- 2 **ESHB 1556** S AMD 278
- 3 By Senators Kohl, Hargrove, Long, Smith and Thibaudeau

- 5 On page 3, after line 13, insert the following:
- 6 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 11.88 RCW
- 7 to read as follows:
- 8 A guardianship for a minor may not be entered under this chapter if
- 9 a dependency action is currently pending under chapter 13.34 RCW for
- 10 the minor, unless the guardian and guardianship have been approved in
- 11 the permanency plan by the juvenile court.
- 12 **Sec. 3.** RCW 13.34.030 and 1995 c 311 s 23 are each amended to read
- 13 as follows:
- 14 For purposes of this chapter:
- 15 (1) "Child" and "juvenile" means any individual under the age of
- 16 eighteen years.
- 17 (2) "Current placement episode" means the period of time that
- 18 begins with the most recent date that the child was removed from the
- 19 home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian for purposes of
- 20 placement in out-of-home care and continues until the child returns
- 21 home, an adoption decree, a permanent custody order, or guardianship
- 22 order is entered, or the dependency is dismissed, whichever occurs
- 23 soonest. If the most recent date of removal occurred prior to the
- 24 filing of a dependency petition under this chapter or after filing but
- 25 prior to entry of a disposition order, such time periods shall be
- 26 included when calculating the length of a child's current placement
- 27 episode.
- 28 (3) "Dependency guardian" means the person, nonprofit corporation,
- 29 or Indian tribe appointed by the court pursuant to RCW 13.34.232 for
- 30 the limited purpose of assisting the court in the supervision of the
- 31 dependency.
- 32 (4) "Dependent child" means any child:
- 33 (a) Who has been abandoned; that is, where the child's parent,
- 34 guardian, or other custodian has expressed either by statement or
- 35 conduct, an intent to forego, for an extended period, parental rights

- 1 or parental responsibilities despite an ability to do so. If the court
- 2 finds that the petitioner has exercised due diligence in attempting to
- 3 locate the parent, no contact between the child and the child's parent,
- 4 guardian, or other custodian for a period of three months creates a
- 5 rebuttable presumption of abandonment, even if there is no expressed
- 6 intent to abandon;

2627

28 29

30

31

- 7 (b) Who is abused or neglected as defined in chapter 26.44 RCW by 8 a person legally responsible for the care of the child;
- 9 (c) Who has no parent, guardian, or custodian capable of adequately 10 caring for the child, such that the child is in circumstances which 11 constitute a danger of substantial damage to the child's psychological 12 or physical development; or
- (d) Who has a developmental disability, as defined in RCW 71A.10.020 and whose parent, guardian, or legal custodian together with the department determines that services appropriate to the child's needs can not be provided in the home. However, (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection may still be applied if other reasons for removal of the child from the home exist.
- 19 (5) "Guardian" means the person or agency that: (a) Has been appointed as the guardian of a child in a legal proceeding other than 21 a proceeding under this chapter; and (b) has the legal right to custody 22 of the child pursuant to such appointment. The term "guardian" shall 23 not include a "dependency guardian" appointed pursuant to a proceeding 24 under this chapter.
 - (6) "Guardian ad litem" means a person, appointed by the court to represent the best interest of a child in a proceeding under this chapter, or in any matter which may be consolidated with a proceeding under this chapter. A "court-appointed special advocate" appointed by the court to be the guardian ad litem for the child, or to perform substantially the same duties and functions as a guardian ad litem, shall be deemed to be guardian ad litem for all purposes and uses of this chapter.
- 33 (7) "Guardian ad litem program" means a court-authorized volunteer 34 program, which is or may be established by the superior court of the 35 county in which such proceeding is filed, to manage all aspects of 36 volunteer guardian ad litem representation for children alleged or 37 found to be dependent. Such management shall include but is not 38 limited to: Recruitment, screening, training, supervision, assignment, 39 and discharge of volunteers.

- 1 (8) "Out-of-home care" means placement in a foster family home or 2 group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or placement 3 in a home, other than that of the child's parent, guardian, or legal 4 custodian, not required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW.
- (9) "Preventive services" means preservation services, as defined in chapter 74.14C RCW, and other reasonably available services capable of preventing the need for out-of-home placement while protecting the child.
- 9 **Sec. 4.** RCW 13.34.130 and 1995 c 313 s 2, 1995 c 311 s 19, and 10 1995 c 53 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- If, after a fact-finding hearing pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, it has been proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030; after consideration of the predisposition report prepared pursuant to RCW 13.34.110 and after a disposition hearing has been held pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, the court shall enter an order of disposition pursuant to this section.
- 17 (1) The court shall order one of the following dispositions of the 18 case:
- 19 (a) Order a disposition other than removal of the child from his or
 20 her home, which shall provide a program designed to alleviate the
 21 immediate danger to the child, to mitigate or cure any damage the child
 22 has already suffered, and to aid the parents so that the child will not
 23 be endangered in the future. In selecting a program, the court should
 24 choose those services that least interfere with family autonomy,
 25 provided that the services are adequate to protect the child.

28 29

30

31

3233

34

3536

37

38

(b) Order that the child be removed from his or her home and ordered into the custody, control, and care of a relative or the department of social and health services or a licensed child placing agency for placement in a foster family home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or in a home not required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW. Unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the safety or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered, such child shall be placed with a person who is related to the child as defined in RCW 74.15.020(4)(a) and with whom the child has a relationship and is comfortable, and who is willing and available to care for the child. Placement of the child with a relative under this subsection shall be given preference by the court. An order for out-

- of-home placement may be made only if the court finds that reasonable 2 efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make it possible for the child 3 to return home, specifying the services that have been provided to the 4 5 child and the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, and that preventive services have been offered or provided and have failed to 6 prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, 7 and welfare of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, 8 9 and that:
- 10 (i) There is no parent or guardian available to care for such 11 child;
- 12 (ii) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian is not willing to 13 take custody of the child;
- (iii) A manifest danger exists that the child will suffer serious abuse or neglect if the child is not removed from the home and an order under RCW 26.44.063 would not protect the child from danger; or
- (iv) The extent of the child's disability is such that the parent, guardian, or legal custodian is unable to provide the necessary care for the child and the parent, guardian, or legal custodian has determined that the child would benefit from placement outside of the home.
- (2) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home 22 pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the court may order that 23 a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be 24 25 filed if the court finds it is recommended by the supervising agency, 26 that it is in the best interests of the child and that it is not 27 reasonable to provide further services to reunify the family because the existence of aggravated circumstances make it unlikely that 28 services will effectuate the return of the child to the child's parents 29 30 in the near future. In determining whether aggravated circumstances exist, the court shall consider one or more of the following: 31
- (a) Conviction of the parent of rape of the child in the first, second, or third degree as defined in RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, and 9A.44.079;
- 35 (b) Conviction of the parent of criminal mistreatment of the child 36 in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.42.020 and 37 9A.42.030;
- 38 (c) Conviction of the parent of one of the following assault 39 crimes, when the child is the victim: Assault in the first or second

degree as defined in RCW 9A.36.011 and 9A.36.021 or assault of a child in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.36.120 or 9A.36.130;

- 3 (d) Conviction of the parent of murder, manslaughter, or homicide 4 by abuse of the child's other parent, sibling, or another child;
- 5 (e) A finding by a court that a parent is a sexually violent 6 predator as defined in RCW 71.09.020;

7

8

9

10

11

3334

35

36

- (f) Failure of the parent to complete available treatment ordered under this chapter or the equivalent laws of another state, where such failure has resulted in a prior termination of parental rights to another child and the parent has failed to effect significant change in the interim.
- 12 (3) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the child's home, the 13 agency charged with his or her care shall provide the court with:
- (a) A permanency plan of care that shall identify one of the 14 15 following outcomes as a primary goal and may identify additional outcomes as alternative goals: Return of the child to the home of the 16 17 child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian; adoption; guardianship; permanent legal custody; or long-term relative or foster care, until 18 19 the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties 20 and the care provider; and independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. Whenever a permanency plan 21 identifies independent living as a goal, the plan 22 specifically identify the services that will be provided to assist the 23 24 child to make a successful transition from foster care to independent 25 Before the court approves independent living as a permanency 26 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 27 independent living will allow the child to manage his or her financial 28 29 affairs and to manage his or her personal, social, educational, and 30 nonfinancial affairs. The department shall not discharge a child to an 31 independent living situation before the child is eighteen years of age unless the child becomes emancipated pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW. 32
 - (b) Unless the court has ordered, pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to return the child home, and what actions the agency will take to maintain parent-child ties. All aspects of the plan shall include the goal of achieving permanence for the child.

1 (i) The agency plan shall specify what services the parents will be 2 offered in order to enable them to resume custody, what requirements 3 the parents must meet in order to resume custody, and a time limit for 4 each service plan and parental requirement.

5

6 7

8 9

10

20

21

2223

24

25

26

27

- (ii) The agency shall be required to encourage the maximum parent-child contact possible, including regular visitation and participation by the parents in the care of the child while the child is in placement. Visitation may be limited or denied only if the court determines that such limitation or denial is necessary to protect the child's health, safety, or welfare.
- (iii) A child shall be placed as close to the child's home as possible, preferably in the child's own neighborhood, unless the court finds that placement at a greater distance is necessary to promote the child's or parents' well-being.
- (iv) The agency charged with supervising a child in placement shall provide all reasonable services that are available within the agency, or within the community, or those services which the department of social and health services has existing contracts to purchase. It shall report to the court if it is unable to provide such services.
 - (c) If the court has ordered, pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to achieve permanency for the child, services to be offered or provided to the child, and, if visitation would be in the best interests of the child, a recommendation to the court regarding visitation between parent and child pending a fact-finding hearing on the termination petition. The agency shall not be required to develop a plan of services for the parents or provide services to the parents.
- 29 (4) If there is insufficient information at the time of the 30 disposition hearing upon which to base a determination regarding the suitability of a proposed placement with a relative, the child shall 31 remain in foster care and the court shall direct the supervising agency 32 33 to conduct necessary background investigations as provided in chapter 74.15 RCW and report the results of such investigation to the court 34 35 within thirty days. However, if such relative appears otherwise suitable and competent to provide care and treatment, the criminal 36 37 history background check need not be completed before placement, but as soon as possible after placement. Any placements with relatives, 38 pursuant to this section, shall be contingent upon cooperation by the 39

- relative 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 and any other conditions imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or court order shall be grounds for removal of the child from the relative's home, subject to review by the court.
- 7 (5) Except for children whose cases are reviewed by a citizen 8 review board under chapter 13.70 RCW, the status of all children found 9 to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six 10 months from the beginning date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established, whichever is first, at a hearing in which it 11 shall be determined whether court supervision should continue. 12 13 review shall include findings regarding the agency and parental completion of disposition plan requirements, and if necessary, revised 14 15 permanency time limits.
- (a) A child shall not be returned home at the review hearing unless the court finds that a reason for removal as set forth in this section no longer exists. The parents, guardian, or legal custodian shall report to the court the efforts they have made to correct the conditions which led to removal. If a child is returned, casework supervision shall continue for a period of six months, at which time there shall be a hearing on the need for continued intervention.
- 23 (b) If the child is not returned home, the court shall establish in 24 writing:
- (i) Whether reasonable services have been provided to or offered to the parties to facilitate reunion, specifying the services provided or offered;
- (ii) Whether the child has been placed in the least-restrictive setting appropriate to the child's needs, including whether consideration and preference has been given to placement with the child's relatives;
- (iii) Whether there is a continuing need for placement and whether the placement is appropriate;
- (iv) Whether there has been compliance with the case plan by the child, the child's parents, and the agency supervising the placement;
- (v) Whether progress has been made toward correcting the problems that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care;
- (vi) Whether the parents have visited the child and any reasons why visitation has not occurred or has been infrequent;

- (vii) Whether additional services are needed to facilitate the return of the child to the child's parents; if so, the court shall order that reasonable services be offered specifying such services; and (viii) The projected date by which the child will be returned home or other permanent plan of care will be implemented.
- 6 (c) The court at the review hearing may order that a petition 7 seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed.
- 8 Sec. 5. RCW 13.34.145 and 1995 c 311 s 20 and 1995 c 53 s 2 are 9 each reenacted and amended to read 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 17 18 13.34.130, the agency that has custody of the child shall provide the 19 court with a written permanency plan of care directed towards securing a safe, stable, and permanent home for the child as soon as possible. 20 The plan shall identify one of the following outcomes as the primary 21 22 goal and may also identify additional outcomes as alternative goals: 23 Return of the child to the home of the child's parent, guardian, or 24 legal custodian; adoption; guardianship; permanent legal custody; or 25 long-term relative or foster care, until the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; and 26 independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or 27 older and the provisions of subsection (2) of this section are met. 28
- 29 (b) The identified outcomes and goals of the permanency plan may 30 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:

3334

3536

37

- (i) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship pursuant to this
 chapter or a legal guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or
 equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian
 tribe.
- 5 <u>(ii) "Permanent legal custody" or "permanent custody" means legal</u> 6 <u>custody of a relative child pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent</u> 7 <u>laws of another state or of a federally recognized Indian tribe.</u>
- 8 (2) Whenever a permanency plan identifies independent living as a 9 goal, the plan shall also specifically identify the services that will 10 be provided to assist the child to make a successful transition from foster care to independent living. Before the court approves 11 independent living as a permanency plan of care, the court shall make 12 13 a finding that the provision of services to assist the child in making a transition from foster care to independent living will allow the 14 15 child to manage his or her financial affairs and to manage his or her social, educational, and nonfinancial affairs. personal, 16 department shall not discharge a child to an independent living 17 situation before the child is eighteen years of age unless the child 18 19 becomes emancipated pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW.
 - (3)(a) For children ten and under, a permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least nine months and an adoption decree ((or)), guardianship order, 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.

21

22

2324

25

26

27

28

2930

31

3233

3435

3637

- (b) For children over ten, a permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least fifteen months and an adoption decree ((or)), guardianship order, or permanent custody order has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than eighteen months following commencement of the current placement episode.
- (4) Whenever a child is removed from the home of a dependency guardian or long-term relative or foster care provider, and the child is not returned to the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian but is placed in out-of-home care, a permanency planning hearing shall take place no later than twelve or eighteen months, as provided in subsection (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, guardian, or legal custodian, an adoption decree ((or)), guardianship order, or permanent custody order is entered, or the dependency is dismissed.
- (5) No later than ten working days prior to the permanency planning hearing, the agency having custody of the child shall submit a written permanency plan to the court and shall mail a copy of the plan to all parties and their legal counsel, if any.
- (6) At the permanency planning hearing, the court shall enter 8 9 findings as required by RCW 13.34.130(5) and shall review the 10 permanency plan prepared by the agency. If the child has resided in the home of a foster parent or relative for more than six months prior 11 to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall also enter a 12 finding regarding whether the foster parent or relative was informed of 13 the hearing as required in RCW 74.13.280. If a goal of long-term 14 15 foster or relative care has been achieved prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the child's status to 16 determine whether the placement and the plan for the child's care 17 remain appropriate. In cases where the primary permanency planning 18 19 goal has not yet been achieved, the court shall inquire regarding the 20 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. In 21 all cases, the court shall: 22
- 23 (a)(i) Order the permanency plan prepared by the agency to be 24 implemented; or
- 25 (ii) Modify the permanency plan, and order implementation of the 26 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
- 29 (ii) Order the child to remain in out-of-home care for a limited 30 specified time period while efforts are made to implement the 31 permanency plan.
- 32 (7) If the court orders the child returned home, casework 33 supervision shall continue for at least six months, at which time a 34 review hearing shall be held pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(5), and the 35 court shall determine the need for continued intervention.

38 39 (8) If a dependency action is pending under this chapter and the dependent child is the subject of a legal guardianship proceeding or a permanent legal custody proceeding, juvenile court jurisdiction will prevent the entry of an order establishing a legal guardianship or

permanent legal custody unless, (a) the juvenile court has ordered implementation of a permanency plan that includes legal quardianship or permanent legal custody, and (b) the party pursuing the legal guardianship or permanent legal custody is a relative identified in the permanency plan as the prospective legal quardian or custodian. During the pendency of the quardianship or legal custody proceedings, juvenile 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 review hearing shall be held for the purpose of determining whether dependency should be dismissed.

(9) 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.

 $((\frac{(9)}{)})$ (10) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 13.34.235, the status of all dependent children shall continue to be reviewed by the court at least once every six months, in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(5), until the dependency is dismissed. Prior to the second permanency planning hearing, the agency that has custody of the child shall consider whether to file a petition for termination of parental rights.

((\(\frac{(10)}{)}\)) (11) 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.

(((11))) (12) 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.

- 1 (((12))) (13) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the 2 procedural due process rights of any party in a termination or 3 guardianship proceeding filed under this chapter.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 26.10 RCW 5 to read as follows:
- A custody decree for a minor may not be entered under this chapter if a dependency action is currently pending under chapter 13.34 RCW for the minor, unless the custodian and legal custody have been approved in the permanency plan by the juvenile court."
- 10 **ESHB 1556** S AMD 278
- 11 By Senators Kohl, Hargrove, Long, Smith and Thibaudeau

On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "visitation;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 26.09.240 and 13.34.030; reenacting and amending RCW 13.34.130 and 13.34.145; adding a new section to chapter 11.88 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 26.10 RCW."

--- END ---