

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2025 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 3083

By Delegate Rohrbach

[Introduced; referred to

the Committee on]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §49-4-604 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating
2 to requiring a court to verify certain conditions are met before a child who has been
3 removed from a home may be returned to that home.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE	4.	COURT	ACTIONS.
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**§49-4-604. Disposition of neglected or abused children; case plans; dispositions; factors to
be considered; reunification; orders; alternative dispositions.**

1 (a) *Child and family case plans.* — Following a determination pursuant to §49-4-602 of this
2 code wherein the court finds a child to be abused or neglected, the department shall file with the
3 court a copy of the child's case plan, including the permanency plan for the child. The term "case
4 plan" means a written document that includes, where applicable, the requirements of the family
5 case plan as provided in §49-4-408 of this code and that also includes, at a minimum, the
6 following:

7 (1) A description of the type of home or institution in which the child is to be placed,
8 including a discussion of the appropriateness of the placement and how the agency which is
9 responsible for the child plans to assure that the child receives proper care and that services are
10 provided to the parents, child, and foster or kinship parents in order to improve the conditions that
11 made the child unsafe in the care of his or her parent(s), including any reasonable
12 accommodations in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C.
13 §12101 *et seq.*, to parents with disabilities in order to allow them meaningful access to
14 reunification and family preservation services;

15 (2) A plan to facilitate the return of the child to his or her own home or the concurrent
16 permanent placement of the child; and address the needs of the child while in kinship or foster
17 care, including a discussion of the appropriateness of the services that have been provided to the
18 child.

19 The term "permanency plan" refers to that part of the case plan which is designed to

20 achieve a permanent home for the child in the least restrictive setting available. The plan must
21 shall document efforts to ensure that the child is returned home within approximate ~~time-lines~~
22 timelines for reunification as set out in the plan. Reasonable efforts to place a child for adoption or
23 with a legal guardian should be made at the same time, or concurrent with, reasonable efforts to
24 prevent removal or to make it possible for a child to return to the care of his or her parent(s) safely.
25 If reunification is not the permanency plan for the child, the plan must shall state why reunification
26 is not appropriate and detail the alternative, concurrent permanent placement plans for the child to
27 include approximate ~~time-lines~~ timelines for when the placement is expected to become a
28 permanent placement. This case plan shall serve as the family case plan for parents of abused or
29 neglected children. Copies of the child's case plan shall be sent to the child's attorney and parent,
30 guardian or custodian or their counsel at least five days prior to the dispositional hearing. The court
31 shall forthwith proceed to disposition giving both the petitioner and respondents an opportunity to
32 be heard.

33 (b) *Requirements for a Guardian ad litem.* —

34 A guardian *ad litem* appointed pursuant to §49-4-601(f)(1) of this code, shall, in the
35 performance of his or her duties, adhere to the requirements of the Rules of Procedure for Child
36 Abuse and Neglect Proceedings and the Rules of Professional Conduct and such other rules as
37 the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals may promulgate, and any appendices thereto, and
38 must shall meet all educational requirements for the guardian *ad litem*. A guardian *ad litem* may
39 not be paid for his or her services without meeting the certification and educational requirements of
40 the court. The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals is requested to provide guidance to the
41 judges of the circuit courts regarding supervision of ~~said~~ guardians *ad litem*. The West Virginia
42 Supreme Court of Appeals is requested to review the Rules of Procedure for Child Abuse and
43 Neglect Proceedings and the Rules of Professional Conduct specific to guardians *ad litem*.

44 (c) *Disposition decisions.* — The court shall give precedence to dispositions in the
45 following sequence:

46 (1) Dismiss the petition;

47 (2) Refer the child, the abusing parent, the battered parent, or other family members to a

48 community agency for needed assistance and dismiss the petition;

49 (3) Return the child to his or her own home under supervision of the department;

50 (4) Order terms of supervision calculated to assist the child and any abusing parent or

51 battered parent or parents or custodian which prescribe the manner of supervision and care of the

52 child, and which are within the ability of any parent or parents or custodian to perform;

53 (5) Upon a finding that the abusing parent or battered parent or parents are presently

54 unwilling or unable to provide adequately for the child's needs, commit the child temporarily to the

55 care, custody, and control of the department, a licensed private child welfare agency, or a suitable

56 person who may be appointed guardian by the court. The court order shall state:

57 (A) That continuation in the home is contrary to the best interests of the child and why;

58 (B) Whether or not the department has made reasonable efforts, with the child's health and

59 safety being the paramount concern, to preserve the family, or some portion thereof, and to

60 prevent or eliminate the need for removing the child from the child's home and to make it possible

61 for the child to safely return home;

62 (C) Whether the department has made reasonable accommodations in accordance with

63 the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, to parents with disabilities

64 in order to allow them meaningful access to reunification and family preservation services;

65 (D) What efforts were made or that the emergency situation made those efforts

66 unreasonable or impossible; and

67 (E) The specific circumstances of the situation which made those efforts unreasonable if

68 services were not offered by the department. The court order shall also determine under what

69 circumstances the child's commitment to the department are to continue. Considerations pertinent

70 to the determination include whether the child should:

71 (i) Be considered for legal guardianship;

80 (6) Upon a finding that there is no reasonable likelihood that the conditions of neglect or
81 abuse can be substantially corrected in the near future and, when necessary for the welfare of the
82 child, terminate the parental, custodial and guardianship rights and responsibilities of the abusing
83 parent and commit the child to the permanent sole custody of the nonabusing parent, if there be
84 one, or, if not, to either the permanent guardianship of the department or a licensed child welfare
85 agency. The court may award sole custody of the child to a nonabusing battered parent. If the court
86 shall so find, then in fixing its dispositional order the court shall consider the following factors:

87 (A) The child's need for continuity of care and caretakers;

88 (B) The amount of time required for the child to be integrated into a stable and permanent
89 home environment; and

90 (C) Other factors as the court considers necessary and proper. Notwithstanding any other
91 provision of this article, the court shall give consideration to the wishes of a child 14 years of age or
92 older or otherwise of an age of discretion as determined by the court regarding the permanent
93 termination of parental rights. No adoption of a child shall may take place until all proceedings for
94 termination of parental rights under this article and appeals thereof are final. In determining
95 whether or not parental rights should be terminated, the court shall consider the efforts made by
96 the department to provide remedial and reunification services to the parent. The court order shall
97 state:

124 (iv) Committed a malicious assault that results in serious bodily injury to the child, the
125 child's other parent, guardian, or custodian, to another child of the parent, or any other child
126 residing in the same household or under the temporary or permanent custody of the parent;

127 (v) Attempted or conspired to commit malicious assault, as outlined in subparagraph (iv),
128 or been an accessory before or after the fact to the same;

129 (vi) Committed sexual assault or sexual abuse of the child, the child's other parent,
130 guardian, or custodian, another child of the parent, or any other child residing in the same
131 household or under the temporary or permanent custody of the parent; or

132 (vii) Attempted or conspired to commit sexual assault or sexual abuse, as outlined in
133 subparagraph (vi), or been an accessory before or after the fact to the same.

134 (C) The parental rights of the parent to another child have been terminated involuntarily;

135 (D) A parent has been required by state or federal law to register with a sex offender
136 registry, and the court has determined in consideration of the nature and circumstances
137 surrounding the prior charges against that parent, that the child's interests would not be promoted
138 by a preservation of the family.

139 (d) As used in this section, "No reasonable likelihood that conditions of neglect or abuse
140 can be substantially corrected" means that, based upon the evidence before the court, the abusing
141 adult or adults have demonstrated an inadequate capacity to solve the problems of abuse or
142 neglect on their own or with help. Those conditions exist in the following circumstances, which are
143 not exclusive:

144 (1) The abusing parent or parents have habitually abused or are addicted to alcohol,
145 controlled substances, or drugs, to the extent that proper parenting skills have been seriously
146 impaired, and the person or persons have not responded to or followed through the recommended
147 and appropriate treatment which could have improved the capacity for adequate parental
148 functioning;

149 (2) The abusing parent or parents have willfully refused or are presently unwilling to

150 cooperate in the development of a reasonable family case plan designed to lead to the child's
151 return to their care, custody, and control;

152 (3) The abusing parent or parents have not responded to or followed through with a
153 reasonable family case plan or other rehabilitative efforts of social, medical, mental health, or other
154 rehabilitative agencies designed to reduce or prevent the abuse or neglect of the child, as
155 evidenced by the continuation or insubstantial diminution of conditions which threatened the
156 health, welfare, or life of the child;

157 (4) The abusing parent or parents have abandoned the child;

158 (5) The abusing parent or parents have repeatedly or seriously injured the child physically
159 or emotionally, or have sexually abused or sexually exploited the child, and the degree of family
160 stress and the potential for further abuse and neglect are so great as to preclude the use of
161 resources to mitigate or resolve family problems, or assist the abusing parent or parents in fulfilling
162 their responsibilities to the child; and

163 (6) The battered parent's parenting skills have been seriously impaired, and the person
164 has willfully refused or is presently unwilling or unable to cooperate in the development of a
165 reasonable treatment plan, or has not adequately responded to or followed through with the
166 recommended and appropriate treatment plan.

167 (e) The court may, as an alternative disposition, allow the parents or custodians an
168 improvement period not to exceed six months. During this period, the court shall require the parent
169 to rectify the conditions upon which the determination was based. The court may order the child to
170 be placed with the parents, or any person found to be a fit and proper person, for the temporary
171 care of the child during the period. At the end of the period, the court shall hold a hearing to
172 determine whether the conditions have been adequately improved and at the conclusion of the
173 hearing shall make a further dispositional order in accordance with this section.

174 (f) For a parent or parents who are participating in a substance use disorder program, prior
175 to reuniting a child with his or her parent or parents, or dismissing the case, the court shall verify

176 that the parent or parents are successfully fulfilling the treatment obligations in the program.

177 (f) (g) The court may not terminate the parental rights of a parent on the sole basis that the
178 parent is participating in a ~~medication-assisted treatment~~ substance use disorder program, as
179 ~~regulated in §16-5Y-1 et seq. of this code, for substance use disorder~~ as long as the parent is
180 successfully fulfilling his or her treatment obligations in the ~~medication-assisted treatment~~
181 program.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to require a court to verify that before a child who has been removed from a home may be returned to that home, that if a parent is participating in a medication-assisted treatment program he or she shall be successfully fulfilling their treatment obligations in the program.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.