

2. THE CONDITIONS WHICH LED TO THE SEPARATION STILL PERSIST, OR SIMILAR CONDITIONS OF A POTENTIALLY HARMFUL NATURE CONTINUE TO EXIST;

3. THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT THOSE CONDITIONS WILL BE REMEDIED AT AN EARLY DATE IN ORDER THAT THE CHILD CAN BE RETURNED TO THE PARENT IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE; AND

4. THE CONTINUATION OF THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP GREATLY DIMINISHES THE CHILD'S PROSPECTS FOR EARLY INTEGRATION INTO A STABLE AND PERMANENT FAMILY.

(II) IN DETERMINING WHETHER TERMINATION OF NATURAL PARENTS' RIGHTS IS IN THE CHILD'S BEST INTEREST IN THIS CASE, THE COURT SHALL FURTHER CONSIDER THE FACTORS IN SUBSECTION (B) OF THIS SECTION.

(B) IN DETERMINING WHETHER NATURAL PARENTS' RIGHTS SHOULD BE TERMINATED UNDER SUBSECTION (A)(2) OR (A)(3) OF THIS SECTION, THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

(1) THE TIMELINESS, NATURE, AND EXTENT OF SERVICES OFFERED OR PROVIDED BY THE CHILD PLACEMENT AGENCY TO FACILITATE REUNION OF THE CHILD WITH THE PARENT;

(2) THE TERMS OF ANY SOCIAL SERVICE AGREEMENT AGREED TO BY THE CHILD PLACEMENT AGENCY AND THE PARENT, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH ALL PARTIES HAVE FULFILLED THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE AGREEMENT;

(3) THE CHILD'S FEELINGS TOWARD AND EMOTIONAL TIES WITH THE CHILD'S PARENTS, SIBLINGS, AND ANY OTHER PERSON WHO MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE CHILD'S BEST INTEREST;

(4) THE CHILD'S ADJUSTMENT TO HOME, SCHOOL, AND COMMUNITY; AND

(5) THE EFFORT THE PARENT HAS MADE TO ADJUST THE PARENT'S CIRCUMSTANCES, CONDUCT, OR CONDITIONS TO MAKE IT IN THE CHILD'S BEST INTEREST TO BE RETURNED TO THE PARENT'S HOME, INCLUDING:

(I) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PARENT HAS MAINTAINED REGULAR VISITATION OR OTHER CONTACT WITH THE CHILD AS PART OF A PLAN TO REUNITE THE CHILD WITH THE PARENT, ALTHOUGH THE COURT MAY NOT ATTACH SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT TO INCIDENTAL VISITATION, COMMUNICATIONS, OR CONTRIBUTIONS;

(II) THE PAYMENT OF A REASONABLE PORTION OF SUBSTITUTE PHYSICAL CARE AND MAINTENANCE IF FINANCIALLY ABLE TO DO SO;