CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2616

Chapter 163, Laws of 2014

63rd Legislature 2014 Regular Session

DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS--PARENTS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

EFFECTIVE DATE: 06/12/14

Passed by the House March 11, 2014 CERTIFICATE Yeas 98 Nays 0 I, Barbara Baker, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of FRANK CHOPP the State of Washington, do hereby that the attached certify Speaker of the House of Representatives SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2616 passed by the House Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth. Passed by the Senate March 7, 2014 Yeas 49 Nays 0 BARBARA BAKER Chief Clerk BRAD OWEN President of the Senate Approved March 31, 2014, 3:01 p.m. FILED March 31, 2014

> Secretary of State State of Washington

JAY INSLEE

Governor of the State of Washington

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2616

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2014 Regular Session

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2014 Regular Session

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Freeman, Walsh, Kagi, Roberts, Smith, Orwall, Tarleton, and Pollet)

READ FIRST TIME 02/11/14.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to parents with developmental disabilities involved
- 2 in dependency proceedings; reenacting and amending RCW 13.34.136; and
- 3 creating a new section.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** The legislature intends to assure that for
- 6 parents with developmental disabilities, the department of social and
- 7 health services takes into consideration the parent's disability when
- 8 offering services to correct parental deficiencies. To do so, the
- 9 legislature finds that the department must contact the developmental
- 10 disabilities administration.
- 11 Sec. 2. RCW 13.34.136 and 2013 c 316 s 2, 2013 c 254 s 2, and 2013
- 12 c 173 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 13 (1) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the home, a permanency
- 14 plan shall be developed no later than sixty days from the time the
- 15 supervising agency assumes responsibility for providing services,
- 16 including placing the child, or at the time of a hearing under RCW
- 17 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 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 department's or supervising agency's proposed permanency plan must be provided to the department or 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, including a tribal customary adoption as defined in RCW 13.38.040; 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 or supervising agency 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(8), 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 supervising agency or the department 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 department or supervising agency will take to maintain parent-child ties. All aspects of the plan shall include the goal of achieving permanence for the child.
- (i) The department's or supervising agency's 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.

(A) If the parent is incarcerated, the plan must address how the parent will participate in the case conference and permanency planning meetings and, where possible, must include treatment that reflects the resources available at the facility where the parent is confined. The plan must provide for visitation opportunities, unless visitation is not in the best interests of the child.

- (B) If a parent has a developmental disability according to the definition provided in RCW 71A.10.020, and that individual is eligible for services provided by the developmental disabilities administration, the department shall make reasonable efforts to consult with the developmental disabilities administration to create an appropriate plan for services. For individuals who meet the definition of developmental disability provided in RCW 71A.10.020 and who are eligible for services through the developmental disabilities administration, the plan for services must be tailored to correct the parental deficiency taking into consideration the parent's disability and the department shall also determine an appropriate method to offer those services based on the parent's disability.
 - (ii)(A) 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 child. Early, consistent, and frequent visitation is crucial for maintaining parent-child relationships and making it possible for parents and children to safely reunify. The supervising agency or department 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.
 - (B) 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.
 - (C) 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. When a parent or sibling has been identified as a suspect in an active criminal investigation for a violent crime that, if the allegations are true, would impact the safety of the child, the department shall make a concerted effort to consult with the assigned law enforcement officer in the criminal case

- before recommending any changes in parent/child or child/sibling 1 2 contact. In the event that the law enforcement officer has information pertaining to the criminal case that may have serious implications for 3 child safety or well-being, the law enforcement officer shall provide 4 5 this information to the department during the consultation. department may only use the information provided by law enforcement 6 7 during the consultation to inform family visitation plans and may not share or otherwise distribute the information to any person or entity. 8 9 Any information provided to the department by law enforcement during 10 the consultation is considered investigative information and is exempt from public inspection pursuant to RCW 42.56.240. The results of the 11 12 consultation shall be communicated to the court.
 - (D) The court and the department or supervising 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) The department, court, or caregiver in the out-of-home placement may not limit visitation or contact between a child and sibling as a sanction for a child's behavior or as an incentive to the child to change his or her behavior.
 - (B) Any exceptions, limitation, or denial of contacts or visitation must be approved by the supervisor of the department caseworker and documented. The child, parent, department, guardian ad litem, or court-appointed special advocate may challenge the denial of visits in court.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) The plan shall state whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state placement options have been considered by the department or supervising agency.
- (vi) Unless it is not in the best interests of the child, whenever practical, the plan should ensure the child remains enrolled in the school the child was attending at the time the child entered foster care.

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(vii) The supervising agency or department shall provide all reasonable services that are available within the department or supervising 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(8), 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 department or supervising 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.
- (3) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date. If the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, and the court has not made a good cause exception, the court shall require the department or supervising agency to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights in accordance with RCW $13.34.145((\frac{(3)}{3}))(\frac{4}{3})(b)(vi)$. 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.
- (5) The identified outcomes and goals of the permanency plan may change over time based upon the circumstances of the particular case.
- (6) The court shall consider the child's relationships with the child's siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(6). Whenever the

permanency plan for a child is adoption, the court shall encourage the 1 prospective adoptive parents, birth parents, foster parents, kinship 2 caregivers, and the department or other supervising agency to seriously 3 consider the long-term benefits to the child adoptee and his or her 4 siblings of providing for and facilitating continuing postadoption 5 contact between the siblings. To the extent that it is feasible, and 6 7 when it is in the best interests of the child adoptee and his or her siblings, contact between the siblings should be frequent and of a 8 similar nature as that which existed prior to the adoption. 9 10 child adoptee or his or her siblings are represented by an attorney or guardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any other 11 child custody proceeding, the court shall inquire of each attorney and 12 13 guardian ad litem regarding the potential benefits of continuing 14 contact between the siblings and the potential detriments of severing This section does not require the department of social and 15 16 health services or other supervising agency to agree to any specific 17 provisions in an open adoption agreement and does not create a new obligation for the department to provide supervision or transportation 18 for visits between siblings separated by adoption from foster care. 19

- (7) For purposes related to permanency planning:
- (a) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship or a legal guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- (b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW.
- (c) "Permanent legal custody" means legal custody pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

Passed by the House March 11, 2014. Passed by the Senate March 7, 2014. Approved by the Governor March 31, 2014. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 31, 2014.

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