

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 530

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2014

4301H.07T

AN ACT

To repeal section 211.447, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to termination of parental rights.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 211.447, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 211.447, to read as follows:

211.447. 1. Any information that could justify the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights may be referred to the juvenile officer by any person. The juvenile officer shall make a preliminary inquiry and if it does not appear to the juvenile officer that a petition should be filed, such officer shall so notify the informant in writing within thirty days of the referral. Such notification shall include the reasons that the petition will not be filed. Thereupon, the informant may bring the matter directly to the attention of the judge of the juvenile court by presenting the information in writing, and if it appears to the judge that the information could justify the filing of a petition, the judge may order the juvenile officer to take further action, including making a further preliminary inquiry or filing a petition.

2. Except as provided for in subsection 4 of this section, a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent or parents shall be filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or if such a petition has been filed by another party, the juvenile officer or the division shall seek to be joined as a party to the petition, when:

(1) Information available to the juvenile officer or the division establishes

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

18 that the child has been in foster care for at least fifteen of the most recent
19 twenty-two months; or

20 (2) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined the child to be an
21 abandoned infant. For purposes of this subdivision, an "infant" means any child
22 one year of age or under at the time of filing of the petition. The court may find
23 that an infant has been abandoned if:

24 (a) The parent has left the child under circumstances that the identity of
25 the child was unknown and could not be ascertained, despite diligent searching,
26 and the parent has not come forward to claim the child; or

27 (b) The parent has, without good cause, left the child without any
28 provision for parental support and without making arrangements to visit or
29 communicate with the child, although able to do so; or

30 (c) The parent has voluntarily relinquished a child under section 210.950;
31 or

32 (3) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has:

33 (a) Committed murder of another child of the parent; or

34 (b) Committed voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent; or

35 (c) Aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such a
36 murder or voluntary manslaughter; or

37 (d) Committed a felony assault that resulted in serious bodily injury to
38 the child or to another child of the parent.

39 3. A termination of parental rights petition shall be filed by the juvenile
40 officer or the division, or if such a petition has been filed by another party, the
41 juvenile officer or the division shall seek to be joined as a party to the petition,
42 within sixty days of the judicial determinations required in subsection 2 of this
43 section, except as provided in subsection 4 of this section. Failure to comply with
44 this requirement shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to adjudicate a
45 petition for termination of parental rights which is filed outside of sixty days.

46 4. If grounds exist for termination of parental rights pursuant to
47 subsection 2 of this section, the juvenile officer or the division may, but is not
48 required to, file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent
49 or parents if:

50 (1) The child is being cared for by a relative; or

51 (2) There exists a compelling reason for determining that filing such a
52 petition would not be in the best interest of the child, as documented in the
53 permanency plan which shall be made available for court review; or

54 (3) The family of the child has not been provided such services as provided
55 for in section 211.183.

56 5. The juvenile officer or the division may file a petition to terminate the
57 parental rights of the child's parent when it appears that one or more of the
58 following grounds for termination exist:

59 (1) The child has been abandoned. For purposes of this subdivision a
60 "child" means any child over one year of age at the time of filing of the
61 petition. The court shall find that the child has been abandoned if, for a period
62 of six months or longer:

63 (a) The parent has left the child under such circumstances that the
64 identity of the child was unknown and could not be ascertained, despite diligent
65 searching, and the parent has not come forward to claim the child; or

66 (b) The parent has, without good cause, left the child without any
67 provision for parental support and without making arrangements to visit or
68 communicate with the child, although able to do so;

69 (2) The child has been abused or neglected. In determining whether to
70 terminate parental rights pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider
71 and make findings on the following conditions or acts of the parent:

72 (a) A mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be
73 permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can
74 be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child
75 the necessary care, custody and control;

76 (b) Chemical dependency which prevents the parent from consistently
77 providing the necessary care, custody and control of the child and which cannot
78 be treated so as to enable the parent to consistently provide such care, custody
79 and control;

80 (c) A severe act or recurrent acts of physical, emotional or sexual abuse
81 toward the child or any child in the family by the parent, including an act of
82 incest, or by another under circumstances that indicate that the parent knew or
83 should have known that such acts were being committed toward the child or any
84 child in the family; or

85 (d) Repeated or continuous failure by the parent, although physically or
86 financially able, to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or
87 education as defined by law, or other care and control necessary for the child's
88 physical, mental, or emotional health and development.

89 Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit discrimination on the

90 basis of disability or disease;

91 (3) The child has been under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for a
92 period of one year, and the court finds that the conditions which led to the
93 assumption of jurisdiction still persist, or conditions of a potentially harmful
94 nature continue to exist, that there is little likelihood that those conditions will
95 be remedied at an early date so that the child can be returned to the parent in
96 the near future, or the continuation of the parent-child relationship greatly
97 diminishes the child's prospects for early integration into a stable and permanent
98 home. In determining whether to terminate parental rights under this
99 subdivision, the court shall consider and make findings on the following:

100 (a) The terms of a social service plan entered into by the parent and the
101 division and the extent to which the parties have made progress in complying
102 with those terms;

103 (b) The success or failure of the efforts of the juvenile officer, the division
104 or other agency to aid the parent on a continuing basis in adjusting his
105 circumstances or conduct to provide a proper home for the child;

106 (c) A mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be
107 permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can
108 be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child
109 the necessary care, custody and control;

110 (d) Chemical dependency which prevents the parent from consistently
111 providing the necessary care, custody and control over the child and which cannot
112 be treated so as to enable the parent to consistently provide such care, custody
113 and control; or

114 (4) The parent has been found guilty or pled guilty to a felony violation
115 of chapter 566 when the child or any child in the family was a victim, or a
116 violation of section 568.020 when the child or any child in the family was a
117 victim. As used in this subdivision, a "child" means any person who was under
118 eighteen years of age at the time of the crime and who resided with such parent
119 or was related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to such parent;
120 or

121 (5) The child was conceived and born as a result of an act of forcible rape
122 or rape in the first degree. When the biological father has pled guilty to, or is
123 convicted of, the forcible rape or rape in the first degree of the birth mother, such
124 a plea or conviction shall be conclusive evidence supporting the termination of the
125 biological father's parental rights; or

126 (6) [The parent is unfit to be a party to the parent and child relationship
127 because of a consistent pattern of committing a specific abuse, including but not
128 limited to abuses as defined in section 455.010, child abuse or drug abuse before
129 the child or of specific conditions directly relating to the parent and child
130 relationship either of which are determined by the court to be of a duration or
131 nature that renders the parent unable, for the reasonably foreseeable future, to
132 care appropriately for the ongoing physical, mental or emotional needs of the
133 child. It is presumed that a parent is unfit to be a party to the parent-child
134 relationship upon a showing that within a three-year period immediately prior
135 to the termination adjudication, the parent's parental rights to one or more other
136 children were involuntarily terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 4 of this
137 section or subdivisions (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this subsection or similar laws of other
138 states.] **(a) The parent is unfit to be a party to the parent and child
139 relationship because of a consistent pattern of committing a specific
140 abuse including, but not limited to, specific conditions directly relating
141 to the parent and child relationship which are determined by the court
142 to be of a duration or nature that renders the parent unable for the
143 reasonably foreseeable future to care appropriately for the ongoing
144 physical, mental, or emotional needs of the child.**

145 **(b) It is presumed that a parent is unfit to be a party to the
146 parent and child relationship upon a showing that:**

147 **a. Within a three-year period immediately prior to the
148 termination adjudication, the parent's parental rights to one or more
149 other children were involuntarily terminated pursuant to subsection 2
150 or 4 of this section or subdivisions (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection
151 or similar laws of other states;**

152 **b. If the parent is the birth mother and within eight hours after
153 the child's birth, the child's birth mother tested positive and over .08
154 blood alcohol content pursuant to testing under section 577.020 for
155 alcohol, or tested positive for cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, a
156 controlled substance as defined in section 195.010, or a prescription
157 drug as defined in section 196.973, excepting those controlled
158 substances or prescription drugs present in the mother's body as a
159 result of medical treatment administered to the mother, and the birth
160 mother is the biological mother of at least one other child who was
161 adjudicated an abused or neglected minor by the mother or the mother**

162 has previously failed to complete recommended treatment services by
163 the children's division through a family-centered services case;

164 c. If the parent is the birth mother and at the time of the child's
165 birth or within eight hours after a child's birth the child tested positive
166 for alcohol, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, a controlled substance
167 as defined in section 195.010, or a prescription drug as defined in
168 section 196.973, excepting those controlled substances or prescription
169 drugs present in the mother's body as a result of medical treatment
170 administered to the mother, and the birth mother is the biological
171 mother of at least one other child who was adjudicated an abused or
172 neglected minor by the mother or the mother has previously failed to
173 complete recommended treatment services by the children's division
174 through a family-centered services case; or

175 d. Within a three-year period immediately prior to the
176 termination adjudication, the parent has pled guilty to or has been
177 convicted of a felony involving the possession, distribution, or
178 manufacture of cocaine, heroin, or methamphetamine, and the parent
179 is the biological parent of at least one other child who was adjudicated
180 an abused or neglected minor by such parent or such parent has
181 previously failed to complete recommended treatment services by the
182 children's division through a family-centered services case.

183 6. The juvenile court may terminate the rights of a parent to a child upon
184 a petition filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or in adoption cases, by a
185 prospective parent, if the court finds that the termination is in the best interest
186 of the child and when it appears by clear, cogent and convincing evidence that
187 grounds exist for termination pursuant to subsection 2, 4 or 5 of this section.

188 7. When considering whether to terminate the parent-child relationship
189 pursuant to subsection 2 or 4 of this section or subdivision (1), (2), (3) or (4) of
190 subsection 5 of this section, the court shall evaluate and make findings on the
191 following factors, when appropriate and applicable to the case:

192 (1) The emotional ties to the birth parent;

193 (2) The extent to which the parent has maintained regular visitation or
194 other contact with the child;

195 (3) The extent of payment by the parent for the cost of care and
196 maintenance of the child when financially able to do so including the time that
197 the child is in the custody of the division or other child-placing agency;

198 (4) Whether additional services would be likely to bring about lasting
199 parental adjustment enabling a return of the child to the parent within an
200 ascertainable period of time;

201 (5) The parent's disinterest in or lack of commitment to the child;

202 (6) The conviction of the parent of a felony offense that the court finds is
203 of such a nature that the child will be deprived of a stable home for a period of
204 years; provided, however, that incarceration in and of itself shall not be grounds
205 for termination of parental rights;

206 (7) Deliberate acts of the parent or acts of another of which the parent
207 knew or should have known that subjects the child to a substantial risk of
208 physical or mental harm.

209 8. The court may attach little or no weight to infrequent visitations,
210 communications, or contributions. It is irrelevant in a termination proceeding
211 that the maintenance of the parent-child relationship may serve as an
212 inducement for the parent's rehabilitation.

213 9. In actions for adoption pursuant to chapter 453, the court may hear and
214 determine the issues raised in a petition for adoption containing a prayer for
215 termination of parental rights filed with the same effect as a petition permitted
216 pursuant to subsection 2, 4, or 5 of this section.

217 10. The disability or disease of a parent shall not constitute a basis for a
218 determination that a child is a child in need of care, for the removal of custody
219 of a child from the parent, or for the termination of parental rights without a
220 specific showing that there is a causal relation between the disability or disease
221 and harm to the child.

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