

Rule 41. Disposition**41.01 Disposition**

After an adjudication that a child is in need of protection or services pursuant to Rule 40.01, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine disposition.

(Amended effective January 1, 2004; amended effective January 1, 2007; amended effective July 1, 2014.)

41.02 Timing

To the extent practicable, the court shall conduct a disposition hearing and enter a disposition order the same day it makes a finding that the statutory grounds set forth in the petition have been proved. In the event disposition is not ordered at the same time as the adjudication, the disposition order shall be issued within ten (10) days of the date the court finds that the statutory grounds set forth in the petition have been proved.

(Amended effective August 1, 2009.)

41.03 Pre-Disposition Reports

Subdivision 1. Investigations and Evaluations. At any time after the court accepts or conditionally accepts an admission pursuant to Rule 35 or finds that the statutory grounds set forth in the petition have been proved, the court may, upon its own motion or the motion of a party or the county attorney, order a pre-disposition report which may include:

- (a) an investigation of the personal and family history and environment of the child;
- (b) medical, psychological, psychiatric, or chemical dependency evaluations of the child and any parent who is a party; and
- (c) information regarding the factors set forth in Rule 41.05.

Subd. 2. Advisory. The court shall advise the persons present in court that a pre-disposition investigation is being ordered, the nature of the evaluations to be included, the date when the reports resulting from the investigation are to be filed with the court, and the right of each party to present opposing evidence and reports.

Subd. 3. Pre-Disposition Reports.

(a) **Filing and Service.** The person who intends to offer the pre-disposition report shall file the report with the court and serve the report on all parties at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the time scheduled for the hearing. When the child or the child's parent or legal custodian is not represented by counsel, the court may limit the inspection of reports by the child or the child's parent and legal custodian if the court determines it is in the best interests of the child. Any party or the person making the pre-disposition report may by motion request a protective order limiting the release of confidential or sensitive information contained in the report.

(b) **Consideration of Reports.** Before making a disposition in a case, terminating parental rights, or appointing a legal guardian for a child, the court may consider any report or recommendation made by the responsible social services agency, probation officer, licensed child-placing agency, foster parent, guardian ad litem, tribal representative, the child's health or mental health care provider, or other authorized advocate for the child or child's family, a school district concerning the effect on student transportation of placing a child in a school district in which the child is not a resident, or any other information deemed material by the court.

Subd. 4. Discussion of Contents of Reports. The person making the pre-disposition report may discuss the contents of the report with all parties and the county attorney.

Subd. 5. Discussion of Content of Report - Limitation by Court. The court may upon a showing of good cause limit the extent of the discussion of the contents of the pre-disposition report with the parties if the court finds the limitation to be in the best interests of the child. The limitation may be made:

(a) on the court's own motion; or

(b) upon the written or on-the-record motion of a party, the county attorney, or the person making the pre-disposition report.

(Amended effective January 1, 2007.)

41.04 Procedure; Evidence

Disposition hearings shall be conducted in an informal manner designed to facilitate the opportunity for all parties to be heard.

The court may admit any evidence, including reliable hearsay and opinion evidence, which is relevant to the disposition of the matter. Privileged communications may be admitted in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 626.556, subdivision 8.

41.05 Disposition Order

Subdivision 1. Findings. The disposition order shall contain written findings of fact to support the disposition ordered and shall also set forth in writing the following information:

(a) a statement explaining how the disposition serves the best interests and safety of the child;

(b) a statement of all alternative dispositions or services under the case plan or out-of-home placement plan considered by the court and why such dispositions or services are not appropriate in the instant case;

(c) if the disposition is transfer of legal custody to a responsible social services agency, a statement about whether the proposed placement meets the child's needs and is in the child's best interests and reviewing the agency's use of the factors set out below in making the child's foster care placement:

(1) the child's current functioning and behaviors;

(2) the medical, educational, and developmental needs of the child;

(3) the child's history and past experience;

(4) the child's religious and cultural needs;

(5) the child's connection with a community, school, and faith community;

(6) the child's interests and talents;

(7) the child's relationship to current caretakers, parents, siblings, and relatives; and

(8) reasonable preference of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient age to express a preference;

(d) a brief description of the efforts made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from home and to reunify the family after removal, and why further efforts could not have prevented or eliminated the necessity of removal or that reasonable efforts were not required under Minnesota Statutes, section 260.012 or 260C.178, subdivision 1.

The court may authorize or continue an award of legal custody to the responsible social services agency despite a finding that the agency's preventive or reunification efforts have not been reasonable if the court finds that further preventive or reunification efforts could not permit the child to safely remain at home.

If the child has been identified by the responsible social services agency as the subject of concurrent permanency planning, the court shall review and make findings regarding the reasonable efforts of the agency to recruit, identify, and make a placement with a foster parent or relative who has committed to providing the legally permanent home for the child in the event reunification efforts are not successful; and

(e) in the case of an Indian child, the foster care placement of the child shall be ordered only upon the testimony, pursuant to Rule 49, of at least one qualified expert witness that the continued custody of the child by the parent or legal custodian or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child.

Subd. 2. Content.

(a) **Mandatory Provisions.** The court shall enter an order making one of the following dispositions for the child:

(1) **Protective Supervision.** Place the child under the protective supervision of the responsible social services agency or child-placing agency in the home of a parent or legal custodian under conditions directed to correction of the child's need for protection or services:

(i) the court may order the child into the home of a parent who does not otherwise have legal custody of the child, however, an order under this section does not confer legal custody on that parent;

(ii) if the court orders the child into the home of a father who has not been adjudicated as such, the order shall require the alleged or presumed father to cooperate with paternity establishment proceedings regarding the child in the appropriate jurisdiction as one of the conditions prescribed by the court for the child to continue in his home; and

(iii) the court may order the child into the home of a noncustodial parent with conditions and may also order both the noncustodial and the custodial parent to comply with the requirements of a case plan under subdivision 2; or

(2) **Transfer Legal and Physical Custody to Agency.** Transfer legal custody to a child-placing agency or the responsible social services agency, which shall have legal responsibility for the child's placement in foster care, including making an individualized determination of how the particular placement is in the child's best interests using the consideration for relatives and the best interest factors in Minnesota Statutes, section 260C.212, subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(3) **Trial Home Visit.** Order a trial home visit, as defined in Rule 2.01(x), without modifying the transfer of legal custody to the responsible social services agency under subdivision 2(a)(2) of this Rule; or

(4) **Special Services.** If the child has been adjudicated as a child in need of protection or services because the child is in need of special services or care to treat or ameliorate a physical

or mental disability or emotional disturbance as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 245.4871, subdivision 15, the court may order the child's parent, guardian or custodian to provide it. The court may order the child's health plan company to provide mental health services to the child. Minnesota Statutes, section 62Q.535, applies to an order for mental health services directed to the child's health plan company. If the health plan, the child's parent or legal custodian fails or is unable to provide the treatment or care, the court may order it provided. Absent specific written findings by the court that the child's disability is the result of abuse or neglect by the child's parent or guardian, the court shall not transfer legal custody of the child for the purpose of obtaining special treatment or care solely because the parent is unable to provide the treatment or care. If the court's order for mental health treatment is based on a diagnosis made by a treatment professional, the court may order that the diagnosing professional not provide the treatment to the child if it finds that such an order is in the child's best interests; or

(5) **Independent Living.** Allow a child sixteen (16) years old or older to live independently under appropriate supervision, if the court determines that the child has sufficient maturity and judgment, and the responsible social services agency after consultation with the court has specifically authorized this alternative.

(6) **Monitoring.** When a parent has complied with a case plan and the child is in the care of the parent, the court may order the responsible social services agency to monitor the parent's continued ability to maintain the child safely in the home under such terms and conditions as the court determines appropriate under the circumstances.

(b) **Additional Provisions.** As part of the disposition order the court shall also:

(1) approve or modify the plan for supervised or unsupervised visitation for the child's parent or legal custodian, relatives, and siblings of the child, if siblings are not in out-of-home placement together, as set out in the out-of-home placement plan; the court may set reasonable rules for visitation that contribute to the objectives of the court order and the maintenance of the familial relationship; the court may deny visitation when visitation would act to prevent the achievement of the court's disposition order or would endanger the child's physical or emotional well-being;

(2) review the case plan, make modifications supported by the evidence appropriate, and approve the plan;

(3) order all parties to comply with the approved case plan;

(4) incorporate into the order by reference the approved case plan and attach a copy of the plan only if it has been modified;

(5) give notice to the parent on the record and in writing of the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, sections 260C.204 and 260C.503; and

(6) set the date and time for the admit/deny hearing pursuant to Rule 42.

(c) **Habitual Truant and Runaway Matters.** If the child is adjudicated in need of protection or services because the child is a habitual truant or a runaway, the court may order any of the following dispositions in addition to or as alternatives to the dispositions ordered under subdivisions (a) and (b):

(1) counseling for the child or the child's parent or legal custodian;

(2) place the child under the supervision of a probation officer or other suitable person in the child's own home under conditions prescribed by the court, including reasonable rules for

the child's conduct and the conduct of the parent or legal custodian designed for the physical, mental, and moral well-being and behavior of the child;

(3) with the consent of the commissioner of corrections, place the child in a group foster care facility that is under the commissioner's management and supervision;

(4) subject to the court's supervision, transfer legal custody of the child to one of the following:

(i) a reputable person of good moral character; or

(ii) a county probation officer for placement in a group foster home established under the direction of the juvenile court and licensed pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 241.021;

(5) require the child to pay a fine of up to \$100, to be paid in a manner that will not impose undue financial hardship upon the child;

(6) require the child to participate in a community service project;

(7) order the child to undergo a chemical dependency evaluation and, if warranted by the evaluation, order participation by the child in a drug awareness program or an inpatient or outpatient chemical dependency treatment program;

(8) order the commissioner of public safety to cancel the child's driver's license or permit or, for a child who does not have a driver's license or permit, order a denial of driving privileges for any period up to the child's 18th birthday; or

(9) order the child's parent or legal custodian to deliver the child to school at the beginning of each school day for a period of time specified by the court.

(Amended effective January 1, 2004; amended effective January 1, 2007; amended effective August 1, 2009; amended effective July 1, 2014.)

2006 Advisory Committee Comment

Minnesota Statutes, section 260C.331, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (3), provides that "whenever a child is given physical or mental examinations or treatment under order of the court, and no provision is otherwise made by law for payment for the care, examination, or treatment of the child, those costs are a charge upon the welfare funds of the county in which proceedings are held upon certification of the judge of juvenile court."

41.06 Hearings to Review Disposition

Subdivision 1. Timing. When disposition is an award of legal custody to the responsible social services agency, the court shall review the disposition in court at least every ninety (90) days. Any party or the county attorney may request a review hearing before ninety (90) days. When the disposition is protective supervision, the court shall review the disposition in court at least every six (6) months from the date of disposition.

Subd. 2. Procedure in Reviewing Disposition.

(a) **Legal Custody to Agency With Foster Care.** When the disposition is transfer of legal custody to the responsible social services agency, the court shall conduct a hearing at least every ninety (90) days to review whether foster care is necessary and continues to be appropriate or whether the child should be returned to the home of the parent or legal custodian from whom the child was removed. The review shall include the following:

(1) whether the out-of-home placement plan is relevant to the safety and best interests of the child;

(2) whether the agency is making reasonable or, in the case of an Indian child, active efforts to implement the requirements of the out-of-home placement plan;

(3) the extent of progress which has been made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating placement;

(4) whether the parents or legal custodian of the child are visiting the child and, if not, what barriers exist to visitation;

(5) whether the agency has made diligent efforts to identify both parents of the child as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 260C.219, and whether the case plan or out-of-home placement plan addresses the need for services of both parents;

(6) whether the child is receiving appropriate services under the out-of-home placement plan;

(7) when a child has siblings in foster care:

(i) whether the child resides with the siblings;

(ii) when the child and siblings are not placed together, whether further efforts are appropriate to place the siblings together; and

(iii) when the child and siblings are not placed together, whether there is visitation amongst siblings;

(8) when a child is not placed with a relative, whether the agency's efforts under Minnesota Statutes, section 260C.221, are adequate; in the case of an Indian child, whether the placement preferences of 25 U.S.C. section 1915, are met;

(9) when the agency is utilizing concurrent permanency planning, the agency's efforts to place the child with a relative or a foster parent who has committed to providing the child's legally permanent home in the event reunification efforts are not successful; and

(10) whether the parent or legal custodian understands the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 260C.503, subdivisions 1 and 3, related to the required permanency placement determination hearing, including the projected date by which the child will be returned home or the hearing will be held.

(b) Legal Custody to Agency With Trial Home Visit. When the disposition is a trial home visit:

(1) the responsible social services agency shall advise the court and parties within three (3) days of the date a trial home visit is terminated by the responsible social services agency without a court order;

(2) the responsible social services agency shall prepare a report for the court when the trial home visit is terminated, whether by the agency or court order, which describes the child's circumstances during the trial home visit and recommends appropriate orders, if any, for the court to enter to provide for the child's safety and stability. In the event a trial home visit is terminated by the agency by removing the child to foster care without prior court order or authorization, the court shall conduct a hearing within ten (10) days of receiving notice of the termination of the trial home visit by the agency and shall order disposition under this subdivision or conduct a permanency

hearing under Rule 42. The time period for the hearing may be extended by the court for good cause shown and if it is in the best interests of the child as long as the total time the child spends in foster care without a permanent placement determination hearing does not exceed twelve (12) months; and

(3) while the child is in trial home placement the matter shall be reviewed in court at least every ninety (90) days to determine whether the trial home visit continues to be necessary. At least five (5) business days prior to the hearing, the responsible social services agency shall file with the court and serve upon the parties a report describing the services provided to the child and parent and the parent's progress on the case plan.

(c) **Protective Supervision in Home of Parent.** When the disposition is protective supervision of the child in the home of a custodial parent, the court shall conduct a review hearing at least every six (6) months. When the disposition is protective supervision of the child in the home of a noncustodial parent, the court shall conduct a review hearing at least every ninety (90) days. At the hearing, the court shall review:

(1) whether the agency has submitted a case plan for the parents or legal custodian and child as required under Rule 37;

(2) after the agency has submitted a plan to the court as required under Rule 37, whether the plan continues to be relevant to the safety and best interests of the child;

(3) whether the agency is making appropriate efforts to implement the plan;

(4) whether the agency, child's attorney, and the guardian ad litem have reasonable access to the child to determine the child's safety, health, and well-being;

(5) whether the parents or legal custodian are able to utilize the services set out in the plan to correct the conditions which led to the court's determination that the child is in need of protection or services, and if not, what other services might be appropriate; and

(6) whether the child is receiving necessary services identified in the plan and whether those services are meeting the best interests of the child.

Subd. 3. Procedure. Any party or the county attorney may seek modification of a disposition order by motion made pursuant to Rule 15. The motion may be heard at the scheduled review hearing or at an earlier date or may be considered by the court without hearing if no party objects.

Subd. 4. Modification of Disposition; Modification of Case or Out-of-Home Placement Plan.

(a) **Agreement.** The court, on its own motion or that of any party, may modify the disposition or order the case plan or out-of-home placement plan modified when all parties agree the modification is in the best interests of the child and:

(1) a change of circumstances requires a change in the disposition or modification of the case plan or out-of-home placement plan; or

(2) the original disposition or case plan or out-of-home placement plan is inappropriate.

(b) **Objection.** If a party objects to a proposed modification, or if the child does not have a guardian ad litem at the time the motion is made, the court shall schedule a hearing for the next available date. A party has a right to request a court review of the reasonableness of the case plan or out-of-home placement plan upon a showing of a substantial change in circumstances. The court may also:

(1) order the agency to make further efforts to identify and place a child with a relative if the court finds the agency has failed to perform duties required under Minnesota Statutes, sections 260C.212, subdivision 2, and 260C.221; or

(2) find that the agency has performed required duties under Minnesota Statutes, section 260C.221, and no further efforts to locate relatives are required; or

(3) in the case of an Indian child, unless good cause is found under 25 U.S.C. section 1915, order the agency to make additional efforts to comply with the placement preferences of 25 U.S.C. section 1915.

Subd. 5. Notice. Notice of the review hearing shall be given to all parties and participants.

Subd. 6. Procedure. Review hearings shall be conducted pursuant to Rule 41.04.

Subd. 7. Findings and Order. In the event the disposition is modified, the court shall issue a disposition order in accordance with Rule 41.05.

(Amended effective January 1, 2004; amended effective January 1, 2007; amended effective August 1, 2009; amended effective July 1, 2014.)

2008 Advisory Committee Comment

To ensure that each child's developmental needs are timely met, federal and state statutes have established a 12-month permanent placement determination timeline. A trial home visit is a tool designed to support reunification efforts, while simultaneously ensuring the child's safety. Consistent with Rule 41.06, which requires 90-day review hearings for other types of dispositions, Rule 41.06, subdivision 2(b), provides that in cases where a trial home visit has been ordered the disposition review hearing must occur at least every 90 days. However, to better support reunification efforts, the best practice is to hold such disposition review hearings more often than every 90 days and to establish the hearing frequency and date in court.