



AE 1: The juvenile court's conclusion that the agency should be granted permanent custody of JJ was not supported by clear and convincing evidence.

{¶2} J.F.J. was born on September 13, 2009. J.H., her mother, has a long history of involvement with FCCS dating back to 1995. J.H. has lost custody of her two oldest children to her parents. A third child has been found to be an abused minor, a neglected minor, and a dependent minor.

{¶3} J.H. has had nine different residences in recent years. At the time of the hearing on the PCC motion, her housing was subject to termination on short notice.

{¶4} J.F.J.'s biological father has an explosive temper, which has resulted in conviction for domestic violence and aggravated menacing. The temper has resulted in outbursts against an FCCS caseworker, against J.H., and against the family with whom he and J.H. resided for a time.

{¶5} J.H. and the biological father have given indications that they have a problem with prescription medication, obtaining prescriptions for pain killers from multiple physicians. The biological father was in jail for a probation violation at the time of the PCC hearing.

{¶6} Both biological parents of J.F.J. were found to have significant mental health issues, in addition to their substance abuse problems.

{¶7} The judge hearing the PCC motion carefully itemized the factors to be considered per R.C. 2151.414. All of the factors for which evidence was presented weighed heavily against returning J.J. to her mother and biological father. All the factors were supported by competent, credible evidence.

{¶8} The judge who heard the PCC motion had clear and convincing evidence which fully supported granting PCC to FCCS.

{¶9} The sole assignment of error is overruled. The judgment of the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations, Juvenile Branch, is affirmed.

*Judgment affirmed.*

FRENCH and CONNOR, JJ., concur.

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