
FINAL HEARING

Legal Overview of Final Hearing

Texas Family Code
Title 5. The Parent-Child Relationship & the Suit Affecting the Parent-Child Relationship
Chapter 263. Review of Placement of Children under Care of Department of Family and
Protective Services
Subchapter E. Final Order for Child under Department Care

***Please see the Checklist Section for the
Final Order and Grounds for Termination Checklists.***

Because of the need for permanency, the Family Code requires resolution of a case within one year, with a possible six-month extension if the court finds there are extraordinary circumstances and the extension is in the best interest of the child. The goal of the final hearing is the entry of a final order that identifies a permanency option or goal for the child and resolves the rights of all involved parties.

- A. Case Must Be Dismissed Within One Year**
- B. Court May Extend Dismissal Date if Extraordinary Circumstances**
- C. Monitored Return**
- D. Final Hearing**

A. Case Must Be Dismissed Within One Year

Unlike a Family Based Safety Services (FBSS) or “court ordered services” case, once DFPS has temporary managing conservatorship of a child, the case must be resolved within one year. Unless the court has commenced the trial on the merits or granted an extension under [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b\)](#) or [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b-1\)](#), on the first Monday after the first anniversary of the date the court rendered a temporary order appointing DFPS as temporary managing conservator, the court shall dismiss the suit affecting the parent-child relationship filed by DFPS. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(a\)](#).

B. Court May Extend Dismissal Date if Extraordinary Circumstances

Unless the court has commenced the trial on the merits, the court may not retain the suit on the court's docket after the 12-month period unless the court finds that extraordinary circumstances necessitate the child remaining in temporary managing conservatorship of DFPS and that continuing the appointment of DFPS as temporary managing conservator is in the best interest of the child. If the court makes those findings, the court may retain the suit on the court's docket for a period not to exceed 180 days after the one-year period. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b\)](#).

If the court retains the suit on the court's docket, the court shall render an order in which the court:

- Schedules the new date on which the suit will be dismissed if the trial on the merits has not commenced, which date must be not later than the 180th day after the time described by [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(a\)](#);
- Makes further temporary orders for the safety and welfare of the child as necessary to avoid further delay in resolving the suit; and
- Sets the trial on the merits on a date not later than the new dismissal period. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b\)](#).

Special Issue: Judges might consider if extensions are being granted because of a lack of community or judicial resources or to allow DFPS more time to establish reasonable efforts and evaluate whether this presents extraordinary circumstances that justify keeping a child in care. The lack of resources or reasonable efforts may indicate a systemic problem that could be addressed by the child welfare and judicial communities so that children in foster care do not bear the burden of system inadequacies. Staying in care longer only to achieve the same result that would have been achieved at the original deadline may only serve to exacerbate problems that tend to develop with lengthy stays in foster care, all of which make achieving permanency more difficult.

If, after commencement of the initial trial on the merits within the time required by [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(a\)](#) or [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b\)](#), the court grants a motion for a new trial or mistrial, or the case is remanded to the court by an appellate court following an appeal of the court's final order, the court shall retain the suit on the court's docket and render an order in which the court schedules a new dismissal date, makes further temporary orders, and sets a new trial date pursuant to [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b-1\)](#).

If the court grants an extension under [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b\)](#) or [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b-1\)](#) but does not commence the trial on the merits before the dismissal date, the court shall dismiss the suit. The court may not grant an additional extension that extends the suit beyond the required date for dismissal under [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b\)](#) or [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(b-1\)](#), as applicable. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(c\)](#).

1. Limits on the Extensions

The parties to a suit under this chapter may not extend the deadlines set by the court by agreement or otherwise. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.402\(a\)](#). In addition to the limitation imposed by [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(c\)](#), the following cases address limits on extension of time. *In re J.L.C.*, [194 S.W.3d 667](#) (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2006) (mother's request for extension of one year deadline binds her to 18 months maximum for decision); *In re J.H.G.*, [302 S.W.3d 304](#) (Tex. 2010) (mother's failure to challenge the trial court's extension of the statutory deadline in her statement of points waived the issue on appeal).

2. Failure to Resolve Case Before Dismissal Date

If the court grants an extension but does not commence the trial on the merits before the required date for dismissal, the court shall dismiss the suit. The court may not grant an additional extension that extends the suit beyond the required date for dismissal. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401\(c\)](#).

3. Failure to Make a Timely Motion to Dismiss

A party to a suit who fails to make a timely motion to dismiss the suit waives the right to object to the court's failure to dismiss the suit. A motion to dismiss is timely if the motion is made before the trial on the merits commences. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.402\(b\)](#).

4. Effect of Dismissal

Typically, the dismissal of a suit affecting the parent-child relationship leaves the parties and the children in the status they had before the suit was filed. This is not always the case when DFPS files suit. For example, if a child is placed with a relative after DFPS files suit, the relative may gain standing to file an original suit seeking custody if the child remains with that relative for six months or more during the pendency of the DFPS lawsuit. The relative may not have had this standing at the time the DFPS lawsuit was filed, but now does with the passage of time. [Tex. Fam. Code § 102.003\(a\)\(9\)](#).

Dismissal of the suit filed by DFPS also does not bar another party with standing from proceeding to trial on the suit against the parents. An attorney ad litem appointed to represent the child is entitled to request a hearing or a trial on the merits. [Tex. Fam. Code § 107.003\(a\)\(3\)\(B\)](#). *In re Bishop*, [8 S.W.3d 412, 420](#) (Tex. App.—Waco 1999, orig. pet.) (dismissal is without prejudice and does not affect pleadings of intervenor relative and guardian ad litem); *In re J.C.*, [250 S.W.3d 486](#) (Tex. App.—Ft. Worth 2008, no pet. hist.) (foster parents sought and obtained termination of parent's rights after DFPS suit was dismissed).

DFPS may file a new petition after dismissal, but must look to the current situation in the home in order to find evidence sufficient to establish a continuing danger exists for the child if returned home. A parent must be appointed managing conservator of the child unless the appointment would significantly impair the child's physical health or emotional

development. [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.131\(a\)](#); see also *In re Cochran*, 151 S.W.3d 275 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 2004, orig. proceeding) (past terminations alone not sufficient to deny placement with parents absent evidence of current danger to the health or safety of the child).

C. Monitored Return

At any stage of the case, the court may order a monitored return of the child to a parent with DFPS remaining as temporary managing conservator. The monitored return cannot be for more than 180 days, but may be ordered without regard to the other deadlines.

1. Findings and Orders Required for a Monitored Return

The court may retain jurisdiction and not dismiss the suit if the court renders a temporary order that:

- Finds that retaining jurisdiction is in the best interest of the child;
- Orders DFPS to return the child to the child’s parent;
- Orders DFPS to continue to serve as temporary managing conservator of the child; and
- Orders DFPS to monitor the child’s placement to ensure that the child is in a safe environment. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.403\(a\)](#).

If the court renders an order, the court shall:

- Include in the order specific findings regarding the grounds for the order; and
- Schedule a new date, not later than the 180th day after the date the temporary order is rendered, for dismissal of the suit unless a trial on the merits has commenced. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.403\(b\)](#).

2. Failed Monitored Return

If a child placed with a parent under a monitored return must be moved from that home before dismissal of the suit or commencement of the trial on the merits, the court shall, at the time of the removal, schedule a new date for dismissal. The new dismissal date may not be later than the original dismissal date established under [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.401](#) or the 180th day after the date the child is removed under [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.403\(c\)](#), whichever date is later. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.403\(c\)](#).

If the court renders an order, the court must include in the order specific findings regarding the grounds for the order. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.403\(d\)](#); *In re J.W.M.*, 153 S.W.3d 541, 545 (Tex. App.—Amarillo 2004, pet. denied); *In re Neal*, 4 S.W.3d 443 (Tex. App.—Houston [1 Dist.] 1999, orig. proceeding).

D. Final Hearing

At the final hearing, the court may either:

- Enter a final decree of conservatorship that returns the child to the parent or caregiver and dismisses DFPS;
- Enter a final decree of conservatorship that gives a relative permanent managing conservatorship, with or without termination of parental rights, and dismisses DFPS; or
- Enter a final decree of conservatorship that names DFPS as the permanent managing conservator, with or without termination of parental rights.

1. Parties

Confirm that all parties have been served pursuant to [Tex. Fam. Code § 102.009](#).

Special Issue: Although the Family Code attempts to provide finality for children by limiting the time for appeals and restricting direct or collateral attacks on a judgment of termination of parental rights, the Texas Legislature has also recognized the countervailing interest of the child's family. For example, if an order terminating the parent-child relationship is entered without providing an opportunity for participation by an adult sibling of the child, a grandparent of the child, an aunt who is a sister of a parent of the child, or an uncle who is a brother of a parent of the child, that person may, within 90 days after termination of parental rights, file a motion to modify the order changing managing conservatorship from DFPS to the person. [Tex. Fam. Code § 102.006\(c\)](#). An adult sibling of a child who is separated from the child because of the action taken by DFPS may file a motion to modify or an original petition for access to the child without regard to whether the issue of managing conservatorship is an issue in the suit. [Tex. Fam. Code § 102.0045](#) and [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.551](#). The sibling of a child who is separated from the sibling as a result of an action by DFPS may file an original suit as provided by [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.551](#) requesting access to the child, regardless of the age of the sibling. [Tex. Fam. Code § 102.0045\(a-1\)](#). The court shall expedite a suit filed under [Tex. Fam. Code § 102.0045\(a-1\)](#).

2. Required Notice of Trial

The court may set contested cases on written request of any party, or on the court's own motion, with reasonable notice of not less than 45 days to the parties of the first setting for trial, or by agreement of the parties. [Tex. R. Civ. P. 245](#).

3. Burden of Proof at Final Hearing

DFPS has the burden to show that parental rights should be terminated or that DFPS or another non-parent should be appointed the permanent managing conservator of the child.

a. Termination

In a termination suit, DFPS has the burden to present clear and convincing evidence of at least one ground for termination and that termination is in the best interest of the child pursuant to [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.001](#). Clear and convincing evidence means the measure or degree of proof that will produce in the mind of the trier of fact a firm belief or conviction as to the truth of the allegations sought to be established. [Tex. Fam. Code § 101.007](#).

The Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment requires the State to support the parental unfitness finding in a termination case by clear and convincing evidence. *Santosky v. Kramer*, [455 U.S. 745, 760](#) (1982); *In re G.M.*, [596 S.W.2d 846](#) (Tex. 1980).

b. Conservatorship

When DFPS asks a court to grant conservatorship to DFPS or to an individual other than the parent, the burden of proof is a preponderance of the evidence, not clear and convincing. A parent may also seek to have conservatorship awarded to an individual of his or her choice, and the burden of proof for the parent would also be a preponderance of the evidence that conservatorship to that individual is in the best interest of the child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 105.005](#).

c. Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)

If ICWA applies, the burden of proof and standards for a final order seeking permanent managing conservatorship or termination of parental rights are different than under the Texas Family Code. In summary, if ICWA applies the evidence required to terminate parental rights is beyond a reasonable doubt, supported by qualified expert testimony that continued custody by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child and active efforts to provide remedial and rehabilitative services to prevent the breakup of the Indian family were made but proved unsuccessful. [25 U.S.C. § 1912\(d\)](#) and [25 U.S.C. § 1912\(f\)](#).

4. Grounds for Termination of Parental Rights

a. Personal Service Required unless Prongs Met Under [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.208](#)

If a parent of the child has not been personally served in a suit in which DFPS seeks termination, the court that terminates a parent-child relationship may not appoint DFPS as permanent managing conservator of the child unless the court determines that:

- DFPS has made a diligent effort to locate a missing person who has not been personally served and a relative of that parent; and
- A relative located by DFPS has had a reasonable opportunity to request appointment as a managing conservator of the child or DFPS has not been able

to locate the missing parent or a relative of the missing parent. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.208](#).

b. Involuntary Termination of Parent-Child Relationship

Pursuant to [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.001\(a\)](#), “born addicted to alcohol or a controlled substance” means a child:

- Who is born to a mother who during the pregnancy used a controlled substance, as defined by [Tex. Health & Safety Code Chapter 481](#), other than a controlled substance legally obtained by prescription, or alcohol; and
- Who, after birth as a result of the mother’s use of the controlled substance or alcohol:
 - experiences observable withdrawal from the alcohol or controlled substance;
 - exhibits observable or harmful effects in the child’s physical appearance or functioning; or
 - exhibits the demonstrable presence of alcohol or a controlled substance in the child’s bodily fluids. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.001\(a\)](#).

[Tex. Fam. Code § 161.001\(b\)](#) provides the list of grounds for involuntary termination of parental rights. The court may order termination of the parent-child relationship if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence:

- The parent has:
 - voluntarily left the child alone or in the possession of another not the parent and expressed an intent not to return;
 - voluntarily left the child alone or in the possession of another not the parent without expressing an intent to return, without providing for the adequate support of the child, and remained away for a period of at least three months;
 - voluntarily left the child alone or in the possession of another without providing adequate support of the child and remained away for a period of at least six months;
 - knowingly placed or knowingly allowed the child to remain in conditions or surroundings which endanger the physical or emotional well-being of the child;
 - engaged in conduct or knowingly placed the child with persons who engaged in conduct which endangers the physical or emotional well-being of the child;

-
- failed to support the child in accordance with the parent's ability during a period of one year ending within six months of the date of the filing of the petition;
 - 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;
 - voluntarily, and with knowledge of the pregnancy, abandoned the mother of the child beginning at a time during her pregnancy with the child and continuing through the birth, failed to provide adequate support or medical care for the mother during the period of abandonment before the birth of the child, and remained apart from the child or failed to support the child since the birth;
 - contumaciously refused to submit to a reasonable and lawful order of a court under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 261, Subchapter D](#);
 - been the major cause of:
 - the failure of the child to be enrolled in school as required by the Education Code; or
 - 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;
 - executed before or after the suit is filed an unrevoked or irrevocable affidavit of relinquishment of parental rights as provided by [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.103](#);
 - been convicted or has been placed on community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision, for being criminally responsible for the death or serious injury of a child under the following sections of the Penal Code, or under a law of another jurisdiction that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under one of the following Penal Code sections, or adjudicated under [Tex. Fam. Code Title 3](#) for conduct that caused the death or serious injury of a child and that would constitute a violation of one of the following Penal Code sections:
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 19.02](#) (murder);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 19.03](#) (capital murder);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 19.04](#) (manslaughter);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 21.11](#) (indecentcy with a child);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 22.01](#) (assault);

-
- [Tex. Penal Code § 22.011](#) (sexual assault);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 22.02](#) (aggravated assault);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 22.021](#) (aggravated sexual assault);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 22.04](#) (injury to a child, elderly individual, or disabled individual);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 22.041](#) (abandoning or endangering child);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 25.02](#) (prohibited sexual conduct);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 43.25](#) (sexual performance by a child);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 43.26](#) (possession or promotion of child pornography);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 21.02](#) (continuous sexual abuse of young child or children);
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 20A.02\(a\)\(7\)](#) or [\(8\)](#) (trafficking of persons); and
 - [Tex. Penal Code § 43.05\(a\)\(2\)](#) (compelling prostitution);
 - had his or her parent-child relationship terminated with respect to another child based on a finding that the parent's conduct was in violation of [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.001\(b\)\(1\)\(D\)](#) or [\(E\)](#) or substantially equivalent provisions of the law of another state;
 - constructively abandoned the child who has been in the permanent or temporary managing conservatorship of DFPS for not less than six months, and:
 - DFPS has made reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent;
 - the parent has not regularly visited or maintained significant contact with the child; and
 - the parent has demonstrated an inability to provide the child with a safe environment;
 - failed to comply with the provisions of a court order that specifically established the actions necessary for the parent to obtain the return of the child who has been in the permanent or temporary managing conservatorship of DFPS for not less than nine months as a result of the child's removal from the parent under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 262](#) for the abuse or neglect of the child;

-
- used a controlled substance, as defined by [Tex. Health & Safety Code Chapter 481](#), in a manner that endangered the health or safety of the child, and:
 - failed to complete a court-ordered substance abuse treatment program; or
 - after completion of a court-ordered substance abuse treatment program, continued to abuse a controlled substance;
 - knowingly engaged in criminal conduct that has resulted in the parent's:
 - conviction of an offense; and
 - confinement or imprisonment and inability to care for the child for not less than two years from the date of filing the petition;
 - been the cause of the child being born addicted to alcohol or a controlled substance, other than a controlled substance legally obtained by prescription;
 - voluntarily delivered the child to a designated emergency infant care provider under [Tex. Fam. Code § 262.302](#) without expressing an intent to return for the child; or
 - been convicted of:
 - the murder of the other parent of the child under [Tex. Penal Code § 19.02](#) or [Tex. Penal Code § 19.03](#), or under a law of another state, federal law, the law of a foreign country, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under [Tex. Penal Code § 19.02](#) or [Tex. Penal Code § 19.03](#);
 - criminal attempt under [Tex. Penal Code § 15.01](#), or under a law of another state, federal law, the law of a foreign country, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under [Tex. Penal Code § 15.01](#), to commit the offense described by [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.001\(b\)\(1\)\(T\)\(i\)](#); or
 - criminal solicitation under [Tex. Penal Code § 15.03](#), or under a law of another state, federal law, the law of a foreign country, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice that contains elements that are substantially similar to the elements of an offense under [Tex. Penal Code § 15.03](#), of the offense described by [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.001\(b\)\(1\)\(T\)\(i\)](#); and
- That termination is in the best interest of the child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.001\(b\)](#).

For more information regarding case law related to termination of parental rights, see the DPS Texas Practice Guide for Child Protective Services Attorneys, Section 8: Termination at: http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Protection/CPS_Attorneys/Section-8.asp

c. Involuntary Termination: Inability to Care for Child

The Texas Family Code authorizes the termination of the parental rights of a parent who is unable to meet the child's needs due to a mental disability. The court may order termination of the parent-child relationship in a suit filed by DFPS if the court finds that:

- The parent has a mental or emotional illness or a mental deficiency that renders the parent unable to provide for the physical, emotional, and mental needs of the child;
- The illness or deficiency, in all reasonable probability, provided 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;
- DFPS has been the temporary or sole managing conservator of the child of the parent for at least 6 months preceding the date of the hearing on termination held in accordance with [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.003\(c\)](#);
- DFPS made reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent; and
- Termination is in the best interest of the child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.003\(a\)](#).

Immediately after filing a suit under [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.003](#), the court shall appoint an attorney ad litem to represent the interests of the parent against whom the suit is brought. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.003\(b\)](#). An attorney appointed under [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.003\(b\)](#) shall represent the parent for the duration of the suit unless the parent, with the permission of the court, retains another attorney. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.003\(d\)](#).

A hearing on the termination may not be held earlier than 180 days after the date on which the suit is filed. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.003\(c\)](#).

d. Termination of the Rights of an Alleged Biological Father

Except as otherwise provided by [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002](#), the procedural and substantive standards for termination of parental rights apply to the termination of the rights of an alleged father. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(a\)](#).

The rights of an alleged biological father may be terminated if:

- After being served with citation, he does not respond by timely filing an admission of paternity or a counterclaim for paternity under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 160](#);
- The child is over one year of age at the time the petition for termination of the parent-child relationship or for adoption is filed, he has not registered with the paternity registry under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 160](#), and after the exercise of due diligence by the petitioner:
 - his identity and location are unknown; or

-
- his identity is known but he cannot be located;
 - The child is under one year of age at the time the petition for termination of the parent-child relationship or for adoption is filed and he has not registered with the paternity registry under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 160](#); or
 - He has registered with the paternity registry under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 160](#), but the petitioner's attempt to personally serve citation at the address provided to the registry and at any other address for the alleged father known by the petitioner has been unsuccessful, despite the due diligence of the petitioner. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(b\)](#).

The termination of the rights of an alleged father under [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(b\)\(2\)](#) or [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(b\)\(3\)](#) does not require personal service of citation or citation by publication on the alleged father, and there is no requirement to identify or locate an alleged father who has not registered with the paternity registry under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 160](#). [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(c-1\)](#).

The termination of rights of an alleged father under [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(b\)\(4\)](#) does not require service of citation by publication on the alleged father. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(d\)](#).

The court shall not render an order terminating parental rights under [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(b\)\(2\)](#) or [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(b\)\(3\)](#) unless the court receives evidence of a certificate of the results of a search of the paternity registry under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 160](#) from the vital statistics unit indicating that no man has registered the intent to claim paternity. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(e\)](#).

The court shall not render an ordering terminating parental rights under [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(b\)\(4\)](#) unless the court, after reviewing the petitioner's sworn affidavit describing the petitioner's effort to obtain personal service of citation on the alleged father and considering any evidence submitted by the attorney ad litem for the alleged father, has found that the petitioner exercised due diligence in attempting to obtain service on the alleged father. The order shall contain specific findings regarding the exercise of due diligence of the petitioner. [Tex. Fam. Code § 161.002\(f\)](#).

5. Best Interest

Holley v. Adams, [544 S.W.2d 367, 373](#) (Tex. 1976) factors used to evaluate the evidence relating to best interest include but are not limited to:

- The desires of the child;
- The emotional and physical needs of the child now and in the future;
- The emotional and physical danger to the child now and in the future;

-
- The parenting abilities of the parties seeking custody;
 - The programs available to assist these persons;
 - The plans for the child by the parties seeking custody;
 - The acts or omissions of the parent and any excuse for the same; and
 - The stability of the home or proposed placement.

"The absence of evidence about some of these *Holley* considerations would not preclude a fact finder from reasonably forming a strong conviction or belief that termination is in the child's best interest, particularly if the evidence were undisputed that the parental relationship endangered the safety of the child. Other cases, however, will present more complex facts in which paltry evidence relevant to each consideration mentioned in *Holley* would not suffice to uphold the jury's finding that termination is required." *In re C.H.*, 89 S.W.3d 17, 28 (Tex. 2002).

"Evidence about placement plans and adoption are, of course, relevant to best interest. However, the lack of evidence about definitive plans for permanent placement and adoption cannot be the dispositive factor; otherwise, determinations regarding best interest would regularly be subject to reversal on the sole ground that an adoptive family has yet to be located. Instead, the inquiry is whether, on the entire record, a fact finder could reasonably form a firm conviction or belief that termination of the parent's rights would be in the child's best interest—even if the agency is unable to identify with precision the child's future home environment." *In re C.H.*, 89 S.W.3d 17, 32 (Tex. 2002).

6. Presumptions Involved in Conservatorship

a. Parent Should Be Appointed as Managing Conservator

Unless the court finds that appointment of the parent or parents would not be in the best interest of the child because the appointment would significantly impair the child's physical health or emotional development, a parent shall be appointed sole managing conservator or both parents shall be appointed as joint managing conservators of the child. It is a rebuttable presumption that the appointment of the parents as joint managing conservators is in the best interest of the child. A finding of a history of family violence involving the parents of a child removes the presumption. [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.131\(b\)](#).

b. Parent With History of Domestic Violence of Sexual Abuse

In determining whether to appoint a party as a sole or joint managing conservator, the court shall consider evidence of the intentional use of abusive physical force, or evidence of sexual abuse, by a party directed against the party's spouse, a parent of the child, or any person younger than 18 years of age committed within a two-year

period preceding the filing of the suit or during the pendency of the suit. [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.004\(a\)](#).

c. Parent Should Be Appointed as Possessory Conservator

The court shall appoint as a possessory conservator a parent who is not appointed as a sole or joint managing conservator unless it finds that the appointment is not in the best interest of the child and that parental possession or access would endanger the child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.191](#).

The court shall consider the commission of family violence or sexual abuse in determining whether to deny, restrict, or limit the possession of a child by a parent who is appointed as a possessory conservator. [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.004\(c\)](#).

The court may not allow a parent to have access to a child for whom it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that:

- There is a history or pattern of committing family violence during the two years preceding the date of the filing of the suit or during the pendency of the suit; or
- The parent engaged in conduct that constitutes an offense under [Tex. Penal Code § 21.02](#), [Tex. Penal Code § 22.011](#), [Tex. Penal Code § 22.021](#), or [Tex. Penal Code § 25.02](#), and that as a direct result of the conduct, the victim of the conduct became pregnant with the parent's child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.004\(d\)\(2\)](#).

Notwithstanding [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.004\(d\)](#), a court may allow a parent to have access to a child if the court makes one of several findings pursuant to [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.004\(d-1\)](#).

If the court enters an order appointing DFPS as the permanent managing conservator of the child without terminating the rights of the parent of the child, the court must find that:

- Appointment of a parent as managing conservator would not be in the best interest of the child because the appointment would significantly impair the child's physical health or emotional development; and
- It would not be in the child's best interest to appoint a relative of the child or another person as the managing conservator. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.404\(a\)](#).

Special Issue: Although not law, some judges do not simply dismiss or nonsuit the DFPS legal case outright, but rather enter final orders regarding conservatorship of the child, child support, and access to the child. If DFPS requests dismissal of its lawsuit after reunification with a parent, the court may want to consider whether:

- The dismissal or nonsuit is in the best interest of each child affected by the suit; and
- Any orders for the conservatorship, possession of or access to, or support of each child affected by the suit continue in effect after the dismissal or nonsuit.

7. Considerations in Naming DFPS as Permanent Managing Conservator

If the court determines that DFPS should be named as permanent managing conservator of the child without terminating the rights of a parent of the child, the court shall take the following factors into consideration:

- The child will reach 18 years of age in not less than three years;
- The child is 12 years or older and has expressed a strong desire against termination or has continuously expressed a strong desire against being adopted; and
- The needs and desires of the child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.404\(b\)](#).

Special Issue: As a best practice, a court may consider continuing the appointment of the child's attorney ad litem (AAL) and guardian ad litem (GAL) until the child reaches permanency, meaning the child is adopted or leaves care permanently by transfer of conservatorship to a suitable adult prior to the age of 18.

8. Final Order Appointing DFPS as Managing Conservator of Certain Abandoned Children (Baby Moses Law)

There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who delivers a child to a designated emergency infant care provider in accordance with [Tex. Fam. Code Subchapter D, Chapter 262](#):

- Is the child's biological parent;
- Intends to relinquish parental rights and consents to the termination of parental rights with regard to the child; and
- Intends to waive the right to notice of the suit terminating the parent-child relationship. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.407\(a\)](#).

A party that seeks to rebut a presumption in [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.407\(a\)](#) may do so at any time before the parent-child relationship is terminated with regard to the child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.407\(a-1\)](#).

If a person claims to be the parent of a child taken into possession under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 262, Subchapter D](#) [Emergency Possession of Certain Abandoned Children], before the court renders a final order terminating the parental rights of the child's parents, the court shall order genetic testing for parentage determination unless parentage has previously been established. The court shall hold the petition for termination of the parent-child relationship in abeyance for a period not to exceed 60 days pending the results of the genetic testing. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.407\(b\)](#).

Before the court may render an order terminating parental rights with regard to a child taken into DFPS custody under [Tex. Fam. Code § 262.303](#), DFPS must:

- Verify with the National Crime Information Center and state and local law enforcement agencies that the child is not a missing child; and
- Obtain a certificate of the search of the paternity registry under [Tex. Fam. Code Chapter 160, Subchapter E](#) not earlier than the date DFPS estimates to be the 30th day after the child's date of birth. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.407\(c\)](#).

9. Requirements for Appointment of Nonparent as Managing Conservator

[Tex. Fam. Code § 263.408](#) imposes additional duties on DFPS when a nonparent is appointed as managing conservator of a child in the legal custody of DFPS.

In a suit in which the court appoints a nonparent as managing conservator of a child, DFPS must provide the nonparent with an explanation of the difference between appointment as a managing conservator of a child and adoption of a child, including specific statements informing the nonparent that:

- The nonparent's appointment conveys only the rights specified by the court order or applicable laws instead of the complete rights of a parent conveyed by adoption;
- A parent may be entitled to request visitation with the child or petition the court to appoint the parent as the child's managing conservator, notwithstanding the nonparent's appointment as managing conservator; and
- The nonparent's appointment as the child's managing conservator will not result in the eligibility of the nonparent and child for post-adoption benefits. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.408\(a\)\(1\)](#).

In addition to the rights and duties provided under [Tex. Fam. Code § 153.371](#), the court order appointing the nonparent as managing conservator must include provisions that address the authority of the nonparent to:

-
- Authorize immunization of the child or any other medical treatment that requires parental consent;
 - Obtain and maintain health insurance coverage for the child and automobile insurance for the child, if appropriate;
 - Enroll the child in a day-care program or school, including kindergarten;
 - Authorize the child to participate in school-related or extracurricular or social activities, including athletic activities;
 - Authorize the child to obtain a learner's permit, driver's license, or state-issued identification card;
 - Authorize employment of the child;
 - Apply for and receive public benefits for or on behalf of the child; and
 - Obtain legal services for the child and execute contracts or other legal documents for the child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.408\(a\)\(2\)](#).

The court must require evidence that the nonparent was informed of the rights and duties of a nonparent appointed as managing conservator of a child before the court renders an order appointing the nonparent as managing conservator of a child. [Tex. Fam. Code § 263.408\(b\)](#).