## ESHB 1624 - S COMM AMD

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By Committee on Human Services & Corrections

OUT OF ORDER 04/09/2007

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

- 3 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 13.34 RCW 4 to read as follows:
  - (1) A child may petition the juvenile court to reinstate the previously terminated parental rights of his or her parent under the following circumstances:
  - (a) The child was previously found to be a dependent child under this chapter;
  - (b) The child's parent's rights were terminated in a proceeding under this chapter; and
    - (c) The child has not achieved his or her permanency plan within three years of a final order of termination, or if the final order was appealed, within three years of exhaustion of any right to appeal the order terminating parental rights.
    - (2) The child may file the petition prior to the expiration of this three-year period if the department or the supervising or custodial agency that is responsible for the custody or supervision of the child and the child stipulate that the child is not likely to achieve his or her permanency plan.
  - (3) A child seeking to petition under this section shall be provided counsel at no cost to the child.
    - (4) The petition must be signed by the child in the absence of a showing of good cause as to why the child could not do so.
      - (5) If, after a threshold hearing to consider the parent's apparent fitness and interest in reinstatement of parental rights, it appears that the best interests of the child may be served by reinstatement of parental rights, the juvenile court shall order that a hearing be held.
  - (6) The court shall give prior notice for any proceeding under this section, or cause prior notice to be given, to the department, the

child's attorney, and the child. The court shall also order the department to give prior notice of any hearing to the child's former parent whose parental rights are the subject of the petition, any parent whose rights have not been terminated, the child's current foster parent, relative caregiver, guardian or custodian, and the child's tribe, if applicable.

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- (7) The juvenile court shall grant the petition if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the child has not achieved his or her permanency plan and is not likely to imminently achieve his or her permanency plan and that reinstatement of parental rights is in the child's best interest. In determining whether reinstatement is in the child's best interest the court shall consider, but is not limited to, the following:
- (a) Whether the parent whose rights are to be reinstated is a fit parent and has remedied his or her deficits as provided in the record of the prior termination proceedings and prior termination order;
- (b) The age and maturity of the child, and the ability of the child to express his or her preference;
- (c) Whether the reinstatement of parental rights will present a risk to the child's health, welfare, or safety; and
- (d) Other material changes in circumstances, if any, that may have occurred which warrant the granting of the petition.
- (8) In determining whether the child has or has not achieved his or her permanency plan or whether the child is likely to achieve his or her permanency plan, the department shall provide the court, and the court shall review, information related to any efforts to achieve the permanency plan including efforts to achieve adoption or a permanent guardianship.
- (9) The court shall grant the petition and dismiss the dependency only if the child and the parent or parents who were the subject of a petition under this section and whose parental rights were reinstated agree that the child will return to the legal custody of the parent or parents and the court finds that returning to the legal custody of the parent or parents is in the best interests of the child and will not present a risk to the child's health, welfare, or safety. The court shall order the department to provide services necessary to ensure the child's health, welfare, and safety, including a home study, as the child transitions back into the parent's legal custody.

1 (10) The granting of the petition under this section does not 2 vacate or otherwise affect the validity of the original termination 3 order.

- (11) Any parent whose rights are reinstated under this section shall not be liable for any child support owed to the department pursuant to RCW 13.34.160 for the time period from the date of termination of parental rights to the date parental rights are reinstated.
- (12) The state, the department, and its employees are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the provision of services under this section, unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence. This section does not create any duty and shall not be construed to create a duty where none exists. This section does not create a cause of action against the state, the department, or its employees concerning the original termination.
- 16 (13) This section is retroactive and applies to any child who is 17 under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court at the time of the hearing 18 regardless of the date parental rights were terminated.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.34.200 and 2003 c 227 s 7 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
  - (1) Upon the termination of parental rights pursuant to RCW 13.34.180, all rights, powers, privileges, immunities, duties, and obligations, including any rights to custody, control, visitation, or support existing between the child and parent shall be severed and terminated and the parent shall have no standing to appear at any further legal proceedings concerning the child, except as provided in section 1 of this act: PROVIDED, That any support obligation existing prior to the effective date of the order terminating parental rights shall not be severed or terminated. The rights of one parent may be terminated without affecting the rights of the other parent and the order shall so state.
  - (2) An order terminating the parent and child relationship shall not disentitle a child to any benefit due the child from any third person, agency, state, or the United States, nor shall any action under this chapter be deemed to affect any rights and benefits that an Indian child derives from the child's descent from a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe.

- 1 (3) An order terminating the parent-child relationship shall 2 include a statement addressing the status of the child's sibling 3 relationships and the nature and extent of sibling placement, contact, 4 or visits.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 43.20A RCW 6 to read as follows:

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The state is not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the delivery of child welfare services or child protective services through the children's administration of the department of social and health services unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence. This section does not create any duty and shall not be construed to create a duty where none exists.

- 13 **Sec. 4.** RCW 13.34.060 and 2002 c 52 s 4 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
- 15 (1) A child taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050 or 26.44.050 shall be immediately placed in shelter care. A child taken 16 by a relative of the child in violation of RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070 17 18 shall be placed in shelter care only when permitted under RCW 13.34.055. No child may be held longer than seventy-two hours, 19 excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, after such child is taken 20 into custody unless a court order has been entered for continued 21 22 shelter care. In no case may a child who is taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.055, 13.34.050, or 26.44.050 be detained in a 23 24 secure detention facility.
  - ((<del>(a)</del>)) (2) Unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that the efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered, priority placement for a child in shelter care, pending a court hearing, shall be with any person described in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a). The person must be willing and available to care for the child and be able to meet any special needs of the child. The person must be willing to facilitate the child's visitation with siblings, if such visitation is part of the supervising agency's plan or is ordered by the court. If a child is not initially placed with a relative or other person requested by the parent pursuant to this section, the supervising agency shall make an effort within available resources to place the child with a relative or

other person requested by the parent on the next business day after the child is taken into custody. The supervising agency shall document its effort to place the child with a relative or other person requested by the parent pursuant to this section. Nothing within this subsection (((1)(a))) (2) establishes an entitlement to services or a right to a particular placement.

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 $((\frac{b}{b}))$  (3) Whenever a child is taken into custody pursuant to this section, the supervising agency may authorize evaluations of the child's physical or emotional condition, routine medical and dental examination and care, and all necessary emergency care. ((In no case may a child who is taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.055, 13.34.050, or 26.44.050 be detained in a secure detention facility. No child may be held longer than seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, after such child is taken into custody unless a court order has been entered for continued shelter care. The child and his or her parent, guardian, or custodian shall be informed that they have a right to a shelter care hearing. The court shall hold a shelter care hearing within seventy-two hours after the child is taken into custody, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. If a parent, guardian, or legal custodian desires to waive the shelter care hearing, the court shall determine, on the record and with the parties present, whether such waiver is knowing and voluntary.

(2) Whenever a child is taken into custody by child protective services pursuant to a court order issued under RCW 13.34.050 or when child protective services is notified that a child has been taken into custody pursuant to RCW 26.44.050 or 26.44.056, child protective services shall make reasonable efforts to inform the parents, guardian, or legal custodian of the fact that the child has been taken into custody, the reasons why the child was taken into custody, and their legal rights under this title as soon as possible and in no event shall notice be provided more than twenty four hours after the child has been taken into custody or twenty four hours after child protective services has been notified that the child has been taken into custody. The notice of custody and rights may be given by any means reasonably certain of notifying the parents including, but not limited to, written, telephone, or in person oral notification. If the initial notification is provided by a means other than writing, child

- protective services shall make reasonable efforts to also provide 1 2 written notification.))
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 13.34.062 and 2004 c 147 s 2 are each amended to read 3 4 as follows:
- (1)(a) Whenever a child is taken into custody by child protective 6 services pursuant to a court order issued under RCW 13.34.050 or when child protective services is notified that a child has been taken into 7 custody pursuant to RCW 26.44.050 or 26.44.056, child protective services shall make reasonable efforts to inform the parent, quardian, or legal custodian of the fact that the child has been taken into custody, the reasons why the child was taken into custody, and their 12 <u>legal rights under this title, including the right to a shelter care</u> hearing, as soon as possible. Notice must be provided in an 13 understandable manner and take into consideration the parent's, 14 guardian's, or legal custodian's primary language, level of education, 15 and cultural issues.
  - (b) In no event shall the notice required by this section be provided to the parent, quardian, or legal custodian more than twentyfour hours after the child has been taken into custody or twenty-four hours after child protective services has been notified that the child has been taken into custody.
  - (2)(a) The notice of custody and rights may be given by any means reasonably certain of notifying the parents including, but not limited to, written, telephone, or in person oral notification. If the initial notification is provided by a means other than writing, child protective services shall make reasonable efforts to also provide written notification.
- (b) The written notice of custody and rights required by ((RCW 28 13.34.060)) this section shall be in substantially the following form: 29

30 "NOTICE

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- 31 Your child has been placed in temporary custody under the 32 supervision of Child Protective Services (or other person or agency). 33 You have important legal rights and you must take steps to protect your 34 interests.
- 1. A court hearing will be held before a judge within 72 hours of 35 the time your child is taken into custody excluding Saturdays, Sundays, 36

- and holidays. You should call the court at \_\_\_(insert appropriate 1 phone number here) for specific information about the date, time, 2 and location of the court hearing. 3
- 2. You have the right to have a lawyer represent you at the 4 5 hearing. Your right to representation continues after the shelter care hearing. You have the right to records the department intends to rely 6 7 upon. A lawyer can look at the files in your case, talk to child protective services and other agencies, tell you about the law, help 8 9 you understand your rights, and help you at hearings. If you cannot afford a lawyer, the court will appoint one to represent you. To get 10 a court-appointed lawyer you must contact: <a href="(explain local">(explain local</a> 11 procedure) . 12
- 3. At the hearing, you have the right to speak on your own behalf, 13 to introduce evidence, to examine witnesses, and to receive a decision 14 based solely on the evidence presented to the judge. 15

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- 4. If your hearing occurs before a court commissioner, you have the right to have the decision of the court commissioner reviewed by a superior court judge. To obtain that review, you must, within ten days after the entry of the decision of the court commissioner, file with the court a motion for revision of the decision, as provided in RCW 2.24.050.
- 22 You should be present at any shelter care hearing. If you do not 23 come, the judge will not hear what you have to say.
  - You may call the Child Protective Services' caseworker for more information about your child. The caseworker's name and telephone number are: <a href="(insert name and telephone number)">(insert name and telephone number)</a>.
  - 5. You have a right to a case conference to develop a written service agreement following the shelter care hearing. The service agreement may not conflict with the court's order of shelter care. You may request that a multidisciplinary team, family group conference, or prognostic staffing be convened for your child's case. participate in these processes with your counsel present."
- Upon receipt of the written notice, the parent, guardian, or legal 33 34 custodian shall acknowledge such notice by signing a receipt prepared 35 by child protective services. If the parent, guardian, or legal custodian does not sign the receipt, the reason for lack of a signature 36 shall be written on the receipt. The receipt shall be made a part of 37 38 the court's file in the dependency action.

If after making reasonable efforts to provide notification, child protective services is unable to determine the whereabouts of the parents, guardian, or legal custodian, the notice shall be delivered or sent to the last known address of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian.

 $((\frac{2}{2}))$  (3) If child protective services is not required to give notice under  $((RCW\ 13.34.060(2)\ and\ subsection\ (1)\ of))$  this section, the juvenile court counselor assigned to the matter shall make all reasonable efforts to advise the parents, guardian, or legal custodian of the time and place of any shelter care hearing, request that they be present, and inform them of their basic rights as provided in RCW 13.34.090.

 $((\frac{(3)}{)})$  (4) Reasonable efforts to advise and to give notice, as required in  $((RCW\ 13.34.060(2)\ and\ subsections\ (1)\ and\ (2)\ of))$  this section, shall include, at a minimum, investigation of the whereabouts of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian. If such reasonable efforts are not successful, or the parent, guardian, or legal custodian does not appear at the shelter care hearing, the petitioner shall testify at the hearing or state in a declaration:

- (a) The efforts made to investigate the whereabouts of, and to advise, the parent, guardian, or legal custodian; and
- (b) Whether actual advice of rights was made, to whom it was made, and how it was made, including the substance of any oral communication or copies of written materials used.
- ((4) The court shall hear evidence regarding notice given to, and efforts to notify, the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and shall examine the need for shelter care. The court shall hear evidence regarding the efforts made to place the child with a relative. The court shall make an express finding as to whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.060(2) and subsections (1) and (2) of this section was given to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian. All parties have the right to present testimony to the court regarding the need or lack of need for shelter care. Hearsay evidence before the court regarding the need or lack of need for shelter care must be supported by sworn testimony, affidavit, or declaration of the person offering such evidence.
- (5)(a) A shelter care order issued pursuant to RCW 13.34.065 shall include the requirement for a case conference as provided in RCW

1 13.34.067. However, if the parent is not present at the shelter care
2 hearing, or does not agree to the case conference, the court shall not
3 include the requirement for the case conference in the shelter care
4 order.

- (b) If the court orders a case conference, the shelter care order shall include notice to all parties and establish the date, time, and location of the case conference which shall be no later than thirty days prior to the fact-finding hearing.
- (c) The court may order a conference or meeting as an alternative to the case conference required under RCW 13.34.067 so long as the conference or meeting ordered by the court meets all requirements under RCW 13.34.067, including the requirement of a written agreement specifying the services to be provided to the parent.
- (6) A shelter care order issued pursuant to RCW 13.34.065 may be amended at any time with notice and hearing thereon. The shelter care decision of placement shall be modified only upon a showing of change in circumstances. No child may be placed in shelter care for longer than thirty days without an order, signed by the judge, authorizing continued shelter care.
- (7) Any parent, guardian, or legal custodian who for good cause is unable to attend the initial shelter care hearing may request that a subsequent shelter care hearing be scheduled. The request shall be made to the clerk of the court where the petition is filed prior to the initial shelter care hearing. Upon the request of the parent, the court shall schedule the hearing within seventy two hours of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The clerk shall notify all other parties of the hearing by any reasonable means.))
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 13.34.065 and 2001 c 332 s 3 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
  - (1)(a) When a child is taken into custody, the court shall hold a shelter care hearing within seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The primary purpose of the shelter care hearing is to determine whether the child can be immediately and safely returned home while the adjudication of the dependency is pending.
  - (b) Any parent, quardian, or legal custodian who for good cause is unable to attend the shelter care hearing may request that a subsequent shelter care hearing be scheduled. The request shall be made to the

clerk of the court where the petition is filed prior to the initial shelter care hearing. Upon the request of the parent, the court shall schedule the hearing within seventy-two hours of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The clerk shall notify all other parties of the hearing by any reasonable means.

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- (2)(a) The ((juvenile court probation counselor)) department of social and health services shall submit a recommendation to the court as to the further need for shelter care ((unless the petition has been filed by the department, in which case the recommendation shall be submitted by the department)) in all cases in which it is the petitioner. In all other cases, the recommendation shall be submitted by the juvenile court probation counselor.
- 13 <u>(b) All parties have the right to present testimony to the court</u> 14 regarding the need or lack of need for shelter care.
- 15 <u>(c) Hearsay evidence before the court regarding the need or lack of</u>
  16 <u>need for shelter care must be supported by sworn testimony, affidavit,</u>
  17 <u>or declaration of the person offering such evidence.</u>
  - (3) At the commencement of the hearing, the court shall notify the parent, guardian, or custodian of the following:
- 20 <u>(a) The parent, guardian, or custodian has the right to a shelter</u> 21 <u>care hearing;</u>
- 22 <u>(b) The nature of the shelter care hearing and the proceedings that</u>
  23 <u>will follow; and</u>
  - (c) If the parent, guardian, or custodian is not represented by counsel, the right to be represented. If the parent, guardian, or custodian is indigent, the court shall appoint counsel as provided in RCW 13.34.090.
    - (4) At the shelter care hearing the court shall examine the need for shelter care and inquire into the status of the case. The paramount consideration for the court shall be the health, welfare, and safety of the child. At a minimum, the court shall inquire into the following:
- 33 (a) Whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.062 was given to
  34 all known parents, guardians, or legal custodians of the child. The
  35 court shall make an express finding as to whether the notice required
  36 under RCW 13.34.062 was given to the parent, guardian, or legal
  37 custodian. If actual notice was not given to the parent, guardian, or
  38 legal custodian and the whereabouts of such person is known or can be

ascertained, the court shall order the supervising agency or the 1 2 department of social and health services to make reasonable efforts to advise the parent, quardian, or legal custodian of the status of the 3 case, including the date and time of any subsequent hearings, and their 4 rights under RCW 13.34.090;

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- (b) Whether the child can be safely returned home while the adjudication of the dependency is pending;
  - (c) What efforts have been made to place the child with a relative;
- (d) What services were provided to the family to prevent or 9 eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home; 10
- (e) Is the placement proposed by the agency the least disruptive 11 12 and most family-like setting that meets the needs of the child;
- 13 (f) Whether it is in the best interest of the child to remain 14 enrolled in the school, developmental program, or child care the child was in prior to placement; 15
  - (g) Appointment of a guardian ad litem or attorney;
- 17 (h) Whether the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903, whether the provisions of the Indian child welfare 18 act apply, and whether there is compliance with the Indian child 19 welfare act, including notice to the child's tribe; 20
- 21 (i) Whether restraining orders, or orders expelling an allegedly abusive parent from the home, will allow the child to safely remain in 2.2 23 the home;
- 24 (j) Whether any orders, agreed to by all parties, for examinations, evaluations, or immediate services are needed; 25
- (k) The terms and conditions for parental, sibling, and family 26 27 visitation.
  - $((\frac{(2)}{(2)}))$  (5)(a) The court shall release a child alleged to be dependent to the care, custody, and control of the child's parent, quardian, or legal custodian unless the court finds there is reasonable cause to believe that:
- 32 ((<del>(a)</del>)) (i) After consideration of the specific services that have been provided, reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or 33 eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and 34 to make it possible for the child to return home; and 35
- $((\frac{b}{i}))$  (ii)(A) The child has no parent, quardian, or legal 36 37 custodian to provide supervision and care for such child; or

1 ((<del>(ii)</del>)) <u>(B)</u> The release of such child would present a serious 2 threat of substantial harm to such child; or

- (((iii))) (C) The parent, guardian, or custodian to whom the child could be released has been charged with violating RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070.
- (b) If the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, and the child was initially placed with a relative pursuant to RCW 13.34.060(1), the court shall order continued placement with a relative, unless there is reasonable cause to believe the health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that the efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered. The relative must be willing and available to:
- (i) Care for the child and be able to meet any special needs of the child;
- (ii) Facilitate the child's visitation with siblings, if such visitation is part of the supervising agency's plan or is ordered by the court; and
- 18 <u>(iii) Cooperate with the department in providing necessary</u>
  19 <u>background checks and home studies</u>.
  - (c) If the child was not initially placed with a relative, and the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the supervising agency shall make reasonable efforts to locate a relative pursuant to RCW 13.34.060(1).
  - (d) If a relative is not available, the court shall order continued shelter care or order placement with another suitable person, and the court shall set forth its reasons for the order. ((The court shall enter a finding as to whether RCW 13.34.060(2) and subsections (1) and (2) of this section have been complied with. If actual notice was not given to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the whereabouts of such person is known or can be ascertained, the court shall order the supervising agency or the department of social and health services to make reasonable efforts to advise the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the status of the case, including the date and time of any subsequent hearings, and their rights under RCW 13.34.090.
  - (3)) If the court orders placement of the child with a person not related to the child and not licensed to provide foster care, the placement is subject to all terms and conditions of this section that apply to relative placements.

(e) Any placement with a relative, or other person approved by the court pursuant to this section, shall be contingent upon cooperation with the agency case plan and compliance with court orders related to the care and supervision of the child including, but not limited to, court orders regarding parent-child contacts, sibling contacts, and any other conditions imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or court order is grounds for removal of the child from the home of the relative or other person, subject to review by the court.

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- (6)(a) A shelter care order issued pursuant to this section shall 9 include the requirement for a case conference as provided in RCW 10 13.34.067. However, if the parent is not present at the shelter care 11 hearing, or does not agree to the case conference, the court shall not 12 13 include the requirement for the case conference in the shelter care 14 order.
  - (b) If the court orders a case conference, the shelter care order shall include notice to all parties and establish the date, time, and location of the case conference which shall be no later than thirty days before the fact-finding hearing.
  - (c) The court may order another conference, case staffing, or hearing as an alternative to the case conference required under RCW 13.34.067 so long as the conference, case staffing, or hearing ordered by the court meets all requirements under RCW 13.34.067, including the requirement of a written agreement specifying the services to be provided to the parent.
  - (7)(a) A shelter care order issued pursuant to this section may be amended at any time with notice and hearing thereon. The shelter care decision of placement shall be modified only upon a showing of change in circumstances. No child may be placed in shelter care for longer than thirty days without an order, signed by the judge, authorizing continued shelter care.
  - (b)(i) An order releasing the child on any conditions specified in this section may at any time be amended, with notice and hearing thereon, so as to return the child to shelter care for failure of the parties to conform to the conditions originally imposed.
  - (ii) The court shall consider whether nonconformance with any conditions resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and give weight to that fact before ordering return of the child to shelter care.

 $((\frac{4}{}))$  (8)(a) If a child is returned home from shelter care a 2 second time in the case, or if the supervisor of the caseworker deems 3 it necessary, the multidisciplinary team may be reconvened.

- ((+5))) (b) If a child is returned home from shelter care a second time in the case a law enforcement officer must be present and file a report to the department.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 13.34.110 and 2001 c 332 s 7 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
  - (1) The court shall hold a fact-finding hearing on the petition and, unless the court dismisses the petition, shall make written findings of fact, stating the reasons therefor. The rules of evidence shall apply at the fact-finding hearing and the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child shall have all of the rights provided in RCW 13.34.090(1). The petitioner shall have the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030.
  - (2) The court in a fact-finding hearing may consider the history of past involvement of child protective services or law enforcement agencies with the family for the purpose of establishing a pattern of conduct, behavior, or inaction with regard to the health, safety, or welfare of the child on the part of the child's parent, quardian, or legal custodian, or for the purpose of establishing that reasonable efforts have been made by the department to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home. No report of child abuse or neglect that has been destroyed or expunged under RCW 26.44.031 may be used for such purposes.
  - (3)(a) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child may waive his or her right to a fact-finding hearing by stipulating or agreeing to the entry of an order of dependency establishing that the child is dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030. The parent, guardian, or legal custodian may also stipulate or agree to an order of disposition pursuant to RCW 13.34.130 at the same time. Any stipulated or agreed order of dependency or disposition must be signed by the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and his or her attorney, unless the parent, guardian, or legal custodian has waived his or her right to an attorney in open court, and by the petitioner and the attorney, guardian ad litem, or court-appointed special advocate for the child,

if any. If the department of social and health services is not the petitioner and is required by the order to supervise the placement of the child or provide services to any party, the department must also agree to and sign the order.

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- (b) Entry of any stipulated or agreed order of dependency or disposition is subject to approval by the court. The court shall receive and review a social study before entering a stipulated or agreed order and shall consider whether the order is consistent with the allegations of the dependency petition and the problems that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care. No social file or social study may be considered by the court in connection with the fact-finding hearing or prior to factual determination, except as otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence.
- (c) Prior to the entry of any stipulated or agreed order of dependency, the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child and his or her attorney must appear before the court and the court within available resources must inquire and establish on the record that:
- (i) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian understands the terms of the order or orders he or she has signed, including his or her responsibility to participate in remedial services as provided in any disposition order;
- (ii) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian understands that entry of the order starts a process that could result in the filing of a petition to terminate his or her relationship with the child within the time frames required by state and federal law if he or she fails to comply with the terms of the dependency or disposition orders or fails to substantially remedy the problems that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care;
- (iii) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian understands that the entry of the stipulated or agreed order of dependency is an admission that the child is dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030 and shall have the same legal effect as a finding by the court that the child is dependent by at least a preponderance of the evidence, and that the parent, guardian, or legal custodian shall not have the right in any subsequent proceeding for termination of parental rights or dependency guardianship pursuant to this chapter or nonparental custody pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW to challenge or dispute the fact that the child was found to be dependent; and

(iv) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian knowingly and willingly stipulated and agreed to and signed the order or orders, without duress, and without misrepresentation or fraud by any other party.

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If a parent, guardian, or legal custodian fails to appear before the court after stipulating or agreeing to entry of an order of dependency, the court may enter the order upon a finding that the parent, guardian, or legal custodian had actual notice of the right to appear before the court and chose not to do so. The court may require other parties to the order, including the attorney for the parent, guardian, or legal custodian, to appear and advise the court of the parent's, guardian's, or legal custodian's notice of the right to appear and understanding of the factors specified in this subsection. A parent, guardian, or legal custodian may choose to waive his or her presence at the in-court hearing for entry of the stipulated or agreed order of dependency by submitting to the court through counsel a completed stipulated or agreed dependency fact-finding/disposition statement in a form determined by the Washington state supreme court pursuant to General Rule GR 9.

(((3))) (4) Immediately after the entry of the findings of fact, the court shall hold a disposition hearing, unless there is good cause for continuing the matter for up to fourteen days. If good cause is shown, the case may be continued for longer than fourteen days. Notice of the time and place of the continued hearing may be given in open court. If notice in open court is not given to a party, that party shall be notified by certified mail of the time and place of any continued hearing. Unless there is reasonable cause to believe the health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or efforts to reunite the parent and child would be hindered, the court shall direct the department to notify those adult persons who: related by blood or marriage to the child in the following degrees: Parent, grandparent, brother, sister, stepparent, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, or aunt; (b) are known to the department as having been in contact with the family or child within the past twelve months; and (c) would be an appropriate placement for the child. Reasonable cause to dispense with notification to a parent under this section must be proved by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence.

The parties need not appear at the fact-finding or dispositional hearing if the parties, their attorneys, the guardian ad litem, and court-appointed special advocates, if any, are all in agreement.

- Sec. 8. RCW 13.34.136 and 2004 c 146 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the child's home, 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.
- (2) The agency ((charged with his or her care shall provide the court with)) 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(4), 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.

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- (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.
- (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.
- (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) <u>Unless it is not in the best interests of the child, the plan</u> should ensure the child remains enrolled in the school the child was attending at the time the child entered foster care.
- (v) 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(4), 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 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.

- $((\frac{1}{2}))$  (3) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months. 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.
- ((<del>(3)</del>)) (5) The identified outcomes and goals of the permanency plan may change over time based upon the circumstances of the particular case.
- 30 <u>(6)</u> The court shall consider the child's relationships with the child's siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(3).
  - (7) For purposes related to permanency planning:
  - (a) "Guardianship" means a dependency quardianship or a legal guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 36 (b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered
  37 pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW.

- 1 (c) "Permanent legal custody" means legal custody pursuant to
  2 chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally
  3 recognized Indian tribe.
  - Sec. 9. RCW 13.34.138 and 2005 c 512 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) 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)). The purpose of the hearing ((in which it)) shall be ((determined)) to review the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue.
- (a) The initial review hearing shall be an in-court review and shall be set six months from the beginning date of the placement episode or no more than ninety days from the entry of the disposition order, whichever comes first. The requirements for the initial review hearing, including the in-court review requirement, shall be accomplished within existing resources.
- (b) The supervising agency shall provide a foster parent or relative with notice of, and his or her right to an opportunity to be heard in, a review hearing pertaining to the child, but only if that person is currently providing care to the child at the time of the hearing. This section shall not be construed to grant party status to any person who has been provided an opportunity to be heard.
- (c) The initial review hearing may be a permanency planning hearing meet the time frames set forth when necessary to 13.34.145(((3))) (1)(a) or 13.34.134. ((The review shall include findings regarding the agency and parental completion of disposition plan requirements, and if necessary, revised permanency time limits. This review shall consider both the agency's and parent's efforts that demonstrate consistent measurable progress over time in meeting the disposition plan requirements. The requirements for the initial review hearing, including the in-court requirement, shall be accomplished within existing resources. The supervising agency shall provide a foster parent, preadoptive parent, or relative with notice of, and their right to an opportunity to be heard in, a review hearing

pertaining to the child, but only if that person is currently providing care to that child at the time of the hearing. This section shall not be construed to grant party status to any person who has been provided an opportunity to be heard.))

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- (2)(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 RCW 13.34.130 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.
- 12 (b) If the child is not returned home, the court shall establish in writing:
  - (i) ((Whether reasonable services have been provided to or offered to the parties to facilitate reunion, specifying the services provided or offered)) Whether the agency is making reasonable efforts to provide services to the family and eliminate the need for placement of the child. If additional services, including housing assistance, are needed to facilitate the return of the child to the child's parents, the court shall order that reasonable services be offered specifying such services;
  - (ii) Whether there has been compliance with the case plan by the child, the child's parents, and the agency supervising the placement;
  - (iii) Whether progress has been made toward correcting the problems that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care;
  - (iv) Whether the services set forth in the case plan and the responsibilities of the parties need to be clarified or modified due to the availability of additional information or changed circumstances;
    - (v) Whether there is a continuing need for placement;
- 30 (vi) Whether the child is in an appropriate placement which 31 adequately meets all physical, emotional, and educational needs;
- 36 ((<del>(iii)</del> Whether there is a continuing need for placement and whether the placement is appropriate;

1 (iv) Whether there has been compliance with the case plan by the child, the child's parents, and the agency supervising the placement;

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- (v) Whether progress has been made toward correcting the problems that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care;
- (vi))) (viii) Whether the parents have visited the child and any reasons why visitation has not occurred or has been infrequent;
- ((vii) Whether additional services, including housing assistance, 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
- 11 (viii))) (ix) Whether terms of visitation need to be modified;
- 12 (x) Whether the court-approved long-term permanent plan for the child;
- 14 <u>(xi) Whether any additional court orders need to be made to move</u> 15 <u>the case toward permanency; and</u>
- 16 <u>(xii)</u> The projected date by which the child will be returned home 17 or other permanent plan of care will be implemented.
  - (c) The court at the review hearing may order that a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed.
  - $((\frac{2}{2}))$   $\underline{(3)}(a)$  In any case in which the court orders that a dependent child may be returned to or remain in the child's home, the in-home placement shall be contingent upon the following:
  - (i) The compliance of the parents with court orders related to the care and supervision of the child, including compliance with an agency case plan; and
  - (ii) The continued participation of the parents, if applicable, in available substance abuse or mental health treatment if substance abuse or mental illness was a contributing factor to the removal of the child.
- 30 (b) The following may be grounds for removal of the child from the 31 home, subject to review by the court:
  - (i) Noncompliance by the parents with the agency case plan or court order;
- (ii) The parent's inability, unwillingness, or failure to participate in available services or treatment for themselves or the child, including substance abuse treatment if a parent's substance abuse was a contributing factor to the abuse or neglect; or

(iii) The failure of the parents to successfully and substantially complete available services or treatment for themselves or the child, including substance abuse treatment if a parent's substance abuse was a contributing factor to the abuse or neglect.

- $((\frac{3}{2}))$  (4) The court's ability to order housing assistance under RCW 13.34.130 and this section is: (a) Limited to cases in which homelessness or the lack of adequate and safe housing is the primary reason for an out-of-home placement; and (b) subject to the availability of funds appropriated for this specific purpose.
- $((\frac{4}{}))$  (5) The court shall consider the child's relationship with siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(3).
- **Sec. 10.** RCW 13.34.145 and 2003 c 227 s 6 are each amended to read 13 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: 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; a responsible living skills program; 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.
  - (c) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out of home care

- for fifteen months. 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.
  - (d) For purposes related to permanency planning:

- (i) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship, a legal guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW, or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- (ii) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW.
- (iii) "Permanent legal custody" means legal custody pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or of a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- (2) 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 a transition from foster care to independent living will allow the child to manage his or her financial, 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.
- (3)) The purpose of a permanency planning hearing is to review the permanency plan for the child, inquire into the welfare of the child and progress of the case, and reach decisions regarding the permanent placement of the child.
- (a) 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, guardianship order, or permanent custody order has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than twelve months following commencement of the current placement episode.
- $((\frac{4}{}))$  (b) 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 months, as provided in ((subsection (3) of)) this section, following the date 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, quardian, or legal custodian, an adoption decree, guardianship order, or a permanent custody order is entered, or the dependency is dismissed.
  - ((<del>(5)</del>)) (c) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date, preferably before the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months. 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.

- (2) 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.
- $((\frac{6}{}))$  (3) At the permanency planning hearing, the court shall ((enter findings as required by RCW 13.34.138 and shall review the permanency plan prepared by the agency)) conduct the following inquiry:
- (a) If a goal of long-term foster or relative care has been achieved prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the child's status to determine whether the placement and the plan for the child's care remain appropriate.
- (b) In cases where the primary permanency planning goal has not been 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 it possible to achieve the primary goal. The court shall review the permanency plan prepared by the agency and make explicit findings regarding each of the following:
- 34 <u>(i) The continuing necessity for, and the safety and appropriateness of, the placement;</u>
- (ii) The extent of compliance with the permanency plan by the agency and any other service providers, the child's parents, the child, and the child's quardian, if any;

- 1 (iii) The extent of any efforts to involve appropriate service
  2 providers in addition to agency staff in planning to meet the special
  3 needs of the child and the child's parents;
- (iv) The progress toward eliminating the causes for the child's
  placement outside of his or her home and toward returning the child
  safely to his or her home or obtaining a permanent placement for the
  child;
  - (v) The date by which it is likely that the child will be returned to his or her home or placed for adoption, with a guardian or in some other alternative permanent placement; and
- (vi) If the child has been placed outside of his or her home for 11 fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, not including any period 12 13 during which the child was a runaway from the out-of-home placement or 14 the first six months of any period during which the child was returned to his or her home for a trial home visit, the appropriateness of the 15 permanency plan, whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency to 16 17 achieve the goal of the permanency plan, and the circumstances which prevent the child from any of the following: 18
  - (A) Being returned safely to his or her home;
- 20 (B) Having a petition for the involuntary termination of parental rights filed on behalf of the child;
  - (C) Being placed for adoption;

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- (D) Being placed with a guardian;
- 24 <u>(E) Being placed in the home of a fit and willing relative of the</u> 25 <u>child; or</u>
  - (F) Being placed in some other alternative permanent placement, including independent living or long-term foster care.
  - (c)(i) If the permanency plan identifies independent living as a goal, the court shall make a finding that the provision of services to assist the child in making a transition from foster care to independent living will allow the child to manage his or her financial, personal, social, educational, and nonfinancial affairs prior to approving independent living as a permanency plan of care.
- (ii) The permanency 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.
- 37 (iii) 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.

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- (d) If the child has resided in the home of a foster parent or relative for more than six months prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall also enter a finding regarding whether the foster parent or relative was informed of the hearing as required in RCW 74.13.280 and 13.34.138. ((If a goal of long term foster or relative care has been achieved prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the child's status to determine whether the placement and the plan for the child's care remain appropriate. In cases where the primary permanency planning goal has not been 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 it possible to achieve the primary goal.))
- 15 <u>(4)</u> In all cases, <u>at the permanency planning hearing</u>, the court shall:
- 17 (a)(i) Order the permanency plan prepared by the agency to be 18 implemented; or
- 19 (ii) Modify the permanency plan, and order implementation of the 20 modified plan; and
  - (b)(i) Order the child returned home only if the court finds that 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.
    - ((<del>(7)</del>)) (5) 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.
  - (6) 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.
- 34 (7) If the court orders the child returned home, casework 35 supervision shall continue for at least six months, at which time a 36 review hearing shall be held pursuant to RCW 13.34.138, and the court 37 shall determine the need for continued intervention.

(8) The juvenile court may hear a petition for permanent legal custody when: (a) The court has ordered implementation of a permanency plan that includes permanent legal custody; and (b) the party pursuing the permanent legal custody is the party identified in the permanency plan as the prospective legal custodian. During the pendency of such proceeding, the court shall conduct review hearings and further permanency planning hearings as provided in this chapter. At the conclusion of the legal guardianship or permanent legal custody proceeding, a juvenile court hearing shall be held for the purpose of determining whether dependency should be dismissed. If a guardianship or permanent custody order has been entered, the dependency shall be dismissed.

- (9) Continued juvenile court jurisdiction under this chapter shall not be a barrier to the entry of an order establishing a legal guardianship or permanent legal custody when the requirements of subsection (8) of this section are met.
- (10) ((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.
- (11) Except as 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 13.34.138, 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.
- (12)) 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.
- $((\frac{13}{13}))$  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. The court shall consider the child's relationships with siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130.
- 6 ((<del>(14)</del>)) <u>(12)</u> Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the 7 procedural due process rights of any party in a termination or 8 guardianship proceeding filed under this chapter.
- 9 **Sec. 11.** RCW 13.34.160 and 2004 c 183 s 1 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- (1) In an action brought under this chapter, the court may inquire 11 into the ability of the parent or parents of the child to pay child 12 support ((and)). The court may enter an order of child support as set 13 forth in chapter 26.19 RCW, if the state pays for the court-ordered 14 services necessary to address the deficiencies which led to the removal 15 of a child of a parent who is the defendant in a contested dependency 16 action or if no such services are ordered by the court. The court may 17 enforce the same by execution, or in any way in which a court of equity 18 may enforce its decrees. All child support orders entered pursuant to 19 20 this chapter shall be in compliance with the provisions of RCW 21 26.23.050.
  - (2) For purposes of this section, if a dependent child's parent is an unmarried minor parent or pregnant minor applicant, then the parent or parents of the minor shall also be deemed a parent or parents of the dependent child. However, liability for child support under this subsection only exists if the parent or parents of the unmarried minor parent or pregnant minor applicant are provided the opportunity for a hearing on their ability to provide support. Any child support order requiring such a parent or parents to provide support for the minor parent's child may be effective only until the minor parent reaches eighteen years of age.
- 32 (3) In the absence of a court order setting support, the department 33 may establish an administrative order for support upon receipt of a 34 referral or application for support enforcement services.
- 35 **Sec. 12.** RCW 74.13.031 and 2006 c 266 s 1 and 2006 c 221 s 3 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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The department shall have the duty to provide child welfare services and shall:

- (1) Develop, administer, supervise, and monitor a coordinated and comprehensive plan that establishes, aids, and strengthens services for the protection and care of runaway, dependent, or neglected children.
- (2) Within available resources, recruit an adequate number of prospective adoptive and foster homes, both regular and specialized, i.e. homes for children of ethnic minority, including Indian homes for Indian children, sibling groups, handicapped and emotionally disturbed, teens, pregnant and parenting teens, and annually report to the governor and the legislature concerning the department's success in:

  (a) Meeting the need for adoptive and foster home placements; (b) reducing the foster parent turnover rate; (c) completing home studies for legally free children; and (d) implementing and operating the passport program required by RCW 74.13.285. The report shall include a section entitled "Foster Home Turn-Over, Causes and Recommendations."
- (3) Investigate complaints of any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, or sexual abuse or exploitation, or that presents an imminent risk of serious harm, and on the basis of the findings of such investigation, offer child welfare services in relation to the problem to such parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis, and/or bring the situation to the attention of an appropriate court, or another community agency: PROVIDED, That an investigation is not required of nonaccidental injuries which are clearly not the result of a lack of care or supervision by the child's parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis. If the investigation reveals that a crime against a child may have been committed, the department shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency.
- (4) Offer, on a voluntary basis, family reconciliation services to families who are in conflict.
- (5) Monitor out-of-home placements, on a timely and routine basis, to assure the safety, well-being, and quality of care being provided is within the scope of the intent of the legislature as defined in RCW 74.13.010 and 74.15.010, and annually submit a report measuring the extent to which the department achieved the specified goals to the governor and the legislature.

(6) Have authority to accept custody of children from parents and to accept custody of children from juvenile courts, where authorized to do so under law, to provide child welfare services including placement for adoption, to provide for the routine and necessary medical, dental, and mental health care, or necessary emergency care of the children, and to provide for the physical care of such children and make payment of maintenance costs if needed. Except where required by Public Law 95-608 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915), no private adoption agency which receives children for adoption from the department shall discriminate on the basis of race, creed, or color when considering applications in their placement for adoption.

- (7) Have authority to provide temporary shelter to children who have run away from home and who are admitted to crisis residential centers.
- (8) Have authority to purchase care for children; and shall follow in general the policy of using properly approved private agency services for the actual care and supervision of such children insofar as they are available, paying for care of such children as are accepted by the department as eligible for support at reasonable rates established by the department.
- (9) Establish a children's services advisory committee which shall assist the secretary in the development of a partnership plan for utilizing resources of the public and private sectors, and advise on all matters pertaining to child welfare, licensing of child care agencies, adoption, and services related thereto. At least one member shall represent the adoption community.
- (10)(a) Have authority to provide continued foster care or group care as needed to participate in or complete a high school or vocational school program.
- (b)(i) Beginning in 2006, the department has the authority to allow up to fifty youth reaching age eighteen to continue in foster care or group care as needed to participate in or complete a posthigh school academic or vocational program, and to receive necessary support and transition services.
- (ii) In 2007 and 2008, the department has the authority to allow up to fifty additional youth per year reaching age eighteen to remain in foster care or group care as provided in (b)(i) of this subsection.

(iii) A youth who remains eligible for such placement and services pursuant to department rules may continue in foster care or group care until the youth reaches his or her twenty-first birthday. Eligibility requirements shall include active enrollment in a posthigh school academic or vocational program and maintenance of a 2.0 grade point average.

- (11) Refer cases to the division of child support whenever state or federal funds are expended for the care and maintenance of a child, including a child with a developmental disability who is placed as a result of an action under chapter 13.34 RCW, unless the department finds that there is good cause not to pursue collection of child support against the parent or parents of the child. Cases involving individuals age eighteen through twenty shall not be referred to the division of child support unless required by federal law.
- (12) Have authority within funds appropriated for foster care services to purchase care for Indian children who are in the custody of a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribally licensed child-placing agency pursuant to parental consent, tribal court order, or state juvenile court order; and the purchase of such care shall be subject to the same eligibility standards and rates of support applicable to other children for whom the department purchases care.

Notwithstanding any other provision of RCW 13.32A.170 through 13.32A.200 and 74.13.032 through 74.13.036, or of this section all services to be provided by the department of social and health services under subsections (4), (6), and (7) of this section, subject to the limitations of these subsections, may be provided by any program offering such services funded pursuant to Titles II and III of the federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974.

- (13) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, provide preventive services to families with children that prevent or shorten the duration of an out-of-home placement.
- (14) Have authority to provide independent living services to youths, including individuals who have attained eighteen years of age, and have not attained twenty-one years of age who are or have been in foster care.
- (15) Consult at least quarterly with foster parents, including members of the foster parent association of Washington state, for the purpose of receiving information and comment regarding how the

department is performing the duties and meeting the obligations
specified in this section and RCW 74.13.250 and 74.13.320 regarding the
recruitment of foster homes, reducing foster parent turnover rates,
providing effective training for foster parents, and administering a
coordinated and comprehensive plan that strengthens services for the
protection of children. Consultation shall occur at the regional and
statewide levels.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1) The secretary of the department of social and health services shall work in conjunction with the University of Washington to study the need for and the feasibility of creating tiered classifications for foster parent licensing, including a professional foster parent classification. The secretary of the department of social and health services and the dean of the school of social work, or his or her designee, at the University of Washington jointly shall facilitate a work group composed of: (a) One or more representatives from the Washington federation of state employees; (b) two or more representatives from the foster parent association of Washington state; (c) the director of the institute for children and families at the University of Washington; and (d) four or more child welfare professionals with subject matter expertise from the public, private, or academic communities.
  - (2) To promote the exchange of ideas and collaboration, the secretary and the director also shall convene at least two focused stakeholder meetings seeking input from a broad range of foster parents, social workers, and community members. To facilitate the exchange of ideas, the department of social and health services shall provide to the work group the contact information for licensed foster parents for the sole purpose of communicating with foster parents regarding issues relevant to foster parents. The work group shall keep the contact information confidential and shall develop guidelines for the use and maintenance of this contact information among work group members.
- (3) The secretary of the department of social and health services and the dean of the school of social work, or his or her designee, at the University of Washington shall report the recommendations of the work group to the appropriate committees of the legislature by January 1, 2008.

**Sec. 14.** RCW 26.44.020 and 2006 c 339 s 108 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- ((<del>(1) "Court" means the superior court of the state of Washington, juvenile department.</del>
- (2) "Law enforcement agency" means the police department, the prosecuting attorney, the state patrol, the director of public safety, or the office of the sheriff.
- (3) "Practitioner of the healing arts" or "practitioner" means a person licensed by this state to practice podiatric medicine and surgery, optometry, chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or medicine and surgery or to provide other health services. The term "practitioner" includes a duly accredited Christian Science practitioner: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That a person who is being furnished Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited Christian Science practitioner will not be considered, for that reason alone, a neglected person for the purposes of this chapter.
- (4) "Institution" means a private or public hospital or any other facility providing medical diagnosis, treatment or care.
- (5) "Department" means the state department of social and health services.
- 23 (6) "Child" or "children" means any person under the age of eighteen years of age.
  - (7) "Professional school personnel" include, but are not limited to, teachers, counselors, administrators, child care facility personnel, and school nurses.
  - (8) "Social service counselor" means anyone engaged in a professional capacity during the regular course of employment in encouraging or promoting the health, welfare, support or education of children, or providing social services to adults or families, including mental health, drug and alcohol treatment, and domestic violence programs, whether in an individual capacity, or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.
  - (9) "Psychologist" means any person licensed to practice psychology under chapter 18.83 RCW, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.

(10) "Pharmacist" means any registered pharmacist under chapter 18.64 RCW, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.

- (11) "Clergy" means any regularly licensed or ordained minister, priest, or rabbi of any church or religious denomination, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.
- (12) "Abuse or neglect" means sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or injury of a child by any person under circumstances which cause harm to the child's health, welfare, or safety, excluding conduct permitted under RCW 9A.16.100; or the negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child by a person responsible for or providing care to the child. An abused child is a child who has been subjected to child abuse or neglect as defined in this section.
- (13) "Child protective services section" means the child protective services section of the department.
- (14) "Sexual exploitation" includes: (a) Allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution by any person; or (b) allowing, permitting, encouraging, or engaging in the obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child by any person.
- (15) "Negligent treatment or maltreatment" means an act or a failure to act, or the cumulative effects of a pattern of conduct, behavior, or inaction, that evidences a serious disregard of consequences of such magnitude as to constitute a clear and present danger to a child's health, welfare, or safety, including but not limited to conduct prohibited under RCW 9A.42.100. When considering whether a clear and present danger exists, evidence of a parent's substance abuse as a contributing factor to negligent treatment or maltreatment shall be given great weight. The fact that siblings share a bedroom is not, in and of itself, negligent treatment or maltreatment. Poverty, homelessness, or exposure to domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010 that is perpetrated against someone other than the child does not constitute negligent treatment or maltreatment in and of itself.
- (16) "Child protective services" means those services provided by the department designed to protect children from child abuse and neglect and safeguard such children from future abuse and neglect, and

conduct investigations of child abuse and neglect reports. Investigations may be conducted regardless of the location of the alleged abuse or neglect. Child protective services includes referral to services to ameliorate conditions that endanger the welfare of children, the coordination of necessary programs and services relevant to the prevention, intervention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, and services to children to ensure that each child has a permanent home. In determining whether protective services should be provided, the department shall not decline to provide such services solely because of the child's unwillingness or developmental inability to describe the nature and severity of the abuse or neglect.

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- (17) "Malice" or "maliciously" means an evil intent, wish, or design to vex, annoy, or injure another person. Such malice may be inferred from an act done in willful disregard of the rights of another, or an act wrongfully done without just cause or excuse, or an act or omission of duty betraying a willful disregard of social duty.
- (18) "Sexually aggressive youth" means a child who is defined in RCW 74.13.075(1)(b) as being a sexually aggressive youth.
  - (19) "Unfounded" means available information indicates that, more likely than not, child abuse or neglect did not occur. No unfounded allegation of child abuse or neglect may be disclosed to a child-placing agency, private adoption agency, or any other provider licensed under chapter 74.15 RCW.))
  - (1) "Abuse or neglect" means sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or injury of a child by any person under circumstances which cause harm to the child's health, welfare, or safety, excluding conduct permitted under RCW 9A.16.100; or the negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child by a person responsible for or providing care to the child. An abused child is a child who has been subjected to child abuse or neglect as defined in this section.
- 31 (2) "Child" or "children" means any person under the age of 32 eighteen years of age.
  - (3) "Child protective services" means those services provided by the department designed to protect children from child abuse and neglect and safeguard such children from future abuse and neglect, and conduct investigations of child abuse and neglect reports.

    Investigations may be conducted regardless of the location of the alleged abuse or neglect. Child protective services includes referral

- to services to ameliorate conditions that endanger the welfare of 1
- 2 children, the coordination of necessary programs and services relevant
- to the prevention, intervention, and treatment of child abuse and 3
- neglect, and services to children to ensure that each child has a 4
- permanent home. In determining whether protective services should be 5
- provided, the department shall not decline to provide such services 6
- 7 solely because of the child's unwillingness or developmental inability
- to describe the nature and severity of the abuse or neglect. 8
- (4) "Child protective services section" means the child protective 9 services section of the department. 10
- (5) "Clergy" means any regularly licensed or ordained minister, 11
- priest, or rabbi of any church or religious denomination, whether 12
- 13 acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any
- public or private organization or institution. 14
- (6) "Court" means the superior court of the state of Washington, 15
- 16 juvenile department.
- 17 (7) "Department" means the state department of social and health 18 services.
- (8) "Founded" means the determination following an investigation by 19
- the department that, based on available information, it is more likely 20
- 21 than not that child abuse or neglect did occur.
- (9) "Inconclusive" means the determination following an 2.2
- investigation by the department, prior to the effective date of this 23
- 24 section, that based on available information a decision cannot be made
- that more likely than not, child abuse or neglect did or did not occur. 25
- (10) "Institution" means a private or public hospital or any other 26
- facility providing medical diagnosis, treatment, or care. 27
- (11) "Law enforcement agency" means the police department, the 28
- prosecuting attorney, the state patrol, the director of public safety, 29
- or the office of the sheriff. 30
- (12) "Malice" or "maliciously" means an evil intent, wish, or 31
- design to vex, annoy, or injure another person. Such malice may be 32
- inferred from an act done in willful disregard of the rights of 33
- another, or an act wrongfully done without just cause or excuse, or an 34
- act or omission of duty betraying a willful disregard of social duty. 35
- (13) "Negligent treatment or maltreatment" means an act or a 36
- 37 failure to act, or the cumulative effects of a pattern of conduct,
- behavior, or inaction, that evidences a serious disregard of 38

- 1 consequences of such magnitude as to constitute a clear and present
- 2 danger to a child's health, welfare, or safety, including but not
- 3 limited to conduct prohibited under RCW 9A.42.100. When considering
- 4 whether a clear and present danger exists, evidence of a parent's
- 5 <u>substance abuse as a contributing factor to negligent treatment or</u>
- 6 maltreatment shall be given great weight. The fact that siblings share
- 7 a bedroom is not, in and of itself, negligent treatment or
- 8 maltreatment. Poverty, homelessness, or exposure to domestic violence
- 9 as defined in RCW 26.50.010 that is perpetrated against someone other
- 10 than the child does not constitute negligent treatment or maltreatment
- 11 in and of itself.
- 12 (14) "Pharmacist" means any registered pharmacist under chapter
- 13 18.64 RCW, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee
- or agent of any public or private organization or institution.
- 15 (15) "Practitioner of the healing arts" or "practitioner" means a
- 16 person licensed by this state to practice podiatric medicine and
- 17 <u>surgery</u>, <u>optometry</u>, <u>chiropractic</u>, <u>nursing</u>, <u>dentistry</u>, <u>osteopathic</u>
- 18 <u>medicine and surgery, or medicine and surgery or to provide other</u>
- 19 <u>health services</u>. The term "practitioner" includes a duly accredited
- 20 Christian Science practitioner: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That a person who
- 21 <u>is being furnished Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited</u>
- 22 Christian Science practitioner will not be considered, for that reason
- 23 <u>alone</u>, a neglected person for the purposes of this chapter.
- 24 (16) "Professional school personnel" include, but are not limited
- 25 to, teachers, counselors, administrators, child care facility
- 26 personnel, and school nurses.
- 27 (17) "Psychologist" means any person licensed to practice
- 28 psychology under chapter 18.83 RCW, whether acting in an individual
- 29 <u>capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private</u>
- 30 <u>organization or institution</u>.
- 31 (18) "Screened-out report" means a report of alleged child abuse or
- 32 neglect that the department has determined does not rise to the level
- 33 of a credible report of abuse or neglect and is not referred for
- 34 <u>investigation</u>.
- 35 (19) "Sexual exploitation" includes: (a) Allowing, permitting, or
- 36 encouraging a child to engage in prostitution by any person; or (b)
- 37 <u>allowing</u>, <u>permitting</u>, <u>encouraging</u>, <u>or engaging in the obscene or</u>

- pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child by any 1 2 person.
- 3 (20) "Sexually aggressive youth" means a child who is defined in RCW 74.13.075(1)(b) as being a sexually aggressive youth. 4
- (21) "Social service counselor" means anyone engaged in a 5 professional capacity during the regular course of employment in 6 encouraging or promoting the health, welfare, support or education of 7 children, or providing social services to adults or families, including 8 mental health, drug and alcohol treatment, and domestic violence 9 programs, whether in an individual capacity, or as an employee or agent 10 of any public or private organization or institution. 11
- 12 (22) "Unfounded" means the determination following an investigation 13 by the department that available information indicates that, more likely than not, child abuse or neglect did not occur, or that there is 14 insufficient evidence for the department to determine whether the 15 alleged child abuse did or did not occur. 16
- **Sec. 15.** RCW 26.44.030 and 2005 c 417 s 1 are each amended to read 17 as follows: 18

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- (1)(a) When any practitioner, county coroner or medical examiner, law enforcement officer, professional school personnel, registered or licensed nurse, social service counselor, psychologist, pharmacist, licensed or certified child care providers or their employees, employee of the department, juvenile probation officer, placement and liaison specialist, responsible living skills program staff, HOPE center staff, or state family and children's ombudsman or any volunteer in the ombudsman's office has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect, he or she shall report such incident, or cause a report to be made, to the proper law enforcement agency or to the department as provided in RCW 26.44.040.
- (b) When any person, in his or her official supervisory capacity with a nonprofit or for-profit organization, has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect caused by a person over whom he or she regularly exercises supervisory authority, he or she shall report such incident, or cause a report to be made, to the proper law enforcement agency, provided that the person alleged to have caused the abuse or neglect is employed by, contracted by, volunteers with the organization and coaches, trains, educates, or

counsels a child or children or regularly has unsupervised access to a child or children as part of the employment, contract, or voluntary service. No one shall be required to report under this section when he or she obtains the information solely as a result of a privileged communication as provided in RCW 5.60.060.

Nothing in this subsection (1)(b) shall limit a person's duty to report under (a) of this subsection.

For the purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply:

- (i) "Official supervisory capacity" means a position, status, or role created, recognized, or designated by any nonprofit or for-profit organization, either for financial gain or without financial gain, whose scope includes, but is not limited to, overseeing, directing, or managing another person who is employed by, contracted by, or volunteers with the nonprofit or for-profit organization.
- (ii) "Regularly exercises supervisory authority" means to act in his or her official supervisory capacity on an ongoing or continuing basis with regards to a particular person.
- (c) The reporting requirement also applies to department of corrections personnel who, in the course of their employment, observe offenders or the children with whom the offenders are in contact. If, as a result of observations or information received in the course of his or her employment, any department of corrections personnel has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect, he or she shall report the incident, or cause a report to be made, to the proper law enforcement agency or to the department as provided in RCW 26.44.040.
- (d) The reporting requirement shall also apply to any adult who has reasonable cause to believe that a child who resides with them, has suffered severe abuse, and is able or capable of making a report. For the purposes of this subsection, "severe abuse" means any of the following: Any single act of abuse that causes physical trauma of sufficient severity that, if left untreated, could cause death; any single act of sexual abuse that causes significant bleeding, deep bruising, or significant external or internal swelling; or more than one act of physical abuse, each of which causes bleeding, deep bruising, significant external or internal swelling, bone fracture, or unconsciousness.

(e) The report must be made at the first opportunity, but in no case longer than forty-eight hours after there is reasonable cause to believe that the child has suffered abuse or neglect. The report must include the identity of the accused if known.

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- (2) The reporting requirement of subsection (1) of this section does not apply to the discovery of abuse or neglect that occurred during childhood if it is discovered after the child has become an adult. However, if there is reasonable cause to believe other children are or may be at risk of abuse or neglect by the accused, the reporting requirement of subsection (1) of this section does apply.
- (3) Any other person who has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect may report such incident to the proper law enforcement agency or to the department of social and health services as provided in RCW 26.44.040.
- (4) The department, upon receiving a report of an incident of alleged abuse or neglect pursuant to this chapter, involving a child who has died or has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him or her other than by accidental means or who has been subjected to alleged sexual abuse, shall report such incident to the proper law enforcement agency. In emergency cases, where the child's welfare is endangered, the department shall notify the proper law enforcement agency within twenty-four hours after a report is received by the In all other cases, the department shall notify the law enforcement agency within seventy-two hours after a report is received by the department. If the department makes an oral report, a written report must also be made to the proper law enforcement agency within five days thereafter.
- (5) Any law enforcement agency receiving a report of an incident of alleged abuse or neglect pursuant to this chapter, involving a child who has died or has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him or her other than by accidental means, or who has been subjected to alleged sexual abuse, shall report such incident in writing as provided in RCW 26.44.040 to the proper county prosecutor or city attorney for appropriate action whenever the law enforcement agency's investigation reveals that a crime may have been committed. The law enforcement agency shall also notify the department of all reports received and the law enforcement agency's disposition of them. In emergency cases, where the child's welfare is endangered, the law enforcement agency

shall notify the department within twenty-four hours. In all other cases, the law enforcement agency shall notify the department within seventy-two hours after a report is received by the law enforcement agency.

- (6) Any county prosecutor or city attorney receiving a report under subsection (5) of this section shall notify the victim, any persons the victim requests, and the local office of the department, of the decision to charge or decline to charge a crime, within five days of making the decision.
- (7) The department may conduct ongoing case planning and consultation with those persons or agencies required to report under this section, with consultants designated by the department, and with designated representatives of Washington Indian tribes if the client information exchanged is pertinent to cases currently receiving child protective services. Upon request, the department shall conduct such planning and consultation with those persons required to report under this section if the department determines it is in the best interests of the child. Information considered privileged by statute and not directly related to reports required by this section must not be divulged without a valid written waiver of the privilege.
- (8) Any case referred to the department by a physician licensed under chapter 18.57 or 18.71 RCW on the basis of an expert medical opinion that child abuse, neglect, or sexual assault has occurred and that the child's safety will be seriously endangered if returned home, the department shall file a dependency petition unless a second licensed physician of the parents' choice believes that such expert medical opinion is incorrect. If the parents fail to designate a second physician, the department may make the selection. If a physician finds that a child has suffered abuse or neglect but that such abuse or neglect does not constitute imminent danger to the child's health or safety, and the department agrees with the physician's assessment, the child may be left in the parents' home while the department proceeds with reasonable efforts to remedy parenting deficiencies.
- 35 (9) Persons or agencies exchanging information under subsection (7) 36 of this section shall not further disseminate or release the 37 information except as authorized by state or federal statute. 38 Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.

(10) Upon receiving a report((s)) of alleged abuse or neglect, the department shall make reasonable efforts to learn the name, address, and telephone number of each person making a report of abuse or neglect under this section. The department shall provide assurances of appropriate confidentiality of the identification of persons reporting under this section. If the department is unable to learn the information required under this subsection, the department shall only investigate cases in which:

- 9 <u>(a) The department believes there is a serious threat of</u> 10 substantial harm to the child;
  - (b) The report indicates conduct involving a criminal offense that has, or is about to occur, in which the child is the victim; or
- 13 (c) The department has a prior founded report of abuse or neglect
  14 with regard to a member of the household that is within three years of
  15 receipt of the referral.
  - (11)(a) For reports of alleged abuse or neglect that are accepted for investigation by the department, the investigation shall be conducted within time frames established by the department in rule. In no case shall the investigation extend longer than ninety days from the date the report is received, unless the investigation is being conducted under a written protocol pursuant to RCW 26.44.180 and a law enforcement agency or prosecuting attorney has determined that a longer investigation period is necessary. At the completion of the investigation, the department shall make a finding that the report of child abuse or neglect is founded or unfounded.
  - (b) If a court in a civil or criminal proceeding, considering the same facts or circumstances as are contained in the report being investigated by the department, makes a judicial finding by a preponderance of the evidence or higher that the subject of the pending investigation has abused or neglected the child, the department shall adopt the finding in its investigation.
  - (12) In conducting an investigation of alleged abuse or neglect, the department or law enforcement agency:
  - (a) May interview children. The interviews may be conducted on school premises, at day-care facilities, at the child's home, or at other suitable locations outside of the presence of parents. Parental notification of the interview must occur at the earliest possible point in the investigation that will not jeopardize the safety or protection

of the child or the course of the investigation. Prior to commencing the interview the department or law enforcement agency shall determine whether the child wishes a third party to be present for the interview and, if so, shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate the child's wishes. Unless the child objects, the department or law enforcement agency shall make reasonable efforts to include a third party in any interview so long as the presence of the third party will not jeopardize the course of the investigation((-

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(11) Upon receiving a report of alleged child abuse and neglect, the department or investigating law enforcement agency)); and

(b) Shall have access to all relevant records of the child in the possession of mandated reporters and their employees.

 $((\frac{12}{12}))$  (13) The department shall maintain investigation records and conduct timely and periodic reviews of all <u>founded</u> cases  $(\frac{constituting}{12})$  of abuse and neglect. The department shall maintain a log of screened-out nonabusive cases.

(((13))) (14) The department shall use a risk assessment process when investigating alleged child abuse and neglect referrals. The department shall present the risk factors at all hearings in which the placement of a dependent child is an issue. Substance abuse must be a risk factor. The department shall, within funds appropriated for this purpose, offer enhanced community-based services to persons who are determined not to require further state intervention.

(((14))) (15) Upon receipt of a report of alleged abuse or neglect the law enforcement agency may arrange to interview the person making the report and any collateral sources to determine if any malice is involved in the reporting.

(((15) The department shall make reasonable efforts to learn the name, address, and telephone number of each person making a report of abuse or neglect under this section. The department shall provide assurances of appropriate confidentiality of the identification of persons reporting under this section. If the department is unable to learn the information required under this subsection, the department shall only investigate cases in which: (a) The department believes there is a serious threat of substantial harm to the child; (b) the report indicates conduct involving a criminal offense that has, or is about to occur, in which the child is the victim; or (c) the department

- 1 has, after investigation, a report of abuse or neglect that has been
- 2 founded with regard to a member of the household within three years of
- 3 receipt of the referral.))

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- 4 **Sec. 16.** RCW 26.44.031 and 1997 c 282 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 (1) To protect the privacy in reporting and the maintenance of 7 reports of nonaccidental injury, neglect, death, sexual abuse, and cruelty to children by their parents, and to safeguard against 8 9 arbitrary, malicious, or erroneous information or actions, the department shall not disclose or maintain information related to 10 ((unfounded referrals in files or)) reports of child abuse or neglect 11 12 ((for longer than six years)) except as provided in this section or as otherwise required by state and federal law. 13
  - ((At the end of six years from receipt of the unfounded report, the information shall be purged unless an additional report has been received in the intervening period.))
    - (2) The department shall destroy all of its records concerning:
- 18 <u>(a) A screened-out report, within three years from the receipt of</u> 19 the report; and
  - (b) An unfounded or inconclusive report, within six years of completion of the investigation, unless a prior or subsequent founded report has been received regarding the child who is the subject of the report, a sibling or half-sibling of the child, or a parent, quardian, or legal custodian of the child before the records are destroyed.
  - (3) The department may keep records concerning founded reports of child abuse or neglect as the department determines by rule.
  - (4) An unfounded, screened-out, or inconclusive report may not be disclosed to a child-placing agency, private adoption agency, or any other provider licensed under chapter 74.15 RCW.
- individual who is the subject of a report may institute proceedings for injunctive or other appropriate relief for enforcement of the requirement to purge information. These proceedings may be instituted in the superior court for the county in which the person resides or, if the person is not then a resident of this state, in the superior court for Thurston county.

- (b) If the department fails to comply with subsection (4) of this section and an individual who is the subject of the report is harmed by the disclosure of information, in addition to the relief provided in (a) of this subsection, the court may award a penalty of up to one thousand dollars and reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs to the petitioner.
- 7 (c) A proceeding under this subsection does not preclude other 8 methods of enforcement provided for by law.
- 9 (6) Nothing in this section shall prevent the department from 10 retaining general, nonidentifying information which is required for 11 state and federal reporting and management purposes.
- 12 **Sec. 17.** RCW 74.13.280 and 2001 c 318 s 3 are each amended to read 13 as follows:

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- (1) Except as provided in RCW 70.24.105, whenever a child is placed in out-of-home care by the department or a child-placing agency, the department or agency shall share information known to the department or agency about the child and the child's family with the care provider and shall consult with the care provider regarding the child's case plan. If the child is dependent pursuant to a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW, the department or agency shall keep the care provider informed regarding the dates and location of dependency review and permanency planning hearings pertaining to the child.
- 23 (2) Information about the child and the child's family shall
  24 include information known to the department or agency as to whether the
  25 child is a sexually reactive child, has exhibited high-risk behaviors,
  26 or is physically assaultive or physically aggressive, as defined in
  27 this section.
- 28 (3) Information about the child shall also include information 29 known to the department or agency that the child:
- 30 <u>(a) Has received a medical diagnosis of fetal alcohol syndrome or</u>
  31 <u>fetal alcohol effect;</u>
- 32 <u>(b) Has been diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional as</u> 33 having a mental health disorder;
- 34 (c) Has witnessed a death or substantial physical violence in the 35 past or recent past; or
- 36 (d) Was a victim of sexual or severe physical abuse in the recent
  37 past.

- (4) Any person who receives information about a child or a child's family pursuant to this section shall keep the information confidential and shall not further disclose or disseminate the information except as authorized by law.
  - $((\frac{3}{3}))$  (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the department or child-placing agencies to disclose client information or to maintain client confidentiality as provided by law.
    - (6) As used in this section:
- 10 <u>(a) "Sexually reactive child" means a child who exhibits sexual</u>
  11 <u>behavior problems including, but not limited to, sexual behaviors that</u>
  12 <u>are developmentally inappropriate for their age or are harmful to the</u>
  13 <u>child or others.</u>
- 14 <u>(b) "High-risk behavior" means an observed or reported and</u> 15 documented history of one or more of the following:
  - (i) Suicide attempts or suicidal behavior or ideation;
  - (ii) Self-mutilation or similar self-destructive behavior;
- 18 <u>(iii) Fire-setting or a developmentally inappropriate fascination</u>
  19 with fire;
- 20 <u>(iv) Animal torture;</u>

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- (v) Property destruction; or
- 22 (vi) Substance or alcohol abuse.
- 23 (c) "Physically assaultive or physically aggressive" means a child 24 who exhibits one or more of the following behaviors that are 25 developmentally inappropriate and harmful to the child or to others:
  - (i) Observed assaultive behavior;
- 27 <u>(ii) Reported and documented history of the child willfully</u> 28 <u>assaulting or inflicting bodily harm; or</u>
- (iii) Attempting to assault or inflict bodily harm on other children or adults under circumstances where the child has the apparent ability or capability to carry out the attempted assaults including threats to use a weapon.
- 33 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 18.** A new section is added to chapter 74.13 RCW to read as follows:
- 35 (1) A care provider may not be found to have abused or neglected a 36 child under chapter 26.44 RCW or be denied a license pursuant to

- chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 for any allegations of failure to 1 2 supervise wherein:
  - (a) The allegations arise from the child's conduct that is substantially similar to prior behavior of the child, and:
  - (i) The child is a sexually reactive youth, exhibits high-risk behaviors, or is physically assaultive or physically aggressive as defined in RCW 74.13.280, and this information and the child's prior behavior was not disclosed to the care provider as required by RCW 74.13.280; and
  - (ii) The care provider did not know or have reason to know that the child needed supervision as a sexually reactive or physically assaultive or physically aggressive youth, or because of a documented history of high-risk behaviors, as a result of the care provider's involvement with or independent knowledge of the child or training and experience; or
  - (b) The child was not within the reasonable control of the care provider at the time of the incident that is the subject of the allegation, and the care provider was acting in good faith and did not know or have reason to know that reasonable control or supervision of the child was necessary to prevent harm or risk of harm to the child or other persons.
- 22 (2) Allegations of child abuse or neglect that meet the provisions of this section shall be designated as "unfounded" as defined in RCW 23 24 26.44.020.
- **Sec. 19.** RCW 74.15.130 and 2006 c 265 s 404 are each amended to 25 26 read as follows:
- 27 (1) An agency may be denied a license, or any license issued pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 may be suspended, 28 revoked, modified, or not renewed by the secretary upon proof (a) that 29 the agency has failed or refused to comply with the provisions of 30 31 chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 or the requirements promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031; or 32 (b) that the conditions required for the issuance of a license under 33 chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 have ceased to exist with respect 34 to such licenses. RCW 43.20A.205 governs notice of a license denial, 35 36 revocation, suspension, or modification and provides the right to an
- 37 adjudicative proceeding.

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1 (2) In any adjudicative proceeding regarding the denial, 2 modification, suspension, or revocation of a foster family home 3 license, the department's decision shall be upheld if there is 4 reasonable cause to believe that:

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- (a) The applicant or licensee lacks the character, suitability, or competence to care for children placed in out-of-home care, however, no unfounded, inconclusive, or screened-out report of child abuse or neglect may be used to deny employment or a license;
- (b) The applicant or licensee has failed or refused to comply with any provision of chapter 74.15 RCW, RCW 74.13.031, or the requirements adopted pursuant to such provisions; or
- (c) The conditions required for issuance of a license under chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 have ceased to exist with respect to such licenses.
  - (3) In any adjudicative proceeding regarding the denial, modification, suspension, or revocation of any license under this chapter, other than a foster family home license, the department's decision shall be upheld if it is supported by a preponderance of the evidence.
  - (4) The department may assess civil monetary penalties upon proof that an agency has failed or refused to comply with the rules adopted under the provisions of this chapter and RCW 74.13.031 or that an agency subject to licensing under this chapter and RCW 74.13.031 is operating without a license except that civil monetary penalties shall not be levied against a licensed foster home. Monetary penalties levied against unlicensed agencies that submit an application for licensure within thirty days of notification and subsequently become licensed will be forgiven. These penalties may be assessed in addition to or in lieu of other disciplinary actions. Civil monetary penalties, if imposed, may be assessed and collected, with interest, for each day an agency is or was out of compliance. Civil monetary penalties shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars per violation for group homes and child-placing agencies. Each day upon which the same or substantially similar action occurs is a separate violation subject to the assessment of a separate penalty. The department shall provide a notification period before a monetary penalty is effective and may forgive the penalty levied if the agency comes into compliance during this period. The department may suspend, revoke, or not renew a license for failure

- 1 to pay a civil monetary penalty it has assessed pursuant to this
- 2 chapter within ten days after such assessment becomes final. Chapter
- 3 43.20A RCW governs notice of a civil monetary penalty and provides the
- 4 right of an adjudicative proceeding. The preponderance of evidence
- 5 standard shall apply in adjudicative proceedings related to assessment
- 6 of civil monetary penalties.

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- 7 **Sec. 20.** RCW 74.13.650 and 2006 c 353 s 2 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- A foster parent critical support and retention program 9 established to retain foster parents who care for sexually reactive 10 children, physically assaultive children, or children with other high-11 risk behaviors, as defined in RCW 74.13.280. Services shall consist of 12 short-term therapeutic and educational interventions to support the 13 stability of the placement. The foster parent critical support and 14 retention program is to be implemented under the division of children 15 16 and family services' contract and supervision. A contractor must 17 demonstrate experience providing in-home case management, as well as experience working with caregivers of children with significant 18 19 behavioral issues that pose a threat to others or themselves or the stability of the placement. 20
- 21 **Sec. 21.** RCW 74.13.660 and 2006 c 353 s 3 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
  - Under the foster parent critical support and retention program, foster parents who care for sexually reactive children, physically assaultive children, or children with other high-risk behaviors, as defined in RCW 74.13.280, shall receive:
- 27 (1) Availability at any time of the day or night to address 28 specific concerns related to the identified child;
- 29 (2) Assessment of risk and development of a safety and supervision 30 plan;
- 31 (3) Home-based foster parent training utilizing evidence-based 32 models; and
- 33 (4) Referral to relevant community services and training provided 34 by the local children's administration office or community agencies.

1 **Sec. 22.** RCW 26.44.060 and 2004 c 37 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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- (1)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, any person participating in good faith in the making of a report pursuant to this chapter or testifying as to alleged child abuse or neglect in a judicial proceeding shall in so doing be immune from any liability arising out of such reporting or testifying under any law of this state or its political subdivisions.
- 9 (b) A person convicted of a violation of subsection (4) of this 10 section shall not be immune from liability under (a) of this 11 subsection.
  - (2) An administrator of a hospital or similar institution or any physician licensed pursuant to chapters 18.71 or 18.57 RCW taking a child into custody pursuant to RCW 26.44.056 shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability for such taking into custody.
  - (3) Conduct conforming with the reporting requirements of this chapter shall not be deemed a violation of the confidential communication privilege of RCW 5.60.060 (3) and (4), 18.53.200 and 18.83.110. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as to supersede or abridge remedies provided in chapter 4.92 RCW.
  - (4) A person who, intentionally and in bad faith ((<del>or</del> maliciously)), knowingly makes a false report of alleged abuse or neglect shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable in accordance with RCW 9A.20.021.
  - (5) A person who, in good faith and without gross negligence, cooperates in an investigation arising as a result of a report made pursuant to this chapter, shall not be subject to civil liability arising out of his or her cooperation. This subsection does not apply to a person who caused or allowed the child abuse or neglect to occur.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 23.** A new section is added to chapter 26.44 RCW 31 to read as follows:
- 32 (1) The child protective services section shall prepare a statement 33 warning against false reporting of alleged child abuse or neglect for 34 inclusion in any instructions, informational brochures, educational 35 forms, and handbooks developed or prepared for or by the department and 36 relating to the reporting of abuse or neglect of children. Such 37 statement shall include information on the criminal penalties that

- apply to false reports of alleged child abuse or neglect under RCW 26.44.060(4). It shall not be necessary to reprint existing materials if any other less expensive technique can be used. Materials shall be revised when reproduced.
- 5 (2) The child protective services section shall send a letter by 6 certified mail to any person determined by the section to have made a 7 false report of child abuse or neglect informing the person that such 8 a determination has been made and that a second or subsequent false 9 report will be referred to the proper law enforcement agency for 10 investigation.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 24.** Section 13 of this act expires January 1, 2008.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. Sections 14 through 16 of this act take effect October 1, 2008.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 26.** The secretary of the department of social and health services may take the necessary steps to ensure that sections 14 through 16 of this act are implemented on their effective date.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected."

## ESHB 1624 - S COMM AMD

By Committee on Human Services & Corrections

## OUT OF ORDER 04/09/2007

On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "welfare;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 13.34.200, 13.34.060, 13.34.062, 13.34.065, 13.34.110, 13.34.136, 13.34.138, 13.34.145, 13.34.160, 26.44.020, 26.44.030, 26.44.031, 74.13.280, 74.15.130,

- 74.13.650, 74.13.660, and 26.44.060; reenacting and amending RCW 1
- 74.13.031; adding a new section to chapter 13.34 RCW; adding a new 2
- section to chapter 43.20A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 74.13 3
- RCW; adding a new section to chapter 26.44 RCW; creating new sections; 4
- providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date." 5

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