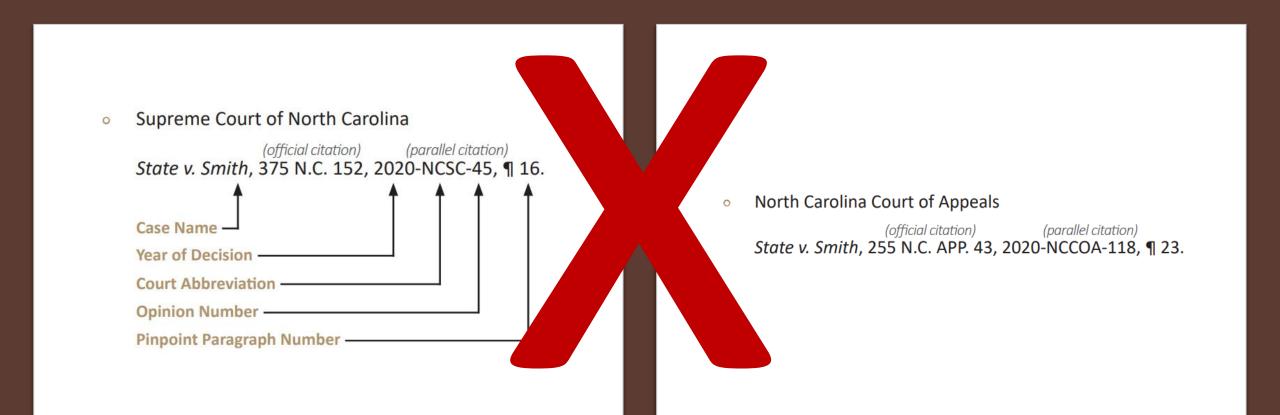
			RNMENT						Search	Q
About	' Public Officials	Topics	Courses	Publications	Blogs	Resources	MPA	Giving	Knapp Library	户?
New S The more (see the	st efficient way to e	conduct a	search is to utegories"). W	use the pre-exis lithin each Cate	gory, addi	tional filters ha	ave been	created to	e of the six main Categor allow a user to conduct a "Topic" drop down men	a more focused
A search may also be conducted by typing a keyword in the "Search Term" box below. If your search phrase is composed of more than one word, please use quotation marks. If the drop down menus are not used, the search based on a word or phrase will apply to all the annotations contained in the CWCC.										
Search	Terms									Q
All Cate	egories	-							All Years	-
Results: 2	206									

Case Update Social Services Attorneys Conference (Winter 2023)

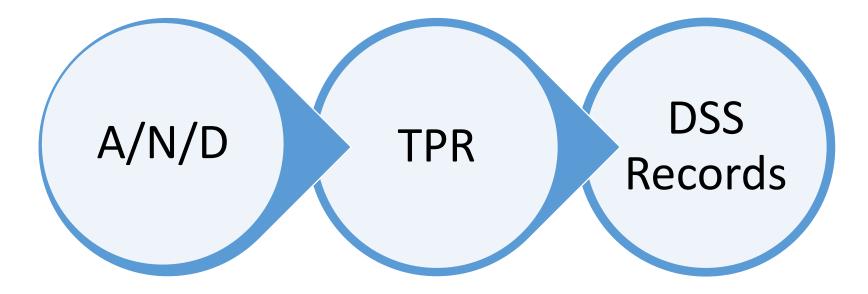
BY: SARA DEPASQUALE,

UNC SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

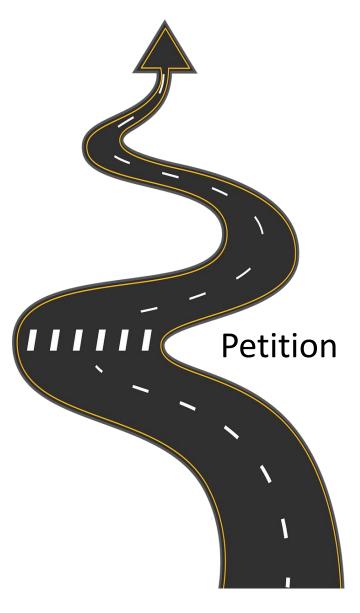
Universal Citation Rescinded Feb. 1, 2023



Today's Topics



Adjudicatory Hearing



Adjudication: Post-Petition Evidence

§ 7B-802. Conduct of hearing.

The adjudicatory hearing shall be a judicial process designed to adjudicate the existence or nonexistence of any of the conditions alleged in a petition. In the adjudicatory hearing, the court shall protect the rights of the juvenile and the juvenile's parent to assure due process of law. (1979, c. 815, s. 1; 1998-202, s. 6; 1999-456, s. 60.)

Dependency In re L.N.H. (p. 6)

	Considered Evidence at Time of petition	Reversed Should have considered evidence at time of hearing	Reverse COA, determination of A/N/D is fixed at time of filing of petition
DSS report and A/N/D petition, Child burned,	Adjudicatory Hearing and Initial Dispo and PPH	Appeal to COA	NC Supreme Court grants PDR

Plain Language

§ 7B-802. Conduct of hearing.

The adjudicatory hearing shall be a judicial process designed to adjudicate the existence or nonexistence of any of the conditions alleged in a petition. In the adjudicatory hearing, the court shall protect the rights of the juvenile and the juvenile's parent to assure due process of law. (1979, c. 815, s. 1; 1998-202, s. 6; 1999-456, s. 60.)

conditions underlying determination of whether a juvenile is an abused, neglected, or

dependent juvenile are fixed at the time of the filing of the petition. This inquiry

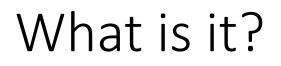
focuses on the status of the child at the time the petition is filed, not the post-petition

actions of a party.

Exceptions In re G.W. (p. 3)

Fixed and ongoing circumstance, not discrete event or one-time occurrence

- Paternity
- Mental Health



Completing parenting class after petition filed

Drug screens after petition filed

Parents' inappropriate behavior at visits

Recent observations of holes in the floor of the home \lceil

Failure to receive MH services as required by case plan for siblings









Do the exceptions still apply?

Neglect G.S.7B-101(15)

Not provide proper care, supervision, or discipline

Injurious Environment

It is relevant if another child dies or is abused or neglected by adult who regularly lives in the home

Harm or Substantial Risk of Harm

- Newborn does not have to return home from hospital
- Cannot be based on prior DSS case alone
- Must be presence of other factors indicating present risk



In re M.C.

Older siblings in DSS custody based on MH issues

Father argues prior neglect adjudication irrelevant because about mom

Present factors: Behaviors while child in NICU

Child's Status Not Parent Culpability In re M.C. (p. 2)

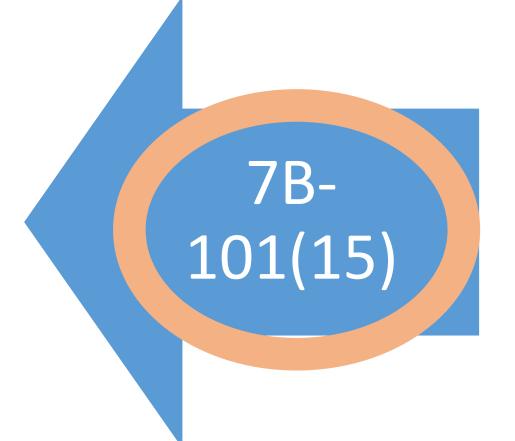


In re D.S. (p. 3)

Mom: prior history, substance use, NICU for low blood sugar Placed with dad, sleeping in crib for several minutes without dad being home



Definition of Neglect



Different Purposes

14-318

G.S. 7B-901(c) requires written findings

Cease Reunification Efforts In re L.N.H. (p.7)

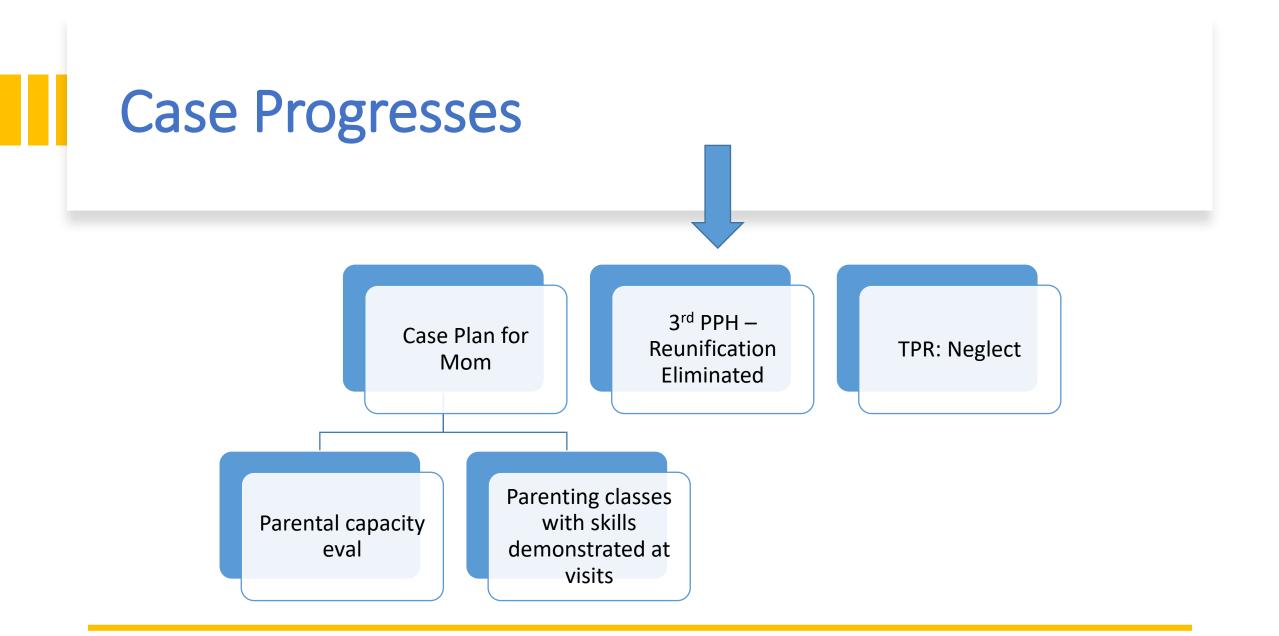
Must explain "aggravating circumstances"

7B-901(c)(1)f – any other act, practice, or conduct that increases the enormity or added to the injurious consequences of the abuse or neglect



Eliminate Reunification In re M.T. (p. 10)

- Adjudicated A/N/D (infant); neglected (sibling)
- Nonaccidental injuries, no explanation, sole care of parents
- Dad pleads to child abuse charge; mom's charged dismissed



Lack of Explanation for Injuries

- Mom completes services
- Findings: Services did not address issues for coming into care, including lack of explanation

Is this a basis to eliminate reunification?



Rationale

- Compliance with case plan is not always sufficient to preserve parental rights
 - Parenting capacity findings deficient
 - Parenting classes findings deficient
- Need changed behaviors and acknowledge why children came into care
- Could permissibly determine both parents responsible directly or indirectly
 - In re Y.Y.E.T.

G.S. 7B-906.2(b)

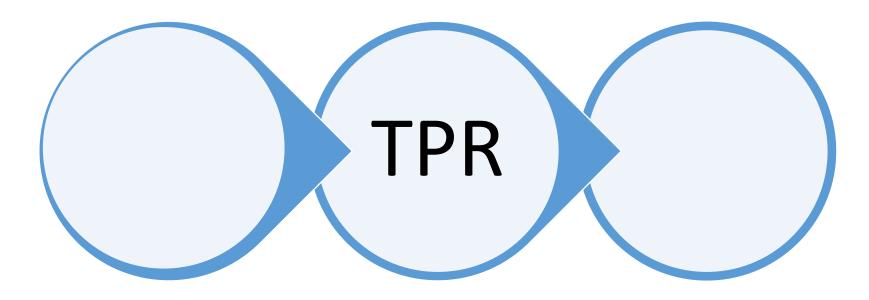
In re K.P. (p. 12)

- Reunification shall be a primary or secondary plan unless the court
 - Made written findings under G.S. 7B-901(c) or -906.1(d)(3),
 - The permanent plan has been achieved, OR
 - The court makes written findings that reunification efforts would be ...

OR mean any one of the circumstances



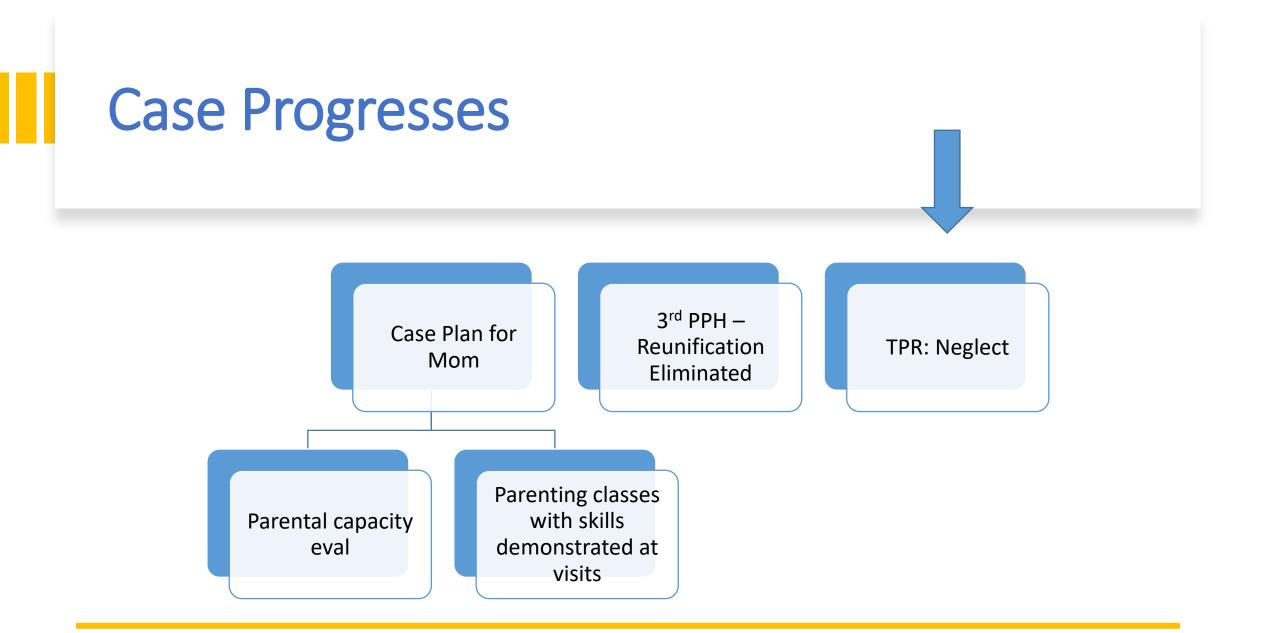
Permanent plan achieved regardless of whether primary or secondary





TPR: Neglect In re M.T. (p. 15)

- Adjudicated A/N/D (infant); neglected (sibling)
- Nonaccidental injuries, no explanation, sole care of parents
- Dad pleads to child abuse charge; mom's charged dismissed



Likelihood of Future Neglect



Mom completes services

• Findings:

- Explanations not credible
- Services did not address reason for removal

Amicus

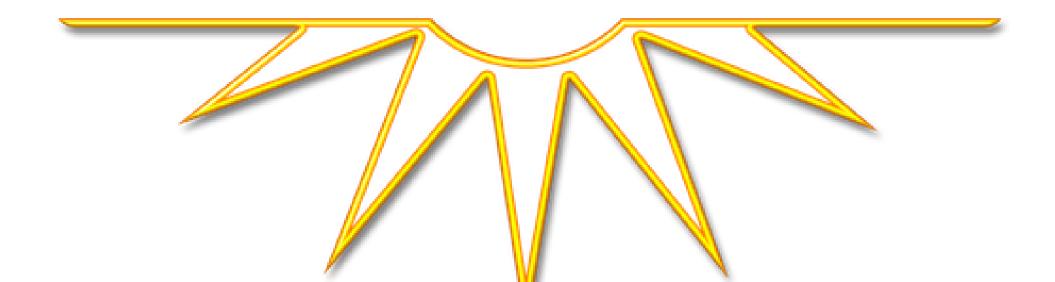
DV Coalition: inference

ACLU: constitutional issues waived

NC Justice Center and Community Bail Fund re: pretrial incarceration



Best Interests

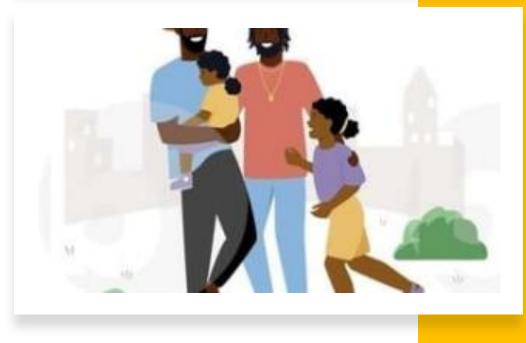


Expert Witness In re M.T. (p. 17)

- Mother's Bond with Child
- Importance of maintaining family relationships, esp. for African-American families
- Child Welfare Policy
- Voir Dire: Found Irrelevant
 - Not all the records for case
 - Not familiar with NC DHHS practices

Was there an abuse of discretion?







Trial court's responsibility to find facts based on evidence re: specific child and parents and determine best interests of child based on those facts and the law

<u>Amicus</u>

- NC NAACP & ACLU: disproportionality in child welfare
- May be of great assistance to policy making branches of government
- No direct relevance to particular child or family



Appellate Remand In re Z.J.W. (p. 13)

Make proper findings and conclusion regarding neglect and likelihood of neglect and whether TPR is BIC

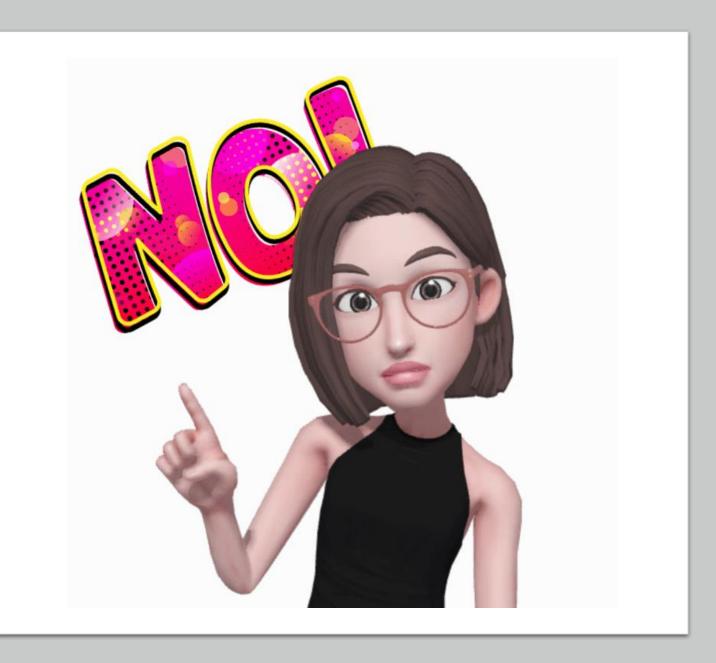
In chambers meeting: judge, DSS, GAL

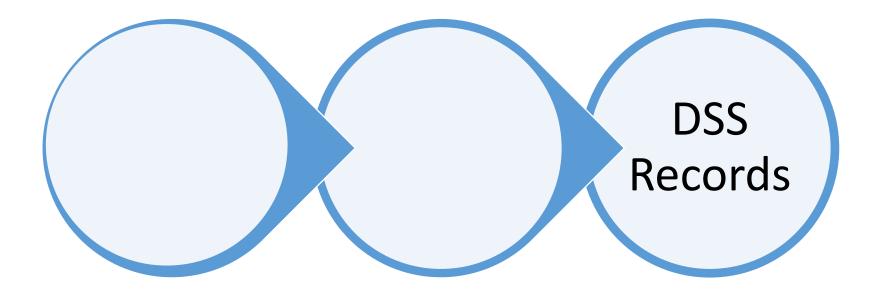
New TPR order

Is this proper for remand?

Fundamentally Unfair

- Misapprehension of Law
- Judicial Canon 3(A)(4)





Modification of Child Custody Order Kozec Jr. v. Murphy (p. 19)

- G.S. 7B-302(a1)
 - relevant and necessary to trial
 - unavailable from another source
- Father sought admission, mother objected
- Sustained: court must have live testimony to authenticate

Is this correct?

Misapprehension of Law

- Rule of Evidence 902(4)
- Rules of Evidence 803(8)

 Court must determine if public record and one or both rules apply

