	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

I. STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Louisiana Children's Code provides for Judicial Review of all children adjudicated in "need of care" and placed in Department custody. The Louisiana Children's Code requires:

1. Case Review Hearings – conducted three months after the disposition hearing if the child was removed prior to the disposition or within six months after the disposition hearing if the child was removed at the disposition, but in no case more than six months after removal of the child from his parent(s), and at least once every six months thereafter; and
2. Permanency Hearings – conducted within nine months after the disposition hearing if the child was removed prior to the disposition or within twelve months if the child was removed at the disposition, but in no case more than twelve months after the removal and at least once every twelve months thereafter.

Case Review Hearings and Permanency Hearings are held in the court of jurisdiction regardless of the parish of placement of the child or parish of residence of the parents. Courts may schedule Case Review Hearings and Permanency Hearings and/or other court hearings to be heard simultaneously so long as the record reflects the appropriate findings and orders are made accordingly.

Per the Children's Code, [Article 1051](#) a motion may be filed requesting the restoration of the parental rights or contact for a parent whose rights have been terminated.


II. PROCEDURES

DCFS staff prepares for and participates in court hearings pertaining to Child in Need of Care proceedings in accordance with legal mandates and DCFS policy.

A. JUDICIAL HEARING FOR CASE REVIEW

The Case Review Hearing is held three months after the disposition hearing if the child is removed prior to disposition or within six months after the disposition hearing if the child was removed at disposition, but in no case more than six months after removal of the child from his parents. This case review hearing is held at least once every six months thereafter until the child's permanent plan is achieved. The purpose of the Case Review Hearing is to review the case plan including:

- the continuing necessity for and the appropriateness of placement;
- extent of compliance with the previous case plan;

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

- extent and progress made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating placement in foster care; and
- the likely date the child’s permanent plan will be achieved.


Case Review Hearing court orders must clearly indicate appropriate judicial determinations, findings and orders made during the hearing, and must be child specific. The judicial determination must specifically name the child for whom the determination is made. Each child in a sibling group must be named for whom the judicial determination is made. The Department shall give timely notice of the right to appear at each case review hearing and be heard by the court regarding the care and treatment of the child to the child's foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, relatives providing care for the child, or other foster caretaker. The notice shall state the date, time, and place of the case review hearing and the recipient's right to attend and to be heard. If foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, relative, or other individual providing care for the child fails to appear at a case review hearing, the case manager shall report to the court whether notice was given, or if not, what diligent efforts were made to locate and notify the absent person.

The court determines if the case plan is consistent with the health and safety and is in the best interest of the child. Ch. C. Articles [677](#) and [700](#) provide for the court to review the case plan and render an order approving the plan or to provide in writing specific reasons for not approving the plan.

The court should inform the parent in accordance with Ch. C. [Article 682](#) of the following:

- inform the parents about the case review and permanency review procedures.
- the parents’ obligation to cooperate with the Department, comply with the requirements of the case plan, including their duty to keep the Department apprised of their current address, and correct conditions requiring the child to be in care.
- a petition to terminate parental rights may be filed based upon their failure to comply with the requirements of the case plan, failure to make significant measurable progress toward achieving case plan goals and to correct the conditions requiring the child to be in care, or any other grounds authorized by Ch. C. [Article 1015](#), the termination of parental rights statute.

Ch. C. [Article 692](#) states case reviews may be held by the court or an administrative review body.

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

B. JUDICIAL HEARING FOR PERMANENCY

The Department shall have the burden of recommending and demonstrating the most appropriate permanency goal for the child based on the best interests of the child.

If reasonable efforts to reunite the child and family are not necessary because the case situation meets criteria of Ch. C. [Art. 672.1 \(C\)](#), then the Department may file for immediate termination of parental rights. However, just because a case meets criteria for immediate termination of parental rights, this should only be pursued if it is determined to meet the best interests of each involved child.


1. Permanency Hearings

In addition to six month Case Review Hearings, the Louisiana Children’s Code requires Permanency Hearings be conducted. The Louisiana Children’s Code requires:

- A Permanency Hearing may be conducted immediately and shall be conducted within 30 days of a judicial determination that efforts to reunify the parent and child are not required.
- Children’s Code Article [672.1](#) provides the Department may file a motion at any time requesting a judicial determination that efforts to reunite the parent and child are not required considering the health and safety of the child and the child’s need for permanency.
- A Permanency Hearing be conducted within nine months after the disposition hearing if the child was removed prior to disposition or within 12 months if the child was removed at disposition but in no case more than 12 months after removal. The Foster Care case manager shall address in-state and out-of-state placement considerations, as applicable, in the court report prepared for the 12 month Permanency Hearing.
- A Permanency Hearing be conducted at least once every 12 months thereafter for the duration of the jurisdiction of the court over the child.

The purpose of a Permanency Hearing in accordance with Ch. C. [702 C 1-5](#) is to determine a permanent plan for the child within the following priorities of placement:

- a. Return the child to the legal custody of his parents within a specified time period consistent with the child’s age and need for a safe and permanent home. In order for reunification to remain as the permanent plan for the child, the parent must be complying with the case plan and making significant, measurable progress toward achieving the case plan goals and correcting the conditions requiring the child to be in care;


	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

- b. Adoption;
- c. Placement with a legal guardian. When guardianship is recommended as the permanent plan goal (regardless if to a relative, nonrelative, with or without a subsidy) a home study is presented to the court at the time the recommendation is made.
- d. Placement in the legal custody of a relative who is willing and able to offer a safe, wholesome and stable home for the child; or
- e. Placement in the least restrictive, most family-like alternative permanent living arrangement. The Department shall document in the child's case plan and court report the compelling reasons for recommending this plan over the preceding higher prior alternative when choosing other than return of child to parent, adoption, placement with legal guardian.

Other judicial determinations made at the Permanency Hearing include the following:

- a. If the child is in an out-of-state placement, a judicial determination must be made at the first court hearing after the child is placed out-of-state and at least every 12 months thereafter while the child remains out-of-state. The judicial determination in the court order or court transcripts must address whether the placement is safe, appropriate and otherwise in the best interest of the child.
- b. Whether the Department has made reasonable efforts to reunify the parent and child or to finalize the child's placement in an alternative, safe and permanent home in accordance with the child's permanent plan. The child's health and safety shall be the paramount concern in the court's determination of the permanent plan.
- c. A judicial determination must be made concerning whether or not reasonable efforts were made to finalize a permanent plan. This determination is required within 12 months of the date the child entered foster care and at least every 12 months thereafter, unless a court has determined reasonable efforts to reunite the child and family are not necessary, pursuant to Ch. C. [Article 672.1](#).
- d. At the first court hearing after a child becomes 16 years old and at least every 12 months thereafter, a judicial determination must be made concerning whether or not independent living services were provided appropriately.

Permanency Hearing court orders must clearly indicate appropriate judicial determinations and findings. Orders made during the hearing must be child specific. The judicial determination must specifically name the child for whom the determination is made and detail the basis for the court's decision. Each child in a sibling group must be named for

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

whom the judicial determination is made. When the court finding is the same for all members of a sibling group, an individual listing of the children in the heading of the court document will suffice.

When reunification is determined to be the permanent plan for the child, the court is responsible for advising the parents that it is their obligation to achieve the case plan goals and correct the conditions that require the child to be in care within the time period specified by the court. Otherwise, an alternative permanent plan for the child will be selected and a petition to terminate parental rights may be filed.


When adoption is the permanent plan for the child, the court is responsible for advising the parent of his or her right to voluntarily surrender the child and to consent to the adoption prior to the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights.

When guardianship is recommended to the court as the permanent plan for the child, the Department shall complete a home study on the home of the prospective guardian and include in the court report, per Ch. C. [Article 721](#), findings of the home study, formatted as follows:

- The moral and financial fitness of the proposed guardian;
- The conditions of the home of the proposed guardian with respect to health, adjustment, and other advantages or disadvantages for the child;
- The physical and mental condition of the child and his/her reaction to the proposed guardianship;
- The plan for the child if the proposed guardian becomes incapable of providing care; and,
- The Department’s recommendation for the frequency and nature of future contact between the child and parents.

In accordance with Children’s Code [Article 720](#), a motion for guardianship may be filed by the Department, parent or counsel for the child. The motion shall include:

- The name and gender of the child;
- The date and place of the child’s birth;
- A description of the mental and physical health of the child;
- The current placement of the child and when it began;
- The name and address of the proposed guardian and any relationship to the child;
- The name and address of the parents of the child;
- A plain and concise statement of the facts on which the motion for guardianship is sought and why neither adoption nor reunification with a parent is in the best interest of the child; and
- If the location of the parents are unknown, the Department’s efforts to locate them.

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

Per Ch. C. [Article 724](#), a guardianship order may be modified or terminated if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence there has been a substantial and material change in the circumstances of the guardian or child because:

- The guardian no longer wishes to serve or can no longer serve as guardian of the child, or
- Continuation of the guardianship is so deleterious to the child as to justify a modification or termination of the relationship or the harm likely to be caused from a change in the guardianship is substantially outweighed by the advantages to the child of the modification.

A modification or termination of a guardianship agreement must be filed with the court which heard the Child in Need of Care Proceedings. Pursuant to Ch. C. [Article 723](#), the program which represented the indigent parents during CINC proceedings shall provide representation in guardianship proceedings.


C. RESTORATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

If the parent's rights were previously terminated consideration of restoration of parental rights may be discussed with the child as a case plan goal, when appropriate. The child must be at least age 15, with no reasonable expectation of achieving custody to a caretaker, adoption, or guardianship. There should also be evidence to support a change in the circumstances of the parent that removed the safety/risk factors that necessitated termination of parental rights. Consideration of this permanency option should only be presented to the youth after a staffing has occurred with the case manager, supervisor and Child Welfare Manager in which it is determined that restoration of parental rights would be in the best interest of the child and is a feasible pursuit. If the child is in treatment at the time such option is considered, the treatment provider should be consulted regarding the discussion of restoration of parental rights as an option to the child and the potential impact on the child's well-being.

If the youth has been freed for adoption and is over the age of 15, the court is responsible for advising the youth, at the permanency review hearing, of the provisions of Chapter 11 of Title X of the Children's Code, Articles [1051-53](#) and Article * [1146 \(E\)](#), ** which allows for restoration of parental rights or contact with a parent whose rights were previously terminated. The FC case manager is also responsible for discussing the option of restoration of parental rights with the youth as a potential permanency goal as part of the case planning process.

1. Motion to Restore Parental Rights

If a child in foster care is over the age of 15, the child's attorney or the Department's attorney may file a motion to restore the parental rights or parental contact with either one or both parents whose rights have been terminated. The motion shall be filed in the court in which permanency hearings for the child are being conducted.

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

When the motion is filed by the child’s attorney, DCFS shall be served. When the motion is filed by the DCFS Bureau of General Counsel (BGC), a copy of the motion and order will be sent to the parents, foster parents and CASA volunteer of the child. The parents, foster parents and CASA volunteer shall have a right to be heard at the hearing, but are not parties. The motion hearing may be conducted in the absence of the parent, foster parents and/or CASA volunteer. If the parent cannot be located, the motion shall be dismissed by the court. The court may not grant the relief requested in the motion without the consent of the parent. Restoration of parental rights should not be pursued if the parent is not in agreement with the plan.


Prior to requesting motion be filed by BGC, the FC case manager and supervisor shall discuss the child’s foster care/adoption history and reason that restoring the parental rights may be in the best interest of the child. Documentation of the discussion shall be included in a case documentation notes entry in the child’s record. An adoption worker retains the case until parental rights are restored. Once parental rights are restored and ongoing work is necessary with the family, the record shall be transferred to a FC case manager.

The FC case manager shall notify the parent via letter of the effects of the restoration, including the obligation to pay child support or parental contribution. The notice to the parent shall contain a copy of the motion showing the time and date of the hearing. If the parent’s whereabouts are unknown, the FC case manager shall make diligent efforts to locate the parent.

Within forty-five days after the date the motion is filed by the child’s or Department’s attorney, or by an earlier date as set by the court, the case manager shall prepare and submit a confidential court report to the court. A home study should be conducted with the parent prior to preparing the confidential report to obtain verifications and aid in gathering information regarding ability and willingness (both legal and physical) of the parent to be involved in the life of the child as a [Permanent Connection](#) or accept restoration of parental rights and physical custody of the youth. The format of the Confidential Report differs from that of the court report, described in Section D below, for other judicial hearings.

The confidential report shall include findings regarding:

- (1) A summary of the reasons the parental rights were terminated and the date of the judgment;
- (2) The willingness of the parent to resume contact with the child and to have parental rights restored.
- (3) The willingness of the child to resume contact with the parent and to have parental rights restored.
- (4) The change in circumstances since the certification for adoption.

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

- (5) The ability and willingness of the parent to be involved in the life of the child and to accept physical custody of the child.
- (6) If parent is not willing to accept physical custody/restoration of parental rights, but is willing to become a Permanent Connection for the child, describe the type and frequency of contact the parent is willing to commit to.
- (7) Other relevant information, including:
 - A summary of the parent’s support system;
 - A description/summary of any interaction the child and parent have had since the Termination of Parental Rights;
 - Summary of any other permanent connection resources the child has; and
 - A description of diligent efforts made to locate the parent(s), if the parent’s whereabouts are unknown at the time the Confidential Report is written.

If, despite a diligent effort, the FC case manager is unable to complete the Confidential Report required by Ch. C. [Article 1052](#) within the prescribed time, and upon the Department showing such as good cause, the court may continue the hearing for up to thirty additional days. Case Documentation note entries should reflect the FC case manager’s diligent efforts to complete the Confidential Report in a timely manner.

A hearing may not be required if the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), counsel for the child, CASA volunteer and the parent stipulate that restoration of parental rights or parental contact is in the best interest of the child. The court is not required to change custody of the child based solely on a stipulation.


2. Hearing to Restore Parental Rights

At the hearing, the court may, if determined to be in the best interest of the child.

- Allow contact between the parent and the child. If so, the conditions of contact should be specified in the order;
- Restore the parental rights of the parent(s); OR
- Place the child in the custody of the parent(s) with or without continuing supervision by DCFS. If the parent resides out of state, the court shall order compliance with the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC).

The restoration of parental rights and placement of the child in the custody of the parent without supervision is considered a permanent placement. Any other disposition by the court shall be made part of the case plan.

If the court does not restore parental rights, the court should continue to review the appropriateness of such judgment at future hearings with the child.

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

D. ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT WITH JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Regional Administrator may assign court liaison duties in addition to other duties to a worker to coordinate the court review process. The court liaison duties of the worker may constitute only a portion of his duties. If there is not a court liaison worker then the assigned case manager is responsible for carrying out the court liaison duties. In case of multiple case managers, the SP case manager or assigned lead SP case manager is responsible for court liaison duties.


1. Duties Related to the Court

The case manager is responsible for overall coordination of the review process, and is to serve as a liaison between the court and the Department.

2. Notification of Judicial Hearings

The Department shall provide notification of all judicial hearings to the parents, child(ren), and foster parent(s)/caretaker(s). The notice shall be provided by certified mail at least 2 weeks prior to the scheduled hearing. The Department must notify foster parents, pre-adoptive parents, relatives providing care for the child, and other foster caretakers not only of the right to appear at each hearing regarding the child, but also of the right to be heard by the court regarding the care and treatment of the child. The Department shall also provide notice of any changes in the scheduled hearing. These notices shall state the day, date, time, and place of the hearing and inform the recipient of his right to attend and be heard. The court report shall include efforts to notify the parents and the child(ren) and foster parent(s)/caretaker(s). All parties to the hearing shall be notified of the next court date in open court, if present, and if not, by subpoena. However, this does not relieve the Department of the responsibility for providing notice by mail as described herein.

A child twelve years of age or older shall be present in court unless his presence is waived by the court upon motion of the child's counsel. A child below the age of twelve years shall be present in court upon the request of counsel for the child or the court or the wishes of the child for involvement. If the child is present in court, the child may choose to testify as to the child's wishes through consultation between the child and the child's attorney. If the judge conducting the hearing does not want the child brought to court, the case manager shall document the reason in the case documentation notes. The case manager is expected to facilitate a meeting/discussion between the child and child's attorney before the date of the hearing. If the meeting/discussion does not take place, the case manager shall document, in the next court report, efforts to facilitate such meeting/discussion.

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

3. Written Court Report

The Department is required to submit a detailed report on the status of the case to the court at least 10 calendar days before any scheduled disposition, permanency or case review hearing. All court reports shall be typed.

The assigned case manager must collect the information needed for the report at least 30 calendar days prior to the review hearing to ensure the report is completed and submitted timely. In the case of multiple case managers, the case manager(s) assigned to the child's and/or other parent's case is responsible for sending the court report information to the assigned lead case manager. If there is no parent's case, the Foster Care case manager, or Adoption Specialist is responsible for sending the court report information directly to the court or court liaison worker in accordance with local office procedures. The assigned case manager or court liaison worker is responsible for reviewing the court report to ensure all information required is included and is current, accurate and understandable. If additional information is needed or if modifications to the report are indicated, the assigned case manager or court liaison worker shall contact the appropriate case manager to secure the necessary changes.


Please note the special requirements for a court report when recommending Guardianship as a permanency goal for the child or when filing a motion to restore parental rights as found in B and C of this section of policy.

The Foster Care case manager shall address in-state and out-of-state placement considerations, as applicable, in the court report prepared for all Permanency Hearings. In discussing out-of-state placement considerations indicate whether the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) process has been initiated to assess the safety of the family and appropriateness for placement of the child. If a home study has been completed, attach a copy to the court report, being sure to redact the address of the family.

Per Louisiana Children's Code [Article 652](#), court reports shall not include any location or identification information regarding a victim of domestic abuse or victim of dating violence. Refer to [1-520, Release in CINC or TPR Proceedings](#), and [1-525, Subpoenas and Court Orders for Case Record Information](#). The regional Bureau of General Counsel (BGC) attorney may be contacted if legal clarification or assistance is needed. Also, the foster parent/caretaker's address should never be included in the court report.

If the court is not willing to accept the court report format recommended by the Department, the case manager shall comply with the format the court requires. A recommended format for a narrative court report is referenced in the forms section below.

In areas where the court requires review hearings to occur more frequently than every six months, staff may select not to use the department recommended format ([Foster Care Court Report Format Guide](#)) for interim review hearings. For interim review hearings, a

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

brief court report format may be utilized but must include the minimum requirements as outlined by law, Louisiana Children’s Code [Article 690](#). The case review report shall review the status of the child. The case review report shall address the following:

- the continuing necessity for and appropriateness of the placement;
- the extent of compliance with the case plan;
- the extent of progress which has been made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating placement in foster care; and
- a likely date by which the child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or guardianship of the person of the child.

The court of jurisdiction must give approval prior to utilizing the brief court report format.

* Per Children’s Code [Article 674](#), copy of the most recent case plan, including any disagreement with the plan noted by participants, shall be attached to the court report. Per Children’s Code [Article 675](#), the most recent Youth Transition Plan for the youth beginning at age 14 must also be attached to every court report.


Upon filing the case plan with the Court, the Department shall provide a copy of the case plan to counsel of record and any unrepresented parent. The copy of the case plan can be either mailed by certified mail or sent by email to the parents’ designated addresses previously provided to the Court. Service by email is complete upon transmission but is not effective if the serving party learns the transmission did not reach the party to be served. **

III. FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

[Foster Care Court Report Format Guide](#)
[Foster Care Case Plan](#)
[YTP](#)

IV. REFERENCES

CW Policy [6-410, Establishing Paternity and Permanency](#)
CW Policy [6-803 Connections for Permanency](#)
CW Policy [6-825, Ongoing Family Team Conferences and Administrative Reviews](#)
CW Policy [6-840 Permanent Plan Goal: Reunify with Parent\(S\) or Principal Caretakers-Concurrent Planning](#)
CW Policy [6-854, Permanent Plan Goal: Guardianship](#)
CW Policy [6-1500, Involuntary Termination of Parental Rights \(TPR\)](#)
DCFS Administrative Policy [1-520, Release in CINC or TPR Proceedings](#)
DCFS Administrative Policy [1-525, Subpoenas and Court Orders for Case Record Information](#)
[P.L. 105-89 Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997](#)
[P.L. 109-239 Safe and Timely Interstate Placement of Foster Children Act of 2006](#)

	Agency Name	Office of Community Services (OCS)
	Chapter No./Name	6. Foster Care
	Part No./Name	8. Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Section No./Name	Case Planning for the Foster Child
	Document No./Name	6-835 Judicial Hearings for Case Review, Permanency and Restoration of Parental Rights
	Effective Date	August 1, 2015

[LA R.S. 46:2132 Definitions](#)

[LA Ch. C. Chapter 11, Title X, Article 1051 Motion to restore parental rights](#)

[LA Ch. C. 1145 Registration](#)

[LA Ch. C. Chapter 11, Title X, Article 1052 Duties of department](#)

[LA Ch. C. Chapter 11, Title X, 1053 Hearing](#)

[LA Ch. C. Article 677 Case Plan Review](#)

[LA Ch. C. Article 700 Order, appeal](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Title X Chapter 11, Article 1146 \(E\)](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 607](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 608](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 623](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 652](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 672.1](#)

* [Louisiana Children's Code Article 674 Filing](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 675 Case Plan Purpose; contents **](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 682](#)

[LA Ch. C. Article 689 Case review reports; service](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 690](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 692](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 695](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 702](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 720](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 721](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 723](#)

[Louisiana Children's Code Article 1051](#)