**Top-Ten Differences Between CHIPS/TPR and CRIMINAL Cases**

1. There are **more parties with standing/party-status** in CHIPS/TPR (even considering Marcy’s Law) (guardian *ad litem*, respondent mom, respondent dad, petitioner/prosecutor, 12+ year old child)
2. There are **more non-parties** involved in CHIPS/TPR (not just as witnesses) (intake social worker, ongoing social worker, foster parent(s), other placement providers, therapists/counselors)
3. There are **more potential types of hearings** in CHIPS/TPR (temporary physical custody (“TPC”), hearing on the petition, TPC review, permanency plans, change-of-placement, trial reunification, revisions, revisions/change-of-placement pending TPR trial, trial, disposition, post-disposition)
4. You **do not raise competency in** in CHIPS/TPR
5. You can **lose without a trial** in CHIPS/TPR (by default or summary judgment)
6. **Petitioners/prosecutors** *may* have (or try to assert) an **attorney-client relationship** with a witness or person in CHIPS/TPR
7. **Marcy’s Law does not apply** in CHIPS/TPR
8. You don’t get any evidence/discovery/information unless you ask for it, *and* you can ask for stuff in CHIPS/TPR (depositions, interrogatories, requests for documents, requests to admit) – **rules of civil procedure apply**!
9. Some people **may not treat CHIPS/TPR cases as seriously** as criminal cases, even though constitutional liberty interests are still at stake!
10. You are **litigating a *life*,** not an *event*, in CHIPS/TPR