Old Language	New Language
<u>232.116(1)(d)</u>	<u>232.116(1)(d)</u>
The court finds that both of the following have occurred:	The court finds that both of the following have occurred:
<ul> <li>(1) The court has previously adjudicated the child to be a child in need of assistance after finding the child to have been physically or sexually abused or neglected as the result of the acts or omissions of one or both parents, or the court has previously adjudicated a child who is a member of the same family to be a child in need of assistance after such a finding.</li> <li>(2) Subsequent to the child in need of assistance adjudication, the parents were offered or received services to correct the circumstance which led to the adjudication, and the circumstance continues to exist despite the offer or receipt of services.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>(1) The court has previously adjudicated the child to be a child in need of assistance after finding the child to have been physically or sexually abused or neglected as the result of the acts or omissions of one or both parents, or the court has previously adjudicated a child who is a member of the same family to be a child in need of assistance after such a finding. This paragraph shall not be construed to require that a finding of sexual abuse or neglect requires a finding of a nonaccidental physical injury.</li> <li>(2) Subsequent to the child in need of assistance adjudication, the parents were offered or</li> </ol>
	received services to correct the circumstance which led to the adjudication, and the circumstance continues to exist despite the offer or receipt of services.
232.116(1)(i)	<u>232.116(1)(i)</u>
The court finds that all of the following have occurred:	The court finds that all of the following have occurred:
(1) The child meets the definition of child in need of assistance based on a finding of physical or sexual abuse or neglect as a result of the acts or omissions of one or both parents.	(1) The child meets the definition of child in need of assistance based on a finding of physical or sexual abuse or neglect as a result of the acts or omissions of one or both parents. This paragraph shall not be construed to require that a finding of sexual abuse or neglect
(2) There is clear and convincing evidence that the abuse or neglect posed a significant risk to the life of the child or constituted imminent danger to the child.	requires a finding of a nonaccidental physical injury.
(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the offer or receipt of services would not correct the conditions which led to the abuse or neglect of the child within a reasonable	(2) There is clear and convincing evidence that the abuse or neglect posed a significant risk to the life of the child or constituted imminent danger to the child.
period of time.	(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the offer or receipt of services would not correct the conditions which led to the abuse or neglect of the child within a reasonable period of time.
<u>232.116(1)(1)</u>	<u>232.116(1)(1)</u>
The court finds that all of the following have occurred:	The court finds that all of the following have occurred:
(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96 and custody has been transferred from the child's parents for placement pursuant to section 232.102.	(1) The child has been adjudicated a child in need of assistance pursuant to section 232.96 and custody has been transferred from the child's parents for placement pursuant to section 232.102.
	(2) The parent has a severe substance-related disorder <b>as described by either of the following:</b>
(2) The parent has a severe substance-related disorder and presents a danger to self or others as evidenced by prior acts.	a. The severe substance-related disorder meets the definition for that term as defined in
(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the parent's prognosis indicates that the child will not be able to be returned to the custody of the parent within a reasonable period of time considering the child's age and need for a permanent home.	the most current edition of the diagnostic and statistical manual prepared by the American psychiatric association, and the parent presents a danger to self or others as evidenced by prior acts.
	b. The disorder is evidenced by continued and repeated use through the case, the parent's refusal to obtain a substance abuse evaluation or treatment after given the opportunity to do so, and the parent presents a danger to self or others as evidenced by prior acts.
LAW CENTER	(3) There is clear and convincing evidence that the parent's prognosis indicates that the child will not be able to be returned to the custody of the parent within a reasonable period of time considering the child's age and need for a permanent home.