



Your Rights and Responsibilities in a Child in Need of Care Case

Usually parents raise their children without the involvement of state agencies or the court. If something happens that may threaten a child's health, safety, or well being, the state may step in. In a Child in Need of Care case, the court decides if and how the state will become involved to protect a child. Under the Revised Kansas Code for the Care of Children, a child is a "Child in Need of Care" if one or more of the legal grounds is proved.

Your Rights and Responsibilities

- 1. Right to be an "Interested Party":** In a Child in Need of Care case, people other than the parent(s), child, and state may participate. They are called interested parties. Interested parties are under the jurisdiction of the court. You have a right to be an interested party if the child has lived with you for a significant period within six months of the start of the case. If you have some other relationship with the child, you may become an interested party if the court decides that it is in the best interests of the child. If you want to be an interested party, it is your responsibility to tell the court.
- 2. Notice of Proceedings:** If you become an interested party, you will be told, either in court or by mail, about hearings and other proceedings. If you move, it is your responsibility to tell the court your new address.
- 3. Lawyer:** If you become an interested party, you have a right to hire a lawyer to represent you in the case. If the child lived with you for a significant period of time within six months of the start of the case and you cannot afford a lawyer, the court may provide you with one. It is your responsibility to request a lawyer and provide the necessary information if you want the court to provide one.
- 4. Permanency plan:** If you become an interested party, you have a right to take part in making the permanency plan. The permanency plan sets out the steps to be taken to help the child's family. It is your responsibility to follow the permanency plan as it applies to you.
- 5. Participation:** If you become an interested party you may participate by presenting evidence and calling and cross-examining witnesses, unless the court decides that it is not in the child's best interest for you to do so. You have a responsibility to come to the hearings and to follow the court's rules.
- 6. Appeal :** You may have the right to appeal some of the court's decisions. It is your responsibility to file the appeal or have your lawyer file the appeal within the time limits provided by law.



The Steps in a Child in Need of Care Case

To understand your rights and responsibilities, you should understand the steps in a Child in Need of Care case. There may be a number of different types of hearings that serve different purposes. Some of these hearings may be combined, repeated or not used, depending on the case. The most important steps are:

- **The Petition:** A Child in Need of Care case officially starts with a petition, which is usually filed by the county or district attorney. The petition says why the court should get involved to protect the child.
- **The Permanency Plan:** Early in the case, a permanency plan will be prepared that says what needs to be done to help the family. It may include services to be provided to the parents, the child, and the family. It may also include conditions and requirements you must meet.
- **Temporary Custody:** A child may be removed from his or her home during the case. Even before the case begins, a child may be taken into protective custody if there is reason to believe that the child may be harmed. In such a case, within 72 hours (not counting weekends and holidays) there will be a temporary custody hearing. At the hearing, the judge will decide if the child can return home.
- **Adjudication:** The adjudication is the court hearing to decide whether a child is a Child in Need of Care. If the judge decides that there is not enough evidence, the case ends. If the judge decides that the child is a Child in Need of Care, the next step is disposition, which may occur at the same hearing.
- **Disposition:** The disposition is the court hearing in which the judge decides what to do for the child and the family. The judge has many choices and the judge's decision will be based on the evidence and the best interests of the child. The disposition will set a goal for the child to have a permanent home that is healthy and safe. In most cases, the goal is to keep a child with the parents or to make it healthy and safe for the child to return to the parents.
- **Permanency Hearings:** A permanency hearing is a court hearing that checks on the progress that has been made toward the goal set at the disposition. It is very important for parents to follow the permanency plan and make progress toward that goal. If the judge decides parents have not made enough progress, parental rights may be terminated.
- **Termination of Your Parental Rights:** In some cases, the court may permanently remove a child from the parents' custody and terminate parental rights. This may be a possibility from the beginning of the case.