
**Early Learning & Children's
Services Committee**

HB 1425

Brief Description: Concerning permanency plan hearings for subsequent removal of child from home.

Sponsors: Representatives Kagi, Walsh, Roberts, Appleton, Dickerson, Haler, Darneille, Pettigrew, Hinkle, Ormsby and Moeller.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Requires the court to review the permanency plan if a child is removed from a parent due to abuse and neglect a second time.

Hearing Date: 2/9/07

Staff: Sonja Hallum (786-7092).

Background:

Dependency and Termination of Parental Rights Background

If there are allegations of abandonment, abuse or neglect, or no parent who is capable of caring for a child, the state may investigate the allegations and initiate a dependency proceeding in juvenile court. If the court finds the statutory requirements have been met, the court will find the child to be a dependent of the state.

Whenever the court orders a dependent child to be removed from the home, the court will enter a dispositional plan which will include the obligations of the parties including the parents, the supervising agency or Department of Social and Health Services (Department), and the child. The dispositional order will contain an order for the placement of the child either within the home or outside of the home. If the child is placed outside the home, he or she may be placed with a relative or in non-relative foster care.

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Within 60 days of assuming responsibility for the child, the Department is required to provide the court with a permanency plan for the child. The permanency plan will contain the desired goal for the child which may include a plan to return the child home, adoption, long-term placement, or guardianship, including a dependency guardianship. The court must hold the permanency planning hearing when a child has been in out-of-home care for nine months. The hearing must take place within 12 months of the current placement.

The status of all dependent children must be reviewed by the court every six months. During the review the court will examine the progress of the parents in meeting the requirements of the dispositional plan. At this hearing the court may return the child to the home if the parent has made sufficient progress.

If the parent fails to make progress in curing the parental deficiencies which led to the dependency, or if one of the statutory aggravating factors exist, a termination petition may be filed. Federal law requires that after a child has been in foster care for fifteen of the past twenty-two months, the state must file a petition to terminate parental rights unless the child is being cared for by relatives, there is a compelling reason why termination would not be in the best interest of the child, or the state has failed to offer the necessary services to the parent.

If the court finds the statutory grounds for termination are met, the court will terminate the parental rights and the parent will no longer have rights, privileges, or obligations toward the child.

Task Force Background

In 2005, the legislature formed a task force to review issues pertaining to the health, safety and welfare of children receiving services from child protective services and child welfare services. In 2006, the task force reported several recommendations to the legislature for improving child protective services and child welfare services.

Summary of Bill:

If a child is removed from a parent due to abuse or neglect allegations, returned to the home of the parent, and is subsequently removed due to allegations of abuse or neglect, the court must hold a permanency planning hearing to review the case. The court must decide what appropriate action to take including whether to change the permanency plan or require that a termination petition be filed. The court must use the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in deciding the appropriate action to take. The hearing must be held within thirty days of when the child was removed from the home.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on January 18, 2007.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.