GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

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HOUSE BILL 362* Committee Substitute Favorable 3/22/17 Corrected Copy 3/23/17

	Short Title:	C C	hanges to the Juvenile CodeAB	(Public)				
	Sponsors:							
	Referred to	Referred to:						
	March 16, 2017							
1			A BILL TO BE ENTITLED					
2	AN ACT T	O MA	AKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO THE JUVENILE LA	WS.				
3	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:							
4		SEC	FION 1. G.S. 7B-200(a) is amended by adding a new a	subdivision to read:				
5	"(a) The court has exclusive, original jurisdiction over any case involving a juvenile who							
6	is alleged	to be	abused, neglected, or dependent. This jurisdiction d	oes not extend to cases				
7			lefendants alleged to be guilty of abuse or neglect.					
8	The cou	ırt als	o has exclusive original jurisdiction of the following pr	roceedings:				
9				-				
10		(5a)	Proceedings to review the placement of a young adu	lt in foster care pursuant				
11			to G.S. 108A-48 and G.S. 7B-910.1.	-				
12		"						
13		SEC	FION 2. G.S. 7B-404 reads as rewritten:					
14	"§ 7B-404.	Imn	nediate need for petition when clerk's office is closed	1.				
15	(a)	Wher	n the office of the clerk is closed, a magistrate may be	+ authorized by the chief				
16	district cou	irt juc	lge to draw, verify, and issue petitions as follows:sh	all accept for filing the				
17	following:							
18		(1)	When the director of the department of social service	es requests a <u>A</u> petition				
19			alleging a juvenile to be abused, neglected, or dependent	dent, or <u>dependent.</u>				
20		(2)	When the director of the department of social service					
21			alleging the obstruction of or interference with an	assessment required by				
22			G.S. 7B-302.					
23	(b)	The a	uthority of the magistrate under this section is limited	to emergency situations				
24	when a pet	ition	is required in order must be filed to obtain a nonsec	ure custody order or an				
25	order unde	r G.S	. 7B-303. Any petition issued-accepted for filing und	der this section shall be				
26	delivered to	the o	clerk's office for processing as soon as that office is ope	en for business."				
27		SEC	FION 3. G.S. 7B-405 reads as rewritten:					
28	"§ 7B-405.	Con	nmencement of action.					
29	An acti	on is	commenced by the filing of a petition in the clerk's o	ffice when that office is				
30	open or by	open or by the issuance acceptance of a juvenile petition by a magistrate when the clerk's office						
31	is closed, w	vhich	issuance shall constitute filing."					
32		SEC	FION 4. G.S. 7B-407 reads as rewritten:					
33	"§ 7B-407.	Serv	rice of summons.					



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General Assembly Of North Carolina Session 2017 1 The summons shall be served under G.S. 1A-1, Rule $\frac{4(i)}{4}$ upon the parent, guardian, 2 custodian, or caretaker, not less than five days prior to the date of the scheduled hearing. The 3 time for service may be waived in the discretion of the court. 4 If service by publication under G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j1) is required, the cost of the service by 5 publication shall be advanced by the petitioner and may be charged as court costs as the court 6 may direct." 7 SECTION 5. G.S. 7B-505 reads as rewritten: 8 "§ 7B-505. Placement while in nonsecure custody. 9 A juvenile meeting the criteria set out in G.S. 7B-503 may be placed in nonsecure (a) 10 custody with the department of social services or a person designated in the order for temporary 11 residential placement in: in any of the following: A licensed foster home or a home otherwise authorized by law to provide 12 (1)13 such care: or care. 14 A facility operated by the department of social services; orservices. (2)15 Any other home or facility, including a relative's home the home of a parent, (3)16 relative, nonrelative kin, or other person with legal custody of a sibling of 17 the juvenile, approved by the court and designated in the order. 18 (b) The court shall order the department of social services to make diligent efforts to 19 notify relatives and any custodial parents of the juvenile's siblings that the juvenile is in 20 nonsecure custody and of any hearings scheduled to occur pursuant to G.S. 7B 506, unless the 21 court finds such notification would be contrary to the best interests of the juvenile. The court 22 shall order the department of social services to make diligent efforts to notify relatives and 23 other persons with legal custody of a sibling of the juvenile that the juvenile is in nonsecure 24 custody and of any hearings scheduled to occur pursuant to G.S. 7B 506, unless the court finds 25 the notification would be contrary to the best interests of the juvenile. In placing a juvenile in 26 nonsecure custody under this section, the court shall first consider whether a relative of the 27 juvenile is willing and able to provide proper care and supervision of the juvenile in a safe 28 home. If the court finds that the relative is willing and able to provide proper care and 29 supervision in a safe home, then the court shall order placement of the juvenile with the relative 30 unless the court finds that placement with the relative would be contrary to the best interests of 31 the juvenile. 32" 33 SECTION 6. G.S. 7B-505.1 reads as rewritten: 34 "§ 7B-505.1. Juvenile Consent for medical care for a juvenile placed in nonsecure custody 35 of a department of social services. 36 Unless the court orders otherwise, when a juvenile is placed in the nonsecure (a) 37 custody of a county department of social services, the director may arrange for, provide, or 38 consent to any of the following: 39 (1)Routine medical and dental care or treatment.treatment, including, but not 40 limited to, treatment for common pediatric illnesses and injuries that require 41 prompt intervention." 42 43 SECTION 7. G.S. 7B-506 reads as rewritten: 44 "§ 7B-506. Hearing to determine need for continued nonsecure custody. 45 . . . 46 (b) At a hearing to determine the need for continued custody, the court shall receive 47 testimony and shall allow the guardian ad litem, or juvenile, and the juvenile's parent, guardian, 48 eustodian, or caretaker parties the right to introduce evidence, to be heard in the person's own 49 behalf, and to examine witnesses. The petitioner shall bear the burden at every stage of the 50 proceedings to provide clear and convincing evidence that the juvenile's placement in custody

51 is necessary. The court shall not be bound by the usual rules of evidence at such hearings.

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2	(g1) The provisions of G.S. 7B-905.1 shall apply to determine visitation.
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4	SECTION 8. G.S. 7B-906.1 reads as rewritten:
5	"§ 7B-906.1. Review and permanency planning hearings.
6	(a) In any case where custody is removed from a parent, guardian, or custodian, the <u>The</u>
7	court shall conduct a review hearing within 90 days from the date of the initial dispositional
8	hearing held pursuant to G.S. 7B-901 and shall conduct a review hearing within six months
9	thereafter. Within 12 months of the date of the initial order removing custody, there shall be a
0	review hearing designated as a permanency planning hearing. Review hearings after the initial
1	permanency planning hearing shall be designated as subsequent permanency planning hearings.
2	The subsequent Subsequent permanency planning hearings shall be held at least every six
3	months thereafter or earlier as set by the court to review the progress made in finalizing the
4	permanent plan for the juvenile, or if necessary, to make a new permanent plan for the juvenile.
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6	(d) At each hearing, the court shall consider the following criteria and make written
7	findings regarding those that are relevant:
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)	(3) Whether efforts to reunite the juvenile with either parent clearly would be
)	unsuccessful or inconsistent with the juvenile's health or safety and need for
l	a safe, permanent home within a reasonable period of time. The court shall
	consider efforts to reunite regardless of whether the juvenile resided with the
	parent, guardian, or custodian at the time of removal. If the court determines
Ļ	efforts would be unsuccessful or inconsistent, the court shall consider other
	permanent plans of care for the juvenile pursuant to G.S. 7B-906.2.schedule
,	a permanency planning hearing within 30 days to address the permanent
	plans in accordance with this section and G.S. 7B-906.2, unless the
,	determination is made at a permanency planning hearing.
,	
	(o) This section does not apply to post termination of parental rights' placement
	reviews."
	SECTION 9. G.S. 7B-908 reads as rewritten:
	"§ 7B-908. Post termination of parental rights' placement court review.
	(a) The purpose of each placement review is to ensure that every reasonable effort is
	being made to provide for a permanent placement $\frac{1}{plan}$ plans for the juvenile who has been
	placed in the custody of a county director or licensed child-placing agency, which is are
	consistent with the juvenile's best interests. At each review hearing the court may consider
	information from the department of social services, the licensed child-placing agency, the
	guardian ad litem, the child, the person providing care for the child, and any other person or
	agency the court determines is likely to aid in the review. The court may consider any evidence,
	including hearsay evidence as defined in G.S. 8C-1, Rule 801, that the court finds to be
	relevant, reliable, and necessary to determine the needs of the juvenile and the most appropriate
	disposition.
	(b) The court shall conduct a placement review not later than six months from the date
	of the termination hearing when parental rights have been terminated by a petition <u>or motion</u>
	brought by any person or agency designated in $G.S. 7B-1103(2)$ G.S. 7B-1103(a)(2) through
	(5) (6), or one parent's parental rights have been terminated by court order and the other
	parent's parental rights have been relinquished under Chapter 48 of the General Statutes, and a
})	county director or licensed child-placing agency has custody of the juvenile. The court shall
)	conduct reviews every six months thereafter until the juvenile is the subject of a decree of
	adoption:
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(c)		court shall consider at least the following in its review and make written		
findings	0	ng the following that are relevant:		
	(1)	The adequacy of the <u>plan permanency plans</u> developed by the county department of social services or a licensed child-placing agency for a permanent placement relative to <u>in</u> the juvenile's best interests and the efforts of the department or agency to implement such plan. the plans.		
	(2)	Whether the juvenile has been listed for adoptive placement with the North Carolina Adoption Resource Exchange, the North Carolina Photo Adoption		
		Listing Service (PALS), or any other specialized adoption agency. NC Kids		
		Adoption and Foster Care Network or any other child-specific recruitment		
		program or whether there is an exemption to listing that the court finds is in		
		the child's best interest.		
	(3)	The efforts previously made by the department or agency to find a permanent home placement for the juvenile.		
	(4)	Whether the current placement is in the juvenile's best interest.		
(d)	. ,	court, after making findings of fact, shall do one of the following: adopt		
concurre		anent plans and identify the primary and secondary plan in accordance with		
	-)(2) through (6). The court may specify efforts that are necessary to accomplish		
		cement that is in the best interests of the juvenile.		
-	(1)	Affirm the county department's or child-placing agency's plans.		
	(2)	Ħ		
<u>(d1)</u>	<u>If</u> a	juvenile is not placed with prospective adoptive parents as selected in		
G.S. 7B-		order a placement or different plan the court finds to be in the juvenile's best		
		nsidering the department's recommendations.the court may order a placement		
		inds to be in the juvenile's best interest after considering the department's		
recomme				
		e court may require specific additional steps that are necessary to accomplish a		
permane	nt place	ment that is in the best interests of the juvenile.		

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SECTION 10. G.S. 7B-910.1(d) read as rewritten:

The clerk shall give written notice of the initial and any subsequent review hearings "(d) 33 to the young adult and in foster care and the director of social services at least 15 days prior to 34 the date of the hearing."

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SECTION 11. G.S. 7B-1106(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Except as provided in G.S. 7B-1105, upon the filing of the petition, the court shall 37 cause a summons to be issued. The summons shall be directed to the following persons or 38 agency, not otherwise a party petitioner, who shall be named as respondents: 39

- The parents of the juvenile. However, a summons does not need to be (1)directed to or served upon any parent who, under Chapter 48 of the General Statutes, has irrevocably relinquished the juvenile to a county department of social services or licensed child-placing agency or to any parent who has consented to the adoption of the juvenile by the petitioner.
 - Any person who has been judicially appointed as guardian of the person of (2)the juvenile.
 - (3) The custodian of the juvenile appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- 47 Any county department of social services or licensed child-placing agency to (4) 48 whom a juvenile has been released by one parent pursuant to Part 7 of 49 Article 3 of Chapter 48 of the General Statutes or any county department of 50 social services to whom placement responsibility for the child has been 51 given by a court of competent jurisdiction.

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1	(5) Repealed by Session Laws 2009-38, s. 3, effective May 27	<i>v</i> , 2009.
2	The summons shall notify the respondents to file a written answer wi	
3	service of the summons and petition. Service of the summons shall be com	•
4	under the procedures established by G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j). 4. But the parent of	of the juvenile shall
5	not be deemed to be under a disability even though the parent is a minor."	
6	SECTION 12. G.S. 7B-2503(1)c. reads as rewritten:	
7	"c. If the director of the department of social services	has received notice
8	and an opportunity to be heard, place the juvenile	•
9	department of social services in the county	•
10	residence, or in the case of a juvenile who has lega	
11	the State, in the physical custody of a department of	
12	the county where the juvenile is found so that age	
13	juvenile to the responsible authorities in the juveni	
14	order placing a juvenile in the custody or placeme	
15	a county department of social services shall contai	-
16 17	juvenile's continuation in the juvenile's own home	
17 18	to the juvenile's best interest. This placement sh accordance with G.S. 7B-906.1. The director may	
18 19	ordered by the judge, arrange for, provide, or o	
20	routine or emergency medical or surgical care of	
20	case where the parent is unknown, unavailable, c	
22	behalf of the juvenile or juveniles, the director may	
23	ordered by the judge, arrange for, provide o	
24	psychiatric, psychological, educational, or other re	
25	or treatment for the juvenile placed by a judge or the	
26	in the custody or physical custody of a county de	partment of social
27	services under the authority of this or any oth	
28	General Statutes. Prior to exercising this authority	
29	make reasonable efforts to obtain consent from a p	
30	custodian of the affected juvenile. If the direct	
31 32	consent, the director shall promptly notify the particular that care or treatment has been provided	
32 33	custodian that care or treatment has been provided parent, guardian, or custodian frequent statu	-
33 34	circumstances of the juvenile. Upon request of a p	-
35	custodian of the affected juvenile, the results	
36	aforementioned evaluations, findings, or treatme	
37	available to the parent, guardian, or custodian by	
38	prohibited by G.S. 122C-53(d)."	
39	SECTION 13. G.S. 7B-2506(1)c. reads as rewritten:	
40	"c. If the director of the county department of su	
41	received notice and an opportunity to be heard, pl	•
42	the custody of the department of social services in	•
43	the juvenile's residence, or in the case of a juven	
44	residence outside the State, in the physical custod	• •
45 46	of social services in the county where the juveni	
46 47	agency may return the juvenile to the responsible juvenile's home state. An order placing a juvenile	
47 48	placement responsibility of a county department	•
48 49	shall contain a finding that the juvenile's co	
5 0	juvenile's own home would be contrary to the juve	
51	This placement shall be reviewed in accordance w	

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1	The director may, unless otherwise ordered by the judge, arrange for,
2	provide, or consent to, needed routine or emergency medical or
3	surgical care or treatment. In the case where the parent is unknown,
4	unavailable, or unable to act on behalf of the juvenile or juveniles,
5	the director may, unless otherwise ordered by the judge, arrange for,
6	provide, or consent to any psychiatric, psychological, educational, or
7	other remedial evaluations or treatment for the juvenile placed by a
3	judge or his designee in the custody or physical custody of a county
)	department of social services under the authority of this or any other
)	Chapter of the General Statutes. Prior to exercising this authority, the
	director shall make reasonable efforts to obtain consent from a
	parent, guardian, or custodian of the affected juvenile. If the director
	cannot obtain consent, the director shall promptly notify the parent,
	guardian, or custodian that care or treatment has been provided and
	shall give the parent, guardian, or custodian frequent status reports on
	the circumstances of the juvenile. Upon request of a parent, guardian,
	or custodian of the affected juvenile, the results or records of the
8	aforementioned evaluations, findings, or treatment shall be made
)	available to the parent, guardian, or custodian by the director unless
)	prohibited by G.S. 122C-53(d)."
_	SECTION 14. G.S. 7B-3600 reads as rewritten:

22 "§ 7B-3600. Judicial authorization of emergency treatment; procedure.

A juvenile in need of emergency treatment under Article 1A of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes, whose physician is barred from rendering necessary treatment by reason of parental refusal to consent to treatment, may receive treatment with court authorization under the following procedure:

The court's authorization for treatment under this Article shall have the same effect as parental consent for treatment.

Following the court's authorization for treatment and after giving notice to the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian the court shall conduct a hearing in order to provide for payment for the treatment rendered. The court may order the parent or other responsible parties to pay the cost of treatment. If the court finds the parent is unable to pay the cost of treatment, the cost shall be a charge upon the county when so ordered.

This Article shall operate as a remedy in addition to the provisions in G.S. 7B-903, 7B-2503, and 7B-2506.G.S. 7B-505.1 and G.S. 7B-903.1."

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SECTION 15. This act becomes effective October 1, 2017.