



Senate

General Assembly

File No. 36

February Session, 2016

Substitute Senate Bill No. 187

Senate, March 14, 2016

The Committee on Children reported through SEN. BARTOLOMEO of the 13th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING TRANSFERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

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

1 Section 1. Section 17a-114 of the 2016 supplement to the general
2 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
3 (*Effective October 1, 2016*):

4 (a) As used in this section, (1) "approval" or "approved" means that
5 a person has been approved to provide foster care by a child-placing
6 agency licensed pursuant to section 17a-149, (2) "licensed" means a
7 person holds a license to provide foster care issued by the Department
8 of Children and Families, (3) "fictive kin caregiver" means a person
9 who is twenty-one years of age or older and who is unrelated to a child
10 by birth, adoption or marriage but who has an emotionally significant
11 relationship with such child amounting to a familial relationship, [and
12 who is not approved or licensed to provide foster care by the
13 Department of Children and Families,] and (4) "regular unsupervised
14 access" means periodic interaction with a child in the home for

15 purposes of unsupervised child care, medical or other services to the
16 child.

17 (b) (1) No child in the custody of the Commissioner of Children and
18 Families shall be placed in foster care with any person, unless (A) such
19 person is licensed for that purpose by the department or the
20 Department of Developmental Services pursuant to the provisions of
21 section 17a-227, or (B) such person's home is approved by a child
22 placing agency licensed by the commissioner pursuant to section 17a-
23 149, or (C) such person has received approval as provided in this
24 section. Any person licensed by the department may be a prospective
25 adoptive parent. The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in
26 accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to establish the licensing
27 procedures and standards.

28 (2) The commissioner shall require each applicant for licensure or
29 approval pursuant to this section and any person sixteen years of age
30 or older living in the household of such applicant to submit to state
31 and national criminal history records checks prior to issuing a license
32 or approval to such applicant to accept placement of a child for
33 purposes of foster care or adoption. Such criminal history records
34 checks shall be conducted in accordance with section 29-17a. The
35 commissioner shall also check the state child abuse registry established
36 pursuant to section 17a-101k for the name of such applicant and for the
37 name of any person sixteen years of age or older living in the
38 household of such applicant.

39 (3) The commissioner, at his or her discretion, may require any
40 person sixteen years of age or older, who is not living in the household
41 but who has regular unsupervised access to a child in the home of an
42 applicant for licensure or approval, to submit to state and national
43 criminal history records checks prior to issuing a license or approval to
44 such applicant to accept placement of a child. Such criminal history
45 records checks shall be conducted in accordance with section 29-17a.
46 The commissioner may also check the state child abuse registry
47 established pursuant to section 17a-101k for the name of any person

48 sixteen years of age or older who is not living in the household but
49 who has regular unsupervised access to a child.

50 (4) The commissioner shall require each individual licensed or
51 approved pursuant to this section and any person sixteen years of age
52 or older living in the household of such individual to submit to state
53 and national criminal history records checks prior to renewing a
54 license or approval for any individual providing foster care.

55 (5) The commissioner, at his or her discretion, may require any
56 person sixteen years of age or older who is not living in the household
57 but who has regular unsupervised access to a child in the home of any
58 individual licensed or approved pursuant to this section to submit to
59 state and national criminal history records checks prior to renewing a
60 license or approval for such individual providing foster care.

61 (c) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (b) of this
62 section, the commissioner may place a child with a relative or fictive
63 kin caregiver who has not been issued a license or approval, when
64 such placement is in the best interests of the child, provided a
65 satisfactory home visit is conducted, a basic assessment of the family is
66 completed and such relative or fictive kin caregiver attests that such
67 relative or fictive kin caregiver and any adult living within the
68 household has not been convicted of a crime or arrested for a felony
69 against a person, for injury or risk of injury to or impairing the morals
70 of a child, or for the possession, use or sale of a controlled substance.
71 Any such relative or fictive kin caregiver who accepts placement of a
72 child shall be subject to licensure by the commissioner, pursuant to
73 regulations adopted by the commissioner in accordance with the
74 provisions of chapter 54 to implement the provisions of this section or
75 approval by a child-placing agency licensed pursuant to section 17a-
76 149. The commissioner may grant a waiver from such regulations,
77 including any standard regarding separate bedrooms or room-sharing
78 arrangements, for a child placed with a relative or fictive kin caregiver,
79 on a case-by-case basis, if such placement is otherwise in the best
80 interests of such child, provided no procedure or standard that is

81 safety-related may be so waived. The commissioner shall document, in
82 writing, the reason for granting any waiver from such regulations.

83 (d) Any individual who has been licensed or [received approval]
84 approved to provide foster care and any relative or fictive kin
85 caregiver shall apply a reasonable and prudent parent standard, as
86 defined in subsection (a) of section 17a-114d, on behalf of the child.

87 Sec. 2. Section 17a-126 of the 2016 supplement to the general statutes
88 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
89 *October 1, 2016*):

90 (a) As used in this section, (1) "caregiver" means (A) a fictive kin
91 caregiver, as defined in section 17a-114, as amended by this act, who is
92 licensed or approved to provide foster care, and who is caring for a
93 child, [or] (B) a relative caregiver, which means a person who is
94 twenty-one years of age or older, related to a child by birth, adoption
95 or marriage and is licensed or approved to provide foster care, or (C) a
96 person who is a licensed or approved foster care provider pursuant to
97 section 17a-114, as amended by this act, and is caring for a child [who
98 is related to such person,] because the parent of the child has died or
99 become otherwise unable to care for the child for reasons that make
100 reunification with the parent and adoption not viable options within
101 the foreseeable future, and (2) "commissioner" means the
102 Commissioner of Children and Families.

103 (b) The commissioner shall establish a program of subsidized
104 guardianship for the benefit of children who have been in foster care
105 for not less than six consecutive months, for whom neither
106 reunification with a parent nor adoption is an appropriate permanency
107 option, and who have been living with [(1) caregivers, or (2) foster care
108 providers who have been approved to provide foster care by a child-
109 placing agency licensed pursuant to section 17a-149] a caregiver. A
110 caregiver may request a guardianship subsidy from the commissioner.

111 (c) If a caregiver who is receiving a guardianship subsidy for a child
112 is also caring for the child's sibling, the commissioner shall provide a

113 guardianship subsidy to such caregiver in accordance with regulations
114 adopted by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.
115 For purposes of this subsection, "child's sibling" includes a stepbrother,
116 stepsister, a half-brother or a half-sister.

117 (d) The commissioner shall provide the following subsidies under
118 the subsidized guardianship program in accordance with this section
119 and the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (e) of this section:
120 (1) A special-need subsidy, which shall be a lump sum payment for
121 one-time expenses resulting from the assumption of care of the child
122 and shall not exceed two thousand dollars; and (2) a medical subsidy
123 comparable to the medical subsidy to children in the subsidized
124 adoption program. The subsidized guardianship program shall also
125 provide a monthly subsidy on behalf of the child payable to the
126 caregiver that is based on the circumstances of the caregiver and the
127 needs of the child and shall not exceed the foster care maintenance
128 payment that would have been paid on behalf of the child if the child
129 had remained in licensed foster care.

130 (e) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with
131 chapter 54, implementing the subsidized guardianship program
132 established under this section. Such regulations shall include all
133 federal requirements necessary to maximize federal reimbursement
134 available to the state, including, but not limited to, (1) eligibility for the
135 program, (2) the maximum age at which a child is no longer eligible for
136 a guardianship subsidy, including the maximum age, for purposes of
137 claiming federal reimbursement under Title IV-E of the Social Security
138 Act, at which a child is no longer eligible for a guardianship subsidy,
139 and (3) a procedure for determining the types and amounts of the
140 subsidies.

141 (f) (1) At a minimum, the guardianship subsidy provided under this
142 section shall continue until the child reaches the age of eighteen or the
143 age of twenty-one if such child is in full-time attendance at a secondary
144 school, technical school or college or is in a state accredited job training
145 program or otherwise meets the criteria set forth in federal law.

146 (2) A guardianship subsidy may be provided for a child, subject to
147 the commissioner's annual review, through his or her twenty-first
148 birthday, provided: (A) The transfer of guardianship to a successor
149 guardian, as provided in subsection (i) of this section, was finalized on
150 or after October 1, 2013; (B) the child was sixteen years of age or older
151 when such transfer was finalized; and (C) the child is (i) enrolled in a
152 full-time approved secondary education program or an approved
153 program leading to an equivalent credential, (ii) enrolled full time in
154 an institution that provides postsecondary or vocational education, or
155 (iii) participating full time in a program or activity approved by the
156 commissioner that is designed to promote or remove barriers to
157 employment. The commissioner, in his or her discretion, may waive
158 the provision of full-time enrollment or participation based on
159 compelling circumstances. To receive a guardianship subsidy pursuant
160 to this subsection, the guardian shall, at the time of the annual review,
161 submit to the commissioner a sworn statement that the child is still
162 meeting the requirements of clause (i), (ii) or (iii) of subparagraph (C)
163 of this subdivision, provided the commissioner, in his or her
164 discretion, may waive such requirements based on compelling
165 circumstances.

166 (3) Annually, the subsidized guardian shall submit to the
167 commissioner a sworn statement that the child is still living with and
168 receiving support from the guardian. The parent of any child receiving
169 assistance through the subsidized guardianship program shall remain
170 liable for the support of the child as required by the general statutes.

171 (g) A guardianship subsidy shall not be included in the calculation
172 of household income in determining eligibility for benefits of the
173 caregiver of the subsidized child or other persons living within the
174 household of the caregiver.

175 (h) Payments for guardianship subsidies shall be made from
176 moneys available from any source to the commissioner for child
177 welfare purposes. The commissioner shall develop and implement a
178 plan that: (1) Maximizes use of the subsidized guardianship program

179 to decrease the number of children in the legal custody of the
180 commissioner and to reduce the number of children who would
181 otherwise be placed into nonrelative foster care when there is a
182 caregiver willing to provide care; (2) maximizes federal reimbursement
183 for the costs of the subsidized guardianship program, provided
184 whatever federal maximization method is employed shall not result in
185 the caregiver of a child being subject to work requirements as a
186 condition of receipt of benefits for the child or the benefits restricted in
187 time or scope other than as specified in subsection (c) of this section;
188 and (3) ensures necessary transfers of funds between agencies and
189 interagency coordination in program implementation. The
190 commissioner shall seek all federal waivers and reimbursement as are
191 necessary and appropriate to implement this plan.

192 (i) In the case of the death, severe disability or serious illness of a
193 caregiver who is receiving a guardianship subsidy, the commissioner
194 may transfer the guardianship subsidy to a successor guardian who
195 meets the department's foster care safety requirements [if such
196 successor guardian has been identified in the subsidy agreement, or an
197 addendum thereto, and such successor guardian] and who is
198 appointed as legal guardian by a court of competent jurisdiction. For
199 purposes of maximizing federal reimbursement for the costs of the
200 subsidized guardianship program, the commissioner shall request that
201 the caregiver identify such successor guardian in the subsidy
202 agreement and any addendum thereto.

203 (j) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the commissioner from
204 continuing to pay guardianship subsidies to those relative caregivers
205 who entered into written subsidy agreements with the Department of
206 Children and Families prior to October 5, 2009.

207 (k) Not less than thirty days prior to the termination or reduction of
208 a guardianship subsidy, the commissioner shall (1) provide written
209 notice of such reduction or termination to the caregiver receiving such
210 subsidy, and (2) provide such caregiver with a hearing before the
211 Subsidy Review Board. If such an appeal is taken, the subsidy shall

212 continue without modification until the final decision of the Subsidy
213 Review Board.

214 Sec. 3. Subsection (j) of section 46b-129 of the 2016 supplement to the
215 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
216 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2016*):

217 (j) (1) For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (k) of this
218 section, (A) "permanent legal guardianship" means a permanent
219 guardianship, as defined in section 45a-604, and (B) "caregiver" means
220 (i) a fictive kin caregiver, as defined in section 17a-114, as amended by
221 this act, who is caring for a child, (ii) a relative caregiver, as defined in
222 section 17a-126, as amended by this act, or (iii) a person who is
223 licensed or approved to provide foster care pursuant to section 17a-
224 114, as amended by this act.

225 (2) Upon finding and adjudging that any child or youth is uncared
226 for, neglected or abused the court may (A) commit such child or youth
227 to the Commissioner of Children and Families, and such commitment
228 shall remain in effect until further order of the court, except that such
229 commitment may be revoked or parental rights terminated at any time
230 by the court; (B) vest such child's or youth's legal guardianship in any
231 private or public agency that is permitted by law to care for neglected,
232 uncared for or abused children or youths or with any other person or
233 persons found to be suitable and worthy of such responsibility by the
234 court, including, but not limited to, any relative of such child or youth
235 by blood or marriage; (C) vest such child's or youth's permanent legal
236 guardianship in any person or persons found to be suitable and
237 worthy of such responsibility by the court, including, but not limited
238 to, any relative of such child or youth by blood or marriage in
239 accordance with the requirements set forth in subdivision (5) of this
240 subsection; or (D) place the child or youth in the custody of the parent
241 or guardian with protective supervision by the Commissioner of
242 Children and Families subject to conditions established by the court.

243 (3) If the court determines that the commitment should be revoked
244 and the child's or youth's legal guardianship or permanent legal

245 guardianship should vest in someone other than the respondent
246 parent, parents or former guardian, or if parental rights are terminated
247 at any time, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that an award of
248 legal guardianship or permanent legal guardianship upon revocation
249 to, or adoption upon termination of parental rights by, any [relative
250 who is licensed as a foster parent for such child or youth, or] caregiver
251 or person or who is, pursuant to an order of the court, the temporary
252 custodian of the child or youth at the time of the revocation or
253 termination, shall be in the best interests of the child or youth and that
254 such [relative] caregiver is a suitable and worthy person to assume
255 legal guardianship or permanent legal guardianship upon revocation
256 or to adopt such child or youth upon termination of parental rights.
257 The presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence
258 that an award of legal guardianship or permanent legal guardianship
259 to, or an adoption by, such [relative] caregiver would not be in the
260 child's or youth's best interests and such [relative] caregiver is not a
261 suitable and worthy person. The court shall order specific steps that
262 the parent must take to facilitate the return of the child or youth to the
263 custody of such parent.

264 (4) The commissioner shall be the guardian of such child or youth
265 for the duration of the commitment, provided the child or youth has
266 not reached the age of eighteen years, or until another guardian has
267 been legally appointed, and in like manner, upon such vesting of the
268 care of such child or youth, such other public or private agency or
269 individual shall be the guardian of such child or youth until such child
270 or youth has reached the age of eighteen years or, in the case of a child
271 or youth in full-time attendance in a secondary school, a technical high
272 school, a college or a state-accredited job training program, until such
273 child or youth has reached the age of twenty-one years or until another
274 guardian has been legally appointed. The commissioner may place any
275 child or youth so committed to the commissioner in a suitable foster
276 home or in the home of a [person related by blood or marriage to such
277 child or youth] fictive kin caregiver, relative caregiver, or in a licensed
278 child-caring institution or in the care and custody of any accredited,
279 licensed or approved child-caring agency, within or without the state,

280 provided a child shall not be placed outside the state except for good
281 cause and unless the parents or guardian of such child are notified in
282 advance of such placement and given an opportunity to be heard, or in
283 a receiving home maintained and operated by the Commissioner of
284 Children and Families. In placing such child or youth, the
285 commissioner shall, if possible, select a home, agency, institution or
286 person of like religious faith to that of a parent of such child or youth,
287 if such faith is known or may be ascertained by reasonable inquiry,
288 provided such home conforms to the standards of said commissioner
289 and the commissioner shall, when placing siblings, if possible, place
290 such children together. Upon the issuance of an order committing the
291 child or youth to the Commissioner of Children and Families, or not
292 later than sixty days after the issuance of such order, the court shall
293 determine whether the Department of Children and Families made
294 reasonable efforts to keep the child or youth with his or her parents or
295 guardian prior to the issuance of such order and, if such efforts were
296 not made, whether such reasonable efforts were not possible, taking
297 into consideration the child's or youth's best interests, including the
298 child's or youth's health and safety.

299 (5) A youth who is committed to the commissioner pursuant to this
300 subsection and has reached eighteen years of age may remain in the
301 care of the commissioner, by consent of the youth and provided the
302 youth has not reached the age of twenty-one years of age, if the youth
303 is (A) enrolled in a full-time approved secondary education program
304 or an approved program leading to an equivalent credential; (B)
305 enrolled full time in an institution which provides postsecondary or
306 vocational education; or (C) participating full time in a program or
307 activity approved by said commissioner that is designed to promote or
308 remove barriers to employment. The commissioner, in his or her
309 discretion, may waive the provision of full-time enrollment or
310 participation based on compelling circumstances. Not more than one
311 hundred twenty days after the youth's eighteenth birthday, the
312 department shall file a motion in the superior court for juvenile
313 matters that had jurisdiction over the youth's case prior to the youth's
314 eighteenth birthday for a determination as to whether continuation in

315 care is in the youth's best interest and, if so, whether there is an
316 appropriate permanency plan. The court, in its discretion, may hold a
317 hearing on said motion.

318 (6) Prior to issuing an order for permanent legal guardianship, the
319 court shall provide notice to each parent that the parent may not file a
320 motion to terminate the permanent legal guardianship, or the court
321 shall indicate on the record why such notice could not be provided,
322 and the court shall find by clear and convincing evidence that the
323 permanent legal guardianship is in the best interests of the child or
324 youth and that the following have been proven by clear and
325 convincing evidence:

326 (A) One of the statutory grounds for termination of parental rights
327 exists, as set forth in subsection (j) of section 17a-112, or the parents
328 have voluntarily consented to the establishment of the permanent legal
329 guardianship;

330 (B) Adoption of the child or youth is not possible or appropriate;

331 (C) (i) If the child or youth is as least twelve years of age, such child
332 or youth consents to the proposed permanent legal guardianship, or
333 (ii) if the child is under twelve years of age, the proposed permanent
334 legal guardian is: (I) A relative, (II) a caregiver, or [(II)] (III) already
335 serving as the permanent legal guardian of at least one of the child's
336 siblings, if any;

337 (D) The child or youth has resided with the proposed permanent
338 legal guardian for at least a year; and

339 (E) The proposed permanent legal guardian is (i) a suitable and
340 worthy person, and (ii) committed to remaining the permanent legal
341 guardian and assuming the right and responsibilities for the child or
342 youth until the child or youth attains the age of majority.

343 (7) An order of permanent legal guardianship may be reopened and
344 modified and the permanent legal guardian removed upon the filing
345 of a motion with the court, provided it is proven by a fair

346 preponderance of the evidence that the permanent legal guardian is no
 347 longer suitable and worthy. A parent may not file a motion to
 348 terminate a permanent legal guardianship. If, after a hearing, the court
 349 terminates a permanent legal guardianship, the court, in appointing a
 350 successor legal guardian or permanent legal guardian for the child or
 351 youth shall do so in accordance with this subsection.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2016	17a-114
Sec. 2	October 1, 2016	17a-126
Sec. 3	October 1, 2016	46b-129(j)

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

"In section 1(a), the definition of "fictive kin caregiver" was rewritten for clarity and consistency, in section 2 (a)(1)(A), the definition of "caregiver" was rewritten for clarity and consistency, and" in sections 2 and 3, the effective date was changed to October 1, 2016, for consistency and accuracy.

KID *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note***State Impact:*** None***Municipal Impact:*** None***Explanation***

The bill, which codifies current practice related to the transfer of guardianship subsidies and establishes a process for pre-identifying successor guardians, does not result in a fiscal impact. Less than six subsidized guardianship transfers occur annually, according to the Department of Children and Families.

The Out Years***State Impact:*** None***Municipal Impact:*** None

OLR Bill Analysis**sSB 187*****AN ACT CONCERNING TRANSFERS OF GUARDIANSHIP*****SUMMARY:**

This bill expands the categories of people who may (1) assume legal guardianship of a child when a court revokes the child's commitment to the Department of Children and Families (DCF) or (2) adopt a child when a court terminates parental rights.

It also expands the categories of people eligible for DCF's subsidized guardianship program at the same time it tightens the program by (1) requiring that all these people be licensed or approved to provide foster care services, and (2) limiting the program to children for whom neither reunification with a parent nor adoption is an appropriate permanency option.

It allows the DCF commissioner to transfer guardianship subsidies to successor guardians who are not named in subsidy agreements, and makes other changes affecting guardianship. It also makes conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP

Current law presumes that it is in a child's best interests for a suitable and worthy relative of the child who is a licensed foster parent to (1) assume legal guardianship when a court revokes the child's commitment to DCF or (2) adopt the child when a court terminates parental rights. This presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.

The bill terms such a relative a "relative caregiver" and requires the

court to also consider as suitable and worthy legal guardians or adoptive parents (“caregivers”) not only relative caregivers but fictive kin caregivers and other people licensed or approved to provide foster care.

It requires that these relative and fictive kin caregivers be licensed or approved to provide foster care in order to assume legal guardianship or take part in DCF’s subsidized guardianship program (see below).

In addition to caregivers, the bill also authorizes the court to award legal guardianship, or adoption upon termination of parental rights, to other “persons.” It is not clear to whom this refers.

Fictive Kin Caregiver

By law, a fictive kin caregiver is a person age 21 or older who has an emotionally significant relationship with a child that is tantamount to a family relationship, but who is unrelated to the child by birth, adoption, or marriage. Under current law, a fictive kin caregiver is not approved or licensed to provide foster care by DCF. The bill requires fictive kin caregivers to be approved or licensed to provide foster care. Existing law, unchanged by the bill, allows the commissioner to place a child with a fictive kin caregiver who is neither licensed nor approved. This provision appears to conflict with the bill’s requirement that such caregivers be approved or licensed.

Relative Caregivers

By law, a relative caregiver cares for a child to whom he or she is related because the child’s parent has died or is otherwise unable to care for the child. The bill specifies that such a relative caregiver be (1) at least age 21, (2) related to the child by (a) birth, (b) adoption, or (c) marriage; and (3) licensed or approved to provide foster care.

Child Placing Agency Approval

The law allows the DCF commissioner, when certain conditions are met and it is in the child’s best interests, to place a child with a relative or fictive kin caregiver who has not been issued a DCF license or

received child-placing agency approval. By law, a relative or fictive kin caregiver who accepts such placement is subject to DCF licensure. The bill also subjects these caregivers, as an alternative, to approval by a licensed child caring agency.

Home Placement

The bill allows the commissioner to place a child or youth committed to DCF care in a suitable home of either a fictive kin or relative caregiver. Current law requires that such a home belong to a person related to the child by blood or marriage. By law, and unchanged by the bill, the commissioner also may place the child in (1) a suitable foster home, (2) a licensed child caring institution, or (3) the care and custody of any accredited, licensed, or approved child-caring agency.

SUBSIDIZED GUARDIANSHIP PROGRAM

DCF's subsidized guardianship program provides subsidies for the benefit of children who have been in foster care for at least six consecutive months and who have been living with caregivers or approved foster care providers. A caregiver may ask the commissioner for a subsidy.

Under current law, the subsidy is available to (1) fictive kin caregivers and (2) licensed foster care providers caring for a child to whom they are related because the child's parent has died or is otherwise unable to care for the child for reasons that make reunification with the parent and adoption not feasible options in the foreseeable future.

The bill both expands and restricts this program.

It expands the categories of caregivers eligible for the subsidy by allowing a licensed foster care provider to receive the subsidy even if the provider is not related to the child for whom he or she is caring.

It requires that to receive the subsidy, all three types of caregivers, fictive kin caregivers, relative caregivers, and foster care providers, be

either licensed or approved to provide foster care. (Current law requires that foster care providers be licensed by DCF. The bill requires, as an alternative, that the provider be approved by a child-placing agency.)

It creates and defines a new category of "relative caregiver," as noted above, and does not restrict these caregivers to caring only for a child whose parent has died or is otherwise unable to care for him or her, as is the case for licensed foster care providers.

It also limits the subsidy program to children for whom neither reunion with a parent or adoption is an appropriate permanency option. This requirement currently only applies in the case of licensed foster care providers who are related to the child for whom they care.

Subsidy Agreements

By law, when a person receiving a guardianship subsidy dies or becomes seriously ill or severely disabled, the commissioner may transfer the subsidy to a successor guardian as long as the successor guardian has (1) been identified in the subsidy agreement or an addendum, (2) met DCF's foster care safety requirements, and (3) been appointed legal guardian by a court.

The bill eliminates the first of these requirements, but it requires the commissioner, in order to maximize federal reimbursement for the subsidized guardianship program, to request that a subsidy agreement or addendum identify the successor guardian.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Committee on Children

Joint Favorable Substitute
Yea 11 Nay 0 (02/25/2016)