By: Farrar

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A BILL TO BE ENTITLED 1 AN ACT 2 relating to reasonable efforts to return a child to the child's home 3 in certain suits affecting the parent-child relationship. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS: 4 SECTION 1. Section 161.001, Family Code, is amended to read 5 6 as follows: Sec. 161.001. INVOLUNTARY 7 TERMINATION OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP. The court may order termination of the parent-child 8 9 relationship if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence: (1) that the parent has: 10 11 (A) voluntarily left the child alone or in the 12 possession of another not the parent and expressed an intent not to 13 return; 14 (B) voluntarily left the child alone or in the possession of another not the parent without expressing an intent 15 to return, without providing for the adequate support of the child, 16 and remained away for a period of at least three months; 17 (C) voluntarily left the child alone or in the 18 possession of another without providing adequate support of the 19 child and remained away for a period of at least six months; 20 21 (D) knowingly placed or knowingly allowed the 22 child to remain in conditions or surroundings which endanger the physical or emotional well-being of the child; 23 24 (E) engaged in conduct or knowingly placed the

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 child with persons who engaged in conduct which endangers the
 physical or emotional well-being of the child;

3 (F) failed to support the child in accordance 4 with the parent's ability during a period of one year ending within 5 six months of the date of the filing of the petition;

(G) abandoned the child without identifying the
child or furnishing means of identification, and the child's
identity cannot be ascertained by the exercise of reasonable
diligence;

10 (H) voluntarily, and with knowledge of the pregnancy, abandoned the mother of the child beginning at a time 11 during her pregnancy with the child and continuing through the 12 birth, failed to provide adequate support or medical care for the 13 14 mother during the period of abandonment before the birth of the 15 child, and remained apart from the child or failed to support the child since the birth; 16

(I) contumaciously refused to submit to a reasonable and lawful order of a court under Subchapter D, Chapter 261;

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(J) been the major cause of:

(i) the failure of the child to be enrolled in school as required by the Education Code; or

(ii) the child's absence from the child's home without the consent of the parents or guardian for a substantial length of time or without the intent to return;

26 (K) executed before or after the suit is filed an
 27 unrevoked or irrevocable affidavit of relinquishment of parental

rights as provided by this chapter; 1 2 (L) been convicted or has been placed on 3 community supervision, including deferred adjudication community 4 supervision, for being criminally responsible for the death or 5 serious injury of a child under the following sections of the Penal 6 Code or adjudicated under Title 3 for conduct that caused the death or serious injury of a child and that would constitute a violation 7 8 of one of the following Penal Code sections: 9 (i) Section 19.02 (murder); (ii) Section 19.03 (capital murder); 10 (iii) Section 19.04 (manslaughter); 11 21.11 12 (iv) Section (indecency with а child); 13 Section 22.01 (assault); 14 (v) 15 (vi) Section 22.011 (sexual assault); 16 (vii) Section 22.02 (aggravated assault); 17 (viii) Section 22.021 (aggravated sexual 18 assault); (ix) Section 22.04 (injury to a child, 19 elderly individual, or disabled individual); 20 21 (x) Section 22.041 (abandoning or endangering child); 22 23 (xi) Section 25.02 (prohibited sexual 24 conduct); 25 (xii) Section 43.25 (sexual performance by a child); and 26 27 (xiii) Section 43.26 (possession or

1 promotion of child pornography); 2 had his or her parent-child relationship (M) 3 terminated with respect to another child based on a finding that the parent's conduct was in violation of Paragraph (D) or (E) or 4 5 substantially equivalent provisions of the law of another state; (N) constructively abandoned the child who has 6 7 been in the permanent or temporary managing conservatorship of the 8 Department of Protective and Regulatory Services or an authorized agency for not less than six months, and: 9 10 (i) [the department or authorized agency has made reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent; 11 12 [(ii)] the parent has not regularly visited or maintained significant contact with the child; and 13 14 (ii) [(iii)] the parent has demonstrated an 15 inability to provide the child with a safe environment; failed to comply with the provisions of a 16 (O)17 court order that specifically established the actions necessary for the parent to obtain the return of the child who has been in the 18 permanent or temporary managing conservatorship of the Department 19 of Protective and Regulatory Services for not less than nine months 20 21 as a result of the child's removal from the parent under Chapter 262 for the abuse or neglect of the child; 22 used a controlled substance, as defined by 23 (P) 24 Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, in a manner that endangered the health or safety of the child, and: 25 26 (i) failed to complete a court-ordered 27 substance abuse treatment program; or

H.B. No. 1908 1 (ii) after completion of a court-ordered 2 substance abuse treatment program, continued to abuse a controlled 3 substance; knowingly engaged in criminal conduct that 4 (Q) 5 has resulted in the parent's: 6 (i) conviction of an offense; and 7 (ii) confinement imprisonment or and 8 inability to care for the child for not less than two years from the date of filing the petition; 9 been the cause of the child being born 10 (R) addicted to alcohol or a controlled substance, other than a 11 controlled substance legally obtained by prescription, as defined 12 by Section 261.001; or 13 14 (S) voluntarily delivered the child to а 15 designated emergency infant care provider under Section 262.302 without expressing an intent to return for the child; and 16 17 (2) that termination is in the best interest of the child. 18 SECTION 2. Section 161.003(a), Family Code, is amended to 19 read as follows: 20 The court may order termination of the parent-child 21 (a) relationship in a suit filed by the Department of Protective and 22 Regulatory Services if the court finds that: 23 24 (1) the parent has a mental or emotional illness or a 25 mental deficiency that renders the parent unable to provide for the 26 physical, emotional, and mental needs of the child; 27 (2) the illness or deficiency, in all reasonable

probability, proved by clear and convincing evidence, will continue to render the parent unable to provide for the child's needs until the 18th birthday of the child;

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4 (3) the department has been the temporary or sole
5 managing conservator of the child of the parent for at least six
6 months preceding the date of the hearing on the termination held in
7 accordance with Subsection (c); and

8 (4) [the department has made reasonable efforts to
9 return the child to the parent; and

10 [(5)] the termination is in the best interest of the 11 child.

SECTION 3. Section 262.101, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 262.101. FILING PETITION BEFORE TAKING POSSESSION OF CHILD. An original suit filed by a governmental entity that requests permission to take possession of a child without prior notice and a hearing must be supported by an affidavit sworn to by a person with personal knowledge and stating facts sufficient to satisfy a person of ordinary prudence and caution that:

(1) there is an immediate danger to the physical health or safety of the child or the child has been a victim of neglect or sexual abuse and that continuation in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare; and

(2) there is no time, consistent with the physical
health or safety of the child, for a full adversary hearing under
Subchapter C[; and

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[(3) reasonable efforts, consistent with the

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1	circumstances and providing for the safety of the child, were made
2	to prevent or eliminate the need for the removal of the child].
3	SECTION 4. Section 262.102(a), Family Code, is amended to
4	read as follows:
5	(a) Before a court may, without prior notice and a hearing,
6	issue a temporary restraining order or attachment of a child in a
7	suit brought by a governmental entity, the court must find that:
8	(1) there is an immediate danger to the physical
9	health or safety of the child or the child has been a victim of
10	neglect or sexual abuse and that continuation in the home would be
11	contrary to the child's welfare; <u>and</u>
12	(2) there is no time, consistent with the physical
13	health or safety of the child and the nature of the emergency, for a
14	full adversary hearing under Subchapter C[; and
15	[(3) reasonable efforts, consistent with the
16	circumstances and providing for the safety of the child, were made
17	to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child].
18	SECTION 5. Section 262.107(a), Family Code, is amended to
19	read as follows:
20	(a) The court shall order the return of the child at the
21	initial hearing regarding a child taken in possession without a
22	court order by a governmental entity unless the court is satisfied
23	that:
24	(1) there is a continuing danger to the physical
25	health or safety of the child if the child is returned to the
26	parent, managing conservator, possessory conservator, guardian,
27	caretaker, or custodian who is presently entitled to possession of

the child or the evidence shows that the child has been the victim of sexual abuse on one or more occasions and that there is a substantial risk that the child will be the victim of sexual abuse in the future; <u>and</u>

5 (2) continuation of the child in the home would be
6 contrary to the child's welfare[; and

7 [(3) reasonable efforts, consistent with the
8 circumstances and providing for the safety of the child, were made
9 to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child].

SECTION 6. Section 262.113, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 262.113. FILING SUIT WITHOUT TAKING POSSESSION OF CHILD. An original suit filed by a governmental entity that requests to take possession of a child after notice and a hearing must be supported by an affidavit sworn to by a person with personal knowledge and stating facts sufficient to satisfy a person of ordinary prudence and caution that[+

18 [(1) reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or 19 eliminate the need to remove the child from the child's home; and

20 [(2)] allowing the child to remain in the home would be 21 contrary to the child's welfare.

22 SECTION 7. Section 262.201(b), Family Code, is amended to 23 read as follows:

(b) At the conclusion of the full adversary hearing, the
court shall order the return of the child to the parent, managing
conservator, possessory conservator, guardian, caretaker, or
custodian entitled to possession unless the court finds sufficient

evidence to satisfy a person of ordinary prudence and caution that:

(1) there was a danger to the physical health or safety
of the child which was caused by an act or failure to act of the
person entitled to possession and for the child to remain in the
home is contrary to the welfare of the child; and

6 (2) the urgent need for protection required the 7 immediate removal of the child [and reasonable efforts, consistent 8 with the circumstances and providing for the safety of the child, 9 were made to eliminate or prevent the child's removal; and

10 [(3) reasonable efforts have been made to enable the 11 child to return home, but there is a substantial risk of a 12 continuing danger if the child is returned home].

13 SECTION 8. Sections 262.2015(a) and (c), Family Code, are 14 amended to read as follows:

(a) The court may waive the requirement of a service plan [and the requirement to make reasonable efforts to return the child to a parent] and may accelerate the trial schedule to result in a final order for a child under the care of the department at an earlier date than provided by Subchapter D, Chapter 263, if the court finds that the parent has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances.

(c) On finding that <u>a service plan is</u> [reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to safely return to the child's home are] not required, the court shall at any time before the 30th day after the date of the finding, conduct an initial permanency hearing under Subchapter D, Chapter 263. Separate notice of the permanency plan is not required but may be given with a notice of a

1 hearing under this section.

2 SECTION 9. Section 262.205(b), Family Code, is amended to 3 read as follows:

4 (b) After the hearing, the court may grant the request to
5 remove the child from the parent, managing conservator, possessory
6 conservator, guardian, caretaker, or custodian entitled to
7 possession of the child if the court finds sufficient evidence to
8 satisfy a person of ordinary prudence and caution that [+

9 [(1) reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or 10 eliminate the need to remove the child from the child's home; and

11 [(2)] allowing the child to remain in the home would be 12 contrary to the child's welfare.

13 SECTION 10. Section 262.001(b), Family Code, is repealed.

SECTION 11. The changes in law made by this Act apply to a suit affecting the parent-child relationship that is pending in a trial court on or filed on or after the effective date of this Act.

17 SECTION 12. This Act takes effect September 1, 2003.