FINAL BILL REPORT SHB 1815

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning the rights of an alleged parent in dependency proceedings.

Sponsors: House Committee on Early Learning & Human Services (originally sponsored by Representatives Kilduff, Rodne, Senn, Muri, Lovick, Ortiz-Self, Orwall and Frame; by request of Department of Social and Health Services).

House Committee on Early Learning & Human Services Senate Committee on Human Services, Mental Health & Housing

Background:

Establishing and Disestablishing Parentage.

Parentage may be established under the Uniform Parentage Act (UPA) based on a presumption, acknowledgment, or adjudication. A person is a presumed parent if the child was born in the context of marriage or domestic partnership, or shortly thereafter, or if the person resided with the child and openly held the child out as his or her own for the first two years of the child's life.

A person is an acknowledged parent if the person signs an acknowledgment of paternity that is later filed with the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. A person is an adjudicated parent if the person's parentage was determined in a court proceeding. A judgment and order establishing parentage may include terms requiring provision of child support and payment of birth-related costs, establishing residential provisions for the child, and requiring amendment of the child's birth certificate. Temporary orders may be issued while the action is pending.

The procedures and timelines for challenging parentage vary depending on whether the parentage is presumed, acknowledged, or adjudicated. In general, a challenge must be brought within a maximum of four years of the child's birth or establishment of parentage. A signatory may rescind a paternity acknowledgement by filing an action within 60 days of acknowledgement, or by the next court hearing concerning the child, whichever is sooner, and may challenge the acknowledgement only for limited reasons past that point.

There are specific procedures for when genetic testing may be ordered in a parentage action and when a motion for genetic testing may be denied. With certain exceptions, genetic

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testing must be ordered when supported by a sworn statement of a party alleging or denying the requisite sexual contact between the parties for conception of a child. Parentage of a presumed, acknowledged, or adjudicated parent may be disproved only by admissible results of genetic testing.

Child Welfare Court Proceedings.

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) may file a petition in court alleging that a child should be a dependent of the state due to abuse or neglect or because there is no parent, guardian, or custodian capable of adequately caring for the child.

If a court determines that a child is dependent, then the court will conduct periodic reviews and make determinations regarding the child's placement, the provision of services by the DSHS, compliance of the parents, and whether progress has been made by the parents.

Under certain circumstances after a child has been removed from the custody of a parent for at least six months pursuant to a finding of dependency, a petition may be filed seeking termination of parental rights.

The definition of "parent" for purposes of child welfare proceedings is the biological or adoptive parent of a child unless the legal rights have been terminated by a court proceeding.

Summary:

The definition of "parent" for purposes of dependency and termination of parental rights court proceedings is changed to mean a biological parent, adoptive parent, or an individual who has established a parent-child relationship under the UPA, unless the legal rights of that person have been terminated through a court proceeding.

Votes on Final Passage:

House 87 11 Senate 47 2

Effective: July 23, 2017