Juvenile Court Procedural Rules

RULE 1608. PERMANENCY HEARING

D. Court's findings.

1. Findings at all six-month hearings. At the permanency hearing, the court shall enter its findings and conclusions of law into the record and enter an order pursuant to Rule 1609. On the record in open court, the court shall state:

k) The services needed to assist a child who is fourteen years of age or older to make the transition to successful adulthood, including:

i. the specific independent living services or instructions that are currently being provided by the county agency or private provider;

ii. the areas of need in independent living instruction that have been identified by the independent living assessment completed pursuant to the Chafee Act, 42 U.S.C. § 671 *et seq*.;

iii. the independent living services that the child will receive prior to the next permanency review hearing;

iv. whether the child is in the least restrictive, most family-like setting that will enable him to develop independent living skills;

v. the efforts that have been made to develop and maintain connections with supportive adults regardless of placement type;

vi. whether the child is making adequate educational progress to graduate from high school or whether the child is enrolled in another specified educational program that will assist the child in achieving self-sufficiency;

vii. the job readiness services that have been provided to the child and the employment/career goals that have been established;

viii. whether the child has physical health or behavioral health needs that will require continued services into adulthood; and

ix. the steps being taken to ensure that the youth will have stable housing or living arrangements when discharged from care.

Juvenile Court Procedural Rules

RULE 1631. TERMINATION OF COURT SUPERVISION

A. Concluding Supervision. Any party, or the court on its own motion, may move for the termination of supervision when court-ordered services from the county agency are no longer needed and:

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7) **the child has been placed in another living arrangement intended to be permanent and services from the county agency are no longer needed and a hearing has been held pursuant to paragraph (E) for a child who is age eighteen or older;**

10) the child is eighteen years of age or older and a hearing has been held pursuant to paragraph (E);

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E. Children eighteen years of age or older.

1) Before the court can terminate its supervision of a child who is eighteen years of age or older, a hearing shall be held at least ninety days prior to the child turning eighteen years of age.

2) Prior to the hearing, the child shall have the opportunity to make decisions about the transition plan and confer with the county agency about the details of the plan. The county agency shall provide the transition plan to the court and the plan shall, at a minimum, include:

- **a. the specific plans for housing;**
- **b. a description of the child's source of income;**
- **c. the specific plans for pursuing educational or vocational training goals;**
- **d. the child's employment goals and whether the child is employed;**
- **e. a description of the health insurance plan that the child is expected to obtain and any continued health or behavioral health needs of the child;**
- **f. a description of any available programs that would provide mentors or assistance in establishing positive adult connections;**
- **g. verification that all vital identification documents and records have been provided to the child;**
- **h. a description of any other needed support services; and**
- **i. notice to the child that the child can request resumption of juvenile court jurisdiction until the child turns twenty-one years of age if specific conditions are met.**

3) At the hearing, the court shall review the transition plan for the child. If the court is not satisfied that the requirements of paragraph (E)(2) have been met, a subsequent hearing shall be scheduled.

4) The court shall not terminate its supervision of the child without approving an appropriate transition plan, unless the child, after an appropriate transition plan has been offered, is unwilling to consent to the supervision and the court determines termination is warranted.