

**Proposed Substitute
Bill No. 1007**

LCO No. 4753

AN ACT CONCERNING PERMANENCY PLACEMENTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Subsection (k) of section 46b-129 of the general statutes is
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
3 *October 1, 2015*):

4 (k) (1) (A) Nine months after placement of the child or youth in the
5 care and custody of the commissioner pursuant to a voluntary
6 placement agreement, or removal of a child or youth pursuant to
7 section 17a-101g or an order issued by a court of competent
8 jurisdiction, whichever is earlier, the commissioner shall file a motion
9 for review of a permanency plan if the child or youth has not reached
10 his or her eighteenth birthday. Nine months after a permanency plan
11 has been approved by the court pursuant to this subsection or
12 subdivision (5) of subsection (j) of this section, the commissioner shall
13 file a motion for review of the permanency plan. Any party seeking to
14 oppose the commissioner's permanency plan, including a relative of a
15 child or youth by blood or marriage who has intervened pursuant to
16 subsection (d) of this section and is licensed as a foster parent for such
17 child or youth or is vested with such child's or youth's temporary
18 custody by order of the court, shall file a motion in opposition not later
19 than thirty days after the filing of the commissioner's motion for

20 review of the permanency plan, which motion shall include the reason
21 therefor. A permanency hearing on any motion for review of the
22 permanency plan shall be held not later than ninety days after the
23 filing of such motion. The court shall hold evidentiary hearings in
24 connection with any contested motion for review of the permanency
25 plan and credible hearsay evidence regarding any party's compliance
26 with specific steps ordered by the court shall be admissible at such
27 evidentiary hearings. The commissioner shall have the burden of
28 proving that the proposed permanency plan is in the best interests of
29 the child or youth. After the initial permanency hearing, subsequent
30 permanency hearings shall be held not less frequently than every
31 twelve months while the child or youth remains in the custody of the
32 Commissioner of Children and Families or, if the youth is over
33 eighteen years of age, while the youth remains in voluntary placement
34 with the department. The court shall provide notice to the child or
35 youth, the parent or guardian of such child or youth, and any
36 intervenor of the time and place of the court hearing on any such
37 motion not less than fourteen days prior to such hearing.

38 (B) (i) If a child is at least twelve years of age, the child's
39 permanency plan, and any revision to such plan, shall be developed in
40 consultation with the child. In developing or revising such plan, the
41 child may consult up to two individuals participating in the
42 department's case plan regarding such child, neither of whom shall be
43 the foster parent or caseworker of such child. One individual so
44 selected by such child may be designated as the child's advisor for
45 purposes of developing or revising the permanency plan.

46 (ii) If a child is at least twelve years of age, the commissioner shall
47 notify the parent or guardian, foster parent and child of any
48 administrative case review regarding such child's commitment not less
49 than five days prior to such review and shall make a reasonable effort
50 to schedule such review at a time and location that allows the parent or
51 guardian, foster parent and child to attend.

52 (iii) If a child is at least twelve years of age, such child shall identify

53 not more than three adults with whom such child has a significant
54 relationship and who may serve as permanency resource. The identity
55 of such adults shall be recorded in the case plan of such child.

56 (iv) The commissioner shall submit an annual report, in accordance
57 with the provisions of section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of
58 the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to
59 children and judiciary, on the number of case plans in which children
60 have identified adults with whom they have a significant relationship
61 and who may serve as permanency resource.

62 (2) At a permanency hearing held in accordance with the provisions
63 of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court shall approve a
64 permanency plan that is in the best interests of the child or youth and
65 takes into consideration the child's or youth's need for permanency.
66 The child's or youth's health and safety shall be of paramount concern
67 in formulating such plan. Such permanency plan may include the goal
68 of (A) revocation of commitment and reunification of the child or
69 youth with the parent or guardian, with or without protective
70 supervision; (B) transfer of guardianship or permanent legal
71 guardianship; (C) long-term foster care with a relative licensed as a
72 foster parent; (D) filing of termination of parental rights and adoption;
73 or (E) in the case of a youth, another planned permanent living
74 arrangement ordered by the court, provided the Commissioner of
75 Children and Families has documented a compelling reason why it
76 would not be in the best interests of the [child or] youth for the
77 permanency plan to include the goals in subparagraphs (A) to (D),
78 inclusive, of this subdivision. Such other planned permanent living
79 arrangement shall, whenever possible, include an adult who has
80 significant relationship with the youth, and who is willing to be a
81 permanency resource, and may include, but not be limited to,
82 placement of a child or youth in an independent living program or
83 long term foster care with an identified foster parent.

84 (3) If the permanency plan for the youth includes the goal of such
85 other planned permanent living arrangement pursuant to

86 subparagraph (E) of subdivision (2) of this subsection, the department
87 shall document for the court the manner and frequency of efforts made
88 by the department to return the youth home or to secure placement for
89 the youth with a fit and willing relative, legal guardian or adoptive
90 parent.

91 (4) If the permanency plan for the youth includes the goal of such
92 other planned permanent living arrangement pursuant to
93 subparagraph (E) of subdivision (2) of this subsection, the court shall
94 (A) ask the youth about his or her desired permanency outcome; (B)
95 make a judicial determination that, as of the date of hearing, such other
96 planned permanent living arrangement is the best permanency plan
97 for the youth; and (C) document the compelling reasons why it is not
98 in the best interest of the youth to return home or to be placed with a
99 fit and willing relative, legal guardian or adoptive parent.

100 ~~[(3)]~~ (5) At a permanency hearing held in accordance with the
101 provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the court shall review
102 the status of the child or youth, the progress being made to implement
103 the permanency plan, determine a timetable for attaining the
104 permanency plan, determine the services to be provided to the parent
105 if the court approves a permanency plan of reunification and the
106 timetable for such services, and determine whether the commissioner
107 has made reasonable efforts to achieve the permanency plan. The court
108 may revoke commitment if a cause for commitment no longer exists
109 and it is in the best interests of the child or youth.

110 ~~[(4)]~~ (6) If the court approves the permanency plan of adoption: (A)
111 The Commissioner of Children and Families shall file a petition for
112 termination of parental rights not later than sixty days after such
113 approval if such petition has not previously been filed; (B) the
114 commissioner may conduct a thorough adoption assessment and
115 child-specific recruitment; and (C) the court may order that the child or
116 youth be photo-listed within thirty days if the court determines that
117 such photo-listing is in the best interests of the child or youth. As used
118 in this subdivision, "thorough adoption assessment" means conducting

119 and documenting face-to-face interviews with the child or youth,
120 foster care providers and other significant parties and "child specific
121 recruitment" means recruiting an adoptive placement targeted to meet
122 the individual needs of the specific child or youth, including, but not
123 limited to, use of the media, use of photo-listing services and any other
124 in-state or out-of-state resources that may be used to meet the specific
125 needs of the child or youth, unless there are extenuating circumstances
126 that indicate that such efforts are not in the best interests of the child or
127 youth.

128 Sec. 2. Section 17a-10a of the general statutes is repealed and the
129 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

130 (a) The Commissioner of Children and Families shall ensure that a
131 child placed in the care and custody of the commissioner pursuant to
132 an order of temporary custody or an order of commitment is provided
133 visitation with such child's parents and siblings, unless otherwise
134 ordered by the court.

135 (b) The commissioner shall ensure that such child's visits with his or
136 her parents shall occur as frequently as reasonably possible, based
137 upon consideration of the best interests of the child, including the age
138 and developmental level of the child, and shall be sufficient in number
139 and duration to ensure continuation of the relationship.

140 (c) If such child has an existing relationship with a sibling and is
141 separated from such sibling as a result of intervention by the
142 commissioner including, but not limited to, placement in a foster home
143 or in the home of a relative, the commissioner shall, based upon
144 consideration of the best interests of the child, ensure that such child
145 has access to and visitation rights with such sibling throughout the
146 duration of such placement. In determining the number, frequency
147 and duration of sibling visits, the commissioner shall consider the best
148 interests of each sibling, given each child's age and developmental
149 level and the continuation of the sibling relationship. If the child and
150 his or her sibling both reside within the state and within fifty miles of

151 each other, the commissioner shall, within available appropriations,
152 ensure that such child's visits with his or her sibling occur, on average,
153 not less than once per week, unless the commissioner finds that the
154 frequency of such visitation is not in the best interests of each sibling.

155 (d) The commissioner shall include in each child's plan of treatment
156 information relating to the factors considered in making visitation
157 determinations pursuant to this section. If the commissioner
158 determines that such visits are not in the best interests of the child, that
159 the occurrence of, on average, not less than one visit per week with his
160 or her sibling is not in the best interests of each sibling, or that the
161 number, frequency or duration of the visits requested by the child's
162 attorney or guardian ad litem is not in the best interests of the child,
163 the commissioner shall include the reasons for such determination in
164 the child's plan of treatment.

165 (e) On or before October first of each year, the commissioner shall
166 report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, to the joint
167 standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of
168 matters relating to children, data sufficient to demonstrate compliance
169 with subsections (a), (c) and (d) of this section. Such data shall include
170 the total annual number of children in out-of-home placements who
171 have siblings, the total number of child cases with documented sibling
172 visitation and the number of individual siblings involved in each case.

173 Sec. 3. Section 45a-715 of the general statutes is repealed and the
174 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

175 (a) Any of the following persons may petition the Court of Probate
176 to terminate parental rights of all persons who may have parental
177 rights regarding any minor child or for the termination of parental
178 rights of only one parent provided the application so states: (1) Either
179 or both parents, including a parent who is a minor; (2) the guardian of
180 the child; (3) the selectmen of any town having charge of any
181 foundling child; (4) a duly authorized officer of any child care facility
182 or child-placing agency or organization or any children's home or

183 similar institution approved by the Commissioner of Children and
184 Families; (5) a relative of the child if the parent or parents have
185 abandoned or deserted the child; (6) the Commissioner of Children
186 and Families, provided the custodial parent of such minor child has
187 consented to the termination of parental rights and the child has not
188 been committed to the commissioner, and no application for
189 commitment has been made; provided in any case hereunder where
190 the child with respect to whom the petition is brought has attained the
191 age of twelve, the child shall join in the petition.

192 (b) A petition for termination of parental rights shall be entitled "In
193 the interest of (Name of child), a person under the age of eighteen
194 years", and shall set forth with specificity: (1) The name, sex, date and
195 place of birth, and present address of the child; (2) the name and
196 address of the petitioner, and the nature of the relationship between
197 the petitioner and the child; (3) the names, dates of birth and addresses
198 of the parents of the child, if known, including the name of any
199 putative father named by the mother, and the tribe and reservation of
200 an American Indian parent; (4) if the parent of the child is a minor, the
201 names and addresses of the parents or guardian of the person of such
202 minor; (5) the names and addresses of: (A) The guardian of the person
203 of the child; (B) any guardians ad litem appointed in a prior
204 proceeding; (C) the tribe and reservation of an American Indian child;
205 and (D) the child-placing agency which placed the child in his current
206 placement; (6) the facts upon which termination is sought, the legal
207 grounds authorizing termination, the effects of a termination decree
208 and the basis for the jurisdiction of the court; (7) the name of the
209 persons or agencies which have agreed to accept custody or
210 guardianship of the child's person upon disposition.

211 (c) If the information required under subdivisions (2) and (6) of
212 subsection (b) of this section is not stated, the petition shall be
213 dismissed. If any other facts required under subdivision (1), (3), (4), (5)
214 or (7) of subsection (b) of this section are not known or cannot be
215 ascertained by the petitioner, he shall so state in the petition. If the
216 whereabouts of either parent or the putative father named under

217 subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of this section are unknown, the
218 petitioner shall diligently search for any such parent or putative father.
219 The petitioner shall file an affidavit with the petition indicating the
220 efforts used to locate the parent or putative father.

221 (d) If a petition indicates that either or both parents consent to the
222 termination of their parental rights, or if at any time following the
223 filing of a petition and before the entry of a decree a parent consents to
224 the termination of his parental rights, each consenting parent shall
225 acknowledge such consent on a form promulgated by the Office of the
226 Chief Court Administrator evidencing to the satisfaction of the court
227 that the parent has voluntarily and knowingly consented to the
228 termination of his parental rights. No consent to termination by a
229 mother shall be executed within forty-eight hours immediately after
230 the birth of her child. A parent who is a minor shall have the right to
231 consent to termination of parental rights and such consent shall not be
232 voidable by reason of such minority. A guardian ad litem shall be
233 appointed by the court to assure that such minor parent is giving an
234 informed and voluntary consent.

235 (e) A petition under this section shall be filed in the court of probate
236 for the district in which the petitioner or the child resides or, in the
237 case of a minor who is under the guardianship of any child care facility
238 or child-placing agency, in the court of probate for the district in which
239 the main office or any local office of the agency is located. If the
240 petition is filed with respect to a child born out of wedlock, the petition
241 shall state whether there is a putative father to whom notice shall be
242 given under subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 45a-716.

243 (f) If any petitioner under subsection (a) is a minor or incompetent,
244 the guardian ad litem, appointed by the court in accordance with
245 section 45a-708, must approve the petition in writing, before action by
246 the court.

247 (g) Before a hearing on the merits in any case in which a petition for
248 termination of parental rights is contested in a court of probate, the

249 court of probate shall, on the motion of any legal party except the
250 petitioner, or may on its own motion or that of the petitioner, transfer
251 the case to the Superior Court in accordance with rules adopted by the
252 judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the provisions of this
253 section, the probate court may, on the court's own motion or that of
254 any interested party, transfer any termination of parental rights case to
255 a regional children's probate court established pursuant to section 45a-
256 8a. If the case is transferred, the clerk of the Court of Probate shall
257 transmit to the clerk of the Superior Court or the regional children's
258 probate court to which the case was transferred, the original files and
259 papers in the case. The Superior Court or the regional children's
260 probate court to which the case was transferred, upon hearing after
261 notice as provided in sections 45a-716 and 45a-717, may grant the
262 petition as provided in section 45a-717.

263 (h) Either or both birth parents and an intended adoptive parent
264 may enter into a cooperative postadoption agreement regarding
265 communication or contact between either or both birth parents and the
266 adopted child. Such an agreement may be entered into if: (1) The child
267 is in the custody of the Department of Children and Families; (2) an
268 order terminating parental rights has not yet been entered; and (3)
269 either or both birth parents agree to a voluntary termination of
270 parental rights, including an agreement in a case which began as an
271 involuntary termination of parental rights. The postadoption
272 agreement shall be applicable only to a birth parent who is a party to
273 the agreement. Such agreement shall be in addition to those under
274 common law. Counsel for the child and any guardian ad litem for the
275 child may be heard on the proposed cooperative postadoption
276 agreement. There shall be no presumption of communication or
277 contact between the birth parents and an intended adoptive parent in
278 the absence of a cooperative postadoption agreement.

279 (i) If the Court of Probate determines that the child's best interests
280 will be served by postadoption communication or contact with either
281 or both birth parents, the court shall so order, stating the nature and
282 frequency of the communication or contact. A court may grant

283 postadoption communication or contact privileges if: (1) Each intended
284 adoptive parent consents to the granting of communication or contact
285 privileges; (2) the intended adoptive parent and either or both birth
286 parents execute a cooperative agreement and file the agreement with
287 the court; (3) consent to postadoption communication or contact is
288 obtained from the child, if the child is at least twelve years of age; and
289 (4) the cooperative postadoption agreement is approved by the court.

290 (j) A cooperative postadoption agreement shall contain the
291 following: (1) An acknowledgment by either or both birth parents that
292 the termination of parental rights and the adoption is irrevocable, even
293 if the adoptive parents do not abide by the cooperative postadoption
294 agreement; and (2) an acknowledgment by the adoptive parents that
295 the agreement grants either or both birth parents the right to seek to
296 enforce the cooperative postadoption agreement.

297 (k) The terms of a cooperative postadoption agreement may include
298 the following: (1) Provision for communication between the child and
299 either or both birth parents; (2) provision for future contact between
300 either or both birth parents and the child or an adoptive parent; and (3)
301 maintenance of medical history of either or both birth parents who are
302 a party to the agreement.

303 (l) The order approving a cooperative postadoption agreement shall
304 be made part of the final order terminating parental rights. The finality
305 of the termination of parental rights and of the adoption shall not be
306 affected by implementation of the provisions of the postadoption
307 agreement, nor is the cooperative postadoption contingent upon the
308 finalization of an adoption. Such an agreement shall not affect the
309 ability of the adoptive parents and the child to change their residence
310 within or outside this state.

311 (m) A disagreement between the parties or litigation brought to
312 enforce or modify the agreement shall not affect the validity of the
313 termination of parental rights or the adoption and shall not serve as a
314 basis for orders affecting the custody of the child. The court shall not

315 act on a petition to change or enforce the agreement unless the
316 petitioner had participated, or attempted to participate, in good faith
317 in mediation or other appropriate dispute resolution proceedings to
318 resolve the dispute and allocate any cost for such mediation or dispute
319 resolution proceedings.

320 (n) An adoptive parent, guardian ad litem for the child or the court
321 on its own motion may, at any time, petition for review of
322 communication or contact ordered pursuant to subsection (i) of this
323 section, if the adoptive parent believes that the best interests of the
324 child are being compromised. The court may order the communication
325 or contact be terminated, or order such conditions in regard to
326 communication or contact as the court deems to be in the best interest
327 of the adopted child.

328 (o) For any child who is (1) in the custody of the Commissioner of
329 Children and Families due to the termination of parental rights
330 pursuant to section 45a-717; and (2) the subject of a petition for
331 adoption under this chapter, the court shall consider the
332 appropriateness of postadoption communication or contact with a
333 sibling of such child, including, but not limited to, visitation, written
334 correspondence or telephone calls. If the court determines such
335 postadoption communication or contact is in the best interest of the
336 child, the court shall ensure that such child has access to and visitation
337 rights with such sibling throughout the duration of such adoption.

338 (p) The court shall consider the following factors in determining
339 whether postadoption communication or contact with a sibling is in
340 the best interest of the child: (1) The age of the child and his or her
341 sibling; (2) the extent of the existing relationship between the child and
342 his or her sibling; (3) the physical, emotional and psychological needs,
343 including any special needs, and stability of the child and his or her
344 sibling; (4) the child's opinion and the opinion of his or her sibling
345 regarding such postadoption communication or contact; (5) the
346 opinion of the adoptive parent regarding such postadoption
347 communication or contact; (6) opinions of experts, including any

348 individuals who may have provided services to the child or his or her
349 sibling; (7) the long-term plans for the child and his or her sibling; and
350 (8) any relevant logistical concerns.

351 (q) Any determination of the court pursuant to subdivision (o) of
352 this section shall be included in the final adoption order, but such
353 determination shall not affect the validity of the adoption. Nothing in
354 this subsection shall limit the authority of the court to enforce its
355 orders in any manner permitted by law.

356 (r) An adoptive parent may, at any time, petition the court to review
357 its determination regarding postadoption communication or contact
358 between a child and his or her sibling. Upon receiving such petition,
359 the court shall conduct a review of its determination using the factors
360 listed in subsection (p) of this section and may order the
361 communication or contact to be terminated or modified if the court
362 determines that such termination or modification is in the best interest
363 of the child. If any dispute arises pursuant to such review, the court
364 may order the parties to engage in mediation.

365 (s) The court shall not, pursuant to the review required under
366 subsection (r) of this section, increase communication or contact
367 between the adopted child and his or her sibling, birth parent or other
368 relative unless the court (1) receives consent from the adoptive parent;
369 and (2) inquires about and considers the opinion of the child regarding
370 such increase.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2015	46b-129(k)
Sec. 2	October 1, 2015	17a-10a
Sec. 3	October 1, 2015	45a-715