in temporary care for long periods of time, they can develop strong attachments to their caretakers which can cause emotional conflicts when they leave the caretakers.

Temporary out-of-home placements can benefit the children they serve provided that the placements are used appropriately. It is when children remain in these placements due to lack of effective permanency planning that negative results are more likely to occur.

The following are excerpts from Permanency Planning for Children in Foster Care: A Handbook for Social Workers (United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1977):

Permanence describes intent. A permanent home is not one that is guaranteed to last forever, but one that is intended to exist indefinitely. When the expectation of permanence is lacking, a child experiences doubt, uncertainty, and hesitancy. Permanency planning means clarifying the intent of the placement, and, during temporary care, keeping alive a plan for permanency. When a temporary placement is prolonged, foster care may have the appearance of permanency, but it lacks the element of intent that is critical to permanence.

Permanent homes give commitment and continuity to the child's relationships. To become emotionally stable adults, capable of giving love to others and of making lasting trusting relationships, children need consistent nurturing by adults who really belong to them. A permanent home is one that holds together through many kinds of family crisis. Such disruptions as prolonged sickness, changes of residence, unemployment, marital problems, and conflicts between parents and child are weathered and resolved within the framework of the family itself. Friends, relatives, and community services may help families during times of stress, but a family crisis in a permanent home does not usually cause the child to be moved to a family he does not know, for an indefinite length of time. It is no derogation of the love and commitment of foster parents to

say that their role, the expectations of the agency, and legal authority, do not permit the kind of commitment and continuity permanence is made of.

Permanent homes are rooted in and sanctioned by cultural norms and the law. In American Society, the customary way in which children's rights, welfare, and interests are protected is by their parents.

Children in permanent homes are recognized, both in their home and outside it, as having a respected social status.

This status is taken for granted and generally goes unnoticed, but its absence makes apparent the second class status that prolonged foster care often has.

Foster care placements serve a needed purpose when they exist for a planned period of time. The planned period can be quite temporary while a permanent home is being arranged, either with the child's own or with adoptive parents. For the child who should remain with his foster family until he is grown, the temporary placement can be made permanent by a formalized long-term foster care arrangement or foster parent adoption. When used in these ways foster care fills a needed place in the spectrum of child welfare services. Difficulties arise when foster care placements intended to be only temporary extend indefinitely and become substitutes for permanent homes. Prolonged but unplanned foster care, sometimes referred to as foster care drift, has several disadvantages for the foster child.

Foster homes can be more easily disrupted than permanent homes. Changes within the foster family itself may cause the placement to disintegrate. Or, severe conflicts may arise between the child and his foster parents, and for a variety of reasons it may seem better to move the child than to work with the foster parents and child toward resolving the conflicts. For instance, when a young child is temporarily placed with a foster family that copes best with young children, and the placement then simply extends on until the child reaches adolescence, the foster parents may feel unable to cope with the problems of typical adolescence and request that the child be moved. Another possible

source of disruption is the natural parent, who after years of absence or little obvious interest, may return and either undermine the placement or actively petition for the return of his child. In this event, a five-year-old court order for foster care placement, with little subsequent contact between the parent and the child welfare agency, is frail protection in attempting to continue substitute care.

Even good foster care has the disadvantage of stigmatizing the child, who knows he is different from his peers:

- . His name is different from that of his foster parent.
- . A check comes each month for his keep.
- . He is often a court ward.
- . He receives visits from a caseworker, whom he may or may not know well, but who nevertheless has a great deal to say about his future.
- . A foster child who moves many times, or who constantly fears that he may have to move, can suffer devastating effects on his emotional health. He may become defensive, fearful, suspicious, and, after repeated moves, he may eventually protect himself from further disappointment and rejection by being less willing to invest in child-parent relationships. Eventually, he loses the capacity.



CHAPTER II

DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS), which is part of the Department of Human Services, serves as the comprehensive social services agency for children and families in New Jersey.

A primary objective of the Division is to provide social services and programs which will safeguard and promote the healthy growth and development of children. DYFS does this to the greatest extent possible by attempting to rehabilitate the home and help parents grow in their understanding, care, and guidance of their children. When the home cannot be rehabilitated, the best chance for healthy growth and development is through skillfully developed plans for foster placement or adoption. However, the base of the child welfare program is the safeguarding, promoting, strengthening, and maintaining of good family living. All other services for children spring from and return to this basic premise.

The Legislature has declared:

- (a) that the preservation and strengthening of family life is a matter of public concern as being in the interest of the general welfare, and
- (b) that the prevention and correction of dependency and delinquency among children should be accomplished so far as practicable through welfare services which will seek to continue the living of such children in their own homes.

To this end, the Legislature has directed that DYFS shall:

provide care and custody for children eligible therefor in such manner that the children may, so far as practicable, continue to live in their own homes and family life be thereby preserved and strengthened.

Direct casework service can be given to a child and/or his parents, or person with whom he lives, in relation to behavior problems, emotional adjustment, interfamily relationships, neglect, abuse, or exploitation. Casework services to a child in his own home will in most cases be family-centered.

Casework services are provided by a Division caseworker who visits the child and his family or caretaker on a predetermined

minimum visitation schedule of once every one, three or six months. The visitation schedule is determined by the caseworker needs of the clients and is subject to change. The schedule does not preclude more frequent visitations.

In the course of supervising a child DYFS is authorized to furnish the necessary services, either by direct provision or by purchasing such services from any private agency or institution which must comply with DYFS' rules and regulations governing such arrangements.

Even when services are purchased the caseworker in most cases continues to provide direct casework services and make visits according to a minimum visitation schedule. Anyone can request services from the Division for himself or another person. Any group or organization can request services for an individual or family.

When someone requests services for himself or his child, a Division social worker discusses his problems and needs with him to determine whether or not the Division can provide service. The worker will arrange for the appropriate services to be provided and/or will refer the client to other agencies offering the appropriate services.

When an individual, group or organization requests services for another person, a Division social worker discusses the request with the other person to determine whether or not he wants a Division service and whether the Division can provide service. If the requested service is for a child, the worker also discusses the request with the child's parent. The worker will arrange for the appropriate service and/or will refer the client to other agencies if the client gives approval.

The Division cannot provide a service if the client does not want it unless there is a court order. This is true of out-of-home placement services as well. Parents either voluntarily place their child in an out-of-home placement or the court orders that a child be placed in the Division's care or custody. The Division can only place a child out-of-home without parental consent and without a court order if the child is in imminent danger. In this situation, the Division must obtain a court order the next court day.

DYFS believes that normally the child's own family offers the best environment for personality and social adjustment. Every assistance and service must be given to enable parents to preserve their home. The ultimate welfare of the child should be the main consideration guiding all decisions, and these decisions should be based on the objectively-determined needs of the child and should provide him the fullest opportunity for emotional, spiritual, mental and physical growth. The child and all others with whom he has significant relationships should be prepared carefully for a placement. Finally, DYFS believes that efforts should be made to conserve the child's relationship to his parents and siblings, to involve the parents and relatives in constructive planning for the

child, and eventually re-establish the child in his own home.

The following is a listing of DYFS services:

Home-Base Services

- . Protective services
- . Homemaker services (purchased)
- . Day care services (direct and purchased)
- . Services to expectant parents
- . Adoption services (direct and purchased)
- . Day treatment programs (purchased)
- . Parole supervision
- . Services to out-of-state agencies on behalf of children

Out-of-Home Placement Services

- . Foster care services
- . Residential services

Referral Services to Individual Adults in Crisis

Information and Referral Services

HOME-BASE SERVICES

Protective Services

Protective services is a specialized child welfare service designed to help children to have a family environment free from serious emotional or physical harm, or risk of serious emotional or physical harm. The services are provided to protect the child, reduce stressful situations within the family and increase the family's abilities to function more adequately without ongoing intervention of a social service agency.

Protective services encompass a range of social services including the identification of children who are abused and/or neglected and ongoing services which are preventive, rehabilitative, nonpunitive, and are geared to alleviating the causative-factors of abuse and neglect.

The services are provided directly by DYFS caseworkers and/or by contract service providers and other agencies.

The agency maintains a Central Registry of child abuse cases and a 24-hour hotline.

Homemaker Services

Homemaker service is a community service provided by a public or voluntary agency that employs personnel to furnish home help assistance to families with children, aged, convalescent, acutely or chronically ill and disabled persons. Its primary function is the maintenance of household routines and the preservation or creation of wholesome family living in times of stress.

Homemaker service for children helps to prevent their separation from parents at a time when the parents' ability to give care is impaired. The service helps to restore, develop, or strengthen parental functioning so that parents can carry out their family responsibilities more adequately and at the same time be helped to deal more effectively with their own problems.

Day Care Services

Day care services are provided as part of the Division's overall effort to keep families together. The primary purpose of a day care service is to care for, protect and enrich children's lives as well as to provide conditions favorable to their social, emotional and physical well-being. These services are available for children of all age groups either in a day care center or in a day care home selected and maintained by the Division. The Division may also provide day care by arranging for a caretaker to come into the child's own home.

Services to Expectant Parents

The Division offers a variety of services to expectant parents (as couples or individuals) who need help in preparing for the birth of their baby or in arranging for the child's care. These include counseling, arranging for medical care for the mother, finding a place for her to stay during pregnancy and, if necessary, arranging for financial assistance. Prenatal maintenance can be provided in maternity homes or in the community. A social worker will plan with parents to meet their needs and those of the child. If the parents decide to place the child for adoption, the worker will assist in arranging for adoption services as well.

Adoption Services

Adoption services of the Division include the recruitment, study and approval of adoptive homes, the placement and supervision of eligible children in adoptive homes, and the study and/or supervision of non-agency adoption placements.

The Division is the largest adoption placement agency in the

state. Because there have been few problem-free infants and young children available for adoption for a number of years, DYFS focuses its efforts on placing the many children with special needs who are available through the agency. Included are children with physical, emotional or mental handicaps; older children and groups of brothers and sisters who should remain together.

To encourage the adoption of such children, the Division offers subsidies when needed to help eligible adopting parents care for the child and meet the costs of legal, medical or special services which the child requires.

The Division also coordinates the Adoption Resource Exchange of New Jersey and is involved with other adoption exchanges outside the state. This involvement expands the potential number of adoptive homes and children available to other participating agencies.

The Division assists adult adoptees to reunite with their birth families by conducting a search for birth family members at the request of the adoptee. If the family members are located, they are advised of the adoptee's interest to have contact. Reunion occurs when the respective parties agree to the contact.

The Division also maintains a registry for any birth family members who wish to have contact with an adult adoptee if the adoptee contacts the agency requesting information on his background.

Day Treatment Programs

As an alternative to institutionalization in some areas of the state, the Division makes use of privately operated, state funded day treatment programs for children who would otherwise require the services of a residential treatment center. Under the program the children live at home, but receive individualized treatment, counseling and support services which they need to function within the community. The services are provided at a locally based center for eight to twelve hours a day, from five to seven days a week.

Parole Supervision

DYFS is empowered to provide care and to exercise supervision over young children paroled or released from state correctional institutions for juveniles in accordance with rules and regulations established by the State Board of Parole. Parental request/permission is not required for DYFS to provide parole planning for a child in a correctional institution or parole supervision after his/her release.

Services to Out-of-State Agencies On Behalf of Children

The Division has the authority to make investigations or provide supervision of any child in this state at the request and on behalf of a public or private agency or institution of any other state. This service is offered to courts, and to public, quasi-governmental and private social and welfare agencies or institutions of any other state or county.

OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT SERVICES

Foster Care Services

The Division of Youth and Family Services provides social services to families and children in their own homes, directed toward improving family functioning. DYFS policy requires that all casework efforts should be directed toward keeping the child at home and avoiding unnecessary separation from his family.

Sometimes, however, the parent cannot adequately care for the child at home. If the child is harmed or at risk of harm, or if no additional services or resources exist which are sufficient to keep the family together, the caseworker and the family explore placement alternatives.

Placement away from his family is extremely disruptive to any child, regardless of the factors and conditions that necessitate the separation. It is imperative to the well-being of the child, therefore, that the most appropriate and least restrictive type of placement be selected.

The first alternative to be considered is placement with relatives or close friends, since this type of placement offers the child some degree of familiarity and continuity.

When placement with relatives or friends is not possible or not appropriate to the needs of the specific child, the least restrictive placement of choice considered by DYFS is temporary foster care.

When a child must be separated from his family, placement in a foster home enables the child to live in a substitute family setting until he can be returned home or until another, appropriate permanent plan is effected. DYFS has a strong and affirmative responsibility to ensure that during this period of temporary placement, the child receives adequate care and supervision appropriate to his needs and directed toward aiding him in his adjustment.

Foster care is 24-hour, temporary, substitute family care provided by DYFS for a planned period of time. It is directed

toward providing the child with the family life experiences and conditions which promote normal growth. Foster care encompasses the full range of casework services and other treatment and community services to the child's family, the child, and the foster family.

Types of Foster Care

a) regular boarding homes

These homes are foster family homes which are substitutes for a child's own home and in which the foster parents can receive regular board payments, as well as health care and a clothing allowance for the child in accordance with established rates. The homes have been studied and approved prior to the placement of a child.

b) special foster homes

These homes, like regular boarding homes, are substitutes for a child's own home. However, the home is approved by DYFS for a particular child, not for the general placement of other foster children. Usually there is a relationship between the family and the child.

These homes are not always studied and approved before the child is placed. If the home is approved, the foster parents can receive regular board payments, health care coverage and a clothing allowance for the foster child.

c) independent living

The Division of Youth and Family Services is responsible for providing supervised out-of-home care for children in need of placement. It is recognized, however, that the traditional supervised living arrangements may not be appropriate or available for some children, due to the exceptional nature of their personal or family circumstances.

In these cases, when all alternatives have been exhausted, DYFS may arrange to place such a child in the independent living program. Independent living may be provided in a YM/YWCA, rooming house, private home, apartment, or other similar residence assessed by the caseworker as appropriate for the child.

Independent living may be short-term or may be approved until the child attains majority. The duration of independent living is based on the permanent plan for the child and on the child's functioning while in the program. Independent living may be used only when no other resource is appropriate or available.

Residential Services

When the child's social, educational, emotional, physical, or

mental handicaps interfere with normal functioning and make it impossible for the child to remain in a family or in the community, DYFS considers group or residential care. Such care is geared to children whose normal growth and emotional development are hampered by poor adult relationships or interference from negative parental or community attitudes. Residential services attempt to enable the child to experience new kinds of relationships in a therapeutically focused, nonpunitive, structured setting. The child is expected to gain in self-esteem and modify his behavior.

As a total and well-formulated service, residential treatment of the child is designed to overcome personal difficulties and handicapping conditions which interfere with normal functioning so that the child can return to his own family, be placed in a foster home, or adoptive family, or function independently.

No residential facility can serve all types of children. Each must develop a program and atmosphere suited to the needs of certain types of children. Various treatment components may be combined to develop a treatment plan directed toward the needs of the individual child.

The basic components of residential services are mental health services, child care staff, and group living.

Values of Residential Care

- . integration of the facility's many services into an individual treatment plan for the child
- . existence of an environment that can be adopted to both individual and group needs
- . existence of an atmosphere of acceptance and understanding

Limitations of Residential Care

Although facilities for child care provide specialized services to children whose needs can be met more effectively in a group setting than in a family home, residential care, no matter how carefully programmed, is not an ideal placement.

Group living is not the most normal life for any child and many of the features that go into normal development are in danger of being lost in the process of congregate living. It often implies confinement, restricts freedom and privileges ordinarily available to children and may lack factors important to the healthy development of a child.

Some potential limitations in group living which must be recognized and adequately controlled include:

- . lack of individualization

- . impersonal atmosphere
- . need to share adults with many other children
- . insufficient opportunities to make decisions
- . lack of privacy
- . deprivation in one form or another, e.g., family life experiences, feeling of belonging
- . restriction of normal interactions with community and peers
- . the stigma associated with placement in a residential setting

Types of Residential Care

a) residential treatment center

A residential treatment center is a public or private facility which provides for residential treatment and social services for 13 or more children on a 24-hour basis.

b) group home

A group home is a public or private facility which provides for board, maintenance, and treatment or social services for 5-12 children on a 24-hour basis.

c) teaching parent home

Teaching parent homes are an alternative to residential placement for emotionally and physically handicapped children. The placements are in private homes and the children attend public or private day schools. There are three to six children placed in each home. The teaching parents must meet special requirements and receive intensive training in how to work with problem children.

Provision To Children In Out-of-Home Placements

The Division makes a monthly payment to foster parents, group homes and residential treatment centers to cover the cost of room and board for the children in their care.

Children in independent living receive a weekly check from the district office of supervision to cover the cost of their room and/or board. There is a maximum limit to the amount of the weekly payment, but payments can be less than the maximum, according to the individual needs of the child.

Children who are in foster homes, residential treatment centers and group homes and who are on independent living receive medical coverage through medicaid for medical, dental or psychological treatment required. Prescriptions and eyeglasses are also covered.

A clothing allowance is provided to the foster parents to take care of a foster child's clothing needs. Clothing is also provided to children in residential treatment centers and group homes. The method of provision is specified in the particular contract with the facility.

Children on independent living may receive a clothing allowance according to need.

Some special services such as day care, homemaker services and summer camps may be provided to children in foster care if there is a special need.

REFERRAL SERVICES TO INDIVIDUAL ADULTS IN CRISIS

DYFS also works with and channels federal money to other public and private agencies to enable them to provide social services to individual adults. Such services include adult protective services, including shelters and programs for victims of domestic violence; adult day care, home-delivered meals, homemaker/home health aide services and transportation for eligible adults, including the elderly; family planning, personal counseling of all kinds; housing related services; and legal services in non-criminal matters. The services available are not the same in all areas of the state and depend on community needs. DYFS refers applicants for such services to the other government and private agencies that offer them.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES

When the Division receives an inquiry or a referral or request for services that does not allege or indicate abuse/neglect and is not appropriate to DYFS, the Division provides information and any referrals which are appropriate to the situation.

CHAPTER III
REVIEW BOARDS

When the Legislature enacted the Child Placement Review Act its purpose was to set up a system of citizen review boards to assist the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in making decisions concerning the out-of-home placements of children supervised by DYFS. It was felt that such boards could provide the courts with advice and assistance and yet not impinge on their authority.

The number of Child Placement Review Boards functioning in any county is limited by the number of judges authorized for the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. The Child Placement Review Board members are appointed by the Assignment Judge for each county.

Each Board consists of five persons who are county residents and who demonstrate an interest in child placement or child development and to the maximum extent feasible represent the various socioeconomic, racial and ethnic groups of the county in which it serves. Upon request the Assignment Judge provides to the public resumes of Review Board members. The Chairperson of the Review Board is selected by the Assignment Judge annually and in turn selects one person on the Review Board to serve on state Child Placement Advisory Council.

Each Review Board member is administered an oath upon appointment. The Assignment Judge, or a judge designated by him, administers the oath which among other things requires compliance with the confidentiality requirements set forth in Court Rule 5:7B. Court Rule 5:7B requires that every Board proceeding be conducted in private. Only those persons who are directly involved in the proceeding may attend. The court may permit, however, any person who has an interest in the work of the Review Board to attend so long as that person agrees not to record, disclose, or publish the names, photographs, or other identifying data of the participants except as authorized by the court. All records and reports of the Review Board must be strictly safeguarded from public inspection. The court may, however, for good cause permit inspection of Review Board records or reports.

After the initial start-up appointments, Review Board members serve for three years and continue to serve after the expiration of their terms until their successors have been appointed. Any vacancies created through resignation, etc., are filled by the Assignment Judge.

Each Review Board, according to the Act, should receive "reasonable and necessary clerical support services." The state Child Placement Advisory Council in its 1978-1979 Annual Report urged that the Legislature amend the Act to require that all Boards be provided with reasonable administrative support services which would include but would not be limited to:

- (1) Reviewing, summarizing and confirming materials submitted to Review Boards and obtaining information requested by Review Boards
- (2) Completing and dispatching notices which are required by the Child Placement Review Act, Court Rule or Directive
- (3) Making necessary arrangements for meetings of Review Boards
- (4) Maintaining permanent records of Review Board proceedings
- (5) Assisting in the preparation of Review Board reports required by section 11 of the Act
- (6) Collecting statistical data
- (7) Serving as a liaison to the Division of Youth and Family Services

Review Board members serve without compensation but are reimbursed for "reasonable and necessary expenses" incurred in performing their official duties.

A Review Board member may be removed by the Assignment Judge for good cause which includes but is not limited to:

- a. Failure to comply with the Child Placement Review Act
- b. Failure to comply with Court Rule 5:7B including its provisions dealing with confidentiality
- c. Failure to comply with any directive issued by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Assignment Judge, or the Presiding Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judge

The Child Placement Review Board meets at such times as it shall determine as necessary. A quorum of three Review Board members is required to transact business. The Assignment Judge may temporarily assign one Review Board member to another Review Board in the same vicinage to ensure a quorum.

Many newspaper articles have been written about the Child Placement Review Act and the operations of Review Boards. In fact, the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts in its 1979-1980 Annual Report supported the idea of encouraging reporters to learn about the operations of Review Boards. The Child Placement Advisory Council also encourages publicity of the Review Boards since such publicity will help ensure the continued recruitment of dedicated and highly qualified Review Board members with varying socioeconomic, racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The Child Welfare Act of 1907, which was the first federal law to regulate child care, established the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) as a national organization to coordinate child welfare efforts. The CWLA has since become a leading national child welfare organization, providing technical assistance, research, and advocacy to state child welfare agencies.

- (1) To provide technical assistance to state child welfare agencies in the development and implementation of child welfare programs.
- (2) To conduct research and disseminate information on child welfare issues.
- (3) To provide training and professional development opportunities for child welfare workers.
- (4) To advocate for the needs of children and families.
- (5) To provide financial support to state child welfare agencies.
- (6) To provide support to local child welfare organizations.
- (7) To provide support to child welfare advocates.

The CWLA has a long history of providing technical assistance to state child welfare agencies. This assistance has been provided in a variety of ways, including through the development of manuals, the provision of training, and the conduct of research.

The CWLA has also been instrumental in the development of child welfare policy. This has been done through the provision of technical assistance, the conduct of research, and the provision of advocacy.

1. To provide technical assistance to state child welfare agencies in the development and implementation of child welfare programs.
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3. To provide training and professional development opportunities for child welfare workers.

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CHAPTER IV

TYPES OF AND AUTHORITY FOR DYFS PLACEMENTS WHICH COME WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW ACT

The Division of Youth and Family Service offers many services to families whose children are not placed outside of their homes. Generally this is done by the parent(s) signing an application for services, and the case is accepted for care services. However, sometimes dysfunction in the home requires that children in care status or children unknown to the Division be placed outside the home. These cases are divided into two categories: voluntary placements and involuntary placements.

Voluntary Placements

Voluntary placements are so termed because the parent(s) or guardian voluntarily signs an agreement to place his/her child in a DYFS provided placement. The adjective "voluntary" does not relate to the child's view of the placement. DYFS provides placements, and individual placement agreements, for foster care, emergency shelter, residential placement, group care homes and independent living. The Division's authority for making these placements is N.J.S.A. 30:4C-2 and 4, and questions of the voluntariness of consent given are considered in light of N.J.S.A. 30:4C-5 and 30:4C-12.

The various placement agreement forms are provided in English and Spanish. These forms are periodically updated to better inform parents and guardians of their rights in relation to visitation, support, planning, return of the child, and, most recently, child placement review.

A voluntary placement comes to the attention of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court within 72 hours after the placement of the child outside his home. By this time the Division is required to file a Notice of Placement (Complaint) with the court in the child's county of supervision. Within 15 days following receipt of the notice of placement (if the child remains in voluntary placement) the court is required to either approve the placement or order return of the child to his home. Within 45 days of the initial placement the Child Placement Review Board must initiate review of the case and the Board must conduct periodic reviews (at least every 12 months), if the child remains in placement. At the end of this chapter appear copies of English and Spanish versions of placement agreement forms and the Notice of Placement form and related forms.

It is important to note, in voluntary placements, that when a child is returned to his/her home the Child Placement Review Act no longer applies to the case.

Involuntary Placements

The other primary category of cases under DYFS supervision which requires out-of-home placement and thus comes under the jurisdiction of the Child Placement Review Act are involuntary placements. These cases are categorized as involuntary because there is a court order directing that the child be placed outside of the home.

There are several types of involuntary placements governed by many different statutes. Court orders can cause removal of a child from the home for abuse and neglect because removal is in the best interest of the child. The statutes permit the Court to order children into the care and supervision of the Division of Youth and Family Services. Two other types of involuntary placements are placements of Juveniles in Need of Supervision (JINS) and delinquents.

The Act provides for the Board review of such involuntary placements cited above when the Division of Youth and Family Services maintains care or supervision of the child. This review process eliminates the 72-hour complaint and 15-day Court review stages, and requires review by the Board upon receipt of the Division's placement plan which is submitted by the Division within 45 days of the court order for out-of-home placement.

Foster Home Placement Agreement
between
State of New Jersey
Division of Youth and Family Services
and
Parent(s), Legal Guardian, or Caretaker

I, _____
parent(s) or legal guardian

request and consent to the placement of my child(ren) _____

_____ *name of child(ren)*

in a foster home or emergency shelter by the Division of Youth and Family Services.

In consenting to the placement of my child(ren), I understand that:

- I retain my parental rights and legal responsibilities for my child(ren);
- I am responsible for contributing to the support of my child(ren) in placement. The amount of my contribution will be determined by DYFS and/or the county adjuster based on my income and ability to pay;
- the placement of my child(ren) is temporary. I agree to work cooperatively toward my child(ren)'s return home. If my child(ren) cannot return home, I agree to actively participate in making alternative plans so that my child(ren) can have the benefit of another permanent home;
- the caseworker and I will jointly develop plans to help me work toward my child(ren)'s return home or toward an alternative permanent home;
- I have the right to terminate this agreement and to request my child(ren)'s return home at any time. DYFS must respond to my request within 5 (five) working days by either returning my child(ren) to me or involving the court to help determine the best plan for my child(ren);
- New Jersey law requires the court to review the circumstances of placements made by the Division of Youth and Family Services. My caseworker and/or I may be asked to appear before the court or a citizen's board to determine if placement is in the best interest of my child(ren), to evaluate the placement plan, and to determine if I, the Division, and the foster parent(s) are fulfilling our respective responsibilities. I understand that I am entitled to appear before the citizen's board at the time of such review;
- I have the right and responsibility to visit my child(ren). The caseworker will arrange visits between my child(ren) and me, based on my child(ren)'s needs. The time and place of visits will be mutually agreed upon by me, the caseworker, and the foster parents. It is my responsibility to request visits and to notify the caseworker when I cannot keep a scheduled visit;
- I will maintain contact with the caseworker and tell the caseworker of any change in my address, telephone number, or plans for my child(ren);
- DYFS will consent to any medical, dental, or specialized treatment as may be needed by my child(ren) on a routine or emergency basis. Whenever possible, DYFS will contact me prior to consenting to any specialized or emergency treatment.

Mother _____
or _____
Legal Guardian _____
(full signature) _____
(date signed) _____

(address) _____
(phone number) _____

Father _____
or _____
Legal Guardian _____
(full signature) _____
(date signed) _____

(address) _____
(phone number) _____

Caseworker _____
(full signature) _____
(date signed) _____

(DO address) _____
(DO phone number) _____

I, _____, having physical custody of _____
_____ caretaker _____
_____ name of child(ren) _____ request and consent to the p
of _____ name of child(ren) _____ in a foster home or emergency shelter by the
of Youth and Family Services.

In consenting to the placement of the child(ren), I understand that I neither gain nor lose any legal rights or responsibilities
child(ren). I maintain those rights and responsibilities which I currently have.

Caretaker _____
(full signature) _____
(date signed) _____
(relationship to children) _____

(address) _____
(phone number) _____

Caseworker _____
(full signature) _____
(date signed) _____

(DO address) _____
(DO phone number) _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
ASS'T. SUP:
DATE:

Acuerdo de Ubicación de Hogar de Crianza
entre
State of New Jersey
Division of Youth and Family Services
y
Padre(s), Guardian Legal o Persona Encargada

Yo, _____
padre(s) o guardian legal

quiero y consiento la ubicación de mi(s) niño(s) _____
nombre de niño(s)

en hogar de crianza o refugio de emergencia por La Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS).

Al consentir a la ubicación de mi(s) niño(s), yo entiendo que:

- Retengo mis derechos y responsabilidades de padre para mi(s) niño(s);
- Soy responsable de contribuir al mantenimiento de mi(s) niño(s) en la ubicación. La cantidad de mi contribución será determinada por DYFS y/o el ajustador del condado basado en mi ingreso y habilidad para pagar;
- La ubicación de mi(s) niño(s) es temporero. Estoy de acuerdo de trabajar cooperativamente hacia el regreso de mi(s) niño(s) a casa. Si mi(s) niño(s) no pueden regresar a casa estoy de acuerdo de participar activamente para hacer planes alternativos para que mi(s) niño(s) puedan tener el beneficio de otro hogar permanente;
- El trabajador social y yo conjuntamente desarrollaremos planes para ayudarme a trabajar hacia el regreso de mi(s) niño(s) al hogar o a un hogar alternativo permanente;
- Tengo el derecho de terminar este acuerdo y pedir el regreso de mi(s), niño(s), al hogar en cualquier momento. DYFS tiene que responder a mi petición dentro de 5 (cinco) días laborables ya sea regresandome mi(s) niño(s) o envolviendo a la corte para ayudarme a determinar el mejor plan para mi(s) niño(s);
- La ley de New Jersey requiere que la corte revise las circunstancias de la ubicación hechas por DYFS. Mi trabajador social y/o yo posiblemente se nos pedirá aparecer ante la corte o a una junta de ciudadanos para determinar si la ubicación es para el mejor interés de mi(s) niño(s), para evaluar el plan de ubicación y para determinar si yo, DYFS y los padres de crianza estamos cumpliendo nuestras respectivas responsabilidades. Yo entiendo que tengo el derecho a aparecer ante la junta de ciudadanos en el momento de tal revisión;
- Tengo el derecho y la responsabilidad de visitar a mi(s) niño(s). El trabajador social arreglará visitas entre mi(s) niño(s) y yo, basado en las necesidades de mi(s) niño(s). La hora y sitio de las visitas serán mutuamente acordadas por mí, el trabajador social y los padres de crianza. Es mi responsabilidad de pedir visitas y notificar al trabajador social cuando no pueda mantener la visita programada;
- Mantendré contacto con el trabajador social y le informaré de cualquier cambio de dirección, número de teléfono o planes para mi(s) niño(s);
- DYFS consentirá a cualquier tratamiento médico, dental, o especializado cuando sea necesitado por mi(s) niño(s) en base rutinaria o de emergencia. Siempre que sea posible, DYFS se comunicará conmigo antes de consentir cualquier tratamiento especializado o de emergencia.

Madre _____
o _____
Guardian Legal _____
(firma completa)
(fecha de firma)

(dirección)
(número de teléfono)

Padre _____
o _____
Guardian Legal _____
(firma completa)
(fecha de firma)

(dirección)
(número de teléfono)

Trabajador Social _____

(firma completa)
(fecha de firma)

(dirección de oficina)
(número de teléfono de oficina)

_____ , teniendo custodia física de
_____ ,
_____ pido y consiento a la ubicación
_____ en hogar de crianza o refugio de
emergencia por DYFS.
(nombre de niño(s))
(nombre de niño(s))

Al consentir a la ubicación del niño(s), entiendo que ni gano ni pierdo ninguno de los derechos legales o responsabilidades hacia los niño(s). Mantendré esos derechos y responsabilidades que corrientemente tengo.

Encargado _____

(firma completa)
(fecha de firma)
(relación al niño(s))

(dirección)
(número de teléfono)

Trabajador Social _____

(firma completa)
(fecha de firma)

(dirección de oficina)
(número de teléfono de oficina)

PARA USO OFICIAL SOLAMENTE

SUP. ASST.:
DATE:

Residential Placement Agreement
between
State of New Jersey
Division of Youth and Family Services
and
Parent(s), Legal Guardian, or Caretaker

_____ parent(s) or legal guardian

I request and consent to the placement of my child(ren) _____

_____ name of child(ren)

_____ in a residential,
group care, or emergency care facility by the Division of Youth and Family Services.

By consenting to the placement of my child(ren), I understand that:

- I retain my parental rights and legal responsibilities for my child(ren);
- I am responsible for contributing to the support of my child(ren) in placement. The amount of my contribution will be determined by DYFS and/or the county adjuster based on my income and ability to pay. My contribution will be made to DYFS and not to the residential facility;
- I have the right to terminate this agreement and to request my child(ren)'s return home, except when placement is authorized by the court. I will allow DYFS up to 15 days to respond to my request by either returning my child(ren) home or involving the court to help determine the best plan for my child(ren);
- DYFS has the right to terminate this agreement at such time that my child(ren)'s treatment is completed, and must notify me at least 15 days before terminating the agreement;
- New Jersey law requires the court to review the circumstances of placements made by the Division of Youth and Family Services. My caseworker and/or I may be asked to appear before the court or a citizen's board to determine if placement is in the best interest of my child(ren), to evaluate the placement plan, and to determine if the Division and I are fulfilling our respective responsibilities. I understand that I am entitled to appear before the citizen's board at the time of the review;
- I have the right and responsibility to visit my child(ren) while in placement, provided such visits are consistent with the treatment plan for my child(ren). Such visiting shall be according to a plan arranged by DYFS, the residential facility, and me;
- I agree to arrange for my child(ren)'s care during vacations in cooperation with the residential facility and DYFS;
- I will maintain contact with the caseworker and advise the caseworker of any change in my address, telephone number, or plans for my child(ren);
- during my child(ren)'s placement, DYFS is responsible for maintaining contact with my child(ren), monitoring my child(ren)'s progress, and being actively involved in the treatment process and discharge planning for my child(ren);
- the DYFS caseworker will meet with me regularly during my child(ren)'s placement and keep me informed of my child(ren)'s progress;
- while my child(ren) is in placement, I agree to meet with the staff of the residential or group care facility and cooperate with the treatment plan;
- I agree to actively participate with DYFS in the ongoing planning for my child(ren)'s future;
- when the residential or group care facility cannot consent to medical care, the Division of Youth and Family Services will consent to any medical, dental, or specialized treatment as may be needed by my child(ren) on a routine or emergency basis. Whenever possible, DYFS will contact me prior to consenting to any specialized or emergency treatment.

Mother _____
or _____
Legal Guardian _____
(full signature)
(date signed)

(address)
(phone number)

Father _____
or _____
Legal Guardian _____
(full signature)
(date signed)

(address)
(phone number)

Caseworker _____
(full signature)
(date signed)

(DO address)
(DO phone number)

I, _____, caretaker, having physical custody of _____, name of child(ren) request and consent to the placement of _____, name of child(ren) in a residential, group care, or emergency care facility by the Division of Youth and Family Services.

In consenting to the placement of the child(ren), I understand that I neither gain nor lose any legal rights or responsibilities for child(ren). I maintain those rights and responsibilities which I currently have.

Caretaker _____
(full signature)
(date signed)
(relationship to children)

(address)
(phone number)

Caseworker _____
(full signature)
(date signed)

(DO address)
(DO phone number)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
ASS'T. SUP:
DATE:

**Convenio para situar en
una residencia
entre
El Estado de Nueva Jersey
La División de Servicios para Jóvenes y la Familia
Y
Los Padres, Guardianes, o Celadores Interinos**

Yo, _____
(padres o guardianes legales)

pedir y consiento a que mi hijo(a), hijos(a) _____
(nombre de los hijos)

_____ sean situados en una residencia, facilidad de cuidado de grupos, o cuidado de emergencia por la División de Servicios para Jóvenes y la Familia.

En consentir en situar mi hijo(a), hijos(a) yo entiendo que:

- Yo retengo mis derechos y responsabilidades legales como padre (madre), para con mis hijos(a);
- Yo soy responsable por contribuir al mantenimiento de mis hijos(a) situados bajo cuidado de crianza. La cantidad que debo de contribuir hacia el mantenimiento de mis hijos(a) será determinada por DYFS y/o el ajustador del condado, basada en mis ingresos y mi habilidad para pagar. Mi contribución debe ser pagada a DYFS y no a la facilidad residencial.
- Yo tengo el derecho a cancelar este convenio y pedir que mis hijos(a) regresen a mi hogar, excepto cuando han sido situados fuera del hogar por orden de las cortes. Consiento en darle a DYFS un máximo de 15 días para responder a mi pedido, y regresar a mis hijos(a) a mi hogar o envolver las cortes para que me ayuden a determinar el mejor plan para mis hijos(a).
- DYFS tiene el derecho de cancelar este convenio cuando el tratamiento sea completado, y tienen que notificarme con por lo menos 15 días de anticipación antes de cancelar este convenio.
- La ley en Nueva Jersey requiere que las cortes revisen las circunstancias por las cuales La División de Servicios para Jóvenes y la Familia ha situado a los hijos(a) fuera del hogar. Mi presencia o la de mi trabajadora social puede ser requerida en la corte o en una reunión de la Junta de Ciudadanos para determinar si el haber situado al niño fuera del hogar es en realidad para el bienestar del niño(a), y evaluar el plan, y determinar si la División y yo, estamos cumpliendo nuestras responsabilidades debidamente. Y entiendo que tengo el derecho a comparecer ante La Junta de Ciudadanos a tiempo para la revisión del caso;
- Yo tengo el derecho y la responsabilidad de visitar a mis hijos(a), mientras están bajo cuidado de crianza, siempre y cuando que esas visitas seán llevadas a cabo de acuerdo a el plan hecho por DYFS, las facilidades residenciales y por mi;
- Estoy de acuerdo con hacer arregios con las facilidades residenciales y DYFS para las vacaciones de mis hijos(a);
- Yo me mantendré en contacto con el trabajador social y le notificaré sobre cualquier cambio de dirección, número de teléfono o cualquier otros planes para mis hijos(a);
- Durante la estadía de mis hijos(a) bajo cuidado de la agencia DYFS será responsable de mantener contacto con mis hijos(a), y revisar el progreso de mis hijos(a) y de envolverse en el proceso de dar de baja a mis hijos(a) del programa;
- La trabajadora social de DYFS se reunirá conmigo periódicamente durante la estadía de mis hijos(a) y me mantendrá informado(a) del progreso de mis hijos(a);
- Mientras mis hijos(a) estén situados fuera del hogar, estoy de acuerdo de reunirme con los empleados de la residencia o facilidad de cuidados de grupos y cooperar con el plan de tratamiento;
- Estoy de acuerdo con participar con DYFS en la planificación del futuro de mis hijos(a);

- En el caso en el cual una facilidad residencial o una facilidad de cuidado de grupo no pueda consentir a el cuidado médico, la División de Servicios para Jóvenes y la Familia consentirá a cualquier tratamiento médico, dental o especializado, como sea necesario para hijos() a base de rutina o emergencia. Siempre y cuando sea posible DYFS se comunicará conmigo antes de consentir a algún cuidado especializado o de emergencia.

Madre o
Guardián Legal _____
(firma completa) _____
(dirección) _____

(fecha en que se firmó) _____

(número de teléfono)

Padre o
Guardián Legal _____
(firma completa) _____
(dirección) _____

(fecha en que se firmó) _____

(número de teléfono)

Trabajadora
Social _____
(firma completa) _____
(dirección de DO) _____

(fecha en que se firmó) _____

(numero de teléfono de DO)

Yo, _____ teniendo la custodia física
_____ celador interino

_____ requiero y consiento a situar a _____
nombre de el hijo(s), hija(s) nombre de el hijo(s), hija(s)
en una residencia, grupo de cuidado o una facilidad de cuidados de emergencia por la División de Servicios para Jóvenes y la Familia.

Al consentir en situar al hijo(s), hija(s) yo entiendo que yo no pierdo ni gano ningún derecho o responsabilidad legal para con el hijo(s) hija(s). Yo mantengo los derechos y responsabilidades que tengo al presente.

Celador
Interino _____
(firma completa) _____
(dirección) _____

(fecha) _____

(número de teléfono)

Trabajador
Social _____
(firma completa) _____
(dirección de DO) _____

(fecha de la firma) _____

(numero de teléfono de DO)

NOTICE OF PLACEMENT PURSUANT TO A VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT
(Complaint)
(The Child Placement Review Act - N.J.S.A. 30:4C-50 et al.)

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
County of _____

Date of Child's Birth: _____

In the matter of _____, a minor
(name of child)

Race: M F

School and Grade: _____

Docket No.: _____

DYFS Case No.: _____

Name of Case Worker: _____

I, _____, of the

(Department of Law and Public Safety or Division of Youth and Family Services) upon oath
say that to the best of my knowledge, information or belief:

1. The aforementioned child is subject to the provisions of the Child Placement Review Act (N.J.S.A. 30:4C-50 et al.).
2. The child was placed outside his/her home pursuant to a voluntary agreement on _____
(month, day, year).
3. This county is the county of supervision for the child.
4. The reasons for the placement of the child are:

5. Attached to the COURT COPY of this notice are:
 - a. A list of the names and addresses of the child, parents or legal guardian, siblings, temporary caretaker, and any other persons or agencies which have an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child.
 - b. A statement as to:
 - (1) The views of the child, parents or legal guardian and temporary caretaker with respect to the placement.
 - (2) The nature and extent of the child's present (or last) contacts with the parents or legal guardian.
 - (3) Prior placements of the child including type of each placement, date of placement and date of child's return home or alternative permanent placement.
 - (4) The case worker's recommendation with respect to the placement.
 - (5) Any other information which the case worker believes will assist the court in making its determination.
 - c. A copy of the placement plan for the child, if completed.

6. I am authorized to sign this Notice of Placement (complaint) pursuant to R.5:7B(c).

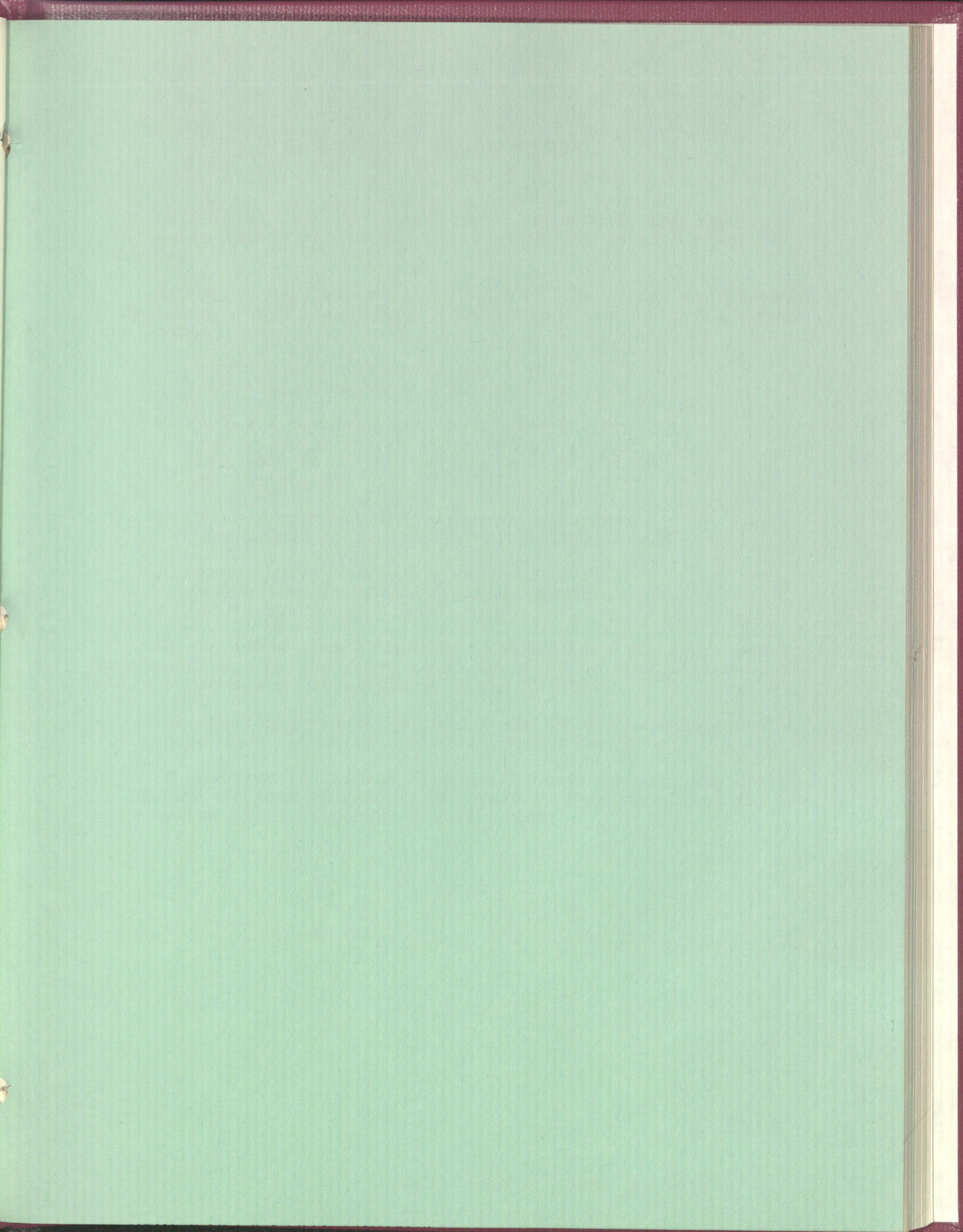
Sworn and subscribed to
before me at _____
on _____, 19__.

Signed _____
(name)

(Signature of Clerk or other authorized person)



COURT COPY (ORIGINAL)



CHAPTER V

INITIAL COURT DETERMINATION

An initial court determination is made only for voluntary placements and is the first review which the child's placement receives.

Within 15 days after the receipt of the Notice of Placement (Complaint) for a placement resulting from a voluntary agreement, the Court:

- a. reviews all affidavits and written materials submitted with the complaint;
- b. makes a determination as to whether or not allowing the child to remain in his own home would be contrary to the welfare of the child;
- c. either approves the placement or orders the return of the child to his home;
- d. may schedule a summary hearing if it has before it conflicting statements of facts.

In the event that a hearing is scheduled, the Court provides written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing to the child's parents or legal guardian and to DYFS.

The Court's jurisdiction under the Child Placement Review Act ceases upon return of the child to his own home.

If the Court's initial determination is to keep the child in the out-of-home placement, the case is then scheduled for review by the Child Placement Review Board.

THE COURT'S DUTY

At the hearing, the court should be made fully aware of the child's placement and the child's views and wishes.

It is the court's duty to ensure that the child's views and wishes are taken into account in the court's decision.

The court should also consider the child's best interests and the child's welfare.

The court should also consider the child's views and wishes in relation to the child's placement and the child's welfare.

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CHAPTER VI

D.Y.F.S. REPORT TO REVIEW BOARD

The Child Placement Review Board acts on behalf of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court to determine if the best interests of the child are being served by his placement.

Background information as to the child, including the placement plan, is presented to Board members by DYFS through the Child Placement Review Summary Initial (45-day review) form (including attachments thereto such as school reports) for the Board's first review of the placement and through the Child Placement Periodic Review Summary form for periodic review. Both these forms resulted from the joint efforts of the Child Placement Advisory Council, DYFS and the judiciary and were mandated for use by the Supreme Court. The questions in them are based on the criteria for the review of each case as outlined by the Child Placement Review Act. The forms are to be completed in time for copies to be submitted to individual Board members one week in advance of the meeting date. These materials are to be kept strictly confidential. All forms and related papers must be brought to the Board meeting and returned to the coordinator. Copies of these forms appear at the end of this chapter.

The criteria set forth in the Act and addressed in the "45-day review" form are:

- a. The appropriateness of the goal and objectives of the placement plan.
- b. The appropriateness of the services provided to the child, the parents or legal guardian and the temporary caretaker.
- c. Whether the child has siblings who are also placed outside of the home.
- d. Whether the wishes of the child were considered regarding placement and development of the placement plan.
- e. Whether the Division, the parents or legal guardian and the temporary caretaker are fulfilling their respective responsibilities in accordance with the placement plan.
- f. Whether the parents or legal guardian have been afforded the opportunity and been encouraged to participate in a program of regular visitation with the child.

- g. Whether there are obstacles which hinder or prevent the attainment of the placement plan objectives and goal.
- h. The circumstances surrounding the placement.

In addition to the above, the "45-day review" form also addresses the following areas of concern:

- a. Whether the child has previously been referred to the agency.
- b. Whether all parties involved are aware of the proposed plan.
- c. The status of the legal custody of the child.
- d. Whether there has been juvenile court involvement.
- e. An assessment of the child's behavior in placement.
- f. Information on the child's family.
- g. How the needs of the child are being met while in placement.
- H. Whether adoption and/or subsidized adoption has been discussed.

The "periodic review" form addresses itself to the same concerns but special emphasis is placed on the fulfillment of goals, the barriers to them and any move towards permanency planning. The "45-day review" and "periodic review" forms require that third party reports (Mental Health Center, Probation Department, Child Study Team, etc.) be attached. Reports which are not relevant to the child's best interests are excluded from this requirement. These reports will not be shared with any one else including other parties involved in the review and Review Board members will not contact the third party.

It is the responsibility of each Board member to review the D.Y.F.S. report no later than four days before the review is scheduled. If information is lacking or testimony by an individual is desirable the Board Member should notify the chairman or a designated Review Board member who in turn will notify the coordinator immediately. The coordinator will take appropriate steps to assure that the information is complete and necessary individuals are present when the review takes place.

CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW SUMMARY
INITIAL (45-day review)

Court Ordered: Juvenile Delinquency: _____ JINS: _____ Protective Services: _____
Voluntary: _____

THE PURPOSE OF THIS REVIEW HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO: CHILD: _____ CARETAKER: _____ PARENTS: _____

I. CHILD'S NAME:

CASEWORKER'S NAME:

DOB: _____ AGE: _____ SEX: _____

DOCKET # _____

ETHNIC BACKGROUND: _____

DYFS CASE # _____

RELIGION: _____

TYPE OF PLACEMENT: _____

DATE OF PLACEMENT: _____

CARETAKER:

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN:

OTHER PARENT:

ADDRESS: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

AGE: _____

PHONE: _____

AGE: _____

RELIGION: _____

RELIGION: _____

FIRST TIME REFERRED TO AGENCY: _____

REASON & GOAL: _____

DURATION: _____

RESULT: _____

II. REASON FOR PRESENT PLACEMENT OUTSIDE OF HOME (BE SPECIFIC, i.e. USE EXAMPLES, DESCRIBE CONDITIONS OR BEHAVIOR. ATTACH ALL FORMAL EVALUATIONS AND REFERRAL SUMMARIES.)

III. PLANNING AND GOALS:

A. CASEWORK CONTRACT(S): YES: _____ (Attach) NO: _____

B. CASEWORKER'S SHORT-TERM GOALS:

CASEWORKER'S LONG-TERM GOALS:

1. GROUP CARE HOME
2. INSTITUTIONAL CARE
3. RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
4. CONTINUE FOSTER CARE
5. TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS
6. OTHER (PLEASE EXPLAIN)

1. RETURN HOME
2. ADOPTION
3. INDEPENDENT LIVING
4. LONG-TERM FOSTER CARE
5. LONG-TERM INSTITUTIONALIZATION
6. OTHER (PLEASE EXPLAIN)

C. DESCRIBE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT GOALS INCLUDING TIME FRAMES:

D. PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN:

E. CHILD'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN:

F. CARETAKER'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN:

G. BARRIERS TO MEETING SHORT AND LONG-TERM GOALS:

H. ARE ALL PARTIES INVOLVED AWARE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

I. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

IV. CHILD IN PLACEMENT:

A. CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF PREVIOUS PLACEMENTS (MOST RECENT FIRST):

PLACEMENT	TYPE	DATE	REASON FOR MOVE TO NEXT PLACEMENT

B. WHO HAS LEGAL CUSTODY OF CHILD? (INCLUDE DATE OBTAINED)

C. EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

1. CHILD CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL: YES: _____ GRADE: _____ NO: _____
IF NOT, PLEASE EXPLAIN:

2. LAST OR PRESENT SCHOOL:

3. SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT:

4. PROBLEM AREAS AND REMEDIAL HELP PROVIDED:

5. CHILD STUDY TEAM OR OTHER EVALUATIONS (PLEASE ATTACH):

6. CLASSIFICATION:

7. ACADEMIC OR VOCATIONAL GOALS:

8. EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS:

D. SUMMARIZE JUVENILE COURT INVOLVEMENT, IF KNOWN:

E. ARE THERE ANY KNOWN PHYSICAL PROBLEMS? NOTE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT:

F. ARE THERE ANY KNOWN MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS? NOTE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT:

G. DESCRIBE CHILD'S BEHAVIOR IN PRESENT PLACEMENT. IF APPLICABLE, COMPARE TO PRIOR BEHAVIOR IN PREVIOUS PLACEMENTS OR AT HOME:

H. DESCRIBE CHILD'S ATTITUDE TOWARD AND UNDERSTANDING OF PLACEMENT:

I. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

V. CHILD'S FAMILY

A. FAMILY COMPOSITION

1. SIBLINGS:

NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	TYPE OF PLACEMENT	RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD

2. PROVIDE RELEVANT INFORMATION REGARDING OTHERS IN HOME (INCLUDE TOTAL NUMBER IN HOME):

B. PROVIDE RELEVANT INFORMATION REGARDING LIVING CONDITIONS:

C. FAMILY STRENGTHS AND FAMILY DYSFUNCTIONS AS THEY RELATE TO ABILITY TO CARE FOR THE CHILD (LIST AGENCIES INVOLVED, DESCRIBE TREATMENT EFFORTS & RESULTS):

D. ATTITUDE AND REACTION OF CHILD'S FAMILY TOWARD PLACEMENT:

E. FREQUENCY AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF ON-GOING CONTACT BETWEEN CHILD AND FAMILY INCLUDING SIBLINGS:

F. ARE THERE ANY OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS WHO WOULD BE A SUITABLE PLACEMENT RESOURCE FOR THIS CHILD? IF SO, PLEASE EXPLAIN:

G. IF PARENTS ARE LISTED AS "WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN", STATE EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE THEM:

H. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

VI. FOSTER FAMILY:

A. WHY WAS THIS FOSTER FAMILY SELECTED? PROVIDE RELEVANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE FOSTER FAMILY AS IT RELATES TO THEIR ABILITY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE CHILD:

B. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOSTER FAMILY AND CHILD:

C. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOSTER FAMILY AND CHILD'S FAMILY:

D. IF APPLICABLE, HAS ADOPTION AND/OR SUBSIDIZED ADOPTION BEEN DISCUSSED?

E. WHAT IS RELIGION OF EACH FOSTER PARENT?

F. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

VII. RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT:

A. WHY WAS THIS FACILITY SELECTED?

B. WHAT SERVICES DOES THE FACILITY OFFER TO THE CHILD?

C. WHAT SERVICES DOES THE FACILITY OFFER TO THE FAMILY?

D. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

VIII. AGENCY CONTACT:

A. HOW LONG HAS CASEWORKER HAD THIS CASE?

B. WHAT SERVICES IS DYFS OFFERING TO THE FAMILY WHILE THE CHILD IS IN PLACEMENT?

C. DESCRIBE ANY DYFS INVOLVEMENT WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS:

D. LIST OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS (INCLUDE ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS):

CASEWORKER: _____
(signature)

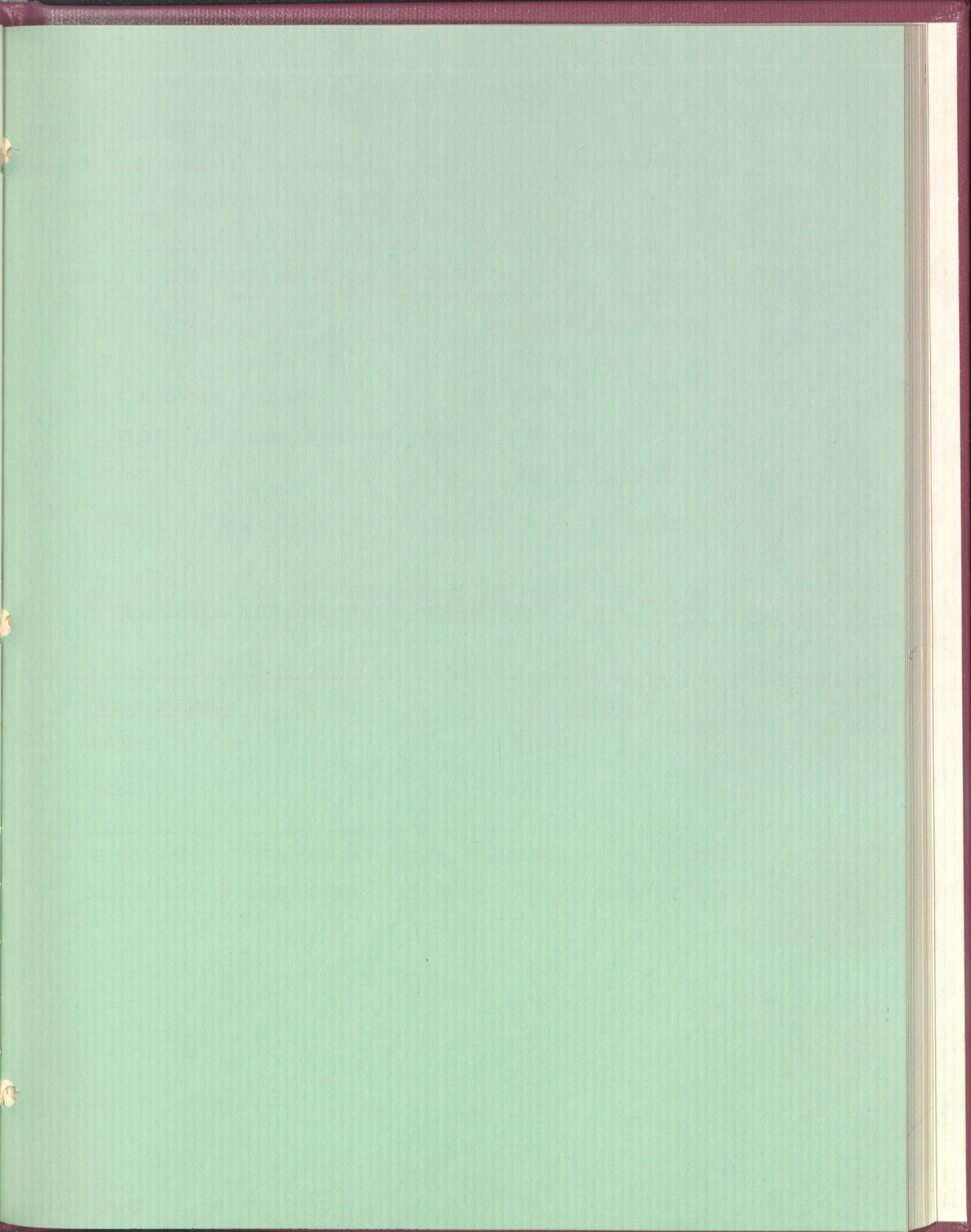
DATE COMPLETED: _____

TELEPHONE NO: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____
(signature)

DATE REVIEWED: _____

TELEPHONE NO: _____



CHILD PLACEMENT PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

AUTHORITY FOR PLACEMENT

Court Ordered: Juvenile Delinquency: _____ JINS: _____ Protective Services: _____

Voluntary: _____ Other (Identify): _____

THE PURPOSE OF THIS REVIEW HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO: CHILD: _____ CARETAKER: _____ PARENTS: _____

I. CHILD'S NAME:

CASEWORKER'S NAME:

AGE:

DOB:

DISTRICT OFFICE:

DATE OF CURRENT PLACEMENT:

DOCKET #

CARETAKER: (If changed from last review)

DYFS CASE #

ADDRESS:

TYPE OF PLACEMENT:

PHONE:

HAS LEGAL CUSTODY OF CHILD CHANGED SINCE LAST REVIEW? YES _____ NO _____
IF YES, EXPLAIN HOW. INCLUDE DATE AND HOW OBTAINED.

PARENT/GUARDIAN:

OTHER PARENT:

ADDRESS:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

PHONE:

II. IF CASEWORKER DIFFERS FROM LAST REVIEW, GIVE LENGTH OF TIME ON CASE:

LIST CHANGES IN PLACEMENT SINCE LAST REVIEW. INCLUDE DATES AND REASONS.

III. PLANNING AND GOALS:

A. NEW CASEWORK CONTRACT(S): YES: _____ (Written, Attach Copy) NO: _____
YES: _____ (Verbal)

- B. CASEWORKER'S PREVIOUS SHORT-TERM GOAL:
1. Group Care Home
 2. Institutional Care
 3. Residential Facility
 4. Continue Foster Care
 5. Terminate Parent Rights
 6. Other (Explain)

- CASEWORKER'S PREVIOUS LONG-TERM GOAL:
1. Return Home
 2. Adoption
 3. Independent Living
 4. Long-Term Foster Care
 5. Long-Term Institutionalization
 6. Other (Explain)

- CASEWORKER'S CURRENT SHORT-TERM GOAL:
1. Group Care Home
 2. Institutional Care
 3. Residential Facility
 4. Continue Foster Care
 5. Terminate Parent Rights
 6. Other (Explain)

- CASEWORKER'S CURRENT LONG-TERM GOAL: TIME FRAME :
1. Return Home
 2. Adoption
 3. Independent Living
 4. Long-Term Foster Care
 5. Long-Term Institutionalization
 6. Other (Explain)

C. WAS JUDGE'S FINAL ORDER IMPLEMENTED? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

D. WHAT STEPS WERE TAKEN BY DYFS, PARENTS, CHILD AND CARETAKER TO IMPLEMENT GOALS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW? INCLUDE TIME FRAMES.

E. BARRIERS TO THOSE GOALS:

F. DESCRIBE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT CURRENT GOALS, INCLUDING TIME FRAMES, BY:

(1) DYFS (include visitation)

(2) PARENTS

(3) CHILD

(4) CARETAKER

G. BARRIERS TO THOSE GOALS:

H. ARE ALL PARTIES INVOLVED AWARE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN? YES NO DEC
IF NOT, WHY NOT?

V. CHILD IN PLACEMENT:

A. PRESENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INCLUDE SCHOOL AND GRADE AND ANY ACADEMIC OR BEHAVIORAL CHANGES SINCE LAST REVIEW.

B. DESCRIBE ANY RELEVANT CHANGES IN PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH SINCE LAST REVIEW.

C. SUMMARIZE JUVENILE COURT INVOLVEMENT, IF ANY, SINCE LAST REVIEW.

D. DESCRIBE CHILD'S BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PRESENT PLACEMENT SINCE LAST REVIEW.

- E. DESCRIBE SPECIAL SERVICES OR EVALUATIONS CHILD HAS RECEIVED IN PLACEMENT SINCE THE LAST REVIEW, E.G., COUNSELING, TUTORING, MEDICAL, ETC. PLEASE ATTACH DATED AND SIGNED RELEVANT REPORTS.

V. CHILD'S FAMILY:

- A. FREQUENCY AND TYPE OF CONTACT BETWEEN CHILD AND FAMILY, INCLUDING SIBLINGS, SINCE LAST REVIEW:

IF NONE OR INFREQUENT, WHY?

WHO INITIATED THE CONTACT?

- B. DESCRIBE THE REACTION OF CHILD, PARENTS AND CARETAKER TO VISITATION:

- C. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN SITUATION OF CHILD'S FAMILY AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS PLACEMENT.

- D. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH SINCE LAST REVIEW.

- E. DESCRIBE SPECIAL SERVICES OR EVALUATIONS FAMILY HAS RECEIVED SINCE LAST REVIEW. PLEASE ATTACH DATED AND SIGNED RELEVANT REPORTS.

VI. FOSTER FAMILY:

- A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN SITUATION OF CARETAKER(S) AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS PLACEMENT, SINCE LAST REVIEW.

TO BE REVIEWED BY SUPERVISOR: _____

DATE REVIEWED BY SUPERVISOR: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

V. RELATIONSHIP

1. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT) _____

2. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S FAMILY) _____

3. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S EMPLOYER) _____

4. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S NEAREST RELATIVE) _____

5. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S NEAREST RELATIVE) _____

6. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S NEAREST RELATIVE) _____

7. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S NEAREST RELATIVE) _____

8. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S NEAREST RELATIVE) _____

9. RELATIONSHIP _____

10. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S NEAREST RELATIVE) _____

11. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S NEAREST RELATIVE) _____

12. RELATIONSHIP (RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUBJECT'S NEAREST RELATIVE) _____

CHAPTER VII

REVIEW BOARD SESSIONS

In scheduling the date of its review, Review Boards provide written notice of the date, time, and place of each review at least 15 days prior to the review. Notice is provided by use of the form entitled "Notice of Child Placement Review Board Review." Notices must be sent to:

- a. DYFS,
- b. the child,
- c. the parents or legal guardian,
and
- d. any other person whom the Review Board determines has an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child. This may include the temporary caretaker.

Parties are informed that if they wish to appear, it is desirable that they give the Board sufficient notice so that they may be appropriately scheduled. Of course, the Board must take testimony from those who appear without notice. D.Y.F.S. case-workers should, when possible, be given priority in order of appearance. All interested parties should be encouraged to attend the hearings in order to facilitate the decision making process.

The purpose of the review is to decide which of the four determinations contained in the Act will be in the best interest of the child (see Chapter VIII). To facilitate the decision-making process, all written information from D.Y.F.S. has to be provided to individual Board members one week in advance of the meeting date to allow a thorough and thoughtful review of each case. This period of time also allows Review Board members to ask for and receive from the Division any additional information required to make a decision in the case and to decide if anyone involved with the case should be specifically asked to attend the review.

It is the Review Board's responsibility to review the status of all cases which are not listed for review but were reviewed twelve months previously. This information shall be presented in writing to the Board by its coordinator. This will affirm that such cases have had an early periodic review or that the cases were closed and why.

The review itself is conducted in a dignified yet informal manner. The presence of counsel is not required nor are court orders issued. Reviews are held at such frequency as each county's caseload requires, either on a weekly, bi-monthly or monthly basis. To conduct a review a quorum of three members is necessary. Review Board members who are unable to attend their regularly scheduled review should provide as much advance notice as possible that they will be absent so that a quorum can be assured.

In order to maintain confidentiality and not to inhibit testimony the Review Board may allow interested parties who wish to appear before it to be heard individually. In those counties where D.Y.F.S. liaisons sit with Review Boards, the liaison may be excused during the testimony of foster parents.

The chairman must explain the purpose of the review to each person present who is then invited to share any information relative to the child's welfare. In a voluntary placement when a request that a child be returned home is made by a parent either at the hearing or in writing, the Review Board must inform the caseworker in writing. Questions from Review Board members should attempt to elicit further clarifying information. At the discretion of individual Review Boards, a tape recorder may be used during testimony and a tape recorder or dictation may be used to set forth the rationale for the Review Board recommendations. Review Board recommendations must be substantiated whether they are in writing or on tape. If testimony is being recorded those present must be informed.

After the guests leave, Review Board members discuss the case among themselves, make a decision as to the form and content of Review Board findings and prepare recommendations for the Court. Statistical information is to be recorded by the coordinator for use by the Supreme Court and the State Child Placement Advisory Council. All materials and documents must be returned to the child placement coordinator for presentation to the Court.

In cases where interested parties do not choose to appear before the Board, paper reviews are conducted in the same procedural manner. If the Board determines that the information contained in the form submitted by D.Y.F.S. is not sufficient for making a sound recommendation, it can request that additional information be submitted or request the presence of the caseworker involved in preparing the form. Often a telephone call to the caseworker can clarify a situation but Review Boards should not accept statements or short or long range goals over the phone nor should they accept oral changes in the plan. All new information and plans must be submitted in writing before the Board makes its decision.

If a caseworker refuses a request to appear before a Board the Review Board chairman should notify the District Office Manager

If the problem is not then resolved, the matter should be referred to the Regional Administrator. The Review Board chairman should keep a record of these contacts and notify the Advisory Council when they occur.

Those people staffing Review Boards are employees of the Court and report to the Trial Court Administrator, Chief Probation Officer and/or the judge in the county who is responsible for child placement review. During the review it is inappropriate for staff to become involved in the Board deliberations or interviews with guests. Staff is responsible to the Review Board for carrying out requests to meet the needs of the Board and for accurately relaying the Board's recommendations to the judge.

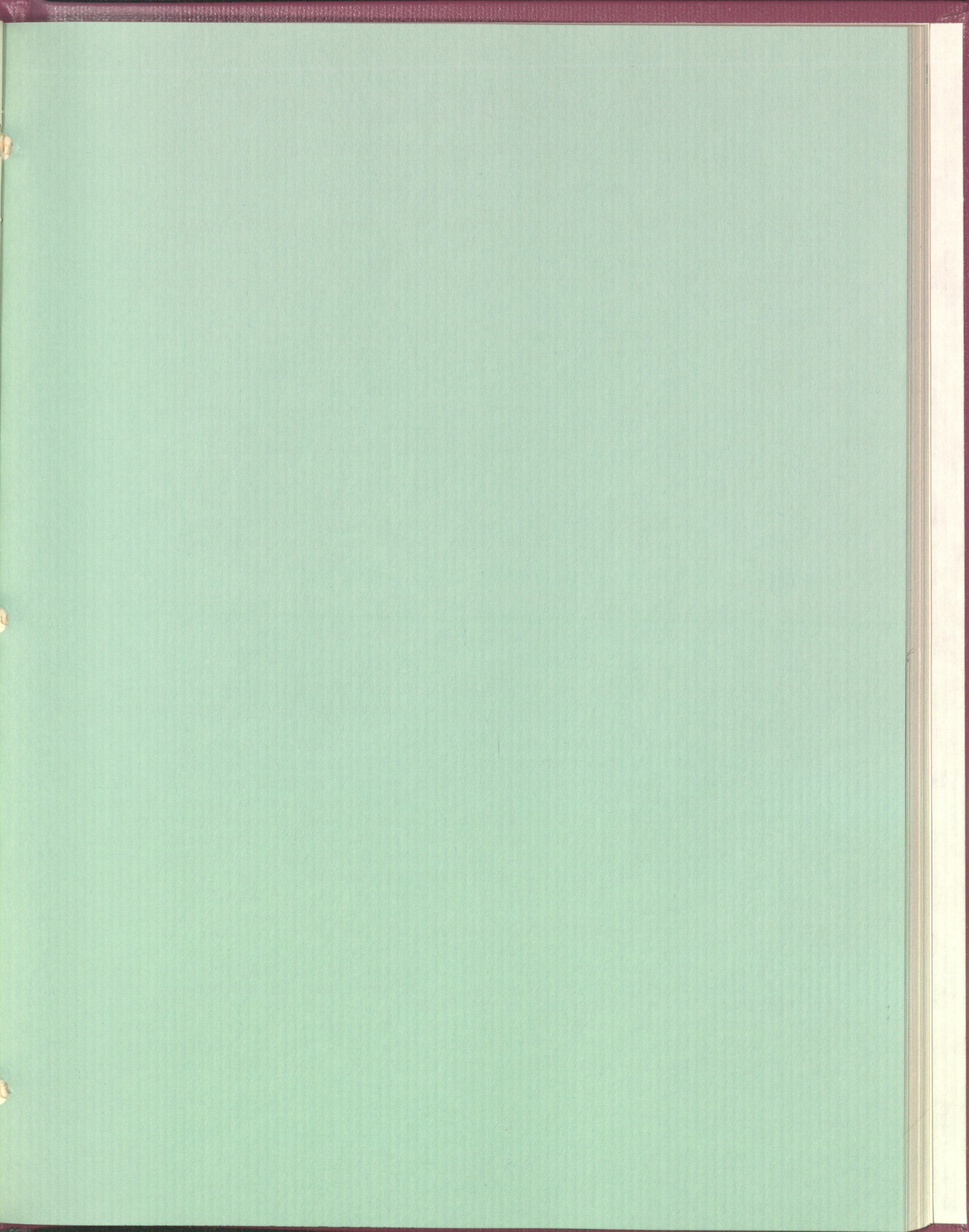
The Board of Directors should be selected
by the stockholders. The Board should
be composed of five members, three of whom
shall be elected by the stockholders and
two by the Board of Directors. The Board
shall have the power to elect and remove
its members and to elect and remove
any officers and directors of the
Company. The Board shall also have the
power to make and alter the bylaws of
the Company and to suspend or amend
any of them. The Board shall also have
the power to make and alter the
articles of incorporation of the Company
and to suspend or amend any of them.

The Board of Directors shall have the
power to make and alter the bylaws of
the Company and to suspend or amend
any of them. The Board shall also have
the power to make and alter the
articles of incorporation of the Company
and to suspend or amend any of them.

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power to make and alter the bylaws of
the Company and to suspend or amend
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the Company and to suspend or amend
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the power to make and alter the
articles of incorporation of the Company
and to suspend or amend any of them.

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power to make and alter the bylaws of
the Company and to suspend or amend
any of them. The Board shall also have
the power to make and alter the
articles of incorporation of the Company
and to suspend or amend any of them.



CHAPTER VIII

REVIEW BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

Within 10 days after the completion of the review, the Review Board submits a written report to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and to the Division of Youth and Family Services. The report offers one of the following findings and states the reasons for offering it:

- a. That the return of the child to his parents or legal guardian is in the child's best interest.
- b. That continued placement outside of the home is in the child's best interest and that the placement plan is appropriate for the child's needs.
- c. That continued placement outside of the home is in the child's best interest but that the placement plan is not appropriate for the child's needs.
- d. That the initiation of proceedings for the termination of parental rights in order to free the child for adoption is in the child's best interest.

In making its finding the Review Board is not bound by the recommendations of the Division.

The complete analysis and recommendation is made in writing, is signed by the Board chairman and forwarded to the Court and the Division within 10 days of the review. Should the Review Board fail to reach unanimity in its decision a minority recommendation should be prepared, signed by the dissenting members and forwarded to the Court along with the majority recommendation. The Court may determine that other interested parties should be given the basic recommendation only, without the statement of underlying reasons.

If, due to extenuating circumstances (i.e., lack of information, change in the child's placement, etc.) a recommendation cannot be reached at the hearing, the Board can ask for a postponement and re-review of the case at a later date (but within the time frame prescribed by law). The Board may additionally ask for a special review at various intervals in order to determine the effectiveness of the plan and whether progress is being made in pursuance of the plan. In these cases the next review date should

be set by the Board and diaried by Board staff.

Whenever an interested party requests that a review take place prior to the next scheduled review date, the request will be considered by the Board to determine if new circumstances indicate an earlier special review. Such party would include D.Y.F.S., parents, foster parents, involved relatives, or other temporary caretakers.

CHAPTER IX

COURT DETERMINATION FOLLOWING REVIEW BOARD HEARING

After the Review Board has conducted its review and submitted its written findings, with specific reasons, to the Court and the Division of Youth and Family Services, the Court will review the Board's report and any other material made available to it and enter one of four possible orders which are set forth in the Child Placement Review Act.

Although the Child Placement Review Act does not specifically require it, the Court Rules mandate that unless the Court determines that to do so would not be in the best interests of the child, the Court provide copies of the Review Board's report to the parents or legal guardian, the child and any other persons or agencies which the court determines have an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child. This may include the temporary caretaker.

This requirement of notice to parents who may be affected by the Court's determination and order is established because whenever a Court is going to take action which could affect the rights or status of an individual the Court is compelled by constitutional due process requirements to give notice to such persons of that possibility. It is a basic requirement of due process that a person must be informed of the possibility of court action which may affect his or her rights and must be given a reasonable opportunity to advise and inform the Court as to matters of which that person believes the Court should be aware before any action is taken. Since the Court's determination and order can, and probably will, affect fundamental rights of certain individuals, the New Jersey Supreme Court has directed through its Rules that those persons be given notice of the pending Court action and an opportunity to provide information and argument to the Court. In addition, the statute provides that such parties may request that a hearing be held before the Court makes its determination and enters its order (see Chapter X). The notice alerts the parties to that right also.

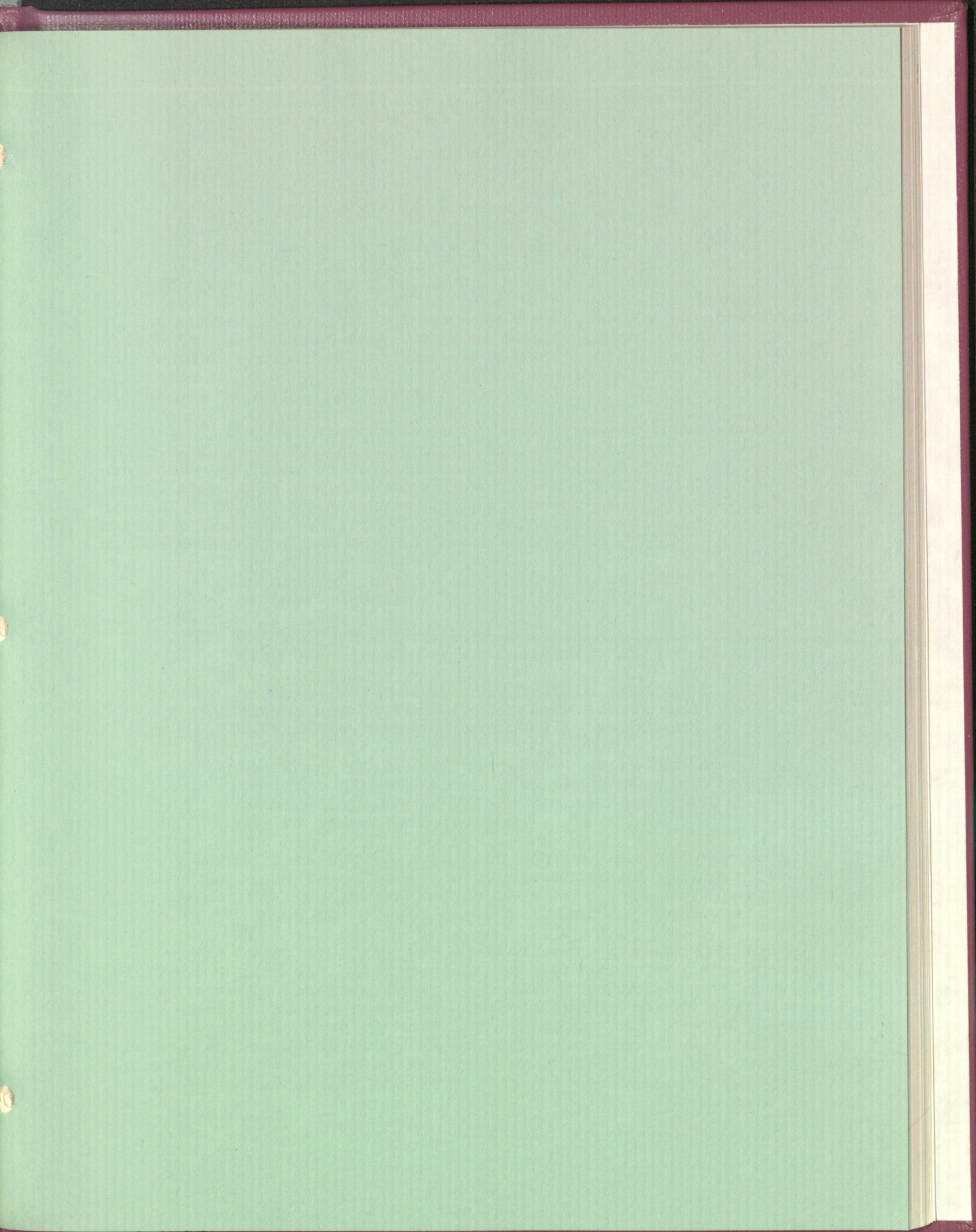
In many counties the judge assigned the responsibility for reviewing the Board reports arranges to have the entire file made available to the judge, along with the Board's findings. This permits the judge to consider not only the precise recommendation of the Review Board and the reasons expressed by the Board for that recommendation, but also the underlying background material which prompted the Board to reach its decision.

After considering the Board recommendation, any supporting material and whatever may have been submitted by the parties in response to the Court notice served upon them, the Court enters an order. By statute the Court is limited to one of four alternatives:

- (1) Ordering that the child be returned to the parents or legal guardian.
- (2) Ordering that the child be continued in placement in accordance with the placement plan currently in effect.
- (3) Ordering that the child be continued in placement in accordance with a new plan to be developed by the Division and approved by the Court.
- (4) Ordering that the child be continued in placement and recommending that the Division begin proceedings to terminate parental rights so that the child will be legally available to be placed for adoption.

The order chosen by the Court from among the four available alternatives will, of course, depend on the Court's evaluation of all of the information available to it and its determination as to what is in the best interests of the child. The Court is guided by the purpose of the Child Placement Review Act which declares that it is in the public interest to afford every child placed outside the home by the Division the opportunity for eventual return to the home or for placement in an alternative permanent home.

In many counties the practice has been adopted of providing the Review Board with information regarding the determination made and order entered by the Court. This can be very helpful to the Review Board in its development of an understanding of the Court's attitude and philosophy. A Review Board which is familiar with the degree to which its recommendations have been accepted by the Court and aware of the particular instances where the Court has reached a different determination becomes better able to provide the assistance to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court which was anticipated by the enactment of the Child Placement Review Act.



CHAPTER X

SUMMARY COURT HEARING

Before the Court makes its determination and enters its order after receipt of the Review Board's findings and reasons therefor and after notification has been given pursuant to Court Rules to the interested parties, the Court will sometimes schedule a summary hearing. This may be done whenever (1) the Court has before it conflicting statements of material fact which it cannot resolve without a hearing, (2) a party to the proceedings has requested a hearing, or (3) the Court concludes that the interests of justice require that a hearing be held.

If the decision is made to hold a summary hearing, the Court chooses a date and arranges for notice of the hearing to be provided, at least 30 days before the scheduled date, to the Division, the child and the parents or legal guardian. That notice not only advises when and where the summary hearing will be held but also includes a list of the four possible alternatives which may be ordered by the Court. These are:

- (1) An order to return the child to the parents or legal guardian.
- (2) An order to continue placement in accordance with the placement plan currently in effect.
- (3) An order continuing placement in accordance with a new placement plan to be developed by the Division and approved by the Court.
- (4) An order continuing placement and recommending that the Division begin proceedings to terminate parental rights so that the child may be freed for adoption.

Having been served with such notice, each of the parties should then be aware of what the consequences of the Court decision might be and of the time and place when he or she may appear before the Court to argue for or against particular alternatives.

The Court also has the discretion to request additional information from any other persons or agencies which the Court decides have an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child. Such persons may include the temporary caretaker, counseling services which have been involved with any of the parties, schools, school child study teams, probation department personnel and any others who have worked with or on behalf of the child, the parents, the guardians, the foster parents or others involved in the case.

On the date of the hearing all of the parties are given an opportunity to present testimony or evidence to the Court to assist it in making its decision.

Since the Review Board and its members are not "parties" to the proceeding it is not required that they participate. In fact Review Board members should be encouraged to attend the proceeding. Insight gained from attending summary hearings and becoming familiar with the type of testimony and evidence presented to the Court and the reasoning used by the Court in making a decision following the hearing can be very helpful to Board members.

In many instances the Division will have available to it at the summary hearings the assistance of a deputy attorney general to act as counsel and to question Division personnel who testify at the hearing. All other parties may or may not be represented. No decision has been made by the courts as to whether the child, parents or guardians are entitled to the services of appointed counsel if they cannot afford to hire an attorney and wish to be represented.

Following the summary hearing the Court will make a decision and enter one of four alternate orders specified in the Child Placement Review Act.

- (1) An order to continue placement in accordance with the placement plan currently in effect.
- (2) An order continuing placement in accordance with a new placement plan to be developed by the Division and approved by the Court.
- (3) An order continuing placement and recommending that the Division begin proceedings to terminate parental rights so that the child may be freed for adoption.

Having been served with such notice, each of the parties should be aware of what the consequences of the Court decision might be and of the time and place when he or she may appear before the Court to argue for or against particular alternatives.

The Court also has the discretion to request additional information from any other persons or agencies which the Court decide have an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child. Such persons may include the temporary caretaker, course of services which have been involved with any of the parties, school, school child study teams, probation department personnel and others who have worked with or on behalf of the child, the parents, the guardians, the foster parents or others involved in the case.

CHAPTER XI

CHILD PLACEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Child Placement Review Act requires the state Child Placement Advisory Council to:

- a. Advise the Supreme Court with respect to the issuance of rules governing the duties, responsibilities and practices of the review boards;
- b. Review the policies, practices and procedures of the Division with respect to the placement of children;
- c. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Act in promoting the welfare of children placed outside their home;
- d. Advise the Supreme Court with respect to the establishment of guidelines and procedures for the training of placement Review Board members;
- e. Advise the Supreme Court with respect to the establishment of reporting procedures to be followed by the Review Boards for the provision of data for the evaluation of the Act;
- f. Make an annual report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the Act to the Supreme Court, the Governor and the Legislature and such other reports as it may deem proper or as may be requested from time to time by the Supreme Court, the Governor or the Legislature.

It is the duty of the chairman of each Review Board to appoint a member of the Board to the state Child Placement Advisory Council. The chairman may serve as Advisory Council member and may re-appoint the same representative as long as that representative serves on the Review Board.

It is required that all Review Boards be represented at Council meetings. In the event that a Council member cannot attend a meeting, notice should immediately be given to the Review Board chairman who will appoint an alternate. The alternate may vote at the Advisory Council meeting. If a Review Board is not represented at Advisory Council meetings for three consecutive meetings, the

absences will be reported to the appropriate Assignment Judge. Meetings will be held no less than five times per year.

Any Review Board member is invited to all Advisory Council meetings although only the designated member shall vote. Review Board members who plan to attend a Council meeting should notify the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in advance. Council members who cannot attend an Advisory Council meeting should notify the AOC of the name of the alternate. All other guests may attend Council meetings at the invitation of the chairman with the exception of Justices of the Supreme Court who are welcome to attend at any time.

The Advisory Council must have accurate, ongoing, up to date information in order to carry out its responsibilities. Among the primary responsibilities of the Advisory Council are to assure that information gathering mechanisms are established and that accurate information is being provided to the Advisory Council as requested including information obtained from all affected components of the temporary caretaker system. The Advisory Council is responsible for maintaining the information it requests, and evaluating and storing the information in such a way that it can be used for ready reference.

Review Boards and individual Board members are encouraged to bring any situations or concerns to the Council's attention which relate to the duties of the Advisory Council. One purpose for requiring representation from every Review Board is to assure that every Review Board's policy and procedural questions receive a forum and a resolution.

Training activities which are conducted through the Advisory Council for Review Board members are necessary to insure uniform and proper implementation of the Act. It is expected that all Review Board members will attend statewide and local training.

The Advisory Council elects a chairman by secret ballot. The chairman serves a two-year term and may be re-elected. Elections are conducted in June.

The chairman appoints liaisons with the approval of the Advisory Council. There are liaisons to D.Y.F.S., the Judiciary, the Public Advocate, the Foster Parents Association, residential facilities and the Legislature. If an Advisory Council coordinator is selected the coordinator would serve as liaison to the county child placement coordinators.

The Advisory Council has determined that it must have a minimum of three committees to carry out its work. The committees are responsible for gathering information and making recommendations to the Advisory Council in the following areas: (1) Review

Boards (policies, practices and procedures) and training policies, (2) practices and procedures of D.Y.F.S. in regard to children in placement, and (3) the effect the Child Placement Review Act has on children in placement. The Advisory Council chairman, with the approval of the Council, appoints committee chairmen. Other committees may be created as needed.

The Advisory Council chairman, committee chairmen and liaisons act as an Executive Committee of the Council and meet at least annually for the purpose of giving direction to the chairman.

CHAPTER XII

SUPREME COURT AND LEGISLATURE

Under the Act, the Supreme Court in consultation with the Child Placement Advisory Council has the responsibility to:

- a. issue rules governing the duties, responsibilities and practices of the Review Boards;
- b. establish guidelines and procedures for the training of Review Board members;
- c. establish reporting procedures which Review Boards must follow so that there will be data to evaluate the Act.

The Supreme Court is assisted in these responsibilities by the staff in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Services Unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts. This same staff also assists the Child Placement Advisory Council. These staff-persons handle all matters which affect the administration of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts throughout the State. With regard to Child Placement Review, they do such things as distribute the minutes of Child Placement Advisory Council meetings and correspond with Assignment Judges, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judges, Trial Court Administrators, Review Board members, and DYFS administrative personnel whenever a matter concerning Child Placement Review arises which requires these persons' attention. The AOC staff also assists the Supreme Court in the drafting of applicable Court Rules. These Rules are designed to complement existing laws by defining the procedural steps which must be followed.

Among its advisory committees, the Supreme Court has an advisory body consisting of judges, lawyers and others known as the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts. Each year the Committee submits an annual report to the Supreme Court with recommendations concerning various Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court matters. Since 1978, the committee has had a Child Placement Review Act subcommittee which has suggested various changes to the Court Rules and has made several procedural recommendations concerning child placement review which have been included in the Committee's annual report.

The Institutions, Health and Welfare Committees of the Senate and the General Assembly constitute a joint committee, under

Section 10. Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Child Placement Review Act."

Section 11. Legislative declarations

The Legislature declares that it is in the public interest to afford every child placed outside his home by the Division of Youth and Family Services with the opportunity for eventual return to his home or placement in an alternative permanent home; that it is the obligation of the State to promote this end through effective planning and regular review of each child's placement; and that it is the purpose of this act to establish procedures for such administrative and judicial review of such child's placement in order to ensure that such placement serves the best interest of the child.

Section 12. Definitions

As used in this act, unless the context indicates otherwise:

A P P E N D I C E S

- 1. "Child" means any person under 18 years of age.
- 2. "Child placed outside his home" means a child under the age of 18, custody or guardianship of the Division of Youth and Family Services, who is placed in a residential treatment facility operated or approved for payment by the Division.
- 3. "County of jurisdiction" means the county in which the child has established responsibility for maintenance of the child.
- 4. "Division" means the Division of Youth and Family Services, a Department of Public Services.
- 5. "Family caretaker" means a foster parent as defined in Section 101.14(1), C.R.S. 1973, or the director of a residential treatment facility.
- 6. "Placement of child outside home" means the child's placement in a residential treatment facility of court order of placement.
- 7. "Placement review" means the placement of a child outside his home by the Division of Youth and Family Services, the child's placement with the family and placement with the court of the child's care or appointment. Such review shall be in the form of a periodic conference "in the home" or "in the office" and shall include the date and type of placement and the reasons for such placement. Such review shall include a written report of the court concerning the placement of the child.

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A P P E N D I X

CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW ACT

30:4C-50. Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Child Placement Review Act."

30:4C-51. Legislative declarations

The Legislature declares that it is in the public interest to afford every child placed outside his home by the Division of Youth and Family Services with the opportunity for eventual return to his home or placement in an alternative permanent home; that it is the obligation of the State to promote this end through effective planning and regular review of each child's placement; and that it is the purpose of this act to establish procedures for both administrative and judicial review of each child's placement in order to ensure that such placement serves the best interest of the child.

30:4C-52. Definitions

As used in this act, unless the context indicates otherwise:

- a. "Child" means any person less than 18 years of age;
- b. "Child placed outside his home" means a child under the care, custody or guardianship of the division who resides in a foster home, group home or residential treatment facility operated by or approved for payment by the division;
- c. "County of supervision" means the county in which the division has established responsibility for supervision of the child;
- d. "Division" means the Division of Youth and Family Services in the Department of Human Services;
- e. "Temporary caretaker" means a foster parent as defined in section 1 of P.L.1962, c. 136 (C. 30:4C-26.4) or a director of a group home or residential treatment facility.

30:4C-53. Placement of child outside home; notice; filing; form; contents; jurisdiction of court; notice of permanent placement

Within 72 hours after the placement of a child outside his home pursuant to a voluntary agreement, the division shall file notice of such placement with the juvenile and domestic relations court in the child's county of supervision. Such notice shall be in the form of a complaint encaptioned "In the matter of _____, a minor" and shall include the date and type of placement and the reasons for such placement. Such filing shall establish a continuing jurisdiction of the court over the placement of the child.

CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW ACT

The division shall also file immediate notice with the court of any change in placement and of the permanent placement or return home of the child. The court's jurisdiction shall cease upon receipt of such notification of the return home or alternative permanent placement of the child.

30:4C-54. Approval of placement by voluntary agreement by court; hearing; notice

The court shall, within 15 days following receipt of the notice of the initial placement pursuant to a voluntary agreement, determine, based solely upon the complaint and other affidavits and written materials submitted to the court, whether or not the continuation of the child in his home would be contrary to the welfare of the child, and either approve the placement or order the return of the child to his home.

If the court has before it conflicting statements of material fact, the court may require supplementary material or may schedule a summary hearing. The court shall provide written notice of the date, time and place of such hearing to the parents or legal guardian of the child and the division.

30:4C-55. Placement plan; preparation and revision; contents

The division shall prepare and revise, when necessary, in consultation with the child's parents or legal guardian and, when appropriate, the child, a placement plan for each child placed outside his home. The plan shall include:

- a. A statement of the goal for the permanent placement or return home of the child;
- b. The intermediate objectives relating to the attainment of the goal; and
- c. A statement of the duties and responsibilities of the division, the parents or legal guardian and the temporary caretaker, including the services to be provided by the division to the child, the parents or legal guardian, and the temporary caretaker.

30:4C-56 Administrative procedures to provide for needs of children and to obtain federal aid

The division shall be responsible for establishing such administrative procedures as will enable it to effectively provide for the needs of children placed outside their homes and to secure such Federal funding as is available to meet these needs. Such

procedures shall provide for:

a. Appropriate planning and regular review of each child's case by the division;

b. Collection and analysis of data regarding the division's caseload to facilitate the continuing evaluation of the division's services, policies and procedures with regard to children placed outside their homes; and,

c. Provision of such information as may be required by the courts or the placement review boards.

30:4C-57. Child placement review boards; members; qualifications; appointment; terms; vacancies; reimbursement of expenses; meetings

The assignment judge in each county shall establish as an arm of each juvenile and domestic relations court one or more child placement review boards. The number of review boards in each county shall not exceed the number of juvenile and domestic relations judges authorized for the county. Each board shall consist of five members to be appointed by the judge from among the residents of such county. Each member shall be a person who has either training, experience or interest in issues concerning child placement or child development. Each board shall, to the maximum extent feasible, represent the various socioeconomic, racial and ethnic groups of the county in which it serves. The judge shall annually select one of the members of the board as chairperson.

Members shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, except that of those initially appointed, one shall be for a term of 1 year, two for terms of 2 years, and two for terms of 3 years. Members shall serve after the expiration of their terms until respective successors shall have been appointed. Vacancies shall be filled for the duration of the unexpired terms. Members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for such reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The governing body of the county in which the board serves may, at its discretion, provide for reimbursement to review board members for such additional and reasonable expenses as the governing body may determine.

Each board shall meet at such times as it shall determine. Each juvenile and domestic relations court shall provide its board with reasonable and necessary clerical support services.

30:4C-58. Review to determine if best interests of child served by placement under voluntary agreement or court order; time of completion; periodic review

Each board shall act on behalf of the juvenile and domestic relations court in reviewing the case of every child placed outside his home pursuant to a voluntary agreement to determine whether the best interests of the child are being served by such placement. Such a review shall be initiated within 45 days following the initial placement and completed within 15 days thereafter. A periodic review shall take place at least every 12 months thereafter.

Each board shall also act on behalf of the juvenile and domestic relations court in reviewing the case of each child placed outside his home by the division in accordance with a court order pursuant to P.L.1974, c. 119, s. 34 (C. 9:6-8.54), P.L.1951, c. 138, s. 12 (C. 30:4C-12), P.L.1973, c. 306, s. 21 (C. 2A:4-61) or P.L.1973, c. 306, s. 22 (C.2A:4-62). Such a review shall be initiated upon receipt by the board of the placement plan, which shall be submitted by the division within 45 days of the court order. The board's review shall be completed within 15 days of receipt of the plan. A periodic review shall take place at least every 12 months thereafter.

All such reviews shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the consideration and evaluation of such matters as:

- a. The appropriateness of the goal and objectives of the placement plan;
- b. The appropriateness of the services provided to the child, the parents or legal guardian and the temporary caretaker;
- c. Whether the child has siblings who are also placed outside of their home;
- d. Whether the wishes of the child were considered regarding placement and development of the placement plan, when appropriate;
- e. Whether the division, the parents or legal guardian and the temporary caretaker are fulfilling their respective responsibilities in accordance with the placement plan;
- f. Whether the parents or legal guardian have been afforded the opportunity and been encouraged to participate in a program of regular visitation with the child;
- g. Whether there are obstacles which hinder or prevent the attainment of the placement plan objectives and goal; and
- h. The circumstances surrounding the placement.

In the case of a child in placement outside of his home on the effective date of this act, the first review shall be completed as

soon as possible, but not later than 12 months following such effective date.

30:4C-59. Written notice of review; conduct of review

Each board shall provide written notice of the date, time and place of each review at least 15 days in advance to the following, each of whom shall be entitled to submit information in writing to the board:

- a. The division;
- b. The child;
- c. The parents or legal guardian, and
- d. Any other person or agency whom the board determines has an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child, which may include the temporary caretaker.

The board shall conduct a review and make recommendations based upon the written materials; provided, however, that the board may afford any party or person an opportunity to appear before it if the board feels that such an appearance will assist it in conducting its review or making its recommendations.

30:4C-60. Written report; findings

Within 10 days after the completion of such review, the board shall submit a written report to the juvenile and domestic relations court and the division. Such report shall offer one of the following findings, stating the specific reasons therefor:

- a. That return of the child to his parent or legal guardian is in the child's best interest;
- b. That continued placement outside of the home is in the child's best interest and that the placement plan is appropriate for the child's needs;
- c. That continued placement outside of the home is in the child's best interest, but that the placement plan is not appropriate for the child's needs;
- d. That the initiation of proceedings for the termination of parental rights in order to free the child for adoption is in the child's best interest.

30:4C-61. Court order concerning child's placement; review of report; determination; hearing; notice

a. Upon review of the board's report, the juvenile and domestic relations court shall issue an order concerning the child's placement which it deems will best serve the interests of the child. The court shall either:

- (1) Order the return of the child to his parents or legal guardian;
- (2) Order continued placement in accordance with the placement plan currently in effect;
- (3) Order continued placement in accordance with a new placement plan to be developed by the division and approved by the court; or
- (4) Order continued placement and recommend that the division initiate proceedings to terminate parental rights in order to free the child for adoption.

b. In reviewing the report, the court may request that, where available, any written or oral information submitted to the board be provided to the court. The court shall make a determination based upon the report and any other information before it; provided, however, that if:

- (1) The court has before it conflicting statements of material fact which it cannot resolve without a hearing; or
- (2) A party entitled to participate in the proceedings requests a hearing; or
- (3) The court concludes that the interests of justice require that a hearing be held;

the court may schedule a summary hearing.

c. Notice of such hearing, including a statement of the dispositional alternatives of the court, shall be provided at least 30 days in advance to the following parties, each of whom shall be entitled to participate in the proceeding:

- (1) The division;
- (2) The child;
- (3) The child's parents or legal guardian

The court may also request additional information from any other persons or agencies which the court determines has an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child, which may include the temporary caretaker.

30:4C-62. Child placement advisory council; members;
responsibilities

There is hereby established a Child Placement Advisory Council to consist of one member from each of the child placement review boards to be selected annually by the chairman of each review board. The Administrative Office of the Courts shall provide the council with reasonable and necessary clerical support services. It shall be the responsibility of the council to:

- a. Advise the Supreme Court with respect to the issuance of rules governing the duties, responsibilities and practices of the review boards;
- b. Review the policies, practices and procedures of the division with respect to the placement of children;
- c. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this act in promoting the welfare of children placed outside their home;
- d. Advise the Supreme Court with respect to the establishment of guidelines and procedures for the training of placement review board members;
- e. Advise the Supreme Court with respect to the establishment of reporting procedures to be followed by the review boards for the provision of data for the evaluation of this act.
- f. Make an annual report on the effectiveness of the implementation of this act to the Supreme Court, the Governor and the Legislature and such other reports as it may deem proper or as may be requested from time to time by the Supreme Court, the Governor or the Legislature.

30:4C-63. Rules for conduct of review boards; promulgation by
Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, in consultation with the Child Placement Advisory Council, shall: issue such rules governing the duties, responsibilities and practices of the board as it deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act; establish guidelines and procedures for the training of placement review board members; and establish reporting procedures to be followed by the review boards for the provision of data for the evaluation of this act.

30:4C-64. Joint legislative committee to monitor and evaluate
act; report

The Institutions, Health and Welfare committees of the Senate and General Assembly, or their respective successors, are constituted a joint committee for the purposes of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of this act.

At least 3 months prior to the date of expiration of this act, the Joint Committee shall report to the Legislature as to whether this act shall be extended, in either its present or modified form, or whether it shall be permitted to expire.

30:4C-65. Severability

If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of the act and application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

**RULE 5:7B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CHILD
PLACEMENT REVIEW ACT**

(a) **Definitions.** The definitions contained in the Child Placement Review Act (N.J.S.A. 30:4C-50 et al.) apply to this rule. The term "act" as used in this rule means the Child Placement Review Act. The term "board" as used in this rule means a child placement review board established under the act. The term "court" as used in this rule means the juvenile and domestic relations court in the child's county of supervision.

(b) **Forms.** All notices provided for in this rule shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

(c) **Commencement of Proceedings.**

1. **Notice of Placement.** The division shall file with the court a notice of placement pursuant to a voluntary agreement in the manner prescribed by the act. The notice shall be in the form of a complaint encaptioned "In the matter of _____, a minor" and shall include the date and type of placement and the reasons for such placement. The notice shall be signed by the Attorney General or a designee employed by the Department of Law and Public Safety or by the Director of the division or a designee employed by the division.

2. **No Requirement of Written Answer.** No written answer to the notice need be filed.

(d) **Initial Court Determination.** The court, within 15 days following receipt of the notice of the initial placement pursuant to a voluntary agreement, shall make a determination in the manner prescribed by the act. The court shall give a copy of the notice of placement to the division, the child, the parents or legal guardian and such other persons or agencies which the court determines have an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child, which may include the temporary caretaker. If the

court schedules a hearing it shall provide written notice thereof in the manner prescribed by the act.

(e) **Court Orders; Submission of Placement Plan.** Whenever a judge enters a final order pursuant to N.J.S.A. 9:6-2.54, N.J.S.A. 30:4C-12, N.J.S.A. 2A:4-61 or N.J.S.A. 2A:4-62 placing a child in the care or custody of the division, the order shall contain a direction that the division submit a placement plan to the board within 45 days of the order.

(f) **Board Determination.** The board shall provide written notice of its review and make a determination in the manner prescribed by the act.

(g) **Court Determination Following Board Review.**

1. **Copies of Board Report.** Unless the court finds that to do so would not be in the interests of the child, the court upon receipt of the report from the board shall provide copies thereof to the child, the parents or legal guardian and any other persons or agencies which the court determines have an interest in or information relating to the welfare of the child, which may include the temporary caretaker.

2. **Court Determination.** The court shall provide written notice of its review and make a determination in the manner prescribed by the act. The notice shall inform the recipient of his right to request a court hearing. The determination shall be made within 21 calendar days of the court's receipt of the board's report unless the court schedules a hearing.

(h) **Confidentiality.**

1. **Confidentiality of Proceedings, Records and Reports.** Every proceeding before the board and the court shall be conducted in private with only such persons in attendance as have a direct involvement in the proceeding; provided, however, that the court may permit the attendance at any board or court proceeding of any person who has an interest in the work of the board or of the court so long as such person shall agree not to record, disclose or publish the names, photographs or other identifying data with respect to any of the participants in the proceeding except as expressly authorized by the court. All records and reports of the board and of the court shall be strictly safeguarded from public inspection; provided, however, that the court may for good cause permit inspection of such records or reports.

2. **Compliance by Board Members.** The Assignment Judge or a judge designated by him shall administer to each board member an oath requiring compliance with the confidentiality requirements set forth in this rule.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ARTHUR J SIMPSON, JR.
JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
APPELLATE DIVISION
ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS



STATE HOUSE ANNEX
CN-037
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
609 292 4636

October 24, 1978

#1-78

MEMORANDUM TO: All Assignment Judges
All Judges Hearing Juvenile and
Domestic Relations Matters
All Trial Court Administrators
All Chief Probation Officers
All Intake Coordinators

SUBJECT: The Child Placement Review Act
(N.J.S.A. 30:4C-50 et al.) (hereinafter "act")

On February 27, 1978 Acting Governor Merlino approved P.L. 1977, c.424, the Child Placement Review Act. On June 27, 1978 Governor Byrne approved P.L. 1978, c.54 which delayed the implementation date of the act until October 1, 1978. On October 16, 1978 Governor Byrne approved P.L. 1978, c.125 which made substantial changes to the act. On October 16, 1978 the Supreme Court adopted Court Rule 5:7B (effective immediately) to implement the act. Additionally, the Supreme Court has mandated the following procedures with respect to the act:

1. A child placement review board shall not review a case in the absence of a quorum which shall consist of three review board members. The Assignment Judge may assign a member of one review board to a second review board in the same county on a temporary basis in order that the second review board might have a quorum to transact its business. Members of a review board may submit separate reports to the court.
2. The Assignment Judge for good cause may remove a member of a child placement review board. Good cause shall include, but not be limited to, persistent non-attendance at review board meetings or failure to comply with the act or the Rules of Court. Upon removal of a review board member, the Assignment Judge shall fill the vacancy created by the removal for the duration of the unexpired term.

3. The Assignment Judge shall provide the Administrative Office of the Courts a list of the names and addresses of those persons appointed as members of each child placement review board and their respective terms, the name of the review board member selected as chairman of the board and the name of the review board member selected to serve on the Child Placement Advisory Council. The Assignment Judge shall promptly advise the Administrative Office of any changes in that list.
4. The Presiding Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judge in the county shall formulate and implement a plan for providing the child placement review board(s) in the county with reasonable and necessary clerical support services. In multi-county vicinages the Assignment Judge may order that such services be supplied on a vicinage-wide basis.
5. The Presiding Judge shall implement an appropriate voucher system under which child placement review board members may be reimbursed for expenses, as authorized by the act.
6. Pending the establishment by the Supreme Court of guidelines and procedures for the training of child placement review board members, the Presiding Judge shall provide for the training of review board members in the county. It is suggested that the Presiding Judge consult with the supervisor of the district office of the Division of Youth and Family Services with respect to the use of Division personnel to assist the court in training review board members.

I have directed my staff to prepare a manual for use by child placement review board members. I am certain that they will solicit your views as to the content of the manual.

②
A.J.S., Jr.

GENERAL GLOSSARY*

- Abandonment:** A parent's or custodian's act of leaving a child without adequate care, protection, supervision, support or parental contact for an excessive period of time; an express or implied intention to sever the parent-child relationship and avoid the obligations arising from the relationship. Also, the desertion of one spouse by the other with the intent to terminate the marriage relationship. In a number of jurisdictions, the term "abandonment case" is used to refer to a suit to terminate parental rights.
- Admission:**
- 1) A statement tending to establish the guilt of the person admitting.
 - 2) The transfer of a minor's physical custody to a detention or shelter facility.
- Admissible Evidence:** Evidence which can legally and properly be used in court.
- Adjudication:** The process of rendering a judicial decision as to whether the facts alleged in a complaint or other pleading are true. An adjudicatory hearing is that court proceeding in which it is determined whether the allegations of the complaint are supported by legally-admissible evidence.
- Adjustment Reaction To:**
1. Infancy - This is a grief reaction (crying spells) to separation from a parental figure characterized by loss of appetite, withdrawal, apathy or angry excitability.
 2. Childhood (1 1/2 to 11 years of age) - This also is a transient reaction characterized by habit disturbance such as:
 - Bed wetting or nail biting.
 - Conduct disturbances such as stealing, truancy or sexually exhibitionistic behavior.
 - Neurotic-like traits such as tics, phobic-like behavior or speech problems.
 3. Adolescence (12 to 19 years of age) - This reaction exhibits disturbed behavior resembling neurotic like manifestations. He also will show personality features which may resemble a psychosis such as bizarre behavior or acting out.

* The definitions in this Glossary are provided for information purposes only. Supreme Court approval of this Manual should not be understood as reflecting Court approval of the definitions contained herein. If a Review Board member has a question about a term which is used in this Glossary, he or she should consult with the county child placement coordinator.

- Affidavit:** A written statement of facts signed under penalty of perjury, often before a court clerk or notary public who administers the oath to the signing party, who is called the affiant or declarant. Affidavits are routinely required for the procurement of warrants and are used in some jurisdictions to initiate juvenile court proceedings. They may be admitted into evidence.
- Allegation:** A charge or claim of fact set forth in a petition or other pleading, which is proven true or false at an adjudicatory hearing.
- Annual Review:** Yearly judicial review, usually in dependency cases, to determine whether the child requires continued court supervision or placement. Increasingly required by state laws; but also often set as policy by local court rule. Sometimes reviews are required at other than yearly intervals.
- Anxiety Neurosis:** Pervasive or free-floating anxiety without apparent object or cause.
- Appeal:** Complaint to a higher court urging that it overturn the decision of a lower court. Appellate (higher) courts normally review questions of law on appeal, not determinations of fact. The review is conducted upon the record of the lower tribunal's proceedings. Sometimes the term appeal is used in a technical sense to refer to upper-court review which is undertaken as a matter of basis. More commonly, however, the term refers to any upper-court review.
- Appellant:** The party who initiates an appeal.
- Appellee:** The party against whom an appeal is taken; also called the respondent.
- Battered Child Syndrome (B.C.S.):** Physical condition of a child indicating that external or internal injuries result from acts committed by a parent or custodian. Also termed Parent Infant Trauma Syndrome (P.I.T.S.).
- Beadleston Fundings:** Tuition paid by home school district of child for education outside of that school district, such as alternative schools or residential facilities. Payment is authorized and approved by the local school board based upon a Child Study Team evaluation and recommendation.

- Bender-Gestalt:** A visual motor test especially for detecting schizophrenia and brain damage.
- Burden of Proof:** The duty to establish a claim or allegation by admissible and credible evidence at the time of hearing. This is usually the duty of the state; it is up to the state to prove its case with respect to a minor or parent, and it is not the minor's or parent's duty to explain or disprove unproven allegations.
- Child Abuse:** Child under 18 whose parent, guardian or custodian inflicts or allows substantial nonaccidental injury causing or creating risk of death, physical or emotional health damage, disfigurement, or impairment of body organ functions, commits or allows sexual abuse, fails to supply food, clothing, shelter, education, medical care, proper supervision, inflicts or allows harm or excessive corporal punishment, or willfully abandons child.
- Child Neglect:** Parent, guardian or custodian who willfully fails to provide proper and sufficient food, clothing, maintenance, education, medical or surgical attention, and a clean and proper home or fails to do or permit any act necessary for child's physical or moral well being.
- Child Study Team Report:** At the request of a parent, teacher or other interested party, a Child Study Team work up may be requested. To complete this, the child is evaluated by a medical doctor, psychologist, Learning Disabilities Specialist, and a school social worker. Further evaluations by other specialist may be recommended by any of these parties.
- Common Law:** Law developed as the result of judicial decisions rather than by legislative enactments (see Statute).
- Competency:** In the law of evidence, a witness's ability to observe, recall and recount under oath what happened.
- Complaint:** The initiating pleading in a criminal or civil case, filed by the moving party and setting out the cause of action.
- Custody:** The rights to a child's care and control, carrying with it the duty of providing food, shelter, medical care, education and discipline.

- Delinquency:** The commission of an illegal act by a juvenile. Increasingly used to refer only to those acts which would be crimes if committed by an adult, but state laws vary in their definitions.
- Dependency:** Properly speaking, a situation where a child is dependent upon another for financial support, but widely used to describe child neglect or child abuse cases. Though the term is something of a misnomer when thus applied, it is so used in the law of a number of states.
- Depressive
Neurosis:** A deep prolonged and excessive sadness caused by some external circumstance such as the loss of a loved one.
- Detention
Hearing:** A judicial hearing, usually held after the filing of a petition to determine the interim custody of a minor pending an adjudication of the petition.
- Detention:** The temporary confinement of a minor by a public officer pursuant to law or the temporary care of juveniles in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition.
- Disposition:** The order of a juvenile court determining what is to be done with a minor already adjudged to be within the court's jurisdiction (at an adjudicatory hearing). Analogous to the sentence in a criminal case.
- Diversion:** Procedures for handling relatively minor juvenile problems informally, without referral to the juvenile court.
- DSM II-III** This is the diagnostic and statistical manual which categorizes all psychological or emotional disturbances.
- Due Process:** The constitutionally-guaranteed right to persons to be treated by the law with fundamental fairness. In juvenile delinquency proceedings, these include the right to adequate notice in advance of the hearing, the right to counsel, the right to confront and cross examine witnesses, the right to refuse to give self-incriminating testimony, and the right to have allegations of conduct that would be criminal if committed by an adult proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Equity: Historically, a system of remedial jurisprudence which grew up separate and distinct from the common law and was not bound by its writs and precedents, so that it could accomplish just relief where the common law could not. The legal system's exercise of jurisdiction over families and children is founded on principles of equity.

Evidence: Generally, any sort of proof put forth during a trial for the purpose of influencing the judgment.

Circumstantial

Evidence: Evidence of circumstances from which another fact may be inferred. For example, proof that a minor owned a pair of channel-lock pliers may connect the minor to a burglary in which such pliers were used to gain entry.

Direct

Evidence: First-hand evidence, usually of a witness who saw an act committed, for example, testimony of a witness that she observed a minor working at a door-knob with what appeared to be a pair of pliers would be direct evidence.

Hearsay

Evidence: Second-hand evidence, generally consisting of a witness's testimony that he heard someone say something. Though there are numerous exceptions to the rule - often expressly provided by statute, as in the case of a number of state juvenile court acts allowing hearsay evidence in social studies presented to the court - hearsay evidence is generally inadmissible because the person making the statement is not available for cross-examination, and because it is inherently unreliable.

Opinion

Evidence: Witnesses are normally required to confine their testimony to statements of fact and are not allowed to give their opinions in court. However, if a witness is qualified as an expert in a particular field, he or she will be allowed to state his or her opinion as an expert based on certain facts.

Physical

Evidence: Any tangible piece of proof (document, X-ray, weapon, etc.). Also called "Real" evidence.

Expungement:

The destruction of records of minors or adults, after the passage of a specified period of time or when the person reaches a specified age and has not committed another offense. Sometimes provided for by statute and sometimes ordered by the court under its inherent powers. See also SEALING.

Extraordinary

Writ:

A writ, often issued by an appellate court, making available remedies not regularly within the powers of lower courts. They include writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition and quo warranto. Sometimes called "Prerogative writs."

Failure to Thrive:

Term describing infants and young children whose growth in length, weights, head circumference and neurological, mental and emotional development are not standard and whose history or physical examination reveal no cause or disease for such. Cause is determined to be external and in infants environment. Symptoms- general inactivity, no movements of facial muscles, excessive crying, flexed hips and knees, infantile posturing, vigorous thumb sucking, avoidance of interaction and lack of response to smile, voice and touch.

Felony:

A serious crime, generally punishable by imprisonment in a state or federal penitentiary.

Fifth Amendment:

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, guaranteeing that a person cannot be compelled to present self-incriminating testimony in a criminal or juvenile proceeding.

Fitness Hearing:

A hearing held in juvenile court to determine the fitness of a minor for retention in juvenile court, and the minor's amenability to juvenile court resources. Must be held before any evidence is heard on the petition, a prerequisite to transfer of a minor's case to adult court. Also called "certification hearing", "remand hearing", "transfer hearing", or "waiver hearing" depending upon local practice.

Formal Calendar:

Hearing before judge where legal representation is mandatory (either private or appointed).

Foster Care Agreement:

A foster care agreement refers to a form which is voluntarily signed by parents or legal guardians voluntarily placing their child(ren) in foster care. The agreement states that those signing it are not relinquishing their

rights or responsibilities as parent(s) or guardian. It further states that the parent(s) or guardian may, with notice to the Division revoke such an agreement thereby having the child(ren) returned to their physical custody.

Foster Home:

A foster home as described by the Child Placement Review Act is a home supervised by and/or approved for payment by the Division of Youth and Family Services to provide care for children from birth to 18 years of age.

Fourteenth Amendment:

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, securing to every person due process rights to life, liberty and property when they are being dealt with under state law.

Fourth Amendment:

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, protecting every person against unreasonable search and seizure.

Guardian

Ad Litem:

An adult person appointed by the court to represent a child's interests in a particular judicial proceeding. (The phrase means "Guardian at Law"). Required by the federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act in every child abuse or neglect case which results in a judicial proceeding, if any state is to qualify for federal funds under the Act. In some jurisdictions it is called the "Next Friend."

Group Homes:

An alternative form of foster care or residential care where the child is placed in a neutral setting with several other children. The environment is similar to a normal home environment with fewer emotional demands.

Habeas Corpus:

Lit., "You have the body"; an extraordinary writ ordering a public officer holding a person in confinement to bring the person before the court for release. Used to secure the release from custody of minors or adults being illegally held.

Hearing:

A trial or other proceeding before a judicial officer-judge, referee, commissioner, master magistrate or chancellor depending upon the local jurisdiction--or from an administrative agency.

Hearing De Novo:

A full new hearing or trial, as opposed to review on a transcript or record.

Hearsay: See under EVIDENCE.

Hydrocephally: A large head with excessive cerebro-spinal fluid. Usually connected with mental retardation and often resulting in death at a young age.

Hysterical

Neurosis: Involuntary loss of the function of a part of the body, or alterations in consciousness such as amnesia and sleep-walking.

I.E.P.

Individualized Education Program which is written for each pupil classified as educationally handicapped. The IEP consists of a basic plan section and an instructional guide necessary to assist the teacher in planning and providing ongoing educational activities. The plan is developed at a meeting attended by the basic Child Study Team, one or both parents, teachers having knowledge of the pupil's educational performance, and the pupil where appropriate.

In Camera:

Lit., "In chambers"; a hearing or judicial proceeding conducted in chambers or privately.

Incest:

The crime of sexual intercourse between a male and a female who are so closely related that they would not legally be allowed to marry.

Independent

Living:

Authorization by the Division as an alternative to foster care for the child in its care to receive funds for living on their own. Usually for teenagers working toward or close to emancipation.

Informal

Calendar:

Hearing before Judge where attorney need not be present. (Non-mandatory attorney).

In Loco Parentis:

Lit., "In the place of the parent"; refers to actions of a custodian, guardian or other person acting in the parent's place and stead.

Immunity, Legal:

Legal protection from liability, such as the protection given to reporting parties under child abuse reporting statutes.

J.D./Juvenile

Delinquency:

Commission of an act by a child under 18 which if committed by an adult would constitute homicide, act of treason, high misdemeanor, misdemeanor, a disorderly persons offense, or a violation of any other penal statute, ordinance or regulation.

J.I.N.S.

Juveniles in Need
of Supervision:

A child under 18 who is habitually disobedient to parent or guardian, who is ungovernable or incorrigible, or who habitually and voluntarily is truant from school or who has committed an offense or violations of statute that would not be an offense under adult statutes.

Jurisdiction:

- 1) The power of a particular court to hear cases involving certain categories or persons or allegations.
- 2) A geographical area subject to a particular law or court.

Law Guardian:

An attorney admitted to Law Practice in this state regularly employed by the Office of Public Defender and designated to represent minors in alleged cases of child abuse or neglect so that the child's interests are represented separately from the parents.

Macrocephally:

A large head with abnormal growth of supportive tissue. Usually connected with mental retardation.

Malice:

The intentional commission of a wrongful act without legal justification with the intent of inflicting injury or harm, or under circumstances such that the person acting should reasonably have known that injury or harm would result.

Mandamus:

Lit., "We order"; an extraordinary writ issued by a court and directed to a public executive or administrative officer or agency, or the judge of a lower court, commanding the performance of a specified act. Also known as "Writ of Mandate."

Material:

Evidence that relates to a substantive part of a case.

Major Affective
Disorders:

Severely disabling disturbances of mood and feeling such as psychotic depression and manic-depressive illness.

Microcephally:

A small head in which development of the brain has been arrested. Usually connected with mental retardation.

Miranda Rule:

From the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Miranda v. Arizona*, 381 U.S. 136 (1966), the rule that confessions are inadmissible at trial if the police do not advise the subject of certain rights before questioning him or her. The rights of which the subject must be advised include:

- a) The right to remain silent and to refuse to answer questions;
- b) The right to know that anything he or she says can be used against him/her in a court of law;
- c) The right to consult with an attorney and to have an attorney present during questioning.;
- d) The right to have counsel appointed at public expense, prior to any questioning if the subject cannot afford counsel.

Though the United States Supreme Court has not ruled directly on the question, good practice and the laws of many states require that the warning be given in juvenile cases. Moreover some states have required that a minor be advised of the rights to have a parent, relative or other advisor present during questioning in addition to counsel.

Misdemeanor:

A crime less serious than a felony, usually punishable by a fine or incarceration in a city or county jail, but not a state penitentiary.

Moving Party:

The party who initiates a lawsuit or other judicial proceeding. In juvenile court, this is usually the probation officer or prosecuting attorney who files the petition.

Negligence:

Failure to exercise the care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise in the same circumstances.

Neurologist:

A physician skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

Next Friend:

See GUARDIAN AD LITEM.

Obsessive-Compulsive Neurosis:

Preoccupation with persistent unwanted thoughts or the compulsion to repeat a certain act again and again.

- Ordinance:** A law enacted by the governing body of a city or county.
- Para Foster Home:** A para foster home is a foster home in which a child resided prior to the foster home investigation. At some point, after the placement of the child in said home, the "para foster parent(s)" requested financial assistance from the Division for the support of the child. Frequently, though not in every case, there are situations in which the foster parents, though related to the child, cannot prove blood relationship and therefore may not receive public assistance.
- Paranoid States:** Disorders in which patients either have delusions or mistaken beliefs that they are being persecuted or hold grandiose ideas about themselves.
- Parens Patriae:** Lit., "The father of his country"; from English law, the legal doctrine under which the Crown assumed the protection of certain minors, orphans, and other persons in need of protection. The phrase is sometimes used to express the benevolent and rehabilitative philosophy of the juvenile court.
- Parent Infant Trauma Syndrome (P.I.T.S.):** See BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME.
- Periodic Review:** See ANNUAL REVIEW.
- Personality Disorders:** Deeply ingrained maladaptive patterns of behavior different from psychoses and neuroses. Included in this category are drug dependency and alcoholism.
- Petition:** A civil pleading filed to initiate a matter in juvenile court, setting forth the alleged grounds for the court to take jurisdiction of the case and asking the court to do so and intervene.
- Phobic Neurosis:** Intense fear of an object or situation that the patient recognizes as presenting no real danger to himself. This includes school phobia.
- P.I.N.S.** Person In Need of Supervision: a juvenile status offender who is involved in non-criminal misbehavior. Depending upon the state, also "CHINS" (Child in Need of Supervision), "JINS" (Juvenile in Need of Supervision), "MINS" (Minor in Need of

Supervision), "Beyond Control Child", "Incorrigible", "Wayward Youth", "Miscreant", etc. See STATUS OFFENSE.

Plea Bargaining:

Negotiation of an agreement between prosecuting and defending counsel, often with the agreement of the court, to have the accused plead guilty to certain reduced charges in return for the dismissal of others, or for a reduced disposition or penalty.

Pleading:

Any one of the formal written statements of accusation or defense in an action of law.

Privileged Communications:

Confidential communications to certain persons that are protected by law against forced disclosure. Privileged communications cannot be disclosed in court over the objection of the holder of the privilege. (The holder of the privilege is usually the patient, client, or other person receiving care, rather than the provider of that care). Communications between lawyer and client, physician and patient, psychotherapist and patient, priest, minister or rabbi and penitent, are typically privileged. Some social workers are also covered by privilege in some states, but the law varies widely from state to state as to the classes of persons to whom the communications are privileged; who may invoke the privilege; and similar matters. (Generally, the privilege only protects the communication from disclosure in court or in connection with the court case.)

Probation:

In adult or juvenile court, a disposition which allows the defendant or the minor to remain at liberty under the supervision of a probation officer, frequently with a suspended commitment or sentence of imprisonment and usually requiring compliance with certain stated conditions.

Protective Custody:

In child abuse and neglect cases, the emergency removal of a child from his home when the child would be in imminent danger if allowed to remain with the parent(s) or custodian(s).

Psychiatrist:

A physician who has taken specialized post-doctoral training, called residency, in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental and emotional disorders.

Psychological

Parentage:

Total psychological identification with caring person other than natural parent. Result of attachment and meeting day to day needs for physical care, nourishment, comfort, affection and stimulation by other than natural parent.

Psychologist

Clinical:

An individual who has obtained a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Psychology and has been trained as a Psychiatrist to deal with patients or clients in therapy setting.

Quantam of Proof:

See STANDARD OF PROOF.

Quo Warranto:

Lit., "By what authority...?"; an extraordinary writ usually issued by a higher court to prevent continued assertion of unlawful authority by a public officer.

Relevant:

Evidence that is logically connected to, and helps to prove, a material point or issue in a case.

Remand:

Lit., "to send back"; frequently used to describe the order transferring a minor to adult court for trial, or an adult court's order sending a minor to the juvenile court. See also FITNESS HEARING, TRANSFER AND WAIVER.

Reporting

Statutes:

State laws requiring certain designated persons (physicians, nurses, teachers and the like) to report to proper authorities suspected cases of child abuse and injuries inflicted by unlawful means. Such Statutes commonly confer immunity from any liability on the person required to make the report.

Residential

Facility:

A residential facility as defined by the Child Placement Review Act is a facility approved for payment or supervised by the Division of Youth and Family Services. The facility normally accomodates more than 10 children, may have a school on the grounds, and usually employs a social worker, psychologist and/or consulting psychiatrist. Residential facilities are for treatment of children who cannot function in a family or in the community because of problems already noted such as emotional disturbances, severe physical handicaps, etc.

Res Ipsa Loquitor:

Lit., "The thing speaks for itself"; a legal doctrine that allows evidence to be admitted even though no one actually saw what happened, only the results. For example, in a child abuse

case, the medical reports indicating multiple broken bones and reflecting the physician's opinion that they could not have been sustained by accident would be admissible even though no witness saw anyone strike the child. Under this doctrine, the court can convict a person having exclusive custody of an abused child and/or assert juvenile court jurisdiction over the child even though there was no direct testimony as to how, when, where or by whom the injuries were inflicted.

Respondent:

- 1) The person who is the subject of a petition.
- 2) The prevailing party in a court case against whom an appeal is taken.

Schizophrenia
(Childhood Type):

A clinical entity occurring in childhood, usually after the age of one and before the age of eleven characterized chiefly by disturbances in the ability to make affective contact with the environment. Also, it may be defined as a maturational lag in all the areas which integrate biological and psychological behavior. A plasticity characterizes the pattern of the behavior disturbances in all areas of personal functioning.

Sealing:

In juvenile court practice, the closure of juvenile records to all inspection except by the minor upon petition to the court. See also EXPUNGEMENT.

Shelter:

A holding situation for children from ages 10 through 18 years who are awaiting court action or residential placement. Services and programs may vary in each county. Temporary care pending court disposition.

Social Study:

The report prepared by a probation officer or social caseworker for the judge's consideration at a dispositional hearing. Such reports review the minor's behavioral and family history and frequently contain material that would be inadmissible in most judicial proceedings because of hearsay, lack of verification, etc. In many states, specific statutes permit their admission into evidence. Social studies may not be received by the court until after the petition has been adjudicated and jurisdiction established. Also called "social history", or "probation report."

Special Foster
Home:

A "special home" is one which is approved only for a particular child or sibling group.

Special Review: A term used to define a Child Placement Review Board review which is neither an initial nor a periodic review. It is generally any specially scheduled review which occurs at any time between the initial and periodic reviews.

Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale: This is one of the most reliable and frequently used tests for measuring the intelligence of children.

Standard of Proof: There are varying requirements of proof in different kinds of judicial proceedings. In criminal and delinquency cases, the offense must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. In neglect and dependency proceedings and in civil cases generally, the standard of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence, a significantly lower standard which requires that the judge believe that it is more likely than not, on the evidence presented, that neglect occurred. In some states, the standard of proof in JINS cases and in abuse and neglect proceedings is by clear and convincing evidence, a standard more stringent than preponderance of the evidence and less demanding than beyond a reasonable doubt. See also QUANTUM OF PROOF.

Stare Decisis: Lit., "To stand by the decision"; legal doctrine which requires adherence to legal precedents (decisions of appellate courts) until they are overruled by the same or higher court.

Status Offense: Child under 18 who commits the following offenses: Habitual vagrancy, incorrigibility, immorality, knowingly associates with thieves or vicious or immoral persons, knowingly visits gambling places or other places where juveniles are not allowed, habitual idle roaming of the streets at night and deportment which endangers the child's own morals, health or general welfare.

Statute: A law enacted by a state legislature or the United States Congress.

Stipulation: An agreement between the attorneys in a case, entered into in court, allowing a certain fact to be established in evidence without the necessity for further proof. Depending upon the requirements of the particular jurisdiction and the nature of the proceedings, stipulations may either be written or oral.

Subpoena:

A legal document, usually issued by a court clerk, requiring that the person named in the subpoena appear on a stated day and time at a specified court to give testimony in a case. A subpoena must be served personally on the person named; this is usually done by a law enforcement officer, probation officer, child protective services worker, or process server. Failure to obey a subpoena is punishable as a contempt of court.

Subpoena Duces

Tecum:

Lit., "Bring with you"; a subpoena served upon the person who has custody of records, commanding that such custodian bring the specified records to court on the stated day and time.

Summary Hearing:

Hearing where controversy is settled or case disposed of by the judge in a prompt and simple manner without a jury, presentations, or indictment. (Short and simple vs. Formal-Attorney mandatory).

Summons:

A legal document, issued by a court clerk or other court officer, notifying the named person that a lawsuit or legal cause has been filed against or involves him or her, and notifying such person of any dates set for hearings and deadlines for responding to the complaint or petition. The purpose of a summons is simply to notify the persons concerned; it does not require court attendance by any person.

**Termination of
Parental Rights:**

A judicial proceeding freeing a child from all custody and control by a parent or parents, so that the child can be adopted by others.

Testimony:

A statement or declaration made to establish a fact or facts and given under oath.

Title 9:

This title of the New Jersey Statutes specificial addresses children who are abandoned, abused or neglected. It encompasses parental relationship and care, custody, guardianship, and support of children in general. It includes definitions of child abuse and neglect, provisions for a Central Registry, outlining of reporting procedures, a 24 hour emergency telephone service, authorization for hospitals and physicians to hold children for 72 hours, and sets up procedure for court involvement in the Title 9 matter.

Under Title 9 DYFS can seek temporary custody, preliminary orders for medical treatment, orders for protection or supervision. Usually it is used to seek an order for Temporary Custody. This occurs in 3 situations: 1) Removal with parental consent (voluntary agreement signed where possible) 2) Removal without parental consent - where (a) parent is absent or refuses to consent to removal after DYFS advised of intent to file court order, (b) child's life or health is in immediate danger, (c) insufficient time to file a complaint and hold a hearing 3) DYFS, Probation or Police remove child whose life or health is in immediate danger.

Title 9 must be used when removal is made without consent or court order. Title 9 authorizes persons other than DYFS to remove child from his home. DYFS must assist by providing placement. The Court can also under Title 9 order action by the parent; i.e., stay away from the home, accept supervision, accept counselling or therapeutic services, etc.

Title 30:

Outlines DYFS's major responsibilities in investigation, supervision, foster care, maintenance arrangement, etc. Shows court orders obtainable for 1) Order to Investigate 2) Order to care and supervise, 3) Order for Temporary Custody, 4) Order of Guardianship. Use of Title 9 or Title 30 is up to Deputy Attorney General but Title 30 should be used to obtain authority to investigate and must be used in Guardianship.

Transfer:

The sending of a case from the juvenile court to adult court for trial. See also FITNESS HEARING, REMAND AND WAIVER.

Waiver:

The understanding, and voluntary relinquishment of a known right, such as the right to counsel or the right to remain silent during police questioning.

Ward:

A minor who is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for a delinquent act or status offense. Also, a person who has a legally appointed guardian is the ward of the guardian.

Warrant:

Legal document issued by a judge authorizing the search of a place and seizure of specified items found there (search warrant), or the arrest or detention of a specified person (arrest warrant). No hearing is required and the person need not be notified, but the court must

GLOSSARY OF DYFS ABBREVIATIONS

- A -

- ACI - Adoption Complaint Investigation
- ADC - Assistance to Dependent Children (old)
- AG - Attorney General
- AH - Adoption Home
- APA - American Psychological Association
- APWA - American Public Welfare Association
- ARC - Adoption Resource Center
- ARE - Adoption Resource Exchange
- AFDC - Aid to Families with Dependent Children
- AOC - Administrative Office of the Courts

- B -

- BCS - Bureau of Children's Services (old)
- BVS - Bureau of Vital Statistics
- BH - Boarding Home

- C -

- CCP - Crippled Children Program
- CO - Central Office
- CO - County
- CPB - Central Parole Board
- CPR - Child Placement Review
- CRB - Citizen Review Board
- CRE - Care (Program) (old)
- CW - Case Worker
- CWB - County Welfare Board

- GLOSSARY OF DYFS ABBREVIATIONS
- CWS - Child Welfare Service
 - CST - Child Study Team
 - CPRA - Child Placement Review Act
 - CIP - Children in Placement
 - CH - Communications Handicap
 - D -
 - DAG - Deputy Attorney General
 - DC - Day Care, Detention Center
 - DMR - Division of Mental Retardation
 - DO - District Office
 - DPT - Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
 - DMHH - Division of Mental Health & Hospitals
 - DYFS - Division of Youth and Family Services
 - E -
 - ED - Emotionally Disturbed
 - EPSDT- Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment
 - EMR - Educably Mentally Retarded
 - F -
 - FH - Free Home
 - FPA - Foster Parent Association
 - G -
 - GCH - Group Care Home
 - GSP - Guardianship (Program) (old)
 - I -
 - I&A - Institutions & Agencies (old)
 - INS - Immigration and Naturalization Service
 - ISS - International Social Service

- J -

- JD - Juvenile Delinquency
- JDR - Juvenile and Domestic Relations (Court) (J&DR)
- JCC - Juvenile Conference Committee
- JINS- Juvenile In Need of Supervision
(There are three types of JINS offenses:
Incorrigibility, Truancy, Runaway)

- L -

- LD - Learning Disabled
- LLR - Legally Liable Relative
- LMAU- Local Medical Assistance Unit

- M -

- MSW - Master of Social Work
- MVR - Minimal Visitation Requirement

- N -

- NJRS- New Jersey Revised Statutes
- NJSA- New Jersey Statutes Annotated
- NI - Neurologically Impaired
- NPI - Neuropsychiatric Institute

- O -

- OAS - Other Agency Service
- OASDI- Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance
- OSA - Out-of-State Agency

- P -

- PA - Public Assistance
- PL - Public Law
- PRS - Protective Services (Program)
- PI - Perceptually Impaired
- PHN - Public Health Nurse

- R -

- RFW - Reformatory For Women
- RR Retire. - Railroad Retirement

- S -

- SHB - State Home For Boys
- SHG - State Home For Girls (old)
- SM - Socially Maladjusted
- SSA - Social Security Administration
- SSI - Supplemental Security Income
- SW - Social Worker

- T -

- TMR - Trainably Mentally Retarded

- V -

- VA - Veterans Administration
- VHS - Visiting Homemaker Service
- VNA - Visiting Nurse Association

- W -

- WIN - Work Incentive Program

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Confidentiality in Social Work

Suanna Wilson
Behavioral Science Book Club
Riverside, N.J., 1979

Co-Parenting

Miriam Galper
Running Press, 1978
John Wiley & Sons, Ontario, Canada

Cutting Loose

Howard Halpern
Bantam Books

Decision Making

Irving Janis and Leon Mann
Behavior Science Book Club
Riverside, N.J., 1979

Disposable Parent

Mel Roman and William Haddad
Holt, Rinehart and Winston
New York, 1978

Psychiatric Dictionary, 4th Edition

Edited by Leland Hinsie and Robert Campbell
Behavioral Science Book Club
Riverside, N.J., 1979

Somewhere A Child is Crying

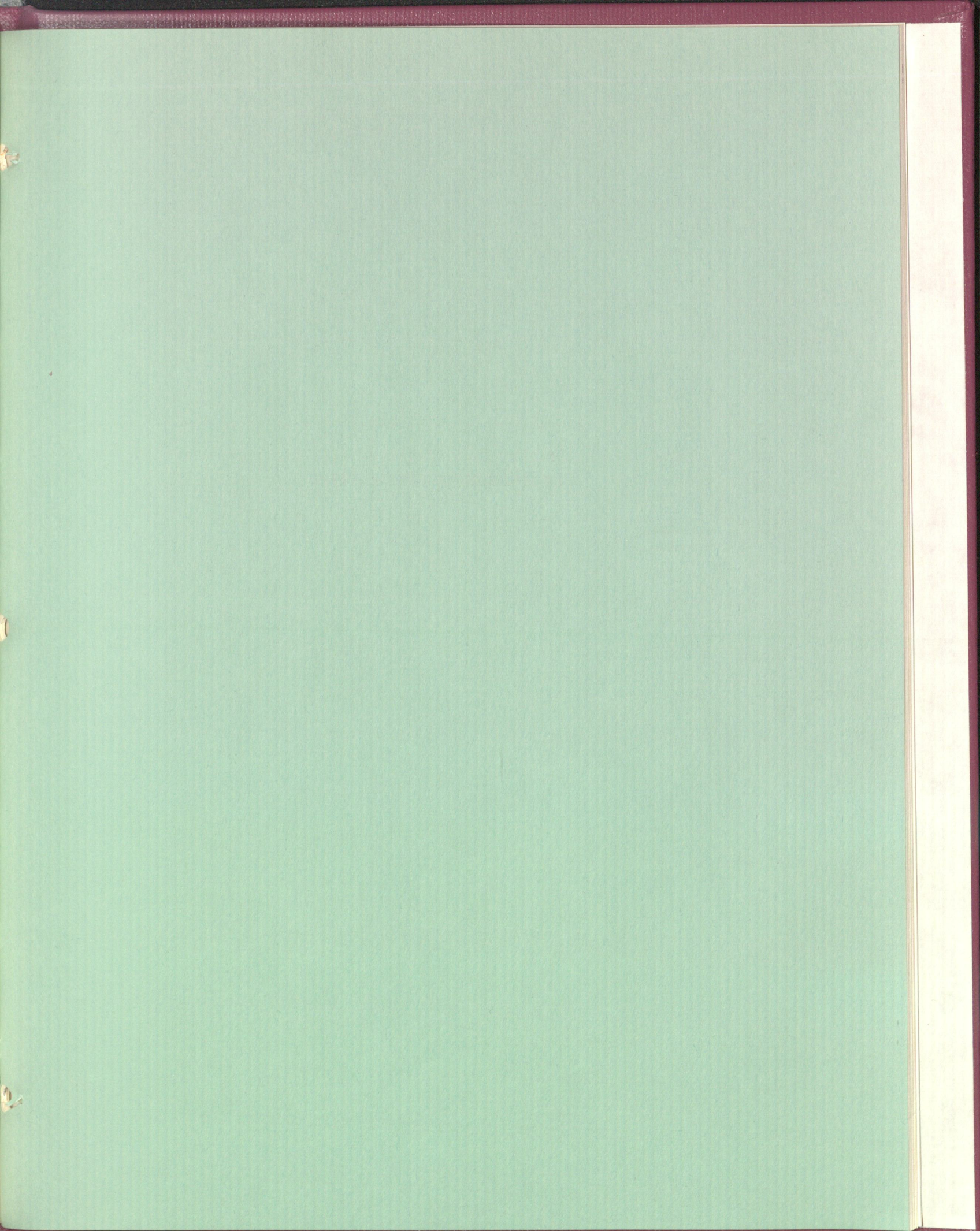
Vincent Fontana, M.D.
New American Library
New York, 1973

Step-Families: A Guide to Working with Stepparents
and Step Children

Emily Visher and John Visher
Behavioral Science Book Club
Riverside, N.J., 1979

What Do You Say After You Say Hello

Eric Berne
Bantam Books



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Child Placement Report Form (MS-DR-100) (Rev. 10-1-73)

Applicant and Reporting Person's Name
Care of

Child's Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) and Date of Birth

Child's Address

Applicant's Name

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

The court is required to determine whether or not the continuation of this child's placement would be necessary to the welfare of the child, and whether approval of placement or the return of the child to his/her home.

It is noted that _____ (months, day, year) _____
_____ (months, day, year) _____
_____ (months, day, year) _____

The court will hold a hearing on _____
_____ (month, day, year) _____
_____ (month, day, year) _____

_____ (month, day, year) _____
_____ (month, day, year) _____

Signature

_____ (month, day, year) _____

_____ (month, day, year) _____

_____ (month, day, year) _____

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

NOTICE OF INITIAL COURT REVIEW (PLACEMENT PURSUANT TO A VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT)

(The Child Placement Review Act - N.J.S.A. 30:4C-50 et al.)

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
County of _____

September 24, 1980

82-80

Re: In the matter of _____, a minor
(name of child)

Docket No.: _____

Dear Sir or Madam:

This court is required by section 5 of the Child Placement Review Act to determine whether or not the continuation of this child in his/her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child, and either approve the placement or order the return of the child to his/her home.

No later than _____ please submit to the court at the
(month, day, year)
address below any affidavits or written materials you believe will assist the court in making its determination.

The court will hold a hearing on _____ at
(month, day, year, time)
_____ to assist the court in making its determination.
(place of hearing)

You may, if you wish, attend and participate in that hearing.

Sincerely,

Date: _____
(name of judge)

(signature of judge)

cc: _____
(mailing address of court)

STATE OF INITIAL COURT REVIEW (PLACEMENT AGREEMENT TO A VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT)

(The Child Placement Review Act - R.S.A. 26:40-50 et al.)

Judicial and Domestic Relations Court
County of _____

_____ a minor
In the name of _____
(name of child)

Docket No. _____

Dear Sir or Madam:

This court is required by section 2 of the Child Placement Review Act to determine whether or not the continuation of this child in his/her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child, and either approve the placement or order the removal of the child to his/her home.

I have been _____ please appear to the court at the _____ (month, day, year) _____ to assist the court in making the determination.

The court will hold a hearing on _____ (month, day, year, time) _____ to assist the court in making the determination. _____ (name of parent) _____ If you wish, attend and participate in that hearing.

Sincerely,

(name of judge)

(signature of judge)

(mailing address of court)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ROBERT D. LIPSCHER
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS



STATE HOUSE ANNEX
CN-037
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
609-292-4636

September 24, 1980

#2-80

MEMORANDUM TO: All Assignment Judges
All Presiding Juvenile and Domestic Relations
Court Judges
All Trial Court Administrators
All Child Placement Advisory Council Members
All Child Placement Review Coordinators

SUBJECT: Form Entitled "Notice of Child Placement Review
Board Review" (revising current A.O.C. form LR-39)

Pursuant to R. 5:7B(b) I have approved the above-referenced form for use in all counties. Attached hereto is a copy of the form. The form was prepared by the State Child Placement Advisory Council and is to be used to provide the notice of child placement review board review which is required by section 10 of the Child Placement Review Act (N.J.S.A. 30:4C-59).

It will be the responsibility of the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide supplies of the form to the juvenile and domestic relations courts. The form is effective immediately. However, the courts may exhaust their supplies of the current A.O.C. form LR-39 before using the revised form.

RDL
R.D.L.

Attachment

cc: Edwin H. Stern, Esq. (w/attachment)
Steven Yoslov, Esq. (w/attachment)
Cynthia A. Bernstein, Esq. (w/attachment)

NOTICE OF CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW BOARD REVIEW
(N.J.S.A. 30:4C-50 et al.)

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
County of _____

Child Placement Review Board No. _____

Date: _____

RE: _____
(name of child)

Docket No.: _____

Dear Sir or Madam:

As an advisor to the court, the Child Placement Review Board is required each year to review the placement of every child placed in a foster home, group home, or residential center by the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS).

The board considers whether or not plans are being made which will allow children placed outside their home the opportunity to return home OR to be placed in a permanent home as soon as possible. In addition to reviewing reports on each child's placement history the board will consider statements, written or oral, from any individual who can help in making this decision.

Therefore, you are welcome to appear before the board at the time and place listed below.

At the end of its review the board must make one of the following recommendations to the court which the board decides is in the child's best interest:

- a. Return the child to his parent or legal guardian;
- b. Continue placement of the child out of the home in accordance with the DYFS plan;
- c. Continue placement of the child out of the home with changes in the DYFS plan;
- d. Begin proceedings to free the child for adoption.

The board will review this child's placement on _____
(month, day, year, time)
at _____
(place of review)

If you have any questions or information for the Child Placement Review Board, you may write to the board using the address below or call _____

Board address:

Sincerely,

cc:

(name)

(title)

NOTICE OF COURT REVIEW FOLLOWING BOARD REVIEW

(The Child Placement Review Act - N.J.S.A. 30:4C-50 et al.)

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
County of _____

Re: In the matter of _____, a minor
(name of child)

Docket No.: _____

Dear Sir or Madam:

This court is required by section 12 of the Child Placement Review Act to issue an order concerning this child's placement which the court deems will best serve the interests of the child. The court must either:

- a. Order the return of the child to his/her parents or legal guardian;
- b. Order continued placement in accordance with the placement plan currently in effect;
- c. Order continued placement in accordance with a new placement plan to be developed by the Division of Youth and Family Services and approved by the court; or
- d. Order continued placement and recommend that the Division of Youth and Family Services initiate proceedings to terminate parental rights in order to free the child for adoption.

No later than _____ please submit to the court at the
(month, day, year)
address below any information you believe will assist the court in making its determination.

You may, if you wish, request in writing a court hearing to assist the court in making its determination. Please address your request to the court at the address below.

The court will hold a hearing on _____ at
(month, day, year, time)
_____ to assist the court in making its determination.

(place of hearing)

You may, if you wish, attend and participate in that hearing.

Sincerely,

Date:

(name of judge)

(signature of judge)

cc:

(mailing address of court)

Date: _____
To: _____
From: _____

Dear Sir or Madam:

As an advisor to the Government, I have the honor to advise you to review the placement of the child in the institution. The child is currently placed in the institution and it is requested that you review the placement and report to the Government. The child is currently placed in the institution and it is requested that you review the placement and report to the Government. The child is currently placed in the institution and it is requested that you review the placement and report to the Government.

The child is currently placed in the institution and it is requested that you review the placement and report to the Government. The child is currently placed in the institution and it is requested that you review the placement and report to the Government. The child is currently placed in the institution and it is requested that you review the placement and report to the Government.

I am, Sir or Madam, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ROBERT D. LIPSCHER
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS



STATE HOUSE ANNEX
CN-037
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
609-292-4636

11-79

Memorandum To: All Assignment Judges
All Presiding Juvenile and
Domestic Relations Court Judges
All Trial Court Administrators
All Child Placement Advisory
Council Members
All Child Placement Review
Coordinators

Subject: Child Placement Review
Evaluation Questionnaire

Date: May 22, 1980

Under the Child Placement Review Act (N.J.S.A. 30:4C - 50 et seq.) the Child Placement Advisory Council is charged with the responsibilities of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the Act. Attached hereto, for your information, is a data collection form which was prepared by the Child Placement Advisory Council and approved by me. This form will collect data which the Council needs in order to fulfill its statutory responsibilities. In the near future you will receive professionally printed copies of the form. Data collection will commence on July 1, 1980.

Proper completion and timely submission of the form will be the responsibility of the Child Placement Review Coordinators or, in the absence thereof, a member of the TCA's staff. The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Services unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts will distribute supplies of the form and will be the receiving point for completed forms.

AOC staff and Advisory Council members will discuss implementation of the form with those responsible for completing the form at a meeting which will be held on Thursday, June 19, 1980 at 10 a.m. in the Probation Training Center, 447 Bellevue Avenue, Trenton, N.J. Directions to the Probation Training Center are attached. Attendance is mandatory for all Child Placement Review Coordinators. For those counties that do not have such coordinators, the person who will be completing the form must attend.

mls

RDL
R.D.L.

cc:Florence R. Peskoe, Esq. (w/attachment)
Edwin H. Stern, Esq. (w/attachment)
Steven Yoslov, Esq. (w/attachment)
Cynthia A. Bernstein, Esq. (w/attachment)
Carolyn Evans (w/attachment)

CHILD'S NAME _____

PACKET NUMBER

DATE NUMBER

C O U N T Y

- ATLANTIC CUMBERLAND MERCER PASAIC
- BERGEN ESSEX MIDDLESEX SALER
- BRUNSWICK GLOUCESTER MONMOUTH SOMERSET
- CAPE MAY HUDSON MORRIS SUSSEX
- HUNTERDON JERSEY UNION WARREN

VOLUNTARY

PLACEMENT

INVOLUNTARY

FIRST REPORT ON CHILD

9 9 9 9 9 9 9

9 9 9 9 9 9 9

SEX

FEMALE

MALE

RACE/ETHNIC

BLACK

HISPANIC

INTERRACIAL

WHITE

OTHER

LEGAL STATUS

WARD OF STATE

WARD OF PARENT

OTHER WARD

CUSTODY OF DYFS

CUSTODY NOT STATE OR PARENT

NAME INDICATED

AGE (IN YEARS)

0-1/2 5-7

1/2-1 7-10

1-2 10-15

2-5 15+

THIS CHILD'S

1ST

2ND

3RD

4TH +

TIME IN PLACEMENT

SIBLINGS

NONE

AT HOME

SAME PLACEMENT

DIFFERENT PLACEMENT

PRIMARY REASON IN OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT

- ABANDONMENT DEATH OF PARENT(S) PARENT DISABILITY CHILD BEHAVIORAL/LEGAL
- NEGLECT PARENT CONFINED INADEQUATE FINANCES/HOUSING CHILD'S DISABILITY
- ABUSE PARENT DRUG/ALC ABUSE PARENT UNABLE TO CARE OTHER

TO BE COMPLETED AT EACH BOARD REVIEW

THIS IS

INITIAL

SPECIAL

PERIODIC

REVIEW

CUMULATIVE TIME IN PLACEMENT

0-1/2 YRS 3-5 YRS

1/2-1 YRS 5-10 YRS

1-2 YRS 10+ YRS

2-3 YRS

CUMULATIVE MOVES IN PLACEMENT

0 0 4

1 0 5-7

2 0 8+

3 0

AT HOME BETWEEN PLACEMENTS?

YES NO

PLACEMENT TYPE

GROUP HOME

PARAFOSTER

BOARDING FOSTER

RELATIVE

INSTITUTION

(STATE OR OTHER)

OTHER

GOAL

RETURN TO PARENTS

RELATIVE PLACEMENT

LONG-TERM FOSTER CARE

LONG-TERM INSTITUTION

INDEPENDENT LIVING

ADOPTION

LEGAL CUSTODY OF CARETAKER

SERVICES FOR / BY

PARENT CHILD

PLANNED

USED

NOT USED

THIS IS

ORIGINAL

CHANGED GOAL

TRANSACTION

- PLACEMENT PARENT REQUESTS CHILD'S RETURN
- COMPLAINT SUMMARY HEARING
- PLAN RECEIVED ORIGINAL GOAL CHANGED

OUTCOME

- CHILD RETURNED HOME
- CHILD NOT RETURNED HOME BECAUSE
 - PARENT NOT FULFILL CONTRACT
 - CHILD'S WISH
 - CHILD'S BEST INTEREST

- YFS DECISION BEFORE FIRST REVIEW
- BOARD REVIEW IN FIRST REVIEW CYCLE
- CURT REVIEW IN SECOND OR HIGHER CYCLE

TRANSACTION DATE		
MO	DAY	YR
JAN	0	78
FEB	1	79
MAR	2	80
APR	3	81
MAY	4	82
JUN	5	83
JUL	6	
AUG	7	
SEP	8	
OCT	9	
NOV		
DEC		

DECISION

A C

B D

B WITH MODIFICATIONS

- AGREED WITH RECOMMENDATION
- DISAGREED WITH RECOMMENDATION
- CHILD LEFT SYSTEM

GOAL ACHIEVED

BECAUSE

RETURNED TO PARENTS

RELATIVE PLACEMENT

LONG-TERM FOSTER CARE

LONG-TERM INSTITUTION

INDEPENDENT LIVING

ADOPTION

LEGAL CUSTODY OF CARETAKER

MAJORITY

OTHER

REPORT PREPARED BY: _____

NAME (PRINT) _____ DATE _____

DIRECTIONS TO THE PROBATION TRAINING CENTER FROM
THE SOUTH:

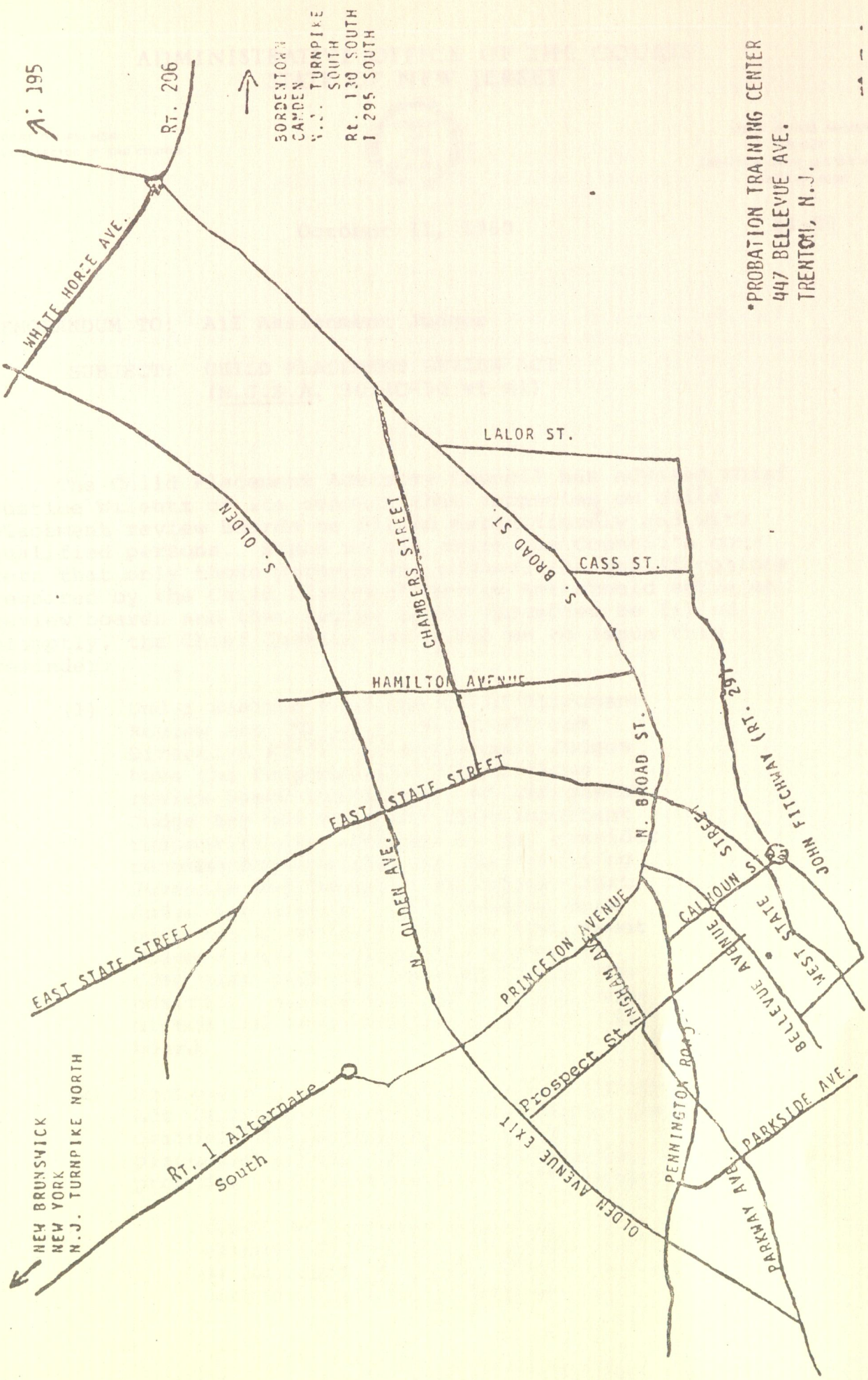
Route 206 N. to the intersection of 206 and Rt.
130 in Bordentown. Stay to the left, continue on
Rt. 206, follow signs to Trenton. Stay left on
to Broad Street and continue on Broad to Lalor
(Make a left turn - large church on left hand
side.) At the end of Lalor, make a right.
This will put you on to Rt. 29. Exit at Calhoun
Street. Follow Calhoun to Bellevue and make a
left-hand turn. The Probation Training Center is
located on the left-hand side, opposite Mercer
Medical Center. Park in the rear. Use back
entrance. Dial "Probation Training" on the telephone in the
- lobby in order to gain entrance to the building.

Directions from the North to the Probation Training Center, 447 Bellevue Ave.,
Trenton 609-292-8907 or 292-8925

N.J. Turnpike Interchange 9 to Route 18 West. Route 18 West to Route 1 South.
Follow Route 1 South Alternate to circle. Take second right off of circle
to Princeton Avenue.

After second light, road forks-stay right to Calhoun Street. Make a right
onto Bellevue Avenue. (3rd light) An Exxon Station is at this corner, past
Trenton fire station and grammar school.

Use back entrance. Dial "Probation Training" on the telephone in the lobby
in order to gain entrance to the building.



*PROBATION TRAINING CENTER
 447 BELLEVUE AVE.
 TRENTON, N.J.

Directions: From the North to the Registrar General's Office, 447 College Ave
Trenton 609-252-2907 or 290-8000

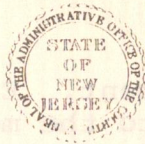
N.J. Turnpike Interchange # 10 (Exit 18) - Follow South Atlantic to the right hand side of circle
to Princeton Avenue.

After a right light, turn right onto 1st Calhoun Street. Make a right
onto Belmont Avenue. 12th Street and Train Station is at this corner.
Trenton Fire Station 1211 is on the corner.

Use back entrance. 12th Street is on the left. Use the telephone in the lobby
to get to the entrance to the building.



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY



ROBERT D. LIPSCHER
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS

STATE HOUSE ANNEX
CN-037
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
609 292 4636

October 31, 1980

#4-80

MEMORANDUM TO: All Assignment Judges

SUBJECT: CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW ACT
(N.J.S.A. 30:4C-50 et al)

The Child Placement Advisory Council has advised Chief Justice Wilentz of its concern that vacancies on child placement review boards be filled expeditiously and with qualified persons. Since we all share the Council's concern that only those persons who possess the qualifications required by the Child Placement Review Act should serve on review boards and that review board vacancies be filled promptly, the Chief Justice has asked me to issue this reminder:

- (1) Under section 8 of the Child Placement Review Act (N.J.S.A. 30:4C-57) and Directive #1-78 the Assignment Judges have the responsibility of filling review board vacancies. An Assignment Judge may not delegate this important responsibility although he may consider recommendations made by the Presiding Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judge and others. If a vacancy does occur on a review board the Assignment Judge within a reasonable period of time must seek out candidates for the position, review all applications submitted and make an appointment to the board.
- (2) Section 8 of the Child Placement Review Act (N.J.S.A. 30:4C-57) establishes the criteria for membership on a child placement review board. That section provides that each review board member:

shall be a person who has either training, experience or interest in issues concerning child placement or

child development. Each board shall, to the maximum extent feasible, represent the various socioeconomic, racial and ethnic groups of the county in which it serves.

For mailing and publicity purposes the Administrative Office of the Courts must maintain up-to-date information about review board members. Therefore, I call attention to paragraph 3 of Directive #1-78 which provides as follows:

The Assignment Judge shall provide the Administrative Office of the Courts a list of the names and addresses of those persons appointed as members of each child placement review board and their respective terms, the name of the review board member selected as chairman of the board and the name of the review board member selected to serve on the Child Placement Advisory Council. The Assignment Judge shall promptly advise the Administrative Office of any changes in that list.

R. D. L.
R.D.L.

/lcg

cc: All Presiding Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judges
All Trial Court Administrators
Edwin H. Stern, Esq.
Steven Yoslov, Esq.
Cynthia A. Bernstein, Esq.