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## SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1938

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State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By House Health & Human Services Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Roberts, Kagi, Angel, Walsh, Dunshee, Pettigrew, Green, Goodman, Haler, and Kenney)

READ FIRST TIME 03/02/09.

- AN ACT Relating to children's interests in maintaining postadoption contact with their siblings; amending RCW 26.33.295 and 26.33.190;
- 3 reenacting and amending RCW 13.34.136; and adding new sections to
- 4 chapter 26.33 RCW.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 26.33 RCW 7 to read as follows:
- 8 The legislature finds that the importance of children's
- 9 relationships with their siblings is well recognized in law and
- 10 science. The bonds between siblings are often irreplaceable, leading
- 11 some experts to believe that sibling relationships can be longer
- 12 lasting and more influential than any other over a person's lifetime.
- 13 For children who have been removed from home due to abuse or neglect,
- 14 these bonds are often much stronger because siblings have learned early
- 15 the importance of depending on one another and cooperating in order to
- 16 cope with their common problems. The legislature further finds that
- when children are in the foster care system they typically have some degree of contact or visitation with their siblings even when they are
- 19 not living together. The legislature finds, however, that when one or

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more of the siblings is adopted from foster care, these relationships 1 2 may be severed completely if an open adoption agreement fails to attend 3 to the needs of the siblings for continuing postadoption contact. legislature intends to promote a greater focus, in permanency planning 4 5 and adoption proceedings, on the interests of siblings separated by adoptive placements and to encourage the inclusion in adoption 6 7 agreements of provisions to support ongoing postadoption contact 8 between siblings.

9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 26.33 RCW to read as follows:

The court, in reviewing and approving an agreement under RCW 26.33.295 for the adoption of a child from foster care, shall encourage adoptive parents, birth parents, foster parents, caregivers, and the department or other supervising agency to seriously consider the long-term benefits to the child adoptee and siblings of child adoptee of providing for and facilitating continuing postadoption contact between siblings. To the extent feasible, and when in the best interests of the child adoptee and siblings of the child adoptee, contact between the siblings should be frequent and of a similar nature as that which existed prior to the adoption. child adoptee or known siblings of the child adoptee are represented by an attorney or quardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any other child custody proceeding, the court shall inquire of each attorney and quardian ad litem regarding the potential benefits of continuing contact between the siblings and the potential detriments of severing contact.

- 27 **Sec. 3.** RCW 26.33.295 and 1990 c 285 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the parties to a proceeding under this chapter from entering into agreements regarding communication with or contact between child adoptees, adoptive parents, <u>siblings of child adoptees</u>, and a birth parent or parents.
- 34 (2) Agreements regarding communication with or contact between 35 child adoptees, adoptive parents, <u>siblings of child adoptees</u>, and a 36 birth parent or parents shall not be legally enforceable unless the

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terms of the agreement are set forth in a written court order entered in accordance with the provisions of this section. The court shall not enter a proposed order unless the terms of such order have been approved in writing by the prospective adoptive parents, any birth parent whose parental rights have not previously been terminated, and, if the child ((is)) or siblings of the child are in the custody of the department or a licensed child-placing agency, a representative of the department or child-placing agency. If the child is represented by an attorney or quardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any other child-custody proceeding, the terms of the proposed order also must be approved in writing by the child's representative. agreement under this section need not disclose the identity of the parties to be legally enforceable. The court shall not enter a proposed order unless the court finds that the communication or contact ((between)) with the child adoptee, ((the adoptive parents, and a birth parent or parents)) as agreed upon and as set forth in the proposed order, would be in the child adoptee's best interests.

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- (3) Failure to comply with the terms of an agreed order regarding communication or contact that has been entered by the court pursuant to this section shall not be grounds for setting aside an adoption decree or revocation of a written consent to an adoption after that consent has been approved by the court as provided in this chapter.
- (4) An agreed order entered pursuant to this section may be enforced by a civil action and the prevailing party in that action may be awarded, as part of the costs of the action, a reasonable amount to be fixed by the court as attorneys' fees. The court shall not modify an agreed order under this section unless it finds that the modification is necessary to serve the best interests of the child adoptee, and that: (a) The modification is agreed to by the adoptive parent and the birth parent or parents; or (b) exceptional circumstances have arisen since the agreed order was entered that justify modification of the order.
- (5) This section does not require the department or other supervising agency to agree to any specific provisions in an open adoption agreement and does not create a new obligation for the department to provide supervision or transportation for visits between siblings separated by adoption from foster care.

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**Sec. 4.** RCW 26.33.190 and 2007 c 387 s 2 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

- (1) Any person may at any time request an agency, the department, an individual approved by the court, or a qualified salaried court employee to prepare a preplacement report. A certificate signed under penalty of perjury by the person preparing the report specifying his or her qualifications as required in this chapter shall be attached to or filed with each preplacement report and shall include a statement of training or experience that qualifies the person preparing the report to discuss relevant adoption issues. A person may have more than one preplacement report prepared. All preplacement reports shall be filed with the court in which the petition for adoption is filed.
- (2) The preplacement report shall be a written document setting forth all relevant information relating to the fitness of the person requesting the report as an adoptive parent. The report shall be based on a study which shall include an investigation of the home environment, family life, health, facilities, and resources of the person requesting the report. The report shall include a list of the sources of information on which the report is based. The report shall include a recommendation as to the fitness of the person requesting the report to be an adoptive parent. The report shall also verify that the following issues were discussed with the prospective adoptive parents:
- (a) The concept of adoption as a lifelong developmental process and commitment;
- (b) The potential for the child to have feelings of identity confusion and loss regarding separation from the birth parents;
- (c) If applicable, the relevance of the child's relationship with siblings and the potential benefit to the child of providing for a continuing relationship and contact between the child and known siblings;
  - (d) Disclosure of the fact of adoption to the child;
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$  <u>(e)</u> The child's possible questions about birth parents and relatives; and
- $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$  (f) The relevance of the child's racial, ethnic, and cultural heritage.
- 36 (3) All preplacement reports shall include a background check of 37 any conviction records, pending charges, or disciplinary board final 38 decisions of prospective adoptive parents. The background check shall

include an examination of state and national criminal identification data provided by the Washington state patrol criminal identification system including, but not limited to, a fingerprint-based background check of national crime information databases for any person being investigated. It shall also include a review of any child abuse and neglect history of any adult living in the prospective adoptive parents' home. The background check of the child abuse and neglect history shall include a review of the child abuse and neglect registries of all states in which the prospective adoptive parents or any other adult living in the home have lived during the five years preceding the date of the preplacement report.

- (4) An agency, the department, or a court approved individual may charge a reasonable fee based on the time spent in conducting the study and preparing the preplacement report. The court may set a reasonable fee for conducting the study and preparing the report when a court employee has prepared the report. An agency, the department, a court approved individual, or the court may reduce or waive the fee if the financial condition of the person requesting the report so warrants. An agency's, the department's, or court approved individual's, fee is subject to review by the court upon request of the person requesting the report.
- (5) The person requesting the report shall designate to the agency, the department, the court approved individual, or the court in writing the county in which the preplacement report is to be filed. If the person requesting the report has not filed a petition for adoption, the report shall be indexed in the name of the person requesting the report and a cause number shall be assigned. A fee shall not be charged for filing the report. The applicable filing fee may be charged at the time a petition governed by this chapter is filed. Any subsequent preplacement reports shall be filed together with the original report.
- 31 (6) A copy of the completed preplacement report shall be delivered 32 to the person requesting the report.
- 33 (7) A person may request that a report not be completed. A 34 reasonable fee may be charged for the value of work done.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 13.34.136 and 2008 c 267 s 3 and 2008 c 152 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the home, a permanency

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- plan shall be developed no later than sixty days from the time the supervising agency assumes responsibility for providing services, including placing the child, or at the time of a hearing under RCW 13.34.130, whichever occurs first. The permanency planning process continues until a permanency planning goal is achieved or dependency is dismissed. The planning process shall include reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent's home.
  - (2) The agency supervising the dependency shall submit a written permanency plan to all parties and the court not less than fourteen days prior to the scheduled hearing. Responsive reports of parties not in agreement with the supervising agency's proposed permanency plan must be provided to the supervising agency, all other parties, and the court at least seven days prior to the hearing.

The permanency plan shall include:

- (a) A permanency plan of care that shall identify one of the following outcomes as a primary goal and may identify additional outcomes as alternative goals: Return of the child to the home of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian; adoption; guardianship; permanent legal custody; long-term relative or foster care, until the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; successful completion of a responsible living skills program; or independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. The department shall not discharge a child to an independent living situation before the child is eighteen years of age unless the child becomes emancipated pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW;
- (b) Unless the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(5), that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to return the child home, what steps the agency will take to promote existing appropriate sibling relationships and/or facilitate placement together or contact in accordance with the best interests of each child, and what actions the agency will take to maintain parent-child ties. All aspects of the plan shall include the goal of achieving permanence for the child.
- (i) The agency plan shall specify what services the parents will be offered to enable them to resume custody, what requirements the parents must meet to resume custody, and a time limit for each service plan and parental requirement.

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(ii) Visitation is the right of the family, including the child and the parent, in cases in which visitation is in the best interest of the Early, consistent, and frequent visitation is crucial for maintaining parent-child relationships and making it possible for parents and children to safely reunify. The agency shall encourage the maximum parent and child and sibling contact possible, when it is in the best interest of the child, including regular visitation and participation by the parents in the care of the child while the child is in placement. Visitation shall not be limited as a sanction for a parent's failure to comply with court orders or services where the health, safety, or welfare of the child is not at risk as a result of the visitation. Visitation may be limited or denied only if the court determines that such limitation or denial is necessary to protect the child's health, safety, or welfare. The court and the agency should rely upon community resources, relatives, foster parents, and other appropriate persons to provide transportation and supervision for visitation to the extent that such resources are available, and appropriate, and the child's safety would not be compromised.

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- (iii) A child shall be placed as close to the child's home as possible, preferably in the child's own neighborhood, unless the court finds that placement at a greater distance is necessary to promote the child's or parents' well-being.
- (iv) The plan shall state whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state placement options have been considered by the department.
- (v) Unless it is not in the best interests of the child, whenever practical, the plan should ensure the child remains enrolled in the school the child was attending at the time the child entered foster care.
- (vi) The agency charged with supervising a child in placement shall provide all reasonable services that are available within the agency, or within the community, or those services which the department has existing contracts to purchase. It shall report to the court if it is unable to provide such services; and
- (c) If the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(5), that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to achieve permanency for the child, services to be offered or provided to the child, and, if

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visitation would be in the best interests of the child, a recommendation to the court regarding visitation between parent and child pending a fact-finding hearing on the termination petition. The agency shall not be required to develop a plan of services for the parents or provide services to the parents if the court orders a termination petition be filed. However, reasonable efforts to ensure visitation and contact between siblings shall be made unless there is reasonable cause to believe the best interests of the child or siblings would be jeopardized.

- (3) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date. If the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, the court shall require the department to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights in accordance with RCW 13.34.145(3)(b)(vi). In cases where parental rights have been terminated, the child is legally free for adoption, and adoption has been identified as the primary permanency planning goal, it shall be a goal to complete the adoption within six months following entry of the termination order.
- (4) If the court determines that the continuation of reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need to remove the child from his or her home or to safely return the child home should not be part of the permanency plan of care for the child, reasonable efforts shall be made to place the child in a timely manner and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.
- (5) The identified outcomes and goals of the permanency plan may change over time based upon the circumstances of the particular case.
- (6) The court shall consider the child's relationships with the child's siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(3). Whenever the permanency plan for a child is adoption, the court shall encourage the prospective adoptive parents, birth parents, foster parents, kinship caregivers, and the department or other supervising agency to seriously consider the long-term benefits to the child adoptee and his or her siblings of providing for and facilitating continuing postadoption contact between the siblings. To the extent that it is feasible, and when it is in the best interests of the child adoptee and his or her siblings, contact between the siblings should be frequent and of a similar nature as that which existed prior to the adoption. If the child adoptee or his or her siblings are represented by an attorney or

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- guardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any other 1 child custody proceeding, the court shall inquire of each attorney and 2 guardian ad litem regarding the potential benefits of continuing 3 contact between the siblings and the potential detriments of severing 4 contact. This section does not require the department of social and 5 6 health services or other supervising agency to agree to any specific provisions in an open adoption agreement and does not create a new 7 obligation for the department to provide supervision or transportation 8 for visits between siblings separated by adoption from foster care. 9
  - (7) For purposes related to permanency planning:

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- (a) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship or a legal guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 14 (b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered 15 pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW.
  - (c) "Permanent legal custody" means legal custody pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

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