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## SENATE BILL 5520

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State of Washington 54th Legislature 1995 Regular Session

By Senators Hargrove, Long and Franklin

Read first time 01/25/95. Referred to Committee on Human Services & Corrections.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to placement of children; and amending RCW
- 2 13.34.130 and 13.34.145.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.34.130 and 1994 c 288 s 4 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 If, after a fact-finding hearing pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, it has
- 7 been proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is
- 8 dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030; after consideration of
- 9 the predisposition report prepared pursuant to RCW 13.34.110 and after
- 10 a disposition hearing has been held pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, the
- 11 court shall enter an order of disposition pursuant to this section.
- 12 (1) The court shall order one of the following dispositions of the 13 case:
- 14 (a) Order a disposition other than removal of the child from his or
- 15 her home, which shall provide a program designed to alleviate the
- 16 immediate danger to the child, to mitigate or cure any damage the child
- 17 has already suffered, and to aid the parents so that the child will not
- 18 be endangered in the future. In selecting a program, the court should

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1 choose those services that least interfere with family autonomy, 2 provided that the services are adequate to protect the child.

- 3 (b) Order that the child be removed from his or her home and 4 ordered into the custody, control, and care of a relative or the 5 department of social and health services or a licensed child placing agency for placement in a foster family home or group care facility 6 7 licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or in a home not required to be 8 licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW. Unless there is reasonable 9 cause to believe that the safety or welfare of the child would be 10 jeopardized or that efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered, such child shall be placed with a grandparent, brother, 11 sister, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, aunt, or first cousin with whom 12 13 the child has a relationship and is comfortable, and who is willing and available to care for the child. An order for out-of-home placement 14 15 may be made only if the court finds that reasonable efforts have been 16 made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make it possible for the child to return home, 17 specifying the services that have been provided to the child and the 18 19 child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, and that preventive 20 services have been offered or provided and have failed to prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, and welfare 21 22 of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, and that:
- 23 (i) There is no parent or guardian available to care for such 24 child;
- 25 (ii) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian is not willing to 26 take custody of the child;
- (iii) A manifest danger exists that the child will suffer serious abuse or neglect if the child is not removed from the home and an order under RCW 26.44.063 would not protect the child from danger; or
- (iv) The extent of the child's disability is such that the parent, guardian, or legal custodian is unable to provide the necessary care for the child and the parent, guardian, or legal custodian has determined that the child would benefit from placement outside of the home.
- 35 (2) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home 36 pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the court may order that 37 a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be 38 filed if the court finds it is recommended by the supervising agency, 39 that it is in the best interests of the child and that it is not

- reasonable to provide further services to reunify the family because the existence of aggravated circumstances make it unlikely that services will effectuate the return of the child to the child's parents in the near future. In determining whether aggravated circumstances exist, the court shall consider one or more of the following:
- 6 (a) Conviction of the parent of rape of the child in the first, 7 second, or third degree as defined in RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, and 8 9A.44.079;
- 9 (b) Conviction of the parent of criminal mistreatment of the child 10 in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.42.020 and 11 9A.42.030;
- (c) Conviction of the parent of one of the following assault crimes, when the child is the victim: Assault in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.36.011 and 9A.36.021 or assault of a child in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.36.120 or 9A.36.130;
- 16 (d) Conviction of the parent of murder, manslaughter, or homicide 17 by abuse of the child's other parent, sibling, or another child;
- 18 (e) A finding by a court that a parent is a sexually violent 19 predator as defined in RCW 71.09.020;
- (f) Failure of the parent to complete available treatment ordered under this chapter or the equivalent laws of another state, where such failure has resulted in a prior termination of parental rights to another child and the parent has failed to effect significant change in the interim.
- 25 (3) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the child's home, the 26 agency charged with his or her care shall provide the court with:

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(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; or long-term relative or foster care, until the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; and independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. Whenever a permanency plan identifies independent living as a goal, the plan shall also specifically identify the services that will be provided to assist the child to make a successful transition from foster care to independent living. Before the court approves independent living as a permanency plan of care, the court shall make a finding that the provision of services to assist the child in making

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a transition from foster care to independent living will allow the child to manage his or her financial affairs and to manage his or her personal, social, educational, and nonfinancial affairs. 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 subsection (2) of this section, 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, 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 in order to enable them to resume custody, what requirements the parents must meet in order to resume custody, and a time limit for each service plan and parental requirement.
  - (ii) The agency shall be required to encourage the maximum parent-child contact possible, including regular visitation and participation by the parents in the care of the child while the child is in placement. 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.
- (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 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 of social and health services has existing contracts to purchase. It shall report to the court if it is unable to provide such services.
  - (c) If the court has ordered, pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, 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 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.

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- 3 (4) If there is insufficient information at the time of the 4 disposition hearing upon which to base a determination regarding the suitability of a proposed placement with a relative, the child shall 5 remain in foster care and the court shall direct the supervising agency 6 7 to conduct necessary background investigations as provided in chapter 8 74.15 RCW and report the results of such investigation to the court 9 within thirty days. However, if such relative appears otherwise 10 suitable and competent to provide care and treatment, the criminal history background check need not be completed before placement, but as 11 soon as possible after placement. Any placements with relatives, 12 pursuant to this section, shall be contingent upon cooperation by the 13 relative with the agency case plan and compliance with court orders 14 15 related to the care and supervision of the child including, but not 16 limited to, court orders regarding parent-child contacts and any other 17 conditions imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or court order shall be grounds for removal of the child from the 18 19 relative's home, subject to review by the court.
  - (5) Except for children whose cases are reviewed by a citizen review board under chapter 13.70 RCW, the status of all children found to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six months from the beginning date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established, whichever is first, at a hearing in which it shall be determined whether court supervision should continue. The review shall include findings regarding the agency and parental completion of disposition plan requirements, and if necessary, revised permanency time limits.
- (a) A child shall not be returned home at the review hearing unless
  the court finds that a reason for removal as set forth in this section
  no longer exists. The parents, guardian, or legal custodian shall
  report to the court the efforts they have made to correct the
  conditions which led to removal. If a child is returned, casework
  supervision shall continue for a period of six months, at which time
  there shall be a hearing on the need for continued intervention.
- 36 (b) If the child is not returned home, the court shall establish in 37 writing:

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- 1 (i) Whether reasonable services have been provided to or offered to 2 the parties to facilitate reunion, specifying the services provided or 3 offered;
- 4 (ii) Whether the child has been placed in the least-restrictive 5 setting appropriate to the child's needs, including whether 6 consideration has been given to placement with the child's relatives;
- 7 (iii) Whether there is a continuing need for placement and whether 8 the placement is appropriate;
- 9 (iv) Whether there has been compliance with the case plan by the 10 child, the child's parents, and the agency supervising the placement;
- 11 (v) Whether progress has been made toward correcting the problems 12 that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care;
- (vi) Whether the parents have visited the child and any reasons why visitation has not occurred or has been infrequent;
- (vii) Whether additional services are needed to facilitate the return of the child to the child's parents; if so, the court shall order that reasonable services be offered specifying such services; and
- (viii) The projected date by which the child will be returned home or other permanent plan of care will be implemented.
- 20 (c) The court at the review hearing may order that a petition 21 seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed.
- 22 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.34.145 and 1994 c 288 s 5 are each amended to read 23 as follows:
- (1) A permanency 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.
- (a) Whenever a child is placed in out-of-home care pursuant to RCW 13.34.130, the agency that has custody of the child shall provide the court with a written permanency plan of care directed towards securing a safe, stable, and permanent home for the child as soon as possible. The plan shall identify one of the following outcomes as the primary goal and may also identify additional outcomes as alternative goals:
- 37 Return of the child to the home of the child's parent, guardian, or
- 38 legal custodian; adoption; guardianship; or long-term relative or

- foster care, until the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; and independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older and the provisions of subsection (2) of this section are met.
  - (b) The identified outcomes and goals of the permanency plan may change over time based upon the circumstances of the particular case.

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- 7 (c) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest 8 possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care 9 for fifteen months.
- 10 (2) Whenever a permanency plan identifies independent living as a goal, the plan shall also specifically identify the services that will 11 be provided to assist the child to make a successful transition from 12 foster care to independent living. Before the court approves 13 independent living as a permanency plan of care, the court shall make 14 a finding that the provision of services to assist the child in making 15 16 a transition from foster care to independent living will allow the child to manage his or her financial affairs and to manage his or her 17 personal, social, educational, and nonfinancial affairs. The 18 19 department shall not discharge a child to an independent living situation before the child is eighteen years of age unless the child 20 becomes emancipated pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW. 21
  - (3)(a) For children ten and under, a permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least nine months and an adoption decree or guardianship order has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than twelve months following commencement of the current placement episode.
- (b) For children over ten, a permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least fifteen months and an adoption decree or guardianship order has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than eighteen months following commencement of the current placement episode.
  - $((\frac{3}{2}))$  (4) Whenever a child is removed from the home of a dependency guardian or long-term relative or foster care provider, and the child is not returned to the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian but is placed in out-of-home care, a permanency planning hearing shall take place no later than twelve or eighteen months, as provided in subsection  $((\frac{3}{2}))$  (3) of this section, following the date

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- of removal unless, prior to the hearing, the child returns to the home of the dependency guardian or long-term care provider, the child is placed in the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian, an adoption decree or guardianship order is entered, or the dependency is dismissed.
- $((\frac{4}{}))$  (5) No later than ten working days prior to the permanency planning hearing, the agency having custody of the child shall submit a written permanency plan to the court and shall mail a copy of the plan to all parties and their legal counsel, if any.
- 10 (((5))) (6) At the permanency planning hearing, the court shall enter findings as required by RCW 13.34.130(5) and shall review the 11 permanency plan prepared by the agency. If a goal of long-term foster 12 13 or relative care has been achieved prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the child's status to determine whether 14 15 the placement and the plan for the child's care remain appropriate. In 16 cases where the primary permanency planning goal has not yet been 17 achieved, the court shall inquire regarding the reasons why the primary goal has not been achieved and determine what needs to be done to make 18 19 it possible to achieve the primary goal. In all cases, the court 20 shall:
- 21 (a)(i) Order the permanency plan prepared by the agency to be 22 implemented; or
- 23 (ii) Modify the permanency plan, and order implementation of the 24 modified plan; and
- 25 (b)(i) Order the child returned home only if the court finds that 26 a reason for removal as set forth in RCW 13.34.130 no longer exists; or
- (ii) Order the child to remain in out-of-home care for a limited specified time period while efforts are made to implement the permanency plan.
- (((6))) (7) If the court orders the child returned home, casework supervision shall continue for at least six months, at which time a review hearing shall be held pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(5), and the court shall determine the need for continued intervention.
- ((<del>(7)</del>)) (8) Following the first permanency planning hearing, the court shall hold a further permanency planning hearing in accordance with this section at least once every twelve months until a permanency planning goal is achieved or the dependency is dismissed, whichever occurs first.

(((8))) (9) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 13.34.235, the status of all dependent children shall continue to be reviewed by the court at least once every six months, in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(5), until the dependency is dismissed. Prior to the second permanency planning hearing, the agency that has custody of the child shall consider whether to file a petition for termination of parental rights.

((+9+)) (10) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the ability of the agency that has custody of the child to file a petition for termination of parental rights or a guardianship petition at any time following the establishment of dependency. Upon the filing of such a petition, a fact-finding hearing shall be scheduled and held in accordance with this chapter unless the agency requests dismissal of the petition prior to the hearing or unless the parties enter an agreed order terminating parental rights, establishing guardianship, or otherwise resolving the matter.

((<del>(10)</del>)) (11) The approval of a permanency plan that does not contemplate return of the child to the parent does not relieve the supervising agency of its obligation to provide reasonable services, under this chapter, intended to effectuate the return of the child to the parent, including but not limited to, visitation rights.

 $((\frac{11}{11}))$  (12) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the procedural due process rights of any party in a termination or quardianship proceeding filed under this chapter.

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