



**CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES**  
**Department for Community Based Services**  
**Division of Protection and Permanency**

To: \_\_\_\_\_, SRA or designee  
Through: \_\_\_\_\_, FSOS  
From: \_\_\_\_\_ SSW, \_\_\_\_\_ County  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Subject: ASFA Exemption  
Re: Child:  
DOB:  
DCBS Case #:  
Juvenile Court Case #:

\_\_\_\_\_ has been in out-of-home care (OOHC) since \_\_\_\_\_, due to \_\_\_\_\_. The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) requires the Cabinet for Health and Family Services (Cabinet) to pursue termination of parental rights (TPR) when a child has been in OOHC for fifteen (15) of the last twenty-two (22) months. However, the Cabinet does not plan to pursue TPR at this time.

Per ASFA guidelines and the Cabinet's standards of practice (SOP), exceptions to proceeding with TPR may be granted by the service region administrator (SRA) or designee:

- When the child is being cared for by relatives or fictive kin;
- When there is a compelling reason that TPR would not be in the child's best interest and the case plan documents the appropriateness of this decision; or
- When services deemed necessary for the safe return of the child have not been provided to the family of the child within the timeframe specified in the case plan.

The following compelling reasons checked apply to this case:

Child is placed with a relative or fictive kin with whom the Cabinet plans to make a permanent custodian.

Child requires treatment for behavioral or medical issues that the parent is unable to provide for in the community. In addition, the parent is cooperating with the case plan and making efforts for the child to return home.

Planned permanent living arrangement (PPLA) has been approved as the most appropriate goal for the child as outlined in SOP 4.18.

Other, explain:

Brief explanation of child's and family's current situation:

If further information is needed, please contact:  
At

Approved:  
SRA or designee

cc:  
SRCA  
Regional Specialist  
Court  
Case file