## 188.4

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY, KANSAS IN THE INTEREST OF Case No. \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year of Birth $A \square$ male $\square$ female \*PERMANENCY HEARING ORDER POST-TERMINATION BASED ON THE CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD HEARING FOR ANOTHER PLANNED PERMANENT LIVING ARRANGEMENT (ONLY USE FOR CHILDREN 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER) Pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2264 and 42 U.S.C. 671 et seq. CRB Report must be attached (Orders pertaining to more than one child must include findings specific to each child listed in the caption.) NOW on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, the above-captioned matters comes on for consideration of the attached Citizen Review Board permanency hearing recommendations. THE COURT FINDS jurisdiction and venue are proper. Notice to parties, interested parties and those required to receive notice has been given as required by law. The child is 14 years of age or older and has been given notice of the time and place of the permanency hearing as required by law. The Court finds the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) is not applicable. (If there is reason to know the child is an Indian child, use the appropriate ICWA form.) The Court finds termination/relinquishment of parental rights occurred on \_\_\_\_\_ THE COURT FURTHER FINDS: 1. a. Appropriate public or private agencies have made reasonable efforts to accomplish the current permanency goal(s) set out in the permanency plan. b. Appropriate public or private agencies have not made reasonable efforts to $\Box$ accomplish the current permanency goal(s) set out in the permanency plan. 2. The progress toward achieving the permanency plan goal(s) of $\square$ is $\square$ is not adequate.

chi	The Court has considered in-state and out-of-state permanent placement options. The child $\square$ is $\square$ is not in out-of-state placement, and such placement $\square$ continues $\square$ does not continue to be appropriate and in the best interest of the child.					
Th	The reasonable and prudent parenting standard □ has been □ has not been met					
	he child $\square$ has had $\square$ has not had regular, on-going opportunities to engage in age or velopmentally appropriate activities.					
	The Court finds that at this time the child cannot return home, be placed with a fit and willing relative, a legal guardian or an adoptive parent because permanency efforts have been unsuccessful. ( <i>Identify unsuccessful efforts</i> )					
	The Court finds the permanency plan to be another planned permanent living arrangement. It continues to not be in the best interest of the child to return home or be placed with a fit and willing relative, a legal guardian or an adoptive parent due to the following compelling reasons: (List finding of facts)					
	The Court finds that the Secretary has made the following efforts to help the child prepare for the transition from custody to a successful adulthood.					
	The child was provided the opportunity to provide input on the preferred permanency					

12.	☐ The above name child shall remain in custody of the Secretary.					
13.	The previous orders of this Court $\square$ shall continue in full force and effect $\square$ except as hereby modified $\square$ are hereby rescinded and the following orders are hereby issued pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2255.					
-	THE COURT ORDERS that the are adopted as the order of the are corresponding to those in the area corresponding to	Court: (List the ad				
	☐ The Secretary ☐ Court Ser					
comple	ete reports and submit them to	the Court by				
□ the	THE COURT FURTHER OR  Court  the CRB on the			_		
□ <b>p.</b> m	•					
	IT IS SO ORDERED THIS	day of		20		

## Authority

K.S.A. 38-2264 and 42 U.S.C 671 et seq.

## Notes on Use

This is the form for use when a Citizen Review Board (CRB) has conducted a permanency hearing when Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA) is designated as the child's permanency plan. The CRB report, with recommendations, must be attached, and no other journal entry is required or advised.

Supreme Court Rule 174 requires the use of this form or another form approved by the Supreme Court as meeting the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) requirements. Failure to make and properly document the findings required by ASFA will result in the loss of federal funding. Federal funding is not available when the court finds reasonable efforts have not been made unless the court also finds the efforts were not required. The loss of federal funding continues until the court finds reasonable efforts have been made and the court's findings are properly documented.

At the time of the permanency hearing, if the child is placed in a qualified residential treatment program, Form 188.8 must be used.

After termination of parental rights, permanency hearings continue to be required at least every 12 months from the date the child first entered out-of-home placement. Termination of parental rights does not change the requirement for permanency hearings, and they shall continue until the child is adopted, a permanent custodian is appointed or jurisdiction is terminated. During the permanency hearing the court shall consider whether reasonable efforts have been made to achieve the case plan goals. If the court determines that reasonable efforts have not been made or progress is not sufficient, the court may rescind its prior orders and enter other orders regarding custody and adoption that are appropriate under the circumstances. K.S.A. 38-2264(h).

If the permanency hearing is for a child 14 years of age or older, the court shall require notice of the time and place of the permanency hearing. The notice shall request the child's participation in the hearing by attendance or by report to the court. A sample report form may be obtained on the Kansas Judicial Council website or through the Office of Judicial Administration.

When a court has reason to know a child involved in a child in need of care proceeding is an Indian child, the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) applies; notice requirements, findings and procedure are dictated by ICWA, and the ICWA forms must be used. If ICWA applies, use form 221.1 instead of this form. In addition to the federal ICWA statutes, all federal regulations (25 C.F.R. 23) must be followed. The court should also consult the BIA December 2016 guidelines (www.bia.gov/bia/ois/dhs/icwa).

If there is reason to know the child is an Indian child but the court does not have sufficient evidence to determine that the child is or is not an Indian child, the court must treat the child as an Indian child, unless and until it is determined on the record that the

child does not meet the definition of an Indian child. 25 C.F.R. 23.107(b). The court "has reason to know" a child is an Indian child if:

- "(1) Any participant in the proceeding, officer of the court involved in the proceeding, Indian Tribe, Indian organization, or agency informs the court that the child is an Indian child;
- (2) Any participant in the proceeding, officer of the court involved in the proceeding, Indian Tribe, Indian organization, or agency informs the court that it has discovered information indicating that the child is an Indian child:
- (3) The child who is the subject of the proceeding gives the court reason to know he or she is an Indian child;
- (4) The court is informed that the domicile or residence of the child, the child's parents, or the child's Indian custodian is on a reservation or in an Alaska Native village;
- (5) The court is informed that the child is or has been a ward of a Tribal court; or
- (6) The court is informed that either parent or the child possesses an identification card indicating membership in an Indian Tribe." 25 C.F.R. 23.107(c).

If the court finds that (1) appropriate public or private agencies have not made reasonable efforts to assist and support the family to accomplish the current permanency goal(s) set out in the permanency plan, (2) the reasonable and prudent parenting standard has not been met, or (3) the child does not have regular, ongoing opportunities to engage in age or developmentally appropriate activities, then the court will hold another permanency hearing no later than 60 days following the finding. K.S.A. 38-2264(f).