

SENATE BILL REPORT

E2SSB 6109

As Amended by House, February 28, 2024

Title: An act relating to supporting children, families, and child welfare workers by improving services and clarifying the child removal process in circumstances involving high-potency synthetic opioids.

Brief Description: Supporting children and families.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Wilson, C., Boehnke, Braun, Gildon, Hasegawa, Kuderer, Lias, Lovelett, Lovick, Nguyen, Nobles, Saldaña, Short, Warnick and Wilson, J.).

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Human Services: 1/18/24, 1/22/24 [DPS-WM, w/oRec].
Ways & Means: 1/29/24, 2/05/24 [DP2S, w/oRec].

Floor Activity: Passed Senate: 2/9/24, 42-7.
Passed House: 2/28/24, 94-0.

Brief Summary of Engrossed Second Substitute Bill

- Includes child abuse or neglect resulting from a high-potency synthetic opioid in a nonexhaustive list of what may establish the basis for a determination of imminent physical harm when a child is removed from a parent by court order, law enforcement, or a hospital.
- Requires courts to give great weight to the lethality of and public health guidance regarding high-potency synthetic opioids during certain stages of child welfare proceedings where the court is determining whether a child should be removed from a parent.
- Directs the provision of services to children impacted by high-potency synthetic opioids.
- Defines high-potency synthetic opioids.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

Majority Report: That Substitute Senate Bill No. 6109 be substituted therefor, and the substitute bill do pass and be referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

Signed by Senators Wilson, C., Chair; Kauffman, Vice Chair; Frame, Nguyen, Warnick and Wilson, J..

Minority Report: That it be referred without recommendation.

Signed by Senator Boehnke, Ranking Member.

Staff: Alison Mendiola (786-7488)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS

Majority Report: That Second Substitute Senate Bill No. 6109 be substituted therefor, and the second substitute bill do pass.

Signed by Senators Robinson, Chair; Mullet, Vice Chair, Capital; Nguyen, Vice Chair, Operating; Billig, Conway, Dhingra, Hasegawa, Hunt, Keiser, Pedersen, Randall, Saldaña, Van De Wege and Wellman.

Minority Report: That it be referred without recommendation.

Signed by Senators Wilson, L., Ranking Member, Operating; Gildon, Assistant Ranking Member, Operating; Schoesler, Ranking Member, Capital; Rivers, Assistant Ranking Member, Capital; Warnick, Assistant Ranking Member, Capital; Boehnke, Braun, Muzzall, Torres and Wagoner.

Staff: Joshua Hinman

Background: Dependency and Shelter Care Hearing. Anyone, including the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF), may file a petition in court alleging a child should be a dependent of the state due to abuse or neglect, including that which results from sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or a pattern of severe neglect, or because there is no parent, guardian, or custodian capable of adequately caring for the child. These petitions must be verified and contain a statement of facts that constitute a dependency and the names and residence of the parents, if known. When a child is taken into custody, the court is to hold a shelter care hearing within 72 hours. The primary purpose of the shelter care hearing is to determine whether the child can be immediately and safely returned home while the dependency case is being resolved. The court must release a child to a parent unless the court finds that removal of the child is necessary to prevent imminent physical harm and that the evidence shows a causal relationship between the conditions in the home and imminent physical harm to the child.

Law Enforcement. A law enforcement officer may take, or cause to be taken, a child into custody without a court order if there is probable cause to believe taking the child into

custody is necessary to prevent imminent physical harm to the child due to child abuse or neglect, including that which results from sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or a pattern of severe neglect, and the child would be seriously injured or could not be taken into custody if it were necessary to first obtain a court order.

Hospitals. An administrator of a hospital or similar institution or licensed physician may detain a child without consent of a person legally responsible for the child whether or not medical treatment is required, if there is probable cause to believe detaining the child is necessary to prevent imminent physical harm to the child due to child abuse or neglect, including that which results from sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or a pattern of severe neglect, and the child would be seriously injured or could not be taken into custody if it were necessary to first obtain a court order provided that such administrator or physician shall notify or cause to be notified the appropriate law enforcement agency or child protective services.

Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Grant Program. A superior court may apply for grants from the Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Grant Program by submitting a local improvement plan with the administrator for the courts. To be eligible for grant funds, a superior court's local improvement plan must meet the criteria developed by the administrator for the courts and approved by the board for judicial administration. The criteria must be consistent with the principles adopted for unified family courts. At a minimum, the criteria must require that the court's local improvement plan meet the following requirements:

- commit to a chief judge assignment to the family and juvenile court for a minimum of two years;
- implementation of the principle of one judicial team hearing all of the proceedings in a case involving one family, especially in dependency cases;
- require court commissioners and judges assigned to family and juvenile court to receive a minimum of 30 hours specialized training in topics related to family and juvenile matters within six months of assuming duties in family and juvenile court. Where possible, courts should utilize local, statewide, and national training forums. A judicial officer's recorded educational history may be applied toward the 30-hour requirement. The topics for training must include parentage, adoption, domestic relations, dependency and termination of parental rights, child development, the impact of child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health, juvenile status offenses, and juvenile offenders; self-representation issues, cultural competency, or roles of family and juvenile court judges and commissioners.

Courts receiving grant money must use the funds to improve and support family and juvenile court operations based on standards developed by the administrator for the courts and approved by the board for judicial administration. The standards may allow courts to use the funds to:

- pay for family and juvenile court training of commissioners and judges or pay for pro tem commissioners and judges to assist the court while the commissioners and judges

- receive training;
- increase judicial and nonjudicial staff, including administrative staff to improve case coordination and referrals in family and juvenile cases, guardian ad litem volunteers or court appointed special advocates, security, and other staff; and
- improve the court facility to better meet the needs of children and families; among other approved uses.

Home Visiting. Home visiting is a voluntary, family-centered service offered to expectant parents and families with new babies and young children to support the physical, social, and emotional health and development of the child.

Summary of Engrossed Second Substitute Bill: Child Abuse or Neglect: Establishing the Basis for a Determination of Imminent Physical Harm. Establishing the basis for the determination of imminent risk of physical harm may include, but is not limited to, child abuse or neglect resulting from exposure to a high-potency synthetic opioid. A court shall give great weight to the lethality of high-potency synthetic opioids and public health guidance from the Department of Health (DOH) related to high-potency synthetic opioids.

Shelter Care Hearing. At a shelter care hearing, if the court has reasonable cause to believe that removal of the child is necessary to prevent imminent physical harm due to child abuse or neglect, including exposure to high-potency synthetic opioids, the child shall not be released to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian.

Law Enforcement. A law enforcement officer may take, or cause to be taken, a child into custody without a court order if there are reasonable grounds to believe removal is necessary to prevent imminent physical harm to the child due to child abuse or neglect, including, but not limited to, that which results from exposure to high-potency synthetic opioid.

Hospitals. An administrator of a hospital or similar institution or any duly licensed physician, may detain a child without consent of a person legally responsible for the child whether or not medical treatment is required, if there are reasonable grounds to believe removal is necessary to prevent imminent physical harm to the child due to child abuse or neglect, including, but not limited to, that which results from exposure to high-potency synthetic opioid.

Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Grant Program. The training for court commissioners and judges assigned to family and juvenile court to receive a minimum of 30 hours specialized training in topics related to family and juvenile matters within six months of assuming duties in family and juvenile court must include the risk and danger presented to children and youth by high-potency synthetic opioids and the legal standards for removal of a child based on abuse or neglect. Paying for the training of other professionals involved in child welfare court proceedings including, but not limited to, attorneys and guardians ad litem is an allowable use of grant money.

Subject to appropriations, DCYF is to establish a pilot program for contracted child care slots for infants in child protective services in locales with the historically highest rates of child welfare screened-in intake due to the parental substance use disorder was a factor in the case.

Home Visiting. Subject to appropriations, DCYF is to enter into targeted contracts with existing home visiting programs in locales with the historically highest rates of child welfare screened-in intake to serve up to 150 families. DCYF is to provide training specific to substance use disorders for the home visiting providers selected for this program. Priority for targeted contracted home visiting slots shall be given to:

- families with child protective services open cases;
- families with family assessment response open cases; and
- families with family voluntary services open cases.

Subject to appropriations, a legal liaison position in each region is established within DCYF to work with both DCYF and the Office of the Attorney General for the purpose of assisting with the preparation of child abuse and neglect court cases involving allegations of high-potency synthetic opioids. The workload of the legal liaisons is to be geographically divided to reflect where the highest risk and most vulnerable high-potency synthetic opioid-related child abuse and neglect cases are filed.

Highest risk and most vulnerable are determined by the age of the child and whether the child is particularly vulnerable given the child's medical or developmental conditions. DCYF may determine the necessary qualifications for the legal liaison positions.

Subject to appropriations, HCA shall expand specific treatment and services to children and youth with prenatal substance exposure who would benefit from evidence-based services impacting their behavioral and physical health. HCA shall consult with DCYF and must contract for services in a manner that leverages federal Medicaid funds.

DCYF shall establish two pilot programs to implement an evidence-based, comprehensive, intensive, in-home parenting services support model to serve children and families from birth to age 18 who are involved in child welfare, children's mental health, or juvenile justice systems. There must be one pilot on each side of the state. This section expires July 1, 2026.

DCYF is to convene a work group on children and exposure to fentanyl to provide information for child welfare workers, juvenile courts, and families regarding the risks of fentanyl exposure for children and child welfare workers in child protective services investigations. The information shall be made available to child welfare court professionals, including DCYF employees supporting or providing child welfare services or child protective services; attorneys; judicial officers; and guardians ad litem. This section expires

July 1, 2025.

Subject to appropriations, DOH shall support Promotoras in at least two communities. These Promotoras shall provide culturally sensitive, lay health education for the Latinx community, and act as liaisons between their community, health professionals, and human and social service organizations. One community on each side of the state.

Subject to appropriations, DCYF is to establish a pilot program to include third-party safety plan participants and public health nurses in child protective services safety planning. The pilot program established in this section must include contracts in up to four department offices for third-party safety plan participants and public health nurses to support child protective services workers in safety planning and provide support for cases involving high-potency synthetic opioids and families who do not have natural supports to aid in safety planning.

High-potency synthetic opioids means an unprescribed synthetic opioid classified as a schedule II controlled substance or controlled substance analog in chapter 69.50 RCW or by the pharmacy quality assurance commission in rule including, but not limited to, fentanyl.

Appropriation: The bill contains a section or sections to limit implementation to the availability of amounts appropriated for that specific purpose.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony on Original Bill (Human Services): *The committee recommended a different version of the bill than what was heard.* PRO: We have all seen the headlines about fentanyl as well as other opioids. We also have to focus on services for families, what we're seeing is what happens when we don't provide families with the resources they need. Everyone is looking for solutions. We need to do this for the best interest of all children, but there are a lot of unknowns. What is the science? This issue is a priority for the state, nation and world. This is not a perfect bill but it does represent a bipartisan effort to support the families in need. Fentanyl is having a catastrophic impact on our communities, we need resources and to intervene earlier. Children are showing up in the ER dying. While there is trauma and disproportionality in removing children from their homes, 1227 did a wonderful job but happened to coincide with the fentanyl epidemic, we need to find a way to keep children safe.

CON: Removing a child often doesn't help the parent. Clinical care and public health needs to be person centered so a parent can safely parent or there are worse outcomes for the children including an increase in opioid deaths. What does the evidence show? It's not exposure or being in the same room, removal does more harm to the child. There is no

definition, methadone should not be included. Also, test strips can show false positives.

OTHER: Substance use alone is not a reason to remove the child. Since 2018 there have been an increase in critical incidents. We need to clarify that fentanyl is dangerous and lethal and provide support services. This bill won't prevent a dependency or a judicial offer from removing a child due to an imminent risk of harm. Kids need the services, assess parents for the ability to care for the child. We should rely on science. Judges should have most current public health information. We have seen removals like crack in the 1990's. Despite 1227, there is still disproportionality in which children are removed from the home which leads to increased risks of homelessness and incarceration, among other negative long term effects. Public health should guide lawmakers.

Persons Testifying (Human Services): PRO: Senator Claire Wilson, Prime Sponsor; Joyce Gilbert, Child Advocacy Centers of Washington (CACWA); Paula Reed, Children's Advocacy Centers of Washington; Jason Cummings, Snohomish County Prosecuting Attorney; Lori Vanderburg, Dawson Place Child Advocacy Center (CAC).

CON: Melissa Moore, Drug Policy Alliance; Everett Maroon, Blue Mountain Heart to Heart.

OTHER: Kati Durkin, Washington Federation of State Employees; Laurie Lippold, Partners for Our Children; Jerry Milner, Family Justice Group; Mishka Terplan MD MPH,FACOG,DFAS; Jennifer Justice; Shrounda Selivanoff; Allison Krutsinger, Dept of Children, Youth, and Families.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying (Human Services): PRO: Georgia Spiropoulos, Equiscript; Lisa Wahl, No; Jeanette Obelcz, WFSE Member.

CON: Malika Lamont, Purpose Dignity Action (PDA); Jacob D'Annunzio, WA State Office of Public Defense; Carra Wetzel Chubb, Harm Reduction Doula Collective.

OTHER: Giovanni Severino, Latino Community Fund; Patrick Dowd, WA State Office of the Family and Children's Ombuds; Teshara Villaluz; Tara Urs, King County Department of Public Defense; Kathleen Biron.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony on First Substitute (Ways & Means): *The committee recommended a different version of the bill than what was heard.* CON: This bill surveils and targets a population that we need to protect, not punish. Children removed from families has worse outcomes. This bill is not backed by evidence and is a panic response, while abandoning the promise from Keeping Families Together Act. In a time of housing shortages in a state with the most regressive tax system, this bill presents another barrier to low income Washingtonians, while the services component is wholly inadequate.

This bill is harmful and a return to the drug war policy. Picking one substance and blaming the user is not smart policy. Equating substance abuse to sexual abuse is damaging. A

chilling effect for people asking for help.

OTHER: There have been near fatalities when a child ingested fentanyl while there was an open DCYF case. This bill strikes a balance between investing and training the judicial branch, while investing in services to keep families together. Services is a crucial component.

We'd like to work with the Legislature to fix the issue caused by incorporating a criminal statute standard into a dependency statute. The knowingly and intentionally standard is difficult to prove at a shelter care hearing.

There is a preference to support home visiting services that already exist. Testifier's agency provides services to over one-thousand families, of which about 10 percent are involved in substance abuse. 98 percent are able to make a change to keep their households safe.

We need staffing capacity to engage experts. Would love to develop education on the science of fentanyl because this training does not exist.

The bill will compound the fentanyl problem because almost all are limited by socioeconomic factors. Parents need access to long-term housing, child care, and other resources. Knowing you have a home over your head provides security.

Judges are not confused by the current standard and there is no data to show that the current removal standard is insufficiently clear or precise to keep children safe. Courts take a look on an individual basis and make a determination. We need to look at the actual root cause.

Strong support for inpatient treatment services for pregnant women. This is critical to recovery. This treatment requires adequate intensity and duration.

A testifier with lived experience utilized inpatient treatment three times in five years, and has now been post-treatment for seven years. Supports options for parents to use substance use recovery, especially if that means they keep their children.

Persons Testifying (Ways & Means): CON: Malika Lamont, VOCAL-WA; Austin Field, SEIU 925.

OTHER: Kelly Warner-King, Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts; Atharshna Singarajah; Tara Urs, King County Department of Public Defense; Susan Stoner, Ph.D., Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences Addictions, Drug & Alcohol Institute; Allison Krutsinger, Dept of Children, Youth, and Families; Gabe Cisneros-Lassey; Mary Fischer, Institute for Family Development.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying (Ways & Means): No one.

EFFECT OF HOUSE AMENDMENT(S):

- Modifies the intent section in a manner consistent with other provisions of the bill.
- Specifies that the great weight the court is required to give when a pick-up order is requested or out-of-home placement is requested during a shelter care hearing applies to the court's determination of whether removal is necessary to prevent imminent physical harm to the child due to child abuse or neglect. The amended bill includes high-potency synthetic opioid in the nonexhaustive list of what constitutes imminent physical harm in two instances where that term was not added, which is consistent with the addition of that term added in other places describing what constitutes imminent physical harm.
- Specifies that to the extent possible, the workload of legal liaisons must be geographically divided to reflect where the highest risk and most vulnerable child abuse and neglect cases are filed.
- Modifies the work group convened by the Department of Health to include:
 1. collaboration with poison information centers;
 2. focus on exposure of children to fentanyl;
 3. adds caregivers to the groups this information is intended to provide information for;
 4. fentanyl exposure is for children receiving child welfare services or child protective services; and
 5. information developed be publicly available.
- Modifies the components of the required judicial training for counties receiving Family and Juvenile Court Improvement funding to include training on: (1) substance use disorder, including the risk and danger to children; and (2) how to apply the child safety framework to crucial aspects of dependency cases, including safety assessment, safety planning, and case planning.
- Adds a requirement that the Administrative Office of the Courts develops, delivers, and regularly updates training for judicial officers and dependency court system partners regarding child safety and the risk and danger presented to children and youth by high-potency synthetic opioids and other substances impacting families.