Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to law as it existed prior to the 82nd General Assembly.

State of Arkansas 1 As Engrossed: S2/2/99 A Bill 2 82nd General Assembly 3 Regular Session, 1999 SENATE BILL 211 4 5 By: Senator Webb 6 7 For An Act To Be Entitled 8 "AN ACT TO AMEND THE ARKANSAS JUVENILE CODE TO COMPLY 9 WITH PUBLIC LAW 105-89 'THE ADOPTION AND SAFE FAMILIES 10 ACT OF 1997'; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES." 11 12 **Subtitle** 13 "AN ACT TO AMEND THE ARKANSAS JUVENILE 14 CODE TO COMPLY WITH PUBLIC LAW 105-89 15 THE ADOPTION AND SAFE FAMILIES ACT OF 16 1997." 17 18 19 20 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS: 21 22 SECTION 1. Arkansas Code 9-27-302 is amended to read as follows: "9-27-302. Purposes - Construction. 23 24 This subchapter shall be liberally construed to the end that its 25 purposes may be carried out: (1) To assure that all juveniles brought to the attention of the courts 26 27 receive the quidance, care, and control, preferably in each juvenile's own 28 home when the juvenile's health and safety is not at risk, which will best 29 serve the emotional, mental, and physical welfare of the juvenile and the best 30 interests of the state; 31 (2) To preserve and strengthen the juvenile's family ties when it is in the best interests of the juvenile whenever possible, to protect juveniles by 32 considering the juvenile's health and safety as the paramount concern in 33 determining whether or not to remove the juvenile removing him from the 34 custody of his parents or custodians, removing the juvenile only when his 35 welfare or the safety and protection of the public cannot adequately be 36

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- safequarded without such removal; and, when the juvenile is removed from his own family, to secure for him custody, care and discipline nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given by his parents, with primary emphasis on ensuring the health and safety of the juvenile while in the out-of-home placement; and to assure, in all cases in which a juvenile must be permanently removed from the custody of his parents, that the juvenile be placed in an approved family home and be made a member of the family by adopti on;
 - (3) To protect society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment, whenever possible, methods of offender rehabilitation and rehabilitative restitution, recognizing that the application of sanctions which are consistent with the seriousness of the offense is appropriate in all cases:
 - (4) To provide means through which the provisions of this subchapter are executed and enforced and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing and their constitutional and other legal rights recognized and enforced."

SECTION 2. Arkansas Code 9-27-303(24) is amended to read as follows;

"(24) 'Long-term foster care' means a permanency planning disposition for the juvenile who will not be reunited with his family, nor be placed for adoption because a compelling reason exists why termination of parental rights is not in the juvenile's best interest or for juveniles in kinship care. means the placement of a juvenile in a specified out-of-home placement pursuant to this subchapter in those cases where Juveniles are not appropriate for a termination of parental rights and adoption, but cannot have a goal of reunification because it is not in the juvenile's best interest."

SECTION 3. Arkansas Code 9-27-303(33) is amended to read as follows:

"(33)(A) 'Reasonable efforts' means efforts to preserve the family

prior to the placement of a child in foster care to prevent the need for

removing the child from his home and efforts to reunify a family made after a

child is placed out of home to make it possible for him to safely return home.

Reasonable efforts shall also be made to obtain permanency for a child who

has been in and out of home placement for more than twelve (12) months. In

determining whether or not to remove a child from a home or return a child

back to a home, the child's health and safety shall be the paramount concern.

ı	the exercise of reasonable diligence and care by the <u>lne</u> bepartment of Human
2	Services or other appropriate agency shall exercise reasonable diligence and
3	<u>care</u> to utilize all available services <u>relating</u> <u>related</u> to meeting the needs
4	of the juvenile and the family.
5	(B) Except that, upon petition of termination of parental rights,
6	${\color{red}{\text{the}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{The}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{juvenile}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{court}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{may}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{deem}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{that}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{reasonable}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{efforts}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{have}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{been}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{made}}}\ {\color{red}{\text{when}}}$
7	the juvenile court has found the <u>first contact by the Department of Human</u>
8	Services occurred during an emergency in which the child could not safely
9	remain at home, even with reasonable services being provided. juvenile victim
10	to be dependent-neglected due to severe maltreatment, as defined in § 12-12-
11	503 (10), which was perpetrated by the juvenile's parent or parents.
12	(C) Reasonable efforts to reunite a child with his parent(s)
13	shall not be required in all cases. Specifically, reunification shall not be
14	required if a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent
15	<u>has:</u>
16	(1) Subjected the child to aggravated circumstances;
17	(2) Committed murder of any child;
18	(3) Committed voluntary manslaughter of any child;
19	(4) Aided or abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to
20	commit such a murder or such a voluntary manslaughter;
21	(5) Committed a felony assault that results in serious
22	bodily injury to any child; or
23	(6) Had the parental rights involuntarily terminated as to
24	a sibling of the child.
25	(D) Reasonable efforts to place a child for adoption or with a
26	legal guardian or permanent custodian may be made concurrently with reasonable
27	efforts to reunite a child with his family."
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29	SECTION 4. Arkansas Code 9-27-303 is amended by adding the following
30	new subdivision to be appropriately numbered by the Arkansas Code Revision
31	Commi ssi on:
32	"' Aggravated circumstances' means a child has been abandoned,
33	chronically abused, subjected to extreme or repeated cruelty, sexually abused,
34	or a determination by a judge that there is little likelihood that services to
35	the family will result in successful reunification."

- 1 SECTION 5. Arkansas Code 9-27-325(i) is amended to read as follows: 2 "(i) All hearings involving allegations and reports of child 3 maltreatment, and all hearings involving cases of children in foster care shall be closed. All other <u>hearings</u> may be closed within the discretion of 4 the court, except, in delinquency cases the juvenile shall have the right to 5 an open hearing, and, in adoption cases the hearings shall be closed as 6 7 provided in the Revised Uniform Adoption Act, as amended, § 9-9-201 et seq. 8 (j) The Department of Human Services shall provide to foster parents 9 and preadoptive parents of a child in Department custody notice of any review 10 or hearing to be held with respect to the child. Relative caregivers shall be provided notice by the original petitioner in the juvenile matter. The Court 11 12 shall allow foster parents, preadoptive parents and relative caregivers an 13 opportunity to be heard in any review or hearing held with respect to a child in their care. Foster parents, adoptive parents, and relative caregivers 14 15 shall not be made a party to such review or hearing solely on the basis that such persons are entitled to notice and the opportunity to be heard." 16 17 18 SECTION 6. Arkansas Code 9-27-327(a) is amended to read as follows: "(a) An adjudication hearing shall be held to determine whether the 19 20 allegations in a petition are substantiated by the proof. In dependencyneglect cases, if the Department of Human Services, the Attorney Ad Litem, or 21 22 the court recommends that reunification services should not be provided to reunite a child with his famly, the Department, Attorney Ad Litem or court 23 24 shall provide notice to the defendants. The court shall determine whether or not reunification services shall be provided. The 'no reunification services' 25 request shall be heard immediately after the adjudication hearing or in a 26 separate disposition hearing. The Department, the Attorney Ad Litem, or the 27 28 court can make a 'no reunification services' recommendation and provide notice to the parties of such recommendation at any time. The court shall enter an 29 30 order determining whether or not reunification services shall be provided. If 31 the court determines that reunification services shall not be provided, the 32 court shall hold a permanency planning hearing within thirty days after the 33 determination." 34
- 35 SECTION 7. Arkansas Code 9-27-328 is amended to read as follows:
- "9-27-328. Removal and placement of juvenile. 36

- (a) Before a juvenile court may order any dependent-neglected, FINS, or delinquent juvenile removed from the custody of his or her parent, guardian, or custodian and placed with DHS or other licensed agency responsible for the care of juveniles, or with a relative or other individual, excluding commitments to youth services centers or juvenile detention facilities, the court shall order family services appropriate to prevent removal, unless the health and safety of the juvenile warrant immediate removal for the protection of the juvenile.
- (b) When the court orders a juvenile removed from the custody of a parent, guardian, or custodian and placed in the custody of DHS or other licensed agency responsible for the care of juveniles, or with a relative or other individual, excluding commitments to youth services centers or juvenile detention facilities, the court shall make these specific findings in the order:
- (1) Whether removal of the juvenile is necessary to protect the health and safety of the juvenile, and the reasons therefor;
- (2) Which family services were made available to the family before removal of the juvenile;
- (3) What efforts were made to provide those family services relevant to the needs of the family before the removal of the juvenile, taking into consideration whether or not the juvenile could safely remain at home while family services were provided;
- (4) Why efforts made to provide the family services described did not prevent removal of the juvenile;
- (5) Whether efforts made to prevent removal of the juvenile were reasonable, based upon the needs of the family and the juvenile; and
 - (6) Whether the removal is in the best interest of the juvenile.
- (c) Where the state agency's first contact with the family has occurred during an emergency in which the juvenile could not safely remain at home, even with reasonable services being provided, the responsible state agency shall be deemed to have made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal.
- (d)(1) At any hearing to determine whether a juvenile should be removed from the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile or continued in out-of-home placement, the juvenile court may release the juvenile to the parent, guardian, or custodian or may order the juvenile placed in the legal custody

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- of the state agency for placement in a foster care program. The court shall, in its orders, determine whether:
- 3 (A) It is in the best interest of the juvenile to be 4 removed, specifically addressing the impact on the health and safety of the 5 child should the child remain at home;
- 6 (B) The juvenile is in need of the services of the state 7 agency;
- 8 (C) Out-of-home placement is necessary to protect the 9 juvenile;
- 10 (D) The juvenile is unlikely to appear before the juvenile 11 court for subsequent proceedings;
- 12 (E) The juvenile makes a reasonable request not to be released;
- 14 (F) The parent, guardian, or custodian cannot be located, or 15 is unable or refuses to take custody of the juvenile; or
- 16 (G) Considerations for the <u>health and</u> safety of the juvenile 17 preclude the use of family services to prevent removal of the juvenile.
 - (2) Prior to placement of a juvenile in a placement other than the home of the parent, guardian, or custodian from which the juvenile was removed, the juvenile court must make specific findings as to whether reasonable efforts were made to keep the family together and avoid out-of-home placement, whether reasonable efforts to eliminate the need for removal of the juvenile from the home were made by the state, and whether the out-of-home placement is in the best interest of the child.
 - (e) Where the court finds the department's preventative or reunification efforts have not been reasonable, but further preventative or reunification efforts could not permit the juvenile to safely remain at home, the court may authorize or continue the removal of the juvenile but shall note the failure by the department in the record of the case.
 - (f)(1) In all instances of removal of a juvenile from the home of his parent, guardian, or custodian by the court, the court shall set forth in a written order the evidence supporting the decision to remove, the facts regarding the need for removal, and the findings required by this section.
 - (2) Said written findings and order shall be filed by the court, or a party or party's attorney as designated by the court, within thirty (30) days of the date of the hearing at which removal is ordered or prior to the

1 next hearing, whichever is sooner." 2 3 Arkansas Code 9-27-329(c) is amended to read as follows: 4 "(c) In dependency-neglect proceedings, the disposition hearing may be 5 held immediately following the adjudication hearing but in any event shall be held no more than fourteen (14) days following the adjudication hearing. In 6 7 dependency-neglect cases, if the Department of Human Services, the Attorney Ad Litem, or the court recommends that reunification services should not be 8 provided to reunite a child with his family, the Department, Attorney Ad Litem 9 10 or court shall provide notice to the defendants. The court shall determine whether the no 'reunification services' request shall be heard at the 11 12 conclusion of the adjudication hearing or in a separate disposition hearing. 13 The Department, the Attorney Ad Litem, or the court can make a 'no 14 reunification services' recommendation and provide notice to the parties of 15 such recommendation at any time. The court shall enter an order determining 16 whether or not reunification services shall be provided. If the court determines that reunification services shall not be provided, the court shall 17 18 hold a permanency planning hearing within thirty days after the 19 determination." 20 SECTION 9. Arkansas Code 9-27-332(a)(3) relating to dispositions in 21 22 family in need of services cases is amended to read as follows: 23 "(3) Grant permanent custody to an individual upon proof that the parent 24 or quardian from whom the juvenile has been removed has not complied with the orders of the court or upon proof that no reunification services should be 25 required to reunite the juvenile with his parent(s) and that no further 26 services or periodic reviews are required." 27 28 29 SECTION 10. Arkansas Code 9-27-334(a)(3) relating to the disposition of dependent-neglected children is amended to read as follows: 30 31 "(3) If it is in the best interest of the juvenile, grant permanent custody to an individual upon proof that the parent or quardian from whom the 32 juvenile has been removed has not complied with the orders of the court or 33 upon proof that no reunification services should be required to reunite the 34 35 juvenile with his parent(s) and that no further services or periodic reviews 36 are required; or"

 SECTION 11. Arkansas Code 9-27-335(b) is amended to read as follows:

- "(b) The court shall enter orders transferring custody of juveniles in dependency-neglect cases only after determining that reasonable efforts have been made by the Department of Human Services to deliver family services designed to prevent the need for out-of-home placement and that the need for out-of-home placement exists. The juvenile's health and safety shall be the paramount concern for the court in determining whether or not the Department of Human Services could have provided reasonable efforts to prevent the juvenile's removal. If the court finds that reasonable efforts to deliver family services could have been made with the juvenile safely remaining at home, but were not have not been made, the court may:
 - (1) Dismiss the petition;
- (2) Order family services reasonably calculated to prevent the need for out-of-home placement;
- (3) Transfer custody of the juvenile despite the lack of reasonable efforts by the Department of Human Services to prevent the need for out-of-home placement, if such a transfer of custody is necessary to protect the juvenile's health and safety from immediate danger or to prevent the juvenile from being removed from the jurisdiction of the court."

- SECTION 12. Arkansas Code 9-27-337(a) and (b) are amended to read as follows:
- "(a)(1) Every six (6) months, the court shall review every case of dependency-neglect, families in need of services (FINS), or delinquency when an out-of-home placement has occurred, as defined by § 9-27-303 (28), until there is a permanent order of custody, guardianship or adoption, or the juvenile is returned to the parent, guardian, or custodian and the court has discontinued orders for family services.
- (2) During each six-month review the court shall make determinations based upon the best interest of the juvenile.
- (b)(1) In each case in which a juvenile has been placed in an out-of-home placement, within six (6) months after the original out-of-home placement and every six (6) months thereafter while the juvenile continues out of home, the court shall conduct a hearing or shall review the case sufficiently to determine the future status of the juvenile. The court shall determine and

- 1 shall include in its orders whether the case plan, services, and placement
- 2 meet the special needs and best interests of the juvenile, with the juvenile's
- 3 <u>health and safety specifically addressed</u>, and whether the state has made
- 4 reasonable efforts to provide family services. The court shall project a date
- 5 for the juvenile to return home or, if there is no projected date for a return
- 6 home, the projected date for other alternatives, and what those alternatives
- 7 are. This determination must be based on a full and deliberate consideration
- 8 of all of the following:
- 9 (A) The extent of compliance with the case plan, including
- 10 <u>but not limited to a review of the Department's care for the health and safety</u>
- of the juvenile while he has been in an out-of-home placement;
- 12 (B) The extent of progress which has been made toward
- 13 alleviating or mitigating the causes of the out-of-home placement;
- 14 (C) Whether the juvenile should be returned to the parent(s)
- and whether or not the juvenile's health and safety can be protected by the
- 16 parent(s) if returned home;
- 17 (D) Whether the juvenile should be continued in an out-of-
- 18 home placement for a specified period of time;
 - (E) Whether the juvenile should be placed for adoption; and
- 20 (F) Whether the juvenile should be, because of special needs
- 21 or circumstances, continued in an out-of-home placement on a permanent or
- 22 long-term basis.
- 23 (2) Each six-month review hearing shall be completed and a written
- 24 order shall be filed by the court, or by a party or party's attorney as
- 25 designated by the court, within thirty (30) days of the date of the hearing or
- 26 prior to the next hearing, whichever is sooner. Otherwise, the order to be
- 27 reviewed shall be deemed vacated pending further proceedings. The limitations
- 28 imposed by this subsection are not subject to waiver or extension by any party
- 29 or by the court."

- 31 SECTION 13. Arkansas Code 9-27-338(a) through (c) are amended to read
- 32 as follows:
- "(a) No later than Twelve twelve (12) months after the date the juvenile
- enters an out-of-home placement as defined by § 9-27-303(28), or no later than
- 35 thirty (30) days after the court files an order that no reunification services
- 36 shall be made to reunite the juvenile with his family, or earlier if ordered

- 1 by the court, the court shall hold a permanency planning hearing in order to
- 2 enter a new disposition in the case. <u>The Department of Human Services shall</u>
- 3 <u>develop a permanency planning report, to be presented at the permanency</u>
- 4 planning hearing, outlining DHS's recommendations for a permanency plan for
- 5 <u>the child and the steps necessary to finalize the permanency plan in a timely</u>
- 6 <u>manner</u>. At the hearing, based upon the facts of the case, the court shall
- 7 enter one (1) of the following <u>permanency goals</u> <u>dispositions</u> in accordance
- 8 with the best interests of the juvenile:
 - (1) Return the juvenile to the parent, guardian, or custodian; or
- 10 (2) Authorize a plan for the termination of the parent-child 11 relationship, guardianship, or custody unless the:
- 12 (A) Child is being cared for by a relative;
- 13 <u>(B) Department of Human Services has documented in the case</u>
- 14 plan a compelling reason why filing such a petition is not in the best
- 15 interests of the child; or
- 16 (C) Department of Human Services has not provided to the
- family of the child, consistent with the time period in the case plan, such
- 18 services as the Department deemed necessary for the safe return of the child
- 19 to the child's home if reunification services were required to be made to the
- 20 <u>family</u>. If the Department has failed to provide services as outlined in the
- 21 <u>case plan, the court shall continue the permanency planning hearing for no</u>
- 22 later than six months;
- 23 (3) Place the juvenile in long-term foster care; or Authorize a
- 24 plan to obtain a guardian for the child;
- 25 (4) Allow the juvenile to continue in an out-of-home placement for
- 26 <u>a specified, limited period of time.</u> <u>Authorize a plan to obtain a permanent</u>
- 27 <u>custodian for the child; or</u>
- 28 (5) Continue the goal of reunification only when the parent is
- 29 complying with the established case plan, and orders of the court making
- 30 significant measurable progress towards achieving the goals established in the
- 31 <u>case plan</u>, and diligently working toward reunification. Reunification must be
- 32 <u>expected to occur within a time frame that is consistent with the child's</u>
- 33 developmental needs. A parent's resumption of contact or overtures toward
- 34 participating in the case plan or following the orders of the Court in the
- 35 months or weeks immediately preceding the permanency hearing are insufficient
- 36 grounds for retaining reunification as the permanency plan. The burden is on

- the parent to demonstrate genuine, sustainable investment in completing the requirements of the case plan and following the orders of the court in order to retain reunification as the permanency goal.
 - (b) If the court finds that the juvenile should remain in an out-of-home placement, either long-term or otherwise, the juvenile's care shall be reviewed every six (6) months. If the court determines the permanency goal to be termination of parental rights, the department shall file the petition to terminate parental rights within thirty (30) days from the date of the entry of the order establishing such goal.
 - (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the state agency from <u>filing a petition</u> proceeding to terminate parental rights, <u>a petition for guardianship</u>, or <u>a petition for permanent</u> custody at any time prior to the permanency planning hearing."

- SECTION 14. Arkansas Code 9-27-341 is amended to read as follows: "9-27-341. Termination of parental rights.
- (a) This section shall be a remedy available only to the Department of Human Services or a court-appointed attorney ad litem. It shall not be available for private litigants or other agencies. It shall be used only in such cases when the Department of Human Services is attempting to clear a juvenile for permanent placement. The intent of this section is to provide permanency in a juvenile's life in all instances where return of a juvenile to the family home is contrary to the juvenile's health, safety, or welfare, and it appears from the evidence that return to the family home cannot be accomplished in a reasonable period of time, as viewed from the juvenile's perspective.
- (b) The court may consider a petition to terminate parental rights if there is an appropriate permanency placement plan for the juvenile. The petitioner shall provide the parent, parents, or putative parent(s) actual or constructive notice of a petition to terminate parental rights. An order forever terminating parental rights shall be based upon a finding by clear and convincing evidence:
- (1) That it is in the best interest of the juvenile, including consideration of the following factors:
- 35 (A) The likelihood that the juvenile will be adopted if the 36 termination petition is granted, and

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                       (B) The potential harm, specifically addressing the effect
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     on the health and safety of the child, caused by continuing contact with the
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     parent, parents, or putative parent;
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           (2) Of one (1) or more of the following grounds:
                       (A) That a juvenile has been adjudicated by the court to be
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     dependent-neglected and has continued out of the home for twelve (12) months,
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     and, despite a meaningful effort by the Department of Human Services to
     rehabilitate the home and correct the conditions which caused removal, those
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     conditions have not been remedied by the parent. It is not necessary that the
     twelve-month period referenced in this subdivision (b)(2)(A) immediately
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     precede the filing of the petition for termination of parental rights, or that
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     it be for twelve (12) consecutive months;
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                       (B) The juvenile has lived outside the home of the parent
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     for a period of twelve (12) months, and the parent has willfully failed to
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     provide significant material support in accordance with the parent's means or
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     to maintain meaningful contact with the juvenile. To find willful failure to
     maintain meaningful contact, it must be shown that the parent was not
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     prevented from visiting or having contact with the juvenile by the juvenile's
     custodian or any other person, taking into consideration the distance of the
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    juvenile's placement from the parent's home. Material support consists of
     either financial contributions or food, shelter, clothing, or other
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     necessities where such contribution has been requested by the juvenile's
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     custodian or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction. It is not necessary
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     that the twelve-month period referenced in this subdivision (b)(2)(B)
     immediately precede the filing of the petition for termination of parental
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     rights, or that it be for twelve (12) consecutive months;
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                       (C) The presumptive legal father is not the biological
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     father of the juvenile, and the welfare of the juvenile can best be served by
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     terminating the parental rights of such presumptive legal father;
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                       (D) A parent has abandoned the juvenile;
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                       (E) A parent has executed consent to termination of parental
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     rights or adoption of the juvenile, subject to the court's approval;
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                       (F) The juvenile court has found the juvenile victim
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     dependent-neglected as a result of neglect or abuse that could endanger the
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     life of the child, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation, and which was
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perpetrated by the juvenile's parent or parents. Such findings by the juvenile

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court shall constitute grounds for immediate termination of the parental
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     rights of one (1) or both of the parents;
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                       (G)(i) That, subsequent to the filing of the original
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     petition for dependency-neglect, other factors or issues arose which
     demonstrate that return of the juvenile to the family home is contrary to the
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    juvenile's health, safety, or welfare, and that, despite the offer of
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     appropriate family services, the parent has manifested the incapacity or
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     indifference to remedy the subsequent issues or factors, or rehabilitate the
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     parent's circumstances, which prevent return of the juvenile to the family
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                             (ii) Provided, however, that the Department of Human
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     Services shall make reasonable accommodations in accordance with the Americans
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     with Disabilities Act to parents with disabilities in order to allow them
     meaningful access to reunification and family preservation services.
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                             (iii) For purposes of this subsection, said inability
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     or incapacity to remedy or rehabilitate includes, but is not limited to,
     mental illness, emotional illness, or mental deficiencies;
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                       (H)(i) The parent is sentenced in a criminal proceeding for
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     a period of time which would constitute a substantial period of the juvenile's
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     life and the conditions in subdivision (b)(2)(A) or (B) of this section have
     also been established.
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                             (ii) For purposes of this subsection, 'substantial
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     period' means a sentence, and not time actually served, of no less than
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     fifteen (15) years, none of which has been suspended.
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                       (I)(i) The parent is found by a court of competent
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    jurisdiction to:
                             (i) have Have committed murder or voluntary
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     manslaughter of any another child of such parent, or to have aided or abetted,
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     attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit such murder or voluntary
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     manslaughter; or
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                             (ii) The parent is found by a court of competent
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     <del>jurisdiction to have</del>Have committed a felony assault that results in serious
     bodily injury to any the surviving child; or another child of such parent
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                             (iii) Have subjected the child to aggravated
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     circumstances; or
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                             (iv) Having had his parental rights involuntarily
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terminated as to a sibling of the child.

(iii) (v) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require reunification of a surviving child with a parent who has been found guilty of any of the offenses listed in subdivision (b)(2)(I) of this section.

- (c)(1) An order terminating the relationship between parent and juvenile divests the parent and the juvenile of all legal rights, powers, and obligations with respect to each other, including the right to withhold consent to adoption, except the right of the juvenile to inherit from the parent, which is terminated only by a final order of adoption.
- (2) (A) Termination of the relationship between a juvenile and one (1) parent shall not affect the relationship between the juvenile and the other parent, if those rights are legally established. If no legal rights have been established, a putative parent must prove that significant contacts existed with the juvenile in order for the putative parent's rights to attach.
- (B) When the petitioner has actual knowledge that an individual is claiming to be or is named as the putative parent of the juvenile and the paternity of the juvenile has not been judicially determined, the individual is entitled to notice of the petition to terminate parental rights. The notice shall identify the rights sought to be terminated and those which may be terminated. The notice shall further specify that the putative parent must prove that significant contacts existed with the juvenile for the putative parent's rights to attach.
- (3) An order terminating parental rights under this section may authorize the Department of Human Services to consent to adoption of the juvenile.
- (4) An order terminating parental rights under this section does not preclude adoptive parents from allowing contact between an adopted child and the birth sibling or other birth family members.
- (d) The court shall conduct and complete a termination of parental rights hearing within ninety (90) days from the date the petition for termination of parental rights is filed, unless continued for good cause as articulated in the written order of the court.
- (d) (e) A written order shall be filed by the court or by a party or party's counsel as designated by the court within thirty (30) days of the date of the termination hearing or before the next hearing, whichever is sooner.
 - (e) (f) After an order of termination of parental rights is filed, the

court shall review the case at least every three (3) months when the goal is adoption and in other cases, every six (6) months until permanency is achieved for that juvenile."

- SECTION 15. Arkansas Code 9-27-343 is amended to read as follows: "9-27-343. Appeals.
- (a) All appeals from juvenile court shall be made to the Arkansas Supreme Court or to the Arkansas Court of Appeals in the same time and manner provided for appeals from chancery court.
- (b) In delinquency cases, the petitioner may appeal only under those circumstances that would permit the state to appeal in criminal proceedings.
- (c) In any case involving out-of-home placement, if a final decision from the appellate court is not rendered within six (6) months from the date of entry of the notice of appeal, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts shall designate either a foster-care magistrate or a juvenile judge of another court to conduct a review of the case as required under this subchapter. The magistrate or judge may order appropriate family services for the juvenile upon review."

- SECTION 16. Arkansas Code 9-27-402(b) and (c) are amended to read as follows:
- "(b) When the juvenile is receiving services in the home of the parent, guardian or custodian, the case plan shall include at a minimum, in addition to the requirements in subsection (a) of this section:
 - (1) A description of the problems being addressed;
- (2) A description of the services to be provided to the family and juvenile specifically addressing the identified problems and time frames for providing services;
- (3) A description of any reasonable accommodations made to parents in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act to assure to all the parents meaningful access to reunification and family preservation services;
- 32 (4) The name of an individual whom the petitioner, parent, 33 guardian or custodian knows is claiming to be or who is named as the father or 34 possible father of the juvenile and whose paternity of the juvenile has not 35 been judicially determined—; and
 - (5) A description of how the juvenile's health and safety will be

protected.

- (c) When the juvenile is receiving services in an out-of-home placement, the case plan must include at a minimum, in addition to the requirements in subsections (a) and (b) of this section:
 - (1) A description of the permanency goal;
- (2) The specific reasons for the placement of the juvenile in care outside the home, including a description of the problems or conditions in the home of the parent, guardian, or custodian which necessitated removal of the juvenile, and the remediation of which will determine the return of the juvenile to the home;
- (3) A description of the type of out-of-home placement selected for the juvenile including a discussion of the appropriateness of the placement;
- (4) A plan for addressing the needs of the juvenile while in the placement, with emphasis on the health and safety safeguards in place for the child, including a discussion of the services provided within the last six (6) months:
- (5) The specific actions to be taken by the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile to eliminate or correct the identified problems or conditions and the period during which the actions are to be taken. The plan may include any person or agency who shall agree to and be responsible for the provision of social and other family services to the juvenile or the parent, quardian, or custodian of the juvenile;
- (6) The visitation rights and obligations of the parent, guardian, or custodian and the state agency during the period the juvenile is in the out-of-home placement;
- (7) The social and other family services to be provided to the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile, and foster parent, if any, during the period the juvenile is in placement and a timetable for the provision of those services, the purposes of which shall be to promote the availability to the juvenile of a continuous and stable living environment, promote family autonomy, strengthen family life where possible, and promote the reunification of the juvenile with the parent, guardian, or custodian;
- (8) To the extent available and accessible, the health and education records of the juvenile, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 675(1);
 - (9) A description of the financial support obligation to the

- j juvenile, including health insurance of the juvenile's parent, parents, or guardian;
 - (10) A description of the location of siblings. If siblings have been separated, a statement of the reasons for separation and the efforts that have been and will be made to enable the siblings to maintain regular contact while separated and to be reunited as soon as possible;
 - (11) When appropriate for a juvenile age sixteen (16) and over, the case plan must also include a written description of the programs and services which will help the juvenile prepare for the transition from foster care to independent living;
 - (12) A written notice to the parent(s) that failure of the parent(s) to comply substantially with the case plan may result in the termination of parental rights, and that a material failure to comply substantially may result in the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights sooner than the compliance periods set forth in the case plan itself."

SECTION 17. All provisions of this act of a general and permanent nature are amendatory to the Arkansas Code of 1987 Annotated and the Arkansas Code Revision Commission shall incorporate the same in the Code.

SECTION 18. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 19. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 20. EMERGENCY CLAUSE. It is hereby found and determined by the Eighty-second General Assembly that in November, 1997, the United States

Congress passed Public Law 105-89, the Adoption and Safe Families Act. The primary emphasis of the act is ensuring that the health and safety of children is the paramount concern by the child welfare agency and the court in making decisions about the life of a child. The requirements in this state law are a

1	requirement for continued federal funding of child welfare services in
2	Arkansas. Therefore, an emergency is declared to exist and this act being
3	immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and
4	safety shall become effective on the date of its approval by the Governor. If
5	the bill is neither approved nor vetoed by the Governor, it shall become
6	effective on the expiration of the period of time during which the Governor
7	may veto the bill. If the bill is vetoed by the Governor and the veto is
8	overridden, it shall become effective on the date the last house overrides the
9	veto.
10	/s/Webb
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