SENATE BILL 6407

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

By Senator Darneille; by request of Department of Social and Health Services

- AN ACT Relating to private case management of child welfare 1 2 services; amending RCW 13.34.025, 13.34.030, 13.34.030, 13.34.065, 3 13.34.067, 13.34.094, 13.34.096, 13.34.096, 13.34.125, 13.34.130, 13.34.132, 4 13.34.136, 13.34.136, 13.34.174, 13.34.176, 13.34.180, 5 13.34.180, 13.34.210, 13.34.245, 13.34.320, 13.34.215, 13.34.233, 13.34.330, 13.34.340, 13.34.385, 13.34.400, 6 13.34.370, 13.34.380, 7 26.44.020, 26.44.020, 74.13.010, 74.13.020, 74.13.020, 74.13.0311, 8 74.13.042, 74.13.045, 74.13.055, 74.13.065, 74.13.170, 74.13.280, 74.13.283, 74.13.285, 74.13.289, 74.13.300, 74.13.310, 74.13.315, 9 74.13.333, 74.13.515, 10 74.13.325, 74.13.334, 74.13.500, 74.13.525, 74.13.640, 74.13.650, 11 74.13.530, 74.13.560, 74.13.590, 74.13.600, 12 74.15.010, 74.15.020, and 74.15.020; reenacting and amending RCW 13 13.34.138, 13.34.145, 13.34.155, 74.13.031, 74.13.036, and 74.15.100; repealing RCW 74.13.320, 74.13.360, 74.13.362, 74.13.364, 74.13.366, 14 15 74.13.370, 74.13.372, and 43.10.280; providing an effective date; and 16 providing an expiration date.
- 17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 18 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.34.025 and 2009 c 520 s 20 are each amended to 19 read as follows:
- 20 (1) The department and ((supervising)) agencies shall develop 21 methods for coordination of services to parents and children in child

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dependency cases. To the maximum extent possible under current funding levels, the department and ((supervising)) agencies must:

- (a) Coordinate and integrate services to children and families, using service plans and activities that address the children's and families' multiple needs, including ensuring that siblings have regular visits with each other, as appropriate. Assessment criteria should screen for multiple needs;
- (b) Develop treatment plans for the individual needs of the client in a manner that minimizes the number of contacts the client is required to make; and
- (c) Access training for department and ((supervising)) agency staff to increase skills across disciplines to assess needs for mental health, substance abuse, developmental disabilities, and other areas.
- (2) The department shall coordinate within the administrations of the department, and with contracted service providers ((including supervising agencies)), to ensure that parents in dependency proceedings under this chapter receive priority access to remedial services recommended by the department ((or supervising agency)) in its social study or ordered by the court for the purpose of correcting any parental deficiencies identified in the dependency proceeding that are capable of being corrected in the foreseeable future. Services may also be provided to caregivers other than the parents as identified in RCW 13.34.138.
- (a) For purposes of this chapter, remedial services are those services defined in the federal adoption and safe families act as time-limited family reunification services. Remedial services include individual, group, and family counseling; substance abuse treatment services; mental health services; assistance to address domestic violence; services designed to provide temporary child care and therapeutic services for families; and transportation to or from any of the above services and activities.
- (b) The department shall provide funds for remedial services if the parent is unable to pay to the extent funding is appropriated in the operating budget or otherwise available to the department for such specific services. As a condition for receiving funded remedial services, the court may inquire into the parent's ability to pay for all or part of such services or may require that the parent make appropriate applications for funding to alternative funding sources for such services.

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- (c) If court-ordered remedial services are unavailable for any reason, including lack of funding, lack of services, or language barriers, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall promptly notify the court that the parent is unable to engage in the treatment due to the inability to access such services.
- (d) This section does not create an entitlement to services and does not create judicial authority to order the provision of services except for the specific purpose of making reasonable efforts to remedy parental deficiencies identified in a dependency proceeding under this chapter.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.34.030 and 2017 c 276 s 2 are each amended to 12 read as follows:

13 For purposes of this chapter:

- (1) "Abandoned" means when the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian has expressed, either by statement or conduct, an intent to forego, for an extended period, parental rights or responsibilities despite an ability to exercise such rights and responsibilities. If the court finds that the petitioner has exercised due diligence in attempting to locate the parent, no contact between the child and the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian for a period of three months creates a rebuttable presumption of abandonment, even if there is no expressed intent to abandon.
 - (2) "Child," "juvenile," and "youth" means:
 - (a) Any individual under the age of eighteen years; or
- (b) Any individual age eighteen to twenty-one years who is eligible to receive and who elects to receive the extended foster care services authorized under RCW 74.13.031. A youth who remains dependent and who receives extended foster care services under RCW 74.13.031 shall not be considered a "child" under any other statute or for any other purpose.
- (3) "Current placement episode" means the period of time that begins with the most recent date that the child was removed from the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian for purposes of placement in out-of-home care and continues until: (a) The child returns home; (b) an adoption decree, a permanent custody order, or guardianship order is entered; or (c) the dependency is dismissed, whichever occurs first.
- 38 (4) "Department" means the department of social and health 39 services.

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- 1 (5) "Dependency guardian" means the person, nonprofit 2 corporation, or Indian tribe appointed by the court pursuant to this 3 chapter for the limited purpose of assisting the court in the 4 supervision of the dependency.
 - (6) "Dependent child" means any child who:
 - (a) Has been abandoned;

- (b) Is abused or neglected as defined in chapter 26.44 RCW by a person legally responsible for the care of the child;
- (c) Has no parent, guardian, or custodian capable of adequately caring for the child, such that the child is in circumstances which constitute a danger of substantial damage to the child's psychological or physical development; or
- 13 (d) Is receiving extended foster care services, as authorized by 14 RCW 74.13.031.
 - (7) "Developmental disability" means a disability attributable to intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or another neurological or other condition of an individual found by the secretary to be closely related to an intellectual disability or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals with intellectual disabilities, which disability originates before the individual attains age eighteen, which has continued or can be expected to continue indefinitely, and which constitutes a substantial limitation to the individual.
 - (8) "Educational liaison" means a person who has been appointed by the court to fulfill responsibilities outlined in RCW 13.34.046.
 - (9) "Extended foster care services" means residential and other support services the department is authorized to provide under RCW 74.13.031. These services may include placement in licensed, relative, or otherwise approved care, or supervised independent living settings; assistance in meeting basic needs; independent living services; medical assistance; and counseling or treatment.
 - (10) "Guardian" means the person or agency that: (a) Has been appointed as the guardian of a child in a legal proceeding, including a guardian appointed pursuant to chapter 13.36 RCW; and (b) has the legal right to custody of the child pursuant to such appointment. The term "guardian" does not include a "dependency guardian" appointed pursuant to a proceeding under this chapter.
 - (11) "Guardian ad litem" means a person, appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child in a proceeding under this chapter, or in any matter which may be consolidated with a proceeding

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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.

- (12) "Guardian ad litem program" means a court-authorized volunteer program, which is or may be established by the superior court of the county in which such proceeding is filed, to manage all aspects of volunteer guardian ad litem representation for children alleged or found to be dependent. Such management shall include but is not limited to: Recruitment, screening, training, supervision, assignment, and discharge of volunteers.
- (13) "Housing assistance" means appropriate referrals by the department or other ((supervising)) agencies to federal, state, local, or private agencies or organizations, assistance with forms, applications, or financial subsidies or other monetary assistance for housing. For purposes of this chapter, "housing assistance" is not a remedial service or time-limited family reunification service as described in RCW 13.34.025(2).
- 20 (14) "Indigent" means a person who, at any stage of a court 21 proceeding, is:
 - (a) Receiving one of the following types of public assistance: Temporary assistance for needy families, aged, blind, or disabled assistance benefits, medical care services under RCW 74.09.035, pregnant women assistance benefits, poverty-related veterans' benefits, food stamps or food stamp benefits transferred electronically, refugee resettlement benefits, medicaid, or supplemental security income; or
- 29 (b) Involuntarily committed to a public mental health facility; 30 or
- 31 (c) Receiving an annual income, after taxes, of one hundred 32 twenty-five percent or less of the federally established poverty 33 level; or
 - (d) Unable to pay the anticipated cost of counsel for the matter before the court because his or her available funds are insufficient to pay any amount for the retention of counsel.
- 37 (15) "Nonminor dependent" means any individual age eighteen to 38 twenty-one years who is participating in extended foster care 39 services authorized under RCW 74.13.031.

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1 (16) "Out-of-home care" means placement in a foster family home 2 or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or 3 placement in a home, other than that of the child's parent, guardian, 4 or legal custodian, not required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 5 74.15 RCW.

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- (17) "Parent" means the biological or adoptive parents of a child, or an individual who has established a parent-child relationship under RCW 26.26.101, unless the legal rights of that person have been terminated by a judicial proceeding pursuant to this chapter, chapter 26.33 RCW, or the equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 12 (18) "Preventive services" means preservation services, as 13 defined in chapter 74.14C RCW, and other reasonably available 14 services, including housing assistance, capable of preventing the 15 need for out-of-home placement while protecting the child.
- 16 (19) "Shelter care" means temporary physical care in a facility 17 licensed pursuant to RCW 74.15.030 or in a home not required to be 18 licensed pursuant to RCW 74.15.030.
 - (20) "Sibling" means a child's birth brother, birth sister, adoptive brother, adoptive sister, half-brother, or half-sister, or as defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe for an Indian child as defined in RCW 13.38.040.
- 23 (21) "Social study" means a written evaluation of matters 24 relevant to the disposition of the case and shall contain the 25 following information:
- 26 (a) A statement of the specific harm or harms to the child that 27 intervention is designed to alleviate;
 - (b) A description of the specific services and activities, for both the parents and child, that are needed in order to prevent serious harm to the child; the reasons why such services and activities are likely to be useful; the availability of any proposed services; and the agency's overall plan for ensuring that the services will be delivered. The description shall identify the services chosen and approved by the parent;
 - (c) If removal is recommended, a full description of the reasons why the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, including a description of any previous efforts to work with the parents and the child in the home; the in-home treatment programs that have been considered and rejected; the preventive services, including housing assistance, that have been offered or provided and have failed to

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prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, and welfare of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home; and the parents' attitude toward placement of the child;

- (d) A statement of the likely harms the child will suffer as a result of removal;
- (e) A description of the steps that will be taken to minimize the harm to the child that may result if separation occurs including an assessment of the child's relationship and emotional bond with any siblings, and the agency's plan to provide ongoing contact between the child and the child's siblings if appropriate; and
- (f) Behavior that will be expected before determination that supervision of the family or placement is no longer necessary.
- (22) "Supervised independent living" includes, but is not limited to, apartment living, room and board arrangements, college or university dormitories, and shared roommate settings. Supervised independent living settings must be approved by the children's administration or the court.
- (23) (("Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090, or licensed by a federally recognized Indian tribe located in this state under RCW 74.15.190, that has entered into a performance-based contract with the department to provide case management for the delivery and documentation of child welfare services as defined in RCW 74.13.020.
- (24))) "Voluntary placement agreement" means, for the purposes of extended foster care services, a written voluntary agreement between a nonminor dependent who agrees to submit to the care and authority of the department for the purposes of participating in the extended foster care program.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 13.34.030 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 302 are each 30 amended to read as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (1) "Abandoned" means when the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian has expressed, either by statement or conduct, an intent to forego, for an extended period, parental rights or responsibilities despite an ability to exercise such rights and responsibilities. If the court finds that the petitioner has exercised due diligence in attempting to locate the parent, no contact between the child and the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian for a period of three

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1 months creates a rebuttable presumption of abandonment, even if there 2 is no expressed intent to abandon.

(2) "Child," "juvenile," and "youth" mean:

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- (a) Any individual under the age of eighteen years; or
- (b) Any individual age eighteen to twenty-one years who is eligible to receive and who elects to receive the extended foster care services authorized under RCW 74.13.031. A youth who remains dependent and who receives extended foster care services under RCW 74.13.031 shall not be considered a "child" under any other statute or for any other purpose.
 - (3) "Current placement episode" means the period of time that begins with the most recent date that the child was removed from the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian for purposes of placement in out-of-home care and continues until: (a) The child returns home; (b) an adoption decree, a permanent custody order, or guardianship order is entered; or (c) the dependency is dismissed, whichever occurs first.
- (4) "Department" means the department of children, youth, and families.
- (5) "Dependency guardian" means the person, nonprofit corporation, or Indian tribe appointed by the court pursuant to this chapter for the limited purpose of assisting the court in the supervision of the dependency.
 - (6) "Dependent child" means any child who:
 - (a) Has been abandoned;
- (b) Is abused or neglected as defined in chapter 26.44 RCW by a person legally responsible for the care of the child;
 - (c) Has no parent, guardian, or custodian capable of adequately caring for the child, such that the child is in circumstances which constitute a danger of substantial damage to the child's psychological or physical development; or
- 32 (d) Is receiving extended foster care services, as authorized by 33 RCW 74.13.031.
- (7) "Developmental disability" means a disability attributable to 34 intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or another 35 neurological or other condition of an individual found by the 36 secretary of the department of social and health services to be 37 closely related to an intellectual disability or to require treatment 38 39 similar to that required for individuals with intellectual 40 disabilities, which disability originates before the individual

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attains age eighteen, which has continued or can be expected to continue indefinitely, and which constitutes a substantial limitation to the individual.

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- (8) "Educational liaison" means a person who has been appointed by the court to fulfill responsibilities outlined in RCW 13.34.046.
- (9) "Extended foster care services" means residential and other support services the department is authorized to provide under RCW 74.13.031. These services may include placement in licensed, relative, or otherwise approved care, or supervised independent living settings; assistance in meeting basic needs; independent living services; medical assistance; and counseling or treatment.
- (10) "Guardian" means the person or agency that: (a) Has been appointed as the guardian of a child in a legal proceeding, including a guardian appointed pursuant to chapter 13.36 RCW; and (b) has the legal right to custody of the child pursuant to such appointment. The term "guardian" does not include a "dependency guardian" appointed pursuant to a proceeding under this chapter.
- (11) "Guardian ad litem" means a person, appointed by the court to represent the best interests 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.
- (12) "Guardian ad litem program" means a court-authorized volunteer program, which is or may be established by the superior court of the county in which such proceeding is filed, to manage all aspects of volunteer guardian ad litem representation for children alleged or found to be dependent. Such management shall include but is not limited to: Recruitment, screening, training, supervision, assignment, and discharge of volunteers.
- 33 (13) "Housing assistance" means appropriate referrals by the 34 department or other ((supervising)) agencies to federal, state, 35 local, or private agencies or organizations, assistance with forms, 36 applications, or financial subsidies or other monetary assistance for 37 housing. For purposes of this chapter, "housing assistance" is not a 38 remedial service or time-limited family reunification service as 39 described in RCW 13.34.025(2).

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1 (14) "Indigent" means a person who, at any stage of a court 2 proceeding, is:

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- (a) Receiving one of the following types of public assistance: Temporary assistance for needy families, aged, blind, or disabled assistance benefits, medical care services under RCW 74.09.035, pregnant women assistance benefits, poverty-related veterans' benefits, food stamps or food stamp benefits transferred electronically, refugee resettlement benefits, medicaid, or supplemental security income; or
- 10 (b) Involuntarily committed to a public mental health facility;
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- 12 (c) Receiving an annual income, after taxes, of one hundred 13 twenty-five percent or less of the federally established poverty 14 level; or
- 15 (d) Unable to pay the anticipated cost of counsel for the matter 16 before the court because his or her available funds are insufficient 17 to pay any amount for the retention of counsel.
 - (15) "Nonminor dependent" means any individual age eighteen to twenty-one years who is participating in extended foster care services authorized under RCW 74.13.031.
- 21 (16) "Out-of-home care" means placement in a foster family home 22 or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or 23 placement in a home, other than that of the child's parent, guardian, 24 or legal custodian, not required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 25 74.15 RCW.
 - (17) "Parent" means the biological or adoptive parents of a child, or an individual who has established a parent-child relationship under RCW 26.26.101, unless the legal rights of that person have been terminated by a judicial proceeding pursuant to this chapter, chapter 26.33 RCW, or the equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 32 (18) "Preventive services" means preservation services, as 33 defined in chapter 74.14C RCW, and other reasonably available 34 services, including housing assistance, capable of preventing the 35 need for out-of-home placement while protecting the child.
- 36 (19) "Shelter care" means temporary physical care in a facility 37 licensed pursuant to RCW 74.15.030 or in a home not required to be 38 licensed pursuant to RCW 74.15.030.
- 39 (20) "Sibling" means a child's birth brother, birth sister, 40 adoptive brother, adoptive sister, half-brother, or half-sister, or

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as defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe for an Indian child as defined in RCW 13.38.040.

- (21) "Social study" means a written evaluation of matters relevant to the disposition of the case and shall contain the following information:
- (a) A statement of the specific harm or harms to the child that intervention is designed to alleviate;
- (b) A description of the specific services and activities, for both the parents and child, that are needed in order to prevent serious harm to the child; the reasons why such services and activities are likely to be useful; the availability of any proposed services; and the agency's overall plan for ensuring that the services will be delivered. The description shall identify the services chosen and approved by the parent;
- (c) If removal is recommended, a full description of the reasons why the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, including a description of any previous efforts to work with the parents and the child in the home; the in-home treatment programs that have been considered and rejected; the preventive services, including housing assistance, that have been offered or provided and have failed to prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, and welfare of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home; and the parents' attitude toward placement of the child;
- 24 (d) A statement of the likely harms the child will suffer as a 25 result of removal;
 - (e) A description of the steps that will be taken to minimize the harm to the child that may result if separation occurs including an assessment of the child's relationship and emotional bond with any siblings, and the agency's plan to provide ongoing contact between the child and the child's siblings if appropriate; and
- 31 (f) Behavior that will be expected before determination that 32 supervision of the family or placement is no longer necessary.
 - (22) "Supervised independent living" includes, but is not limited to, apartment living, room and board arrangements, college or university dormitories, and shared roommate settings. Supervised independent living settings must be approved by the children's administration or the court.
 - (23) (("Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090, or licensed by a federally recognized Indian tribe located in this state under RCW 74.15.190, that has entered

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into a performance-based contract with the department to provide case management for the delivery and documentation of child welfare services as defined in RCW 74.13.020.

(24))) "Voluntary placement agreement" means, for the purposes of extended foster care services, a written voluntary agreement between a nonminor dependent who agrees to submit to the care and authority of the department for the purposes of participating in the extended foster care program.

- Sec. 4. RCW 13.34.065 and 2013 c 162 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1)(a) When a child is taken into custody, the court shall hold a shelter care hearing within seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The primary purpose of the shelter care hearing is to determine whether the child can be immediately and safely returned home while the adjudication of the dependency is pending.
 - (b) Any parent, guardian, or legal custodian who for good cause is unable to attend the shelter care hearing may request that a subsequent shelter care hearing be scheduled. The request shall be made to the clerk of the court where the petition is filed prior to the initial shelter care hearing. Upon the request of the parent, the court shall schedule the hearing within seventy-two hours of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The clerk shall notify all other parties of the hearing by any reasonable means.
 - (2)(a) If it is likely that the child will remain in shelter care longer than seventy-two hours, ((in those areas in which child welfare services are being provided by a supervising agency, the supervising agency shall assume case management responsibilities of the case.)) the department ((or supervising agency)) shall submit a recommendation to the court as to the further need for shelter care in all cases in which the child will remain in shelter care longer than the seventy-two hour period. In all other cases, the recommendation shall be submitted by the juvenile court probation counselor.
- 35 (b) All parties have the right to present testimony to the court 36 regarding the need or lack of need for shelter care.
- 37 (c) Hearsay evidence before the court regarding the need or lack 38 of need for shelter care must be supported by sworn testimony, 39 affidavit, or declaration of the person offering such evidence.

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- 1 (3)(a) At the commencement of the hearing, the court shall notify 2 the parent, guardian, or custodian of the following:
- 3 (i) The parent, guardian, or custodian has the right to a shelter 4 care hearing;

- (ii) The nature of the shelter care hearing, the rights of the parents, and the proceedings that will follow; and
- (iii) If the parent, guardian, or custodian is not represented by counsel, the right to be represented. If the parent, guardian, or custodian is indigent, the court shall appoint counsel as provided in RCW 13.34.090; and
- (b) If a parent, guardian, or legal custodian desires to waive the shelter care hearing, the court shall determine, on the record and with the parties present, whether such waiver is knowing and voluntary. A parent may not waive his or her right to the shelter care hearing unless he or she appears in court and the court determines that the waiver is knowing and voluntary. Regardless of whether the court accepts the parental waiver of the shelter care hearing, the court must provide notice to the parents of their rights required under (a) of this subsection and make the finding required under subsection (4) of this section.
- (4) At the shelter care hearing the court shall examine the need for shelter care and inquire into the status of the case. The paramount consideration for the court shall be the health, welfare, and safety of the child. At a minimum, the court shall inquire into the following:
- (a) Whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.062 was given to all known parents, guardians, or legal custodians of the child. The court shall make an express finding as to whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.062 was given to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian. If actual notice was not given to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the whereabouts of such person is known or can be ascertained, the court shall order the department to make reasonable efforts to advise the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the status of the case, including the date and time of any subsequent hearings, and their rights under RCW 13.34.090;
- (b) Whether the child can be safely returned home while the adjudication of the dependency is pending;
- 38 (c) What efforts have been made to place the child with a 39 relative. The court shall ask the parents whether the department 40 discussed with them the placement of the child with a relative or

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other suitable person described in RCW 13.34.130(1)(b) and shall determine what efforts have been made toward such a placement;

- (d) What services were provided to the family to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home. If the dependency petition or other information before the court alleges that homelessness or the lack of suitable housing was a significant factor contributing to the removal of the child, the court shall inquire as to whether housing assistance was provided to the family to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child or children;
- (e) Is the placement proposed by the department ((or supervising agency)) the least disruptive and most family-like setting that meets the needs of the child;
- (f) Whether it is in the best interest of the child to remain enrolled in the school, developmental program, or child care the child was in prior to placement and what efforts have been made to maintain the child in the school, program, or child care if it would be in the best interest of the child to remain in the same school, program, or child care;
 - (g) Appointment of a guardian ad litem or attorney;
- (h) Whether the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in RCW 13.38.040, whether the provisions of the federal Indian child welfare act or chapter 13.38 RCW apply, and whether there is compliance with the federal Indian child welfare act and chapter 13.38 RCW, including notice to the child's tribe;
 - (i) Whether, as provided in RCW 26.44.063, restraining orders, or orders expelling an allegedly abusive household member from the home of a nonabusive parent, guardian, or legal custodian, will allow the child to safely remain in the home;
 - (j) Whether any orders for examinations, evaluations, or immediate services are needed. The court may not order a parent to undergo examinations, evaluation, or services at the shelter care hearing unless the parent agrees to the examination, evaluation, or service;
- 35 (k) The terms and conditions for parental, sibling, and family 36 visitation.
- (5)(a) The court shall release a child alleged to be dependent to the care, custody, and control of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian unless the court finds there is reasonable cause to believe that:

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(i) After consideration of the specific services that have been provided, reasonable 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 to return home; and

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- (ii)(A) The child has no parent, guardian, or legal custodian to provide supervision and care for such child; or
- (B) The release of such child would present a serious threat of substantial harm to such child, notwithstanding an order entered pursuant to RCW 26.44.063; or
- (C) The parent, guardian, or custodian to whom the child could be released has been charged with violating RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070.
- 12 (b) If the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the court shall order placement with a 13 14 other suitable person described relative or as in RCW 13.34.130(1)(b), unless there is reasonable cause to believe the 15 16 health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that 17 the efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered. If such relative or other suitable person appears otherwise suitable and 18 competent to provide care and treatment, the fingerprint-based 19 background check need not be completed before placement, but as soon 20 21 as possible after placement. The court must also determine whether placement with the relative or other suitable person is in the 22 child's best interests. The relative or other suitable person must be 23 willing and available to: 24
 - (i) Care for the child and be able to meet any special needs of the child;
 - (ii) Facilitate the child's visitation with siblings, if such visitation is part of the ((supervising agency's)) department's plan or is ordered by the court; and
- 30 (iii) Cooperate with the department ((or supervising agency)) in 31 providing necessary background checks and home studies.
 - (c) If the child was not initially placed with a relative or other suitable person, and the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the ((supervising agency)) department shall make reasonable efforts to locate a relative or other suitable person pursuant to RCW 13.34.060(1). In determining placement, the court shall weigh the child's length of stay and attachment to the current provider in determining what is in the best interest of the child.

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(d) If a relative or other suitable person is not available, the court shall order continued shelter care and shall set forth its reasons for the order. If the court orders placement of the child with a person not related to the child and not licensed to provide foster care, the placement is subject to all terms and conditions of this section that apply to relative placements.

- (e) Any placement with a relative, or other suitable person approved by the court pursuant to this section, shall be contingent upon cooperation with the department's or ((supervising)) agency's 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, sibling contacts, and any other conditions imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or court order is grounds for removal of the child from the home of the relative or other suitable person, subject to review by the court.
- (f) Uncertainty by a parent, guardian, legal custodian, relative, or other suitable person that the alleged abuser has in fact abused the child shall not, alone, be the basis upon which a child is removed from the care of a parent, guardian, or legal custodian under (a) of this subsection, nor shall it be a basis, alone, to preclude placement with a relative or other suitable person under (b) of this subsection.
- (6)(a) A shelter care order issued pursuant to this section shall include the requirement for a case conference as provided in RCW 13.34.067. However, if the parent is not present at the shelter care hearing, or does not agree to the case conference, the court shall not include the requirement for the case conference in the shelter care order.
- (b) If the court orders a case conference, the shelter care order shall include notice to all parties and establish the date, time, and location of the case conference which shall be no later than thirty days before the fact-finding hearing.
- (c) The court may order another conference, case staffing, or hearing as an alternative to the case conference required under RCW 13.34.067 so long as the conference, case staffing, or hearing ordered by the court meets all requirements under RCW 13.34.067, including the requirement of a written agreement specifying the services to be provided to the parent.
- (7)(a) A shelter care order issued pursuant to this section may be amended at any time with notice and hearing thereon. The shelter

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- care decision of placement shall be modified only upon a showing of change in circumstances. No child may be placed in shelter care for longer than thirty days without an order, signed by the judge, authorizing continued shelter care.
- (b)(i) An order releasing the child on any conditions specified in this section may at any time be amended, with notice and hearing thereon, so as to return the child to shelter care for failure of the parties to conform to the conditions originally imposed.
- 9 (ii) The court shall consider whether nonconformance with any 10 conditions resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the 11 parent, guardian, or legal custodian and give weight to that fact 12 before ordering return of the child to shelter care.
- 13 (8)(a) If a child is returned home from shelter care a second 14 time in the case, or if the supervisor of the caseworker deems it 15 necessary, the multidisciplinary team may be reconvened.
- 16 (b) If a child is returned home from shelter care a second time 17 in the case a law enforcement officer must be present and file a 18 report to the department.
- 19 **Sec. 5.** RCW 13.34.067 and 2013 c 173 s 1 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

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- (1)(a) Following shelter care and no later than thirty days prior to fact-finding, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall convene a case conference as required in the shelter care order to develop and specify in a written service agreement the expectations of both the department ((or supervising agency)) and the parent regarding voluntary services for the parent.
- (b) The case conference shall include the parent, counsel for the parent, caseworker, counsel for the state, guardian ad litem, counsel for the child, and any other person agreed upon by the parties. Once the shelter care order is entered, the department ((or supervising agency)) is not required to provide additional notice of the case conference to any participants in the case conference.
- (c) The written service agreement expectations must correlate with the court's findings at the shelter care hearing. The written service agreement must set forth specific services to be provided to the parent.
- (d) The case conference agreement must be agreed to and signed by the parties. The court shall not consider the content of the discussions at the case conference at the time of the fact-finding

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- hearing for the purposes of establishing that the child is a dependent child, and the court shall not consider any documents or written materials presented at the case conference but not incorporated into the case conference agreement, unless the documents or written materials were prepared for purposes other than or as a result of the case conference and are otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence.
- 8 (2) At any other stage in a dependency proceeding, the department 9 ((or supervising agency)), upon the parent's request, shall convene a 10 case conference.
- 11 (3) If a case conference is convened pursuant to subsection (1) 12 or (2) of this section and the parent is unable to participate in 13 person due to incarceration, the parent must have the option to 14 participate through the use of a teleconference or videoconference.
- 15 **Sec. 6.** RCW 13.34.094 and 2009 c 520 s 24 are each amended to 16 read as follows:

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- The department((, or supervising agency after the shelter care hearing,)) shall, within existing resources, provide to parents requesting or participating in a multidisciplinary team, family group conference, case conference, or prognostic staffing information that describes these processes prior to the processes being undertaken.
- 22 **Sec. 7.** RCW 13.34.096 and 2016 c 180 s 1 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
 - (1) The department ((or supervising agency)) shall provide the child's foster parents, preadoptive parents, or other caregivers with timely and adequate notice of their right to be heard prior to each proceeding held with respect to the child in juvenile court under this chapter. For purposes of this section, "timely and adequate notice" means notice at the time the department would be required to give notice to parties to the case and by any means reasonably certain of notifying the foster parents, preadoptive parents, or other caregivers, including but not limited to written, telephone, or in person oral notification. For emergency hearings, the department shall give notice to foster parents, preadoptive parents, or other caregivers as soon as is practicable. For six-month review and annual permanency hearings, the department shall give notice to foster parents upon placement or as soon as practicable.

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- 1 (2) The court shall establish and include in the court record after every hearing for which the department ((or supervising 2 agency)) is required to provide notice to the child's foster parents, 3 preadoptive parents, and caregivers whether the department provided 4 adequate and timely notice, whether a caregiver's report was received 5 6 by the court, and whether the court provided the child's foster 7 parents, preadoptive parents, or caregivers with an opportunity to be heard in court. For purposes of this section, "caregiver's report" 8 means a form provided by the department of social and health services 9 to a child's foster parents, preadoptive parents, or caregivers that 10 11 provides an opportunity for those individuals to share information 12 about the child with the court before a court hearing. A caregiver's report shall not include information related to a child's biological 13 14 parent that is not directly related to the child's well-being.
- 15 (3) Absent exigent circumstances, the department shall provide 16 the child's foster family home notice of expected placement changes 17 as required by RCW 74.13.300.

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- (4) The rights to notice and to be heard apply only to persons with whom a child has been placed by the department or ((supervising)) agency and who are providing care to the child at the time of the proceeding. This section shall not be construed to grant party status to any person solely on the basis of such notice and right to be heard.
- Sec. 8. RCW 13.34.096 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 304 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The department ((or supervising agency)) shall provide the child's foster parents, preadoptive parents, or other caregivers with timely and adequate notice of their right to be heard prior to each proceeding held with respect to the child in juvenile court under this chapter. For purposes of this section, "timely and adequate notice" means notice at the time the department would be required to give notice to parties to the case and by any means reasonably certain of notifying the foster parents, preadoptive parents, or other caregivers, including but not limited to written, telephone, or in person oral notification. For emergency hearings, the department shall give notice to foster parents, preadoptive parents, or other caregivers as soon as is practicable. For six-month review and annual permanency hearings, the department shall give notice to foster parents upon placement or as soon as practicable.

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- 1 (2) The court shall establish and include in the court record after every hearing for which the department ((or supervising 2 agency)) is required to provide notice to the child's foster parents, 3 preadoptive parents, and caregivers whether the department provided 4 adequate and timely notice, whether a caregiver's report was received 5 6 by the court, and whether the court provided the child's foster 7 parents, preadoptive parents, or caregivers with an opportunity to be heard in court. For purposes of this section, "caregiver's report" 8 9 means a form provided by the department to a child's foster parents, preadoptive parents, or caregivers that provides an opportunity for 10 11 those individuals to share information about the child with the court 12 before a court hearing. A caregiver's report shall not include information related to a child's biological parent that is not 13 14 directly related to the child's well-being.
- 15 (3) Absent exigent circumstances, the department shall provide 16 the child's foster family home notice of expected placement changes 17 as required by RCW 74.13.300.

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(4) The rights to notice and to be heard apply only to persons with whom a child has been placed by the department or ((supervising)) agency and who are providing care to the child at the time of the proceeding. This section shall not be construed to grant party status to any person solely on the basis of such notice and right to be heard.

Sec. 9. RCW 13.34.125 and 2009 c 520 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:

In those cases where an alleged father, birth parent, or parent has indicated his or her intention to make a voluntary adoption plan for the child and has agreed to the termination of his or her parental rights, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall follow the wishes of the alleged father, birth parent, or parent regarding the proposed adoptive placement of the child, if the court determines that the adoption is in the best interest of the child, and the prospective adoptive parents chosen by the alleged father, birth parent, or parent are properly qualified to adopt in compliance with the standards in this chapter and chapter 26.33 RCW. department ((or supervising agency)) has filed a termination alleged father's, birth parent's, or an preferences regarding the proposed adoptive placement of the child shall be given consideration.

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Sec. 10. RCW 13.34.130 and 2013 c 254 s 1 are each amended to 2 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 social study 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.
- 9 (1) The court shall order one of the following dispositions of the case:
 - (a) Order a disposition that maintains the child in his or her home, which shall provide a program designed to alleviate the immediate danger to the child, to mitigate or cure any damage the child has already suffered, and to aid the parents so that the child will not be endangered in the future. In determining the disposition, the court should choose services to assist the parents in maintaining the child in the home, including housing assistance, if appropriate, that least interfere with family autonomy and are adequate to protect the child.
 - (b)(i) Order the child to be removed from his or her home and into the custody, control, and care of a relative or other suitable person, the department, or ((a supervising)) agency responsible for supervision of the child's placement. If the court orders that the child be placed with a caregiver over the objections of the parent or the department, the court shall articulate, on the record, his or her reasons for ordering the placement. The court may not order an Indian child, as defined in RCW 13.38.040, to be removed from his or her home unless the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child.
 - (ii) The department ((or supervising agency)) has the authority to place the child, subject to review and approval by the court (A) with a relative as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a), (B) in the home of another suitable person if the child or family has a preexisting relationship with that person, and the person has completed all required criminal history background checks and otherwise appears to the department ((or supervising agency)) to be suitable and competent to provide care for the child, or (C) in a foster family home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW.

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(iii) The department may also consider placing the child, subject to review and approval by the court, with a person with whom the child's sibling or half-sibling is residing or a person who has adopted the sibling or half-sibling of the child being placed as long as the person has completed all required criminal history background checks and otherwise appears to the department ((or supervising agency)) to be competent to provide care for the child.

- (2) Absent good cause, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall follow the wishes of the natural parent regarding the placement of the child in accordance with RCW 13.34.260.
- (3) The department ((or supervising agency)) may only place a child with a person not related to the child as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a), including a placement provided for in subsection (1)(b)(iii) of this section, when the court finds that such placement is in the best interest of the child. Unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered, the child shall be placed with a person who is willing, appropriate, and available to care for the child, and who is: (I) Related to the child as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a) with whom the child has a relationship and is comfortable; or (II) a suitable person as described in subsection (1)(b) of this section. The court shall consider the child's existing relationships and attachments when determining placement.
- (4) When placing an Indian child in out-of-home care, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall follow the placement preference characteristics in RCW 13.38.180.
- (5) Placement of the child with a relative or other suitable person as described in subsection (1)(b) of this section shall be given preference by the court. An order for out-of-home placement may be made only if the court finds that reasonable 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 to return home, specifying the services, including housing assistance, that have been provided to the child and the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, and that preventive services have been offered or provided and have failed to prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, and welfare of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, and that:

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1 (a) There is no parent or guardian available to care for such 2 child;

- (b) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian is not willing to take custody of the child; or
- (c) The court finds, by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence, 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.
- (6) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the court shall consider whether it is in a child's best interest to be placed with, have contact with, or have visits with siblings.
- (a) There shall be a presumption that such placement, contact, or visits are in the best interests of the child provided that:
- (i) The court has jurisdiction over all siblings subject to the order of placement, contact, or visitation pursuant to petitions filed under this chapter or the parents of a child for whom there is no jurisdiction are willing to agree; and
- (ii) There is no reasonable cause to believe that the health, safety, or welfare of any child subject to the order of placement, contact, or visitation would be jeopardized or that efforts to reunite the parent and child would be hindered by such placement, contact, or visitation. In no event shall parental visitation time be reduced in order to provide sibling visitation.
 - (b) The court may also order placement, contact, or visitation of a child with a stepbrother or stepsister provided that in addition to the factors in (a) of this subsection, the child has a relationship and is comfortable with the stepsibling.
 - (7) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section and placed into nonparental or nonrelative care, the court shall order a placement that allows the child to remain in the same school he or she attended prior to the initiation of the dependency proceeding when such a placement is practical and in the child's best interest.
 - (8) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the court may order that a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed if the requirements of RCW 13.34.132 are met.
- (9) If there is insufficient information at the time of the disposition hearing upon which to base a determination regarding the

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1 suitability of a proposed placement with a relative or other suitable 2 person, the child shall remain in foster care and the court shall direct the department ((or supervising agency)) to conduct necessary 3 background investigations as provided in chapter 74.15 RCW and report 4 the results of such investigation to the court within thirty days. 5 6 However, if such relative or other person appears otherwise suitable 7 and competent to provide care and treatment, the criminal history background check need not be completed before placement, but as soon 8 as possible after placement. Any placements with relatives or other 9 suitable persons, pursuant to this section, shall be contingent upon 10 11 cooperation by the relative or other suitable person with the agency 12 case plan and compliance with court orders related to the care and supervision of the child including, but not limited to, court orders 13 regarding parent-child contacts, sibling contacts, and any other 14 conditions imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or 15 16 court order shall be grounds for removal of the child from the 17 relative's or other suitable person's home, subject to review by the 18 court.

19 **Sec. 11.** RCW 13.34.132 and 2013 c 302 s 11 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

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A court may order that a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed if the following requirements are met:

- (1) The court has removed the child from his or her home pursuant to RCW 13.34.130;
- 26 (2) Termination is recommended by the department ((or the 27 supervising agency));
 - (3) Termination is in the best interests of the child; and
 - (4) Because of the existence of aggravated circumstances, reasonable efforts to unify the family are not required. Notwithstanding the existence of aggravated circumstances, reasonable efforts may be required if the court or department determines it is in the best interests of the child. In determining whether aggravated circumstances exist by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence, the court shall consider one or more of the following:
- 36 (a) Conviction of the parent of rape of the child in the first, 37 second, or third degree as defined in RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, and 38 9A.44.079;

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1 (b) Conviction of the parent of criminal mistreatment of the 2 child in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.42.020 and 9A.42.030;

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- (c) Conviction of the parent of one of the following assault 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;
- 9 (d) Conviction of the parent of murder, manslaughter, or homicide 10 by abuse of the child's other parent, sibling, or another child;
- 11 (e) Conviction of the parent of trafficking, or promoting 12 commercial sexual abuse of a minor when the victim of the crime is 13 the child, the child's other parent, a sibling of the child, or 14 another child;
- (f) Conviction of the parent of attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit a crime listed in (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this subsection;
 - (g) A finding by a court that a parent is a sexually violent predator as defined in RCW 71.09.020;
 - (h) 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. In the case of a parent of an Indian child, as defined in RCW 13.38.040, the court shall also consider tribal efforts to assist the parent in completing treatment and make it possible for the child to return home;
 - (i) An infant under three years of age has been abandoned;
- (j) Conviction of the parent, when a child has been born of the offense, of: (A) A sex offense under chapter 9A.44 RCW; or (B) incest under RCW 9A.64.020.
 - Sec. 12. RCW 13.34.136 and 2015 c 270 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the home, a permanency plan shall be developed no later than sixty days from the time the ((supervising agency)) department 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

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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)) department 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; quardianship; permanent legal custody; long-term relative or foster care, if the child is between ages sixteen and eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; successful completion of a responsible living skills program; or independent living, appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. Although a permanency plan of care may only identify long-term relative or foster care for children between ages sixteen and eighteen, children under sixteen may remain placed with relatives or in foster care. 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 ((expervising 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

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1 custody, and a time limit for each service plan and parental 2 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

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1 consult with the assigned law enforcement officer in the criminal case before recommending any changes in parent/child or child/sibling 2 contact. In the event that the law enforcement officer has 3 information pertaining to the criminal case that may have serious 4 implications for child safety or well-being, the law enforcement 5 6 officer shall provide this information to the department during the 7 consultation. The department may only use the information provided by law enforcement during the consultation to inform family visitation 8 plans and may not share or otherwise distribute the information to 9 any person or entity. Any information provided to the department by 10 11 law enforcement during the consultation is considered investigative 12 information and is exempt from public inspection pursuant to RCW 42.56.240. The results of the consultation shall be communicated to 13 14 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.

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- (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 ((exsupervising agency)) to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights in accordance with RCW 13.34.145(4)(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

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

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- 21 (a) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship or a legal 22 guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of 23 another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 24 (b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered 25 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.
- 29 **Sec. 13.** RCW 13.34.136 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 306 are each 30 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the home, a permanency plan shall be developed no later than sixty days from the time the ((supervising agency)) department 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.

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(2) The ((agency supervising the dependency)) department 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:

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- (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, if the child is between ages sixteen and eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; successful completion of a responsible living skills program; or independent appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. Although a permanency plan of care may only identify long-term relative or foster care for children between ages sixteen and eighteen, children under sixteen may remain placed with relatives or in foster care. 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 ((existence 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.

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(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 department of social and health services developmental disabilities administration, the department shall make reasonable efforts to consult with the department of social and health services 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

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1 consult with the assigned law enforcement officer in the criminal case before recommending any changes in parent/child or child/sibling 2 contact. In the event that the law enforcement officer has 3 information pertaining to the criminal case that may have serious 4 implications for child safety or well-being, the law enforcement 5 6 officer shall provide this information to the department during the 7 consultation. The department may only use the information provided by law enforcement during the consultation to inform family visitation 8 plans and may not share or otherwise distribute the information to 9 any person or entity. Any information provided to the department by 10 11 law enforcement during the consultation is considered investigative 12 information and is exempt from public inspection pursuant to RCW 42.56.240. The results of the consultation shall be communicated to 13 14 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.

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- (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 ((exsupervising agency)) to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights in accordance with RCW 13.34.145(4)(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

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

(7) For purposes related to permanency planning:

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- 21 (a) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship or a legal 22 guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of 23 another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 24 (b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered 25 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.
- 29 **Sec. 14.** RCW 13.34.138 and 2009 c 520 s 29, 2009 c 491 s 3, 2009 c 397 s 4, and 2009 c 152 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 12 (1) The status of all children found to be dependent shall be
 13 reviewed by the court at least every six months from the beginning
 14 date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established,
 15 whichever is first. The purpose of the hearing shall be to review the
 16 progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision
 17 should continue.
- 38 (a) The initial review hearing shall be an in-court review and 39 shall be set six months from the beginning date of the placement

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- episode or no more than ninety days from the entry of the disposition order, whichever comes first. The requirements for the initial review hearing, including the in-court review requirement, shall be accomplished within existing resources.
 - (b) The initial review hearing may be a permanency planning hearing when necessary to meet the time frames set forth in RCW 13.34.145(1)(a) or 13.34.134.

- (2)(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 RCW 13.34.130 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 by the ((supervising agency or)) department shall continue for a period of six months, at which time there shall be a hearing on the need for continued intervention.
- 16 (b) Prior to the child returning home, the department ((or supervising agency)) must complete the following:
 - (i) Identify all adults residing in the home and conduct background checks on those persons;
 - (ii) Identify any persons who may act as a caregiver for the child in addition to the parent with whom the child is being placed and determine whether such persons are in need of any services in order to ensure the safety of the child, regardless of whether such persons are a party to the dependency. The department ((exsupervising agency)) may recommend to the court and the court may order that placement of the child in the parent's home be contingent on or delayed based on the need for such persons to engage in or complete services to ensure the safety of the child prior to placement. If services are recommended for the caregiver, and the caregiver fails to engage in or follow through with the recommended services, the department ((ersupervising agency)) must promptly notify the court; and
 - (iii) Notify the parent with whom the child is being placed that he or she has an ongoing duty to notify the department ((exsupervising agency)) of all persons who reside in the home or who may act as a caregiver for the child both prior to the placement of the child in the home and subsequent to the placement of the child in the home as long as the court retains jurisdiction of the dependency proceeding or the department is providing or monitoring either

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remedial services to the parent or services to ensure the safety of the child to any caregivers.

Caregivers may be required to engage in services under this subsection solely for the purpose of ensuring the present and future safety of a child who is a ward of the court. This subsection does not grant party status to any individual not already a party to the dependency proceeding, create an entitlement to services or a duty on the part of the department ((or supervising agency)) to provide services, or create judicial authority to order the provision of services to any person other than for the express purposes of this section or RCW 13.34.025 or if the services are unavailable or unsuitable or the person is not eligible for such services.

- 13 (c) If the child is not returned home, the court shall establish 14 in writing:
 - (i) Whether ((the supervising agency or)) the department is making reasonable efforts to provide services to the family and eliminate the need for placement of the child. If additional services, including housing assistance, are needed to facilitate the return of the child to the child's parents, the court shall order that reasonable services be offered specifying such services;
 - (ii) Whether there has been compliance with the case plan by the child, the child's parents, and the agency supervising the placement;
 - (iii) Whether progress has been made toward correcting the problems that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care;
 - (iv) Whether the services set forth in the case plan and the responsibilities of the parties need to be clarified or modified due to the availability of additional information or changed circumstances;
 - (v) Whether there is a continuing need for placement;
 - (vi) Whether a parent's homelessness or lack of suitable housing is a significant factor delaying permanency for the child by preventing the return of the child to the home of the child's parent and whether housing assistance should be provided by the department ((or supervising agency));
 - (vii) Whether the child is in an appropriate placement which adequately meets all physical, emotional, and educational needs;
- (viii) Whether preference has been given to placement with the child's relatives if such placement is in the child's best interests;
- 39 (ix) Whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state 40 placements have been considered;

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- 1 (x) Whether the parents have visited the child and any reasons 2 why visitation has not occurred or has been infrequent;
 - (xi) Whether terms of visitation need to be modified;

- 4 (xii) Whether the court-approved long-term permanent plan for the 5 child remains the best plan for the child;
- 6 (xiii) Whether any additional court orders need to be made to 7 move the case toward permanency; and
- 8 (xiv) The projected date by which the child will be returned home 9 or other permanent plan of care will be implemented.
 - (d) The court at the review hearing may order that a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed.
 - (3)(a) In any case in which the court orders that a dependent child may be returned to or remain in the child's home, the in-home placement shall be contingent upon the following:
 - (i) The compliance of the parents with court orders related to the care and supervision of the child, including compliance with the ((supervising agency's)) department's case plan; and
 - (ii) The continued participation of the parents, if applicable, in available substance abuse or mental health treatment if substance abuse or mental illness was a contributing factor to the removal of the child.
- 22 (b) The following may be grounds for removal of the child from 23 the home, subject to review by the court:
 - (i) Noncompliance by the parents with the department's ((or supervising agency's)) case plan or court order;
 - (ii) The parent's inability, unwillingness, or failure to participate in available services or treatment for themselves or the child, including substance abuse treatment if a parent's substance abuse was a contributing factor to the abuse or neglect; or
 - (iii) The failure of the parents to successfully and substantially complete available services or treatment for themselves or the child, including substance abuse treatment if a parent's substance abuse was a contributing factor to the abuse or neglect.
 - (c) In a pending dependency case in which the court orders that a dependent child may be returned home and that child is later removed from the home, the court shall hold a review hearing within thirty days from the date of removal to determine whether the permanency plan should be changed, a termination petition should be filed, or other action is warranted. The best interests of the child shall be the court's primary consideration in the review hearing.

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- (4) The court's authority to order housing assistance under this chapter is: (a) Limited to cases in which a parent's homelessness or lack of suitable housing is a significant factor delaying permanency for the child and housing assistance would aid the parent providing an appropriate home for the child; and (b) subject to the б availability of funds appropriated for this specific purpose. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to create an entitlement to housing assistance nor to create judicial authority to order the provision of such assistance to any person or family if assistance or funding are unavailable or the child or family are not eligible for such assistance.
- 12 (5) The court shall consider the child's relationship with 13 siblings in accordance with RCW $13.34.130((\frac{3}{3}))$ (6).
- **Sec. 15.** RCW 13.34.145 and 2015 c 270 s 2 and 2015 c 257 s 1 are 15 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

- (1) The purpose of a permanency planning hearing is to review the permanency plan for the child, inquire into the welfare of the child and progress of the case, and reach decisions regarding the permanent placement of the child.
- (a) 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, 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.
- (b) 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 months, as provided in 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, guardianship order, or a permanent custody order is entered, or the dependency is dismissed. Every effort shall be made to provide stability in long-term placement, and to avoid disruption of placement, unless the child is being returned home or it is in the best interest of the child.

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(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.

- (2) 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.
- (3) When the youth is at least age seventeen years but not older than seventeen years and six months, the department shall provide the youth with written documentation which explains the availability of extended foster care services and detailed instructions regarding how the youth may access such services after he or she reaches age eighteen years.
- (4) At the permanency planning hearing, the court shall conduct the following inquiry:
 - (a) If a goal of long-term foster or relative care has been achieved prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the child's status to determine whether the placement and the plan for the child's care remain appropriate. The court shall find, as of the date of the hearing, that the child's placement and plan of care is the best permanency plan for the child and provide compelling reasons why it continues to not be in the child's best interest to (i) return home; (ii) be placed for adoption; (iii) be placed with a legal guardian; or (iv) be placed with a fit and willing relative. If the child is present at the hearing, the court should ask the child about his or her desired permanency outcome.
 - (b) In cases where the primary permanency planning goal has not been achieved, the court shall inquire regarding the 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. The court shall review the permanency plan prepared by the agency and make explicit findings regarding each of the following:
- 37 (i) The continuing necessity for, and the safety and 38 appropriateness of, the placement;

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- (ii) The extent of compliance with the permanency plan by the department ((or supervising agency)) and any other service providers, the child's parents, the child, and the child's guardian, if any;
 - (iii) The extent of any efforts to involve appropriate service providers in addition to department ((or supervising agency)) staff in planning to meet the special needs of the child and the child's parents;
 - (iv) The progress toward eliminating the causes for the child's placement outside of his or her home and toward returning the child safely to his or her home or obtaining a permanent placement for the child;
- 12 (v) The date by which it is likely that the child will be 13 returned to his or her home or placed for adoption, with a guardian 14 or in some other alternative permanent placement; and
 - (vi) If the child has been placed outside of his or her home for fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, not including any period during which the child was a runaway from the out-of-home placement or the first six months of any period during which the child was returned to his or her home for a trial home visit, the appropriateness of the permanency plan, whether reasonable efforts were made by the department ((or supervising agency)) to achieve the goal of the permanency plan, and the circumstances which prevent the child from any of the following:
 - (A) Being returned safely to his or her home;
 - (B) Having a petition for the involuntary termination of parental rights filed on behalf of the child;
 - (C) Being placed for adoption;

- (D) Being placed with a guardian;
- 29 (E) Being placed in the home of a fit and willing relative of the 30 child; or
- 31 (F) Being placed in some other alternative permanent placement, 32 including independent living or long-term foster care.
 - (5) Following this inquiry, at the permanency planning hearing, the court shall order the department ((or supervising agency)) to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights if the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen of the last twenty-two months since the date the dependency petition was filed unless the court makes a good cause exception as to why the filing of a termination of parental rights petition is not appropriate. Any good

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- cause finding shall be reviewed at all subsequent hearings pertaining to the child.
- 3 (a) For purposes of this subsection, "good cause exception" 4 includes but is not limited to the following:
 - (i) The child is being cared for by a relative;

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- 6 (ii) The department has not provided to the child's family such 7 services as the court and the department have deemed necessary for 8 the child's safe return home;
- 9 (iii) The department has documented in the case plan a compelling 10 reason for determining that filing a petition to terminate parental 11 rights would not be in the child's best interests;
 - (iv) The parent is incarcerated, or the parent's prior incarceration is a significant factor in why the child has been in foster care for fifteen of the last twenty-two months, the parent maintains a meaningful role in the child's life, and the department has not documented another reason why it would be otherwise appropriate to file a petition pursuant to this section;
 - (v) Where a parent has been accepted into a dependency treatment court program or long-term substance abuse or dual diagnoses treatment program and is demonstrating compliance with treatment goals; or
 - (vi) Where a parent who has been court ordered to complete services necessary for the child's safe return home files a declaration under penalty of perjury stating the parent's financial inability to pay for the same court-ordered services, and also declares the department was unwilling or unable to pay for the same services necessary for the child's safe return home.
 - (b) The court's assessment of whether a parent who is incarcerated maintains a meaningful role in the child's life may include consideration of the following:
- 31 (i) The parent's expressions or acts of manifesting concern for 32 the child, such as letters, telephone calls, visits, and other forms 33 of communication with the child;
 - (ii) The parent's efforts to communicate and work with the department ((or supervising agency)) or other individuals for the purpose of complying with the service plan and repairing, maintaining, or building the parent-child relationship;
- (iii) A positive response by the parent to the reasonable efforts of the department ((or the supervising agency));

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(iv) Information provided by individuals or agencies in a reasonable position to assist the court in making this assessment, including but not limited to the parent's attorney, correctional and mental health personnel, or other individuals providing services to the parent;

- (v) Limitations in the parent's access to family support programs, therapeutic services, and visiting opportunities, restrictions to telephone and mail services, inability to participate in foster care planning meetings, and difficulty accessing lawyers and participating meaningfully in court proceedings; and
- (vi) Whether the continued involvement of the parent in the child's life is in the child's best interest.
- (c) The constraints of a parent's current or prior incarceration and associated delays or barriers to accessing court-mandated services may be considered in rebuttal to a claim of aggravated circumstances under RCW 13.34.132(4)(h) for a parent's failure to complete available treatment.
- (6)(a) If the permanency plan identifies independent living as a goal, the court at the permanency planning hearing shall make a finding that the provision of services to assist the child in making a transition from foster care to independent living will allow the child to manage his or her financial, personal, social, educational, and nonfinancial affairs prior to approving independent living as a permanency plan of care. The court will inquire whether the child has been provided information about extended foster care services.
- (b) The permanency plan shall also specifically identify the services, including extended foster care services, where appropriate, that will be provided to assist the child to make a successful transition from foster care to independent living.
- 30 (c) The department ((or supervising agency)) shall not discharge 31 a child to an independent living situation before the child is 32 eighteen years of age unless the child becomes emancipated pursuant 33 to chapter 13.64 RCW.
 - (7) If the child has resided in the home of a foster parent or relative for more than six months prior to the permanency planning hearing, the court shall:
- 37 (a) Enter a finding regarding whether the foster parent or 38 relative was informed of the hearing as required in RCW 74.13.280, 39 13.34.215(6), and 13.34.096; and

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(b) If the department ((or supervising agency)) is recommending a placement other than the child's current placement with a foster parent, relative, or other suitable person, enter a finding as to the reasons for the recommendation for a change in placement.

- 5 (8) In all cases, at the permanency planning hearing, the court 6 shall:
 - (a)(i) Order the permanency plan prepared by the ((supervising agency)) department to be implemented; or
- 9 (ii) Modify the permanency plan, and order implementation of the 10 modified plan; and
- 11 (b)(i) Order the child returned home only if the court finds that 12 a reason for removal as set forth in RCW 13.34.130 no longer exists; 13 or
 - (ii) Order the child to remain in out-of-home care for a limited specified time period while efforts are made to implement the permanency plan.
 - (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.
 - (10) 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.
 - (11) If the court orders the child returned home, casework supervision by the department ((or supervising agency)) shall continue for at least six months, at which time a review hearing shall be held pursuant to RCW 13.34.138, and the court shall determine the need for continued intervention.
 - (12) The juvenile court may hear a petition for permanent legal custody when: (a) The court has ordered implementation of a permanency plan that includes permanent legal custody; and (b) the party pursuing the permanent legal custody is the party identified in the permanency plan as the prospective legal custodian. During the pendency of such proceeding, the 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 hearing shall be held for the purpose of determining whether dependency should be dismissed. If a

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guardianship or permanent custody order has been entered, the dependency shall be dismissed.

- (13) Continued juvenile court jurisdiction under this chapter shall not be a barrier to the entry of an order establishing a legal guardianship or permanent legal custody when the requirements of subsection (12) of this section are met.
- (14) 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 department ((or supervising 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.
- (15) The approval of a permanency plan that does not contemplate return of the child to the parent does not relieve the ((supervising agency)) department 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. The court shall consider the child's relationships with siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130.
- 24 (16) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the 25 procedural due process rights of any party in a termination or 26 guardianship proceeding filed under this chapter.
- **Sec. 16.** RCW 13.34.155 and 2009 c 526 s 2 and 2009 c 520 s 31 28 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The court hearing the dependency petition may hear and determine issues related to chapter 26.10 RCW in a dependency proceeding as necessary to facilitate a permanency plan for the child or children as part of the dependency disposition order or a dependency review order or as otherwise necessary to implement a permanency plan of care for a child. The parents, guardians, or legal custodian of the child must agree, subject to court approval, to establish a permanent custody order. This agreed order may have the concurrence of the other parties to the dependency ((including the supervising agency)), the guardian ad litem of the child, and the child if age twelve or older, and must also be in the best interests

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of the child. If the petitioner for a custody order under chapter 26.10 RCW is not a party to the dependency proceeding, he or she must agree on the record or by the filing of a declaration to the entry of a custody order. Once an order is entered under chapter 26.10 RCW, and the dependency petition dismissed, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall not continue to supervise the placement.

- (2)(a) The court hearing the dependency petition may establish or modify a parenting plan under chapter 26.09 or 26.26 RCW as part of a disposition order or at a review hearing when doing so will implement a permanent plan of care for the child and result in dismissal of the dependency.
- (b) The dependency court shall adhere to procedural requirements under chapter 26.09 RCW and must make a written finding that the parenting plan established or modified by the dependency court under this section is in the child's best interests.
- (c) Unless the whereabouts of one of the parents is unknown to either the department or the court, the parents must agree, subject to court approval, to establish the parenting plan or modify an existing parenting plan.
- (d) Whenever the court is asked to establish or modify a parenting plan, the child's residential schedule, the allocation of decision-making authority, and dispute resolution under this section, the dependency court may:
- (i) Appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the interests of the child when the court believes the appointment is necessary to protect the best interests of the child; and
- (ii) Appoint an attorney to represent the interests of the child with respect to provisions for the parenting plan.
- (e) The dependency court must make a written finding that the parenting plan established or modified by the dependency court under this section is in the child's best interests.
- (f) The dependency court may interview the child in chambers to ascertain the child's wishes as to the child's residential schedule in a proceeding for the entry or modification of a parenting plan under this section. The court may permit counsel to be present at the interview. The court shall cause a record of the interview to be made and to become part of the court record of the dependency case and the case under chapters 26.09 or 26.26 RCW.
- (g) In the absence of agreement by a parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child to allow the juvenile court to hear and

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- determine issues related to the establishment or modification of a parenting plan under chapters 26.09 or 26.26 RCW, a party may move the court to transfer such issues to the family law department of the superior court for further resolution. The court may only grant the motion upon entry of a written finding that it is in the best interests of the child.
 - (h) In any parenting plan agreed to by the parents and entered or modified in juvenile court under this section, all issues pertaining to child support and the division of marital property shall be referred to or retained by the family law department of the superior court.
 - (3) Any court order determining issues under chapter 26.10 RCW is subject to modification upon the same showing and standards as a court order determining Title 26 RCW issues.
- (4) Any order entered in the dependency court establishing or modifying a permanent legal custody order or, parenting plan, or residential schedule under chapters 26.09, 26.10, and 26.26 RCW shall also be filed in the chapters 26.09, 26.10, and 26.26 RCW action by the moving or prevailing party. If the petitioning or moving party has been found indigent and appointed counsel at public expense in the dependency proceeding, no filing fees shall be imposed by the clerk. Once filed, any order, parenting plan, or residential schedule establishing or modifying permanent legal custody of a child shall survive dismissal of the dependency proceeding.
- **Sec. 17.** RCW 13.34.174 and 2009 c 520 s 32 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
 - (1) The provisions of this section shall apply when a court orders a party to undergo an alcohol or substance abuse diagnostic investigation and evaluation.
 - (2) The facility conducting the investigation and evaluation shall make a written report to the court stating its findings and recommendations including family-based services or treatment when appropriate. If its findings and recommendations support treatment, it shall also recommend a treatment plan setting out:
 - (a) Type of treatment;
- 36 (b) Nature of treatment;
- 37 (c) Length of treatment;

- 38 (d) A treatment time schedule; and
- 39 (e) Approximate cost of the treatment.

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The affected person shall be included in developing the appropriate treatment plan. The treatment plan must be signed by the treatment provider and the affected person. The initial written progress report based on the treatment plan shall be sent to the appropriate persons six weeks after initiation of treatment. Subsequent progress reports shall be provided after three months, six months, twelve months, and thereafter every six months if treatment exceeds twelve months. Reports are to be filed with the court in a timely manner. Close-out of the treatment record must include summary of pretreatment and posttreatment, with final outcome and disposition. The report shall also include recommendations for ongoing stability and decrease in destructive behavior.

Each report shall also be filed with the court and a copy given to the person evaluated and the person's counsel. A copy of the treatment plan shall also be given to the department's ((exsupervising agency's)) caseworker and to the guardian ad litem. Any program for chemical dependency shall meet the program requirements contained in chapter 70.96A RCW.

- (3) If the court has ordered treatment pursuant to a dependency proceeding it shall also require the treatment program to provide, in the reports required by subsection (2) of this section, status reports to the court, the department, ((the supervising agency,)) and the person or person's counsel regarding the person's cooperation with the treatment plan proposed and the person's progress in treatment.
- (4) If a person subject to this section fails or neglects to carry out and fulfill any term or condition of the treatment plan, the program or agency administering the treatment shall report such breach to the court, the department, the guardian ad litem, ((the supervising agency if any,)) and the person or person's counsel, within twenty-four hours, together with its recommendation. These reports shall be made as a declaration by the person who is personally responsible for providing the treatment.
- 34 (5) Nothing in this chapter may be construed as allowing the 35 court to require the department to pay for the cost of any alcohol or 36 substance abuse evaluation or treatment program.
- **Sec. 18.** RCW 13.34.176 and 2009 c 520 s 33 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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- 1 (1) The court, upon receiving a report under RCW 13.34.174(4) or 2 at the department's ((or supervising agency's)) request, may schedule a show cause hearing to determine whether the person is in violation 3 of the treatment conditions. All parties shall be given notice of the 4 hearing. The court shall hold the hearing within ten days of the 5 6 request for a hearing. At the hearing, testimony, declarations, reports, or other relevant information may be presented on the 7 person's alleged failure to comply with the treatment plan and the 8 person shall have the right to present similar information on his or 9 her own behalf. 10
- 11 (2) If the court finds that there has been a violation of the 12 treatment conditions it shall modify the dependency order, as 13 necessary, to ensure the safety of the child. The modified order 14 shall remain in effect until the party is in full compliance with the 15 treatment requirements.
- 16 **Sec. 19.** RCW 13.34.180 and 2013 c 173 s 4 are each amended to 17 read as follows:
- (1) A petition seeking termination of a parent and child relationship may be filed in juvenile court by any party((, including the supervising agency,)) to the dependency proceedings concerning that child. Such petition shall conform to the requirements of RCW 13.34.040, shall be served upon the parties as provided in RCW 13.34.070(8), and shall allege all of the following unless subsection (3) or (4) of this section applies:
 - (a) That the child has been found to be a dependent child;

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- 26 (b) That the court has entered a dispositional order pursuant to 27 RCW 13.34.130;
 - (c) That the child has been removed or will, at the time of the hearing, have been removed from the custody of the parent for a period of at least six months pursuant to a finding of dependency;
 - (d) That the services ordered under RCW 13.34.136 have been expressly and understandably offered or provided and all necessary services, reasonably available, capable of correcting the parental deficiencies within the foreseeable future have been expressly and understandably offered or provided;
- (e) That there is little likelihood that conditions will be remedied so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future. A parent's failure to substantially improve parental deficiencies within twelve months following entry of the

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dispositional order shall give rise to a rebuttable presumption that there is little likelihood that conditions will be remedied so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future. The presumption shall not arise unless the petitioner makes a showing that all necessary services reasonably capable of correcting the б parental deficiencies within the foreseeable future have been clearly offered or provided. In determining whether the conditions will be remedied the court may consider, but is not limited to, the following factors:

- (i) Use of intoxicating or controlled substances so as to render the parent incapable of providing proper care for the child for extended periods of time or for periods of time that present a risk of imminent harm to the child, and documented unwillingness of the parent to receive and complete treatment or documented multiple failed treatment attempts;
- (ii) Psychological incapacity or mental deficiency of the parent that is so severe and chronic as to render the parent incapable of providing proper care for the child for extended periods of time or for periods of time that present a risk of imminent harm to the child, and documented unwillingness of the parent to receive and complete treatment or documentation that there is no treatment that can render the parent capable of providing proper care for the child in the near future; or
- (iii) Failure of the parent to have contact with the child for an extended period of time after the filing of the dependency petition if the parent was provided an opportunity to have a relationship with the child by the department or the court and received documented notice of the potential consequences of this failure, except that the actual inability of a parent to have visitation with the child including, but not limited to, mitigating circumstances such as a parent's current or prior incarceration or service in the military does not in and of itself constitute failure to have contact with the child; and
- (f) That continuation of the parent and child relationship clearly diminishes the child's prospects for early integration into a stable and permanent home. If the parent is incarcerated, the court shall consider whether a parent maintains a meaningful role in his or her child's life based on factors identified in RCW 13.34.145(5)(b); whether the department ((or supervising agency)) made reasonable efforts as defined in this chapter; and whether particular barriers

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existed as described in RCW 13.34.145(5)(b) including, but not limited to, delays or barriers experienced in keeping the agency apprised of his or her location and in accessing visitation or other meaningful contact with the child.

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- (2) As evidence of rebuttal to any presumption established pursuant to subsection (1)(e) of this section, the court may consider the particular constraints of a parent's current or prior incarceration. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, delays or barriers a parent may experience in keeping the agency apprised of his or her location and in accessing visitation or other meaningful contact with the child.
 - (3) In lieu of the allegations in subsection (1) of this section, the petition may allege that the child was found under such circumstances that the whereabouts of the child's parent are unknown and no person has acknowledged paternity or maternity and requested custody of the child within two months after the child was found.
- (4) In lieu of the allegations in subsection (1)(b) through (f) of this section, the petition may allege that the parent has been convicted of:
- 20 (a) Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or 21 homicide by abuse as defined in chapter 9A.32 RCW against another 22 child of the parent;
 - (b) Manslaughter in the first degree or manslaughter in the second degree, as defined in chapter 9A.32 RCW against another child of the parent;
 - (c) Attempting, conspiring, or soliciting another to commit one or more of the crimes listed in (a) or (b) of this subsection; or
- (d) Assault in the first or second degree, as defined in chapter 9A.36 RCW, against the surviving child or another child of the parent.
- 31 (5) When a parent has been sentenced to a long-term incarceration 32 and has maintained a meaningful role in the child's life considering 33 the factors provided in RCW 13.34.145(5)(b), and it is in the best 34 interest of the child, the department should consider a permanent 35 placement that allows the parent to maintain a relationship with his 36 or her child, such as, but not limited to, a guardianship pursuant to 37 chapter 13.36 RCW.
- (6) Notice of rights shall be served upon the parent, guardian, or legal custodian with the petition and shall be in substantially the following form:

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1 "NOTICE

A petition for termination of parental rights has been filed against you. You have important legal rights and you must take steps to protect your interests. This petition could result in permanent loss of your parental rights.

- 1. You have the right to a fact-finding hearing before a judge.
- 2. You have the right to have a lawyer represent you at the hearing. A lawyer can look at the files in your case, talk to the department of social and health services or ((the supervising agency and)) other agencies, tell you about the law, help you understand your rights, and help you at hearings. If you cannot afford a lawyer, the court will appoint one to represent you. To get a court-appointed lawyer you must contact: ___(explain local procedure)__.
- 3. At the hearing, you have the right to speak on your own behalf, to introduce evidence, to examine witnesses, and to receive a decision based solely on the evidence presented to the judge.

You should be present at this hearing.

You may call <u>(insert agency)</u> for more information about your child. The agency's name and telephone number are <u>(insert name and telephone number)</u>."

- **Sec. 20.** RCW 13.34.180 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 308 are each 25 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A petition seeking termination of a parent and child relationship may be filed in juvenile court by any party((, including the supervising agency,)) to the dependency proceedings concerning that child. Such petition shall conform to the requirements of RCW 13.34.040, shall be served upon the parties as provided in RCW 13.34.070(8), and shall allege all of the following unless subsection (3) or (4) of this section applies:

 - (a) That the child has been found to be a dependent child;
- 34 (b) That the court has entered a dispositional order pursuant to 35 RCW 13.34.130;
 - (c) That the child has been removed or will, at the time of the hearing, have been removed from the custody of the parent for a period of at least six months pursuant to a finding of dependency;

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(d) That the services ordered under RCW 13.34.136 have been expressly and understandably offered or provided and all necessary services, reasonably available, capable of correcting the parental deficiencies within the foreseeable future have been expressly and understandably offered or provided;

- (e) That there is little likelihood that conditions will be remedied so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future. A parent's failure to substantially improve parental deficiencies within twelve months following entry of the dispositional order shall give rise to a rebuttable presumption that there is little likelihood that conditions will be remedied so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future. The presumption shall not arise unless the petitioner makes a showing that all necessary services reasonably capable of correcting the parental deficiencies within the foreseeable future have been clearly offered or provided. In determining whether the conditions will be remedied the court may consider, but is not limited to, the following factors:
- (i) Use of intoxicating or controlled substances so as to render the parent incapable of providing proper care for the child for extended periods of time or for periods of time that present a risk of imminent harm to the child, and documented unwillingness of the parent to receive and complete treatment or documented multiple failed treatment attempts;
 - (ii) Psychological incapacity or mental deficiency of the parent that is so severe and chronic as to render the parent incapable of providing proper care for the child for extended periods of time or for periods of time that present a risk of imminent harm to the child, and documented unwillingness of the parent to receive and complete treatment or documentation that there is no treatment that can render the parent capable of providing proper care for the child in the near future; or
- (iii) Failure of the parent to have contact with the child for an extended period of time after the filing of the dependency petition if the parent was provided an opportunity to have a relationship with the child by the department or the court and received documented notice of the potential consequences of this failure, except that the actual inability of a parent to have visitation with the child including, but not limited to, mitigating circumstances such as a parent's current or prior incarceration or service in the military

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does not in and of itself constitute failure to have contact with the child; and

- (f) That continuation of the parent and child relationship clearly diminishes the child's prospects for early integration into a stable and permanent home. If the parent is incarcerated, the court shall consider whether a parent maintains a meaningful role in his or her child's life based on factors identified in RCW 13.34.145(5)(b); whether the department ((or supervising agency)) made reasonable efforts as defined in this chapter; and whether particular barriers existed as described in RCW 13.34.145(5)(b) including, but not limited to, delays or barriers experienced in keeping the agency apprised of his or her location and in accessing visitation or other meaningful contact with the child.
- (2) As evidence of rebuttal to any presumption established pursuant to subsection (1)(e) of this section, the court may consider the particular constraints of a parent's current or prior incarceration. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, delays or barriers a parent may experience in keeping the agency apprised of his or her location and in accessing visitation or other meaningful contact with the child.
- (3) In lieu of the allegations in subsection (1) of this section, the petition may allege that the child was found under such circumstances that the whereabouts of the child's parent are unknown and no person has acknowledged paternity or maternity and requested custody of the child within two months after the child was found.
- (4) In lieu of the allegations in subsection (1)(b) through (f) of this section, the petition may allege that the parent has been convicted of:
- (a) Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or homicide by abuse as defined in chapter 9A.32 RCW against another child of the parent;
- 32 (b) Manslaughter in the first degree or manslaughter in the 33 second degree, as defined in chapter 9A.32 RCW against another child 34 of the parent;
- 35 (c) Attempting, conspiring, or soliciting another to commit one 36 or more of the crimes listed in (a) or (b) of this subsection; or
- 37 (d) Assault in the first or second degree, as defined in chapter 38 9A.36 RCW, against the surviving child or another child of the 39 parent.

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- (5) When a parent has been sentenced to a long-term incarceration and has maintained a meaningful role in the child's life considering the factors provided in RCW 13.34.145(5)(b), and it is in the best interest of the child, the department should consider a permanent placement that allows the parent to maintain a relationship with his or her child, such as, but not limited to, a guardianship pursuant to chapter 13.36 RCW.
- 8 (6) Notice of rights shall be served upon the parent, guardian, 9 or legal custodian with the petition and shall be in substantially 10 the following form:

11 "NOTICE

A petition for termination of parental rights has been filed against you. You have important legal rights and you must take steps to protect your interests. This petition could result in permanent loss of your parental rights.

- 1. You have the right to a fact-finding hearing before a judge.
- 2. You have the right to have a lawyer represent you at the hearing. A lawyer can look at the files in your case, talk to the department of children, youth, and families or ((the supervising agency and)) other agencies, tell you about the law, help you understand your rights, and help you at hearings. If you cannot afford a lawyer, the court will appoint one to represent you. To get a court-appointed lawyer you must contact: ___(explain local procedure) __.
- 3. At the hearing, you have the right to speak on your own behalf, to introduce evidence, to examine witnesses, and to receive a decision based solely on the evidence presented to the judge.

You should be present at this hearing.

You may call <u>(insert agency)</u> for more information about your child. The agency's name and telephone number are (insert name and telephone number)."

- **Sec. 21.** RCW 13.34.210 and 2010 c 272 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:
 - If, upon entering an order terminating the parental rights of a parent, there remains no parent having parental rights, the court shall commit the child to the custody of the department ((or a

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1 supervising agency)) willing to accept custody for the purpose of placing the child for adoption. If an adoptive home has not been 2 identified, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall place the 3 child in a licensed foster home, or take other suitable measures for 4 the care and welfare of the child. The custodian shall have authority 5 б to consent to the adoption of the child consistent with chapter 26.33 RCW, the marriage of the child, the enlistment of the child in the 7 armed forces of the United States, necessary surgical and other 8 medical treatment for the child, and to consent to such other matters 9 as might normally be required of the parent of the child. 10

11 If a child has not been adopted within six months after the date of the order and a guardianship of the child under chapter 13.36 RCW 12 or chapter 11.88 RCW, or a permanent custody order under chapter 13 14 26.10 RCW, has not been entered by the court, the court shall review the case every six months until a decree of adoption is entered. The 15 ((supervising agency)) department shall take reasonable steps to 16 17 ensure that the child maintains relationships with siblings provided in RCW $13.34.130((\frac{3}{(3)}))$ (6) and shall report to the court 18 the status and extent of such relationships. 19

- 20 **Sec. 22.** RCW 13.34.215 and 2011 c 292 s 2 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
- 22 (1) A child may petition the juvenile court to reinstate the 23 previously terminated parental rights of his or her parent under the 24 following circumstances:
- 25 (a) The child was previously found to be a dependent child under 26 this chapter;
- 27 (b) The child's parent's rights were terminated in a proceeding 28 under this chapter;
 - (c)(i) The child has not achieved his or her permanency plan; or
- 30 (ii) While the child achieved a permanency plan, it has not since 31 been sustained;

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- 32 (d) Three years have passed since the final order of termination 33 was entered; and
- (e) The child must be at least twelve years old at the time the petition is filed. Upon the child's motion for good cause shown, or on its own motion, the court may hear a petition filed by a child younger than twelve years old.
- 38 (2) If the child is eligible to petition the juvenile court under 39 subsection (1) of this section and a parent whose rights have been

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- previously terminated contacts the department ((or supervising agency)) or the child's guardian ad litem regarding reinstatement, the department ((or supervising agency)) or the guardian ad litem must notify the eligible child about his or her right to petition for reinstatement of parental rights.
 - (3) A child seeking to petition under this section shall be provided counsel at no cost to the child.

- (4) The petition must be signed by the child in the absence of a showing of good cause as to why the child could not do so.
- (5) If, after a threshold hearing to consider the parent's apparent fitness and interest in reinstatement of parental rights, the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the best interests of the child may be served by reinstatement of parental rights, the juvenile court shall order that a hearing on the merits of the petition be held.
- (6) The court shall give prior notice for any proceeding under this section, or cause prior notice to be given, to the department ((or the supervising agency)), the child's attorney, and the child. The court shall also order the department ((or supervising agency)) to give prior notice of any hearing to the child's former parent whose parental rights are the subject of the petition, any parent whose rights have not been terminated, the child's current foster parent, relative caregiver, guardian or custodian, and the child's tribe, if applicable.
- (7) The juvenile court shall conditionally grant the petition if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the child has not achieved his or her permanency plan and is not likely to imminently achieve his or her permanency plan and that reinstatement of parental rights is in the child's best interest. In determining whether reinstatement is in the child's best interest the court shall consider, but is not limited to, the following:
- (a) Whether the parent whose rights are to be reinstated is a fit parent and has remedied his or her deficits as provided in the record of the prior termination proceedings and prior termination order;
- 35 (b) The age and maturity of the child, and the ability of the 36 child to express his or her preference;
- 37 (c) Whether the reinstatement of parental rights will present a 38 risk to the child's health, welfare, or safety; and
- 39 (d) Other material changes in circumstances, if any, that may 40 have occurred which warrant the granting of the petition.

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(8) In determining whether the child has or has not achieved his or her permanency plan or whether the child is likely to achieve his or her permanency plan, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall provide the court, and the court shall review, information related to any efforts to achieve the permanency plan including efforts to achieve adoption or a permanent guardianship.

- (9)(a) If the court conditionally grants the petition under subsection (7) of this section, the case will be continued for six months and a temporary order of reinstatement entered. During this period, the child shall be placed in the custody of the parent. The department ((or supervising agency)) shall develop a permanency plan for the child reflecting the plan to be reunification and shall provide transition services to the family as appropriate.
- (b) If the child must be removed from the parent due to abuse or neglect allegations prior to the expiration of the conditional sixmonth period, the court shall dismiss the petition for reinstatement of parental rights if the court finds the allegations have been proven by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (c) If the child has been successfully placed with the parent for six months, the court order reinstating parental rights remains in effect and the court shall dismiss the dependency.
- (10) After the child has been placed with the parent for six months, the court shall hold a hearing. If the placement with the parent has been successful, the court shall enter a final order of reinstatement of parental rights, which shall restore all rights, powers, privileges, immunities, duties, and obligations of the parent as to the child, including those relating to custody, control, and support of the child. The court shall dismiss the dependency and direct the clerk's office to provide a certified copy of the final order of reinstatement of parental rights to the parent at no cost.
- (11) The granting of the petition under this section does not vacate or otherwise affect the validity of the original termination order.
- (12) Any parent whose rights are reinstated under this section shall not be liable for any child support owed to the department pursuant to RCW 13.34.160 or Title 26 RCW or costs of other services provided to a child for the time period from the date of termination of parental rights to the date parental rights are reinstated.
- 39 (13) A proceeding to reinstate parental rights is a separate 40 action from the termination of parental rights proceeding and does

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not vacate the original termination of parental rights. An order granted under this section reinstates the parental rights to the child. This reinstatement is a recognition that the situation of the parent and child have changed since the time of the termination of parental rights and reunification is now appropriate.

- (14) This section is retroactive and applies to any child who is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court at the time of the hearing regardless of the date parental rights were terminated.
- (15) The state, the department, ((the supervising agency,)) and its employees are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the provision of services under this section, unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence. This section does not create any duty and shall not be construed to create a duty where none exists. This section does not create a cause of action against the state, the department, ((the supervising agency,)) or its employees concerning the original termination.
 - Sec. 23. RCW 13.34.233 and 2009 c 520 s 38 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Any party may request the court under RCW 13.34.150 to modify or terminate a dependency guardianship order. Notice of any motion to modify or terminate the guardianship shall be served on all other parties, including any agency that was responsible for supervising the child's placement at the time the guardianship petition was filed. Notice in all cases shall be served upon the department. If the department ((or supervising agency)) was not previously a party to the guardianship proceeding, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall nevertheless have the right to: (a) Initiate a proceeding to modify or terminate a guardianship; and (b) intervene at any stage of such a proceeding.
 - (2) The guardianship may be modified or terminated upon the motion of any party, or the department((, or the supervising agency)) if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a substantial change of circumstances subsequent to the establishment of the guardianship and that it is in the child's best interest to modify or terminate the guardianship. The court shall hold a hearing on the motion before modifying or terminating a guardianship.
 - (3) Upon entry of an order terminating the guardianship, the dependency guardian shall not have any rights or responsibilities

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with respect to the child and shall not have legal standing to participate as a party in further dependency proceedings pertaining to the child. The court may allow the child's dependency guardian to attend dependency review proceedings pertaining to the child for the sole purpose of providing information about the child to the court.

(4) Upon entry of an order terminating the guardianship, the child shall remain dependent and the court shall either return the child to the child's parent or order the child into the custody, control, and care of the department ((or a supervising agency)) for placement in a foster home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or in a home not required to be licensed pursuant to such chapter. The court shall not place a child in the custody of the child's parent unless the court finds that reasons for removal as set forth in RCW 13.34.130 no longer exist and that such placement is in the child's best interest. The court shall thereafter conduct reviews as provided in RCW 13.34.138 and, where applicable, shall hold a permanency planning hearing in accordance with RCW 13.34.145.

Sec. 24. RCW 13.34.245 and 2009 c 520 s 39 are each amended to 20 read as follows:

- (1) Where any parent or Indian custodian voluntarily consents to foster care placement of an Indian child and a petition for dependency has not been filed regarding the child, such consent shall not be valid unless executed in writing before the court and filed with the court. The consent shall be accompanied by the written certification of the court that the terms and consequences of the consent were fully explained in detail to the parent or Indian custodian during the court proceeding and were fully understood by the parent or Indian custodian. The court shall also certify in writing either that the parent or Indian custodian fully understood the explanation in English or that it was interpreted into a language that the parent or Indian custodian understood. Any consent given prior to, or within ten days after, the birth of the Indian child shall not be valid.
- (2) To obtain court validation of a voluntary consent to foster care placement, any person may file a petition for validation alleging that there is located or residing within the county an Indian child whose parent or Indian custodian wishes to voluntarily consent to foster care placement of the child and requesting that the

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court validate the consent as provided in this section. The petition 1 shall contain the name, date of birth, and residence of the child, 2 the names and residences of the consenting parent or Indian 3 custodian, and the name and location of the Indian tribe in which the 4 child is a member or eligible for membership. The petition shall 5 б state whether the placement preferences of 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915 (b) or 7 (c) will be followed. Reasonable attempts shall be made by the petitioner to ascertain and set forth in the petition the identity, 8 location, and custodial status of any parent or Indian custodian who 9 has not consented to foster care placement and why that parent or 10 11 Indian custodian cannot assume custody of the child.

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- (3) Upon filing of the petition for validation, the clerk of the court shall schedule the petition for a hearing on the court validation of the voluntary consent no later than forty-eight hours after the petition has been filed, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Notification of time, date, location, and purpose of the validation hearing shall be provided as soon as possible to the consenting parent or Indian custodian, the department ((ex supervising agency)) which is to assume responsibility for the child's placement and care pursuant to the consent to foster care placement, and the Indian tribe in which the child is enrolled or eligible for enrollment as a member. If the identity and location of any nonconsenting parent or Indian custodian is known, reasonable attempts shall be made to notify the parent or Indian custodian of the consent to placement and the validation hearing. Notification under this subsection may be given by the most expedient means, including, but not limited to, mail, personal service, telephone, and telegraph.
- (4) Any parent or Indian custodian may withdraw consent to a voluntary foster care placement, made under this section, at any time. Unless the Indian child has been taken in custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050 or 26.44.050, placed in shelter care pursuant to RCW 13.34.130, or placed in foster care pursuant to RCW 13.34.130, the Indian child shall be returned to the parent or Indian custodian upon withdrawal of consent to foster care placement of the child.
- (5) Upon termination of the voluntary foster care placement and return of the child to the parent or Indian custodian, the department ((or supervising agency)) which had assumed responsibility for the child's placement and care pursuant to the consent to foster care placement shall file with the court written notification of the

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- 1 child's return and shall also send such notification to the Indian
- 2 tribe in which the child is enrolled or eligible for enrollment as a
- 3 member and to any other party to the validation proceeding including
- 4 any noncustodial parent.

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- 5 **Sec. 25.** RCW 13.34.320 and 2009 c 520 s 40 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 The department ((or supervising agency)) shall obtain the prior consent of a child's parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian 8 before a dependent child is admitted into an inpatient mental health 9 10 treatment facility. If the child's parent, legal guardian, or legal 11 custodian is unavailable or does not agree with the proposed 12 admission, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall request a hearing and provide notice to all interested parties to seek prior 13 approval of the juvenile court before such admission. In the event 14 15 that an emergent situation creating a risk of substantial harm to the 16 health and welfare of a child in the custody of the department ((or 17 supervising agency)) does not allow time for the department ((or supervising agency)) to obtain prior approval or to request a court 18 hearing before consenting to the admission of the child into an 19 inpatient mental health hospital, the department ((or supervising 20 21 agency)) shall seek court approval by requesting that a hearing be set on the first available court date. 22
- 23 **Sec. 26.** RCW 13.34.330 and 2009 c 520 s 41 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
 - A dependent child who is admitted to an inpatient mental health facility shall be placed in a facility, with available treatment space, that is closest to the family home, unless the department ((or supervising agency)), in consultation with the admitting authority finds that admission in the facility closest to the child's home would jeopardize the health or safety of the child.
- 31 **Sec. 27.** RCW 13.34.340 and 2009 c 520 s 42 are each amended to read as follows:
- For minors who cannot consent to the release of their records with the department ((or supervising agency)) because they are not old enough to consent to treatment, or, if old enough, lack the capacity to consent, or if the minor is receiving treatment involuntarily with a provider the department ((or supervising)

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agency)) has authorized to provide mental health treatment under RCW 13.34.320, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall disclose, the treating physician's request, all relevant records, including the minor's passport as established under RCW 74.13.285, in the department's ((or supervising agency's)) possession that the treating physician determines contain information required for treatment of the minor. The treating physician shall maintain all records received from the department ((or supervising agency)) in a manner that distinguishes the records from any other records in the minor's file with the treating physician and the department ((or supervising agency)) records may not be disclosed by the treating physician to any other person or entity absent a court order except that, for medical purposes only, a treating physician may disclose the department ((or supervising agency)) records to another treating physician.

Sec. 28. RCW 13.34.370 and 2009 c 520 s 44 are each amended to read as follows:

The court may order expert evaluations of parties to obtain information regarding visitation issues or other issues in a case. These evaluations shall be performed by appointed evaluators who are mutually agreed upon by the court, ((the supervising agency,)) the department, and the parents' counsel, and, if the child is to be evaluated, by the representative for the child. If no agreement can be reached, the court shall select the expert evaluator.

Sec. 29. RCW 13.34.380 and 2013 c 254 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The department shall develop consistent policies and protocols, based on current relevant research, concerning visitation for dependent children to be implemented consistently throughout the state. The department shall develop the policies and protocols in consultation with researchers in the field, community-based agencies, court-appointed special advocates, parents' representatives, and court representatives. The policies and protocols shall include, but not be limited to: The structure and quality of visitations; consultation with the assigned law enforcement officer in the event the parent or sibling of the child is 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; and

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- training for department ((and supervising agency)) caseworkers, 1
- 2 visitation supervisors, and foster parents related to visitation.
- The policies and protocols shall be consistent with the 3 provisions of this chapter and implementation of the policies and
- protocols shall be consistent with relevant orders of the court. 5

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- **Sec. 30.** RCW 13.34.385 and 2009 c 520 s 46 are each amended to 6 read as follows: 7
- (1) A relative of a dependent child may petition the juvenile 8 court for reasonable visitation with the child if: 9
- 10 (a) The child has been found to be a dependent child under this 11 chapter;
- 12 (b) The parental rights of both of the child's parents have been 13 terminated;
- (c) The child is in the custody of the department $((\tau))$ or another 14 public agency((, or a supervising agency)); and 15
- 16 (d) The child has not been adopted and is not in a preadoptive 17 home or other permanent placement at the time the petition for visitation is filed. 18
 - (2) The court shall give prior notice for any proceeding under this section, or cause prior notice to be given, to the department, other public agency, or ((supervising)) agency having custody of the child, the child's attorney or guardian ad litem if applicable, and the child. The court shall also order the custodial agency to give prior notice of any hearing to the child's current foster parent, relative caregiver, guardian or custodian, and the child's tribe, if applicable.
 - (3) The juvenile court may grant the petition for visitation if it finds that the requirements of subsection (1) of this section have been met, and that unsupervised visitation between the child and the relative does not present a risk to the child's safety or well-being and that the visitation is in the best interests of the child. In determining the best interests of the child the court shall consider, but is not limited to, the following:
- (a) The love, affection, and strength of the relationship between 34 35 the child and the relative;
- (b) The length and quality of the prior relationship between the 36 37 child and the relative;
- (c) Any criminal convictions for or founded history of abuse or 38 neglect of a child by the relative; 39

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- 1 (d) Whether the visitation will present a risk to the child's health, welfare, or safety;
- 3 (e) The child's reasonable preference, if the court considers the 4 child to be of sufficient age to express a preference;
 - (f) Any other factor relevant to the child's best interest.

- (4) The visitation order may be modified at any time upon a showing that the visitation poses a risk to the child's safety or well-being. The visitation order shall state that visitation will automatically terminate upon the child's placement in a preadoptive home, if the child is adopted, or if there is a subsequent founded abuse or neglect allegation against the relative.
- (5) The granting of the petition under this section does not grant the relative the right to participate in the dependency action and does not grant any rights to the relative not otherwise specified in the visitation order.
- (6) This section is retroactive and applies to any eligible dependent child at the time of the filing of the petition for visitation, regardless of the date parental rights were terminated.
- (7) For the purpose of this section, "relative" means a relative as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a), except parents.
- 21 (8) This section is intended to provide an additional procedure 22 by which a relative may request visitation with a dependent child. It 23 is not intended to impair or alter the ability a court currently has 24 to order visitation with a relative under the dependency statutes.
- **Sec. 31.** RCW 13.34.400 and 2009 c 520 s 48 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

In any proceeding under this chapter, if the department ((exsupervising agency)) submits a report to the court in which the department is recommending a new placement or a change in placement, the department ((exsupervising agency)) shall include the documents relevant to persons in the home in which a child will be placed and listed in subsections (1) through (5) of this section to the report. The department ((exsupervising agency)) shall include only these relevant documents and shall not attach the entire history of the subject of the report.

(1) If the report contains a recommendation, opinion, or assertion by the department ((or supervising agency)) relating to substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, anger management classes, or domestic violence classes, the department ((or

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supervising agency)) shall attach the document upon which the recommendation, opinion, or assertion was based. The documentation may include the progress report or evaluation submitted by the provider, but may not include the entire history with the provider.

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- 5 report contains a recommendation, opinion, 6 assertion by the department or ((supervising)) agency relating to 7 visitation with a child, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall attach the document upon which the recommendation, opinion, or 8 assertion was based. The documentation may include the most recent 9 visitation report, a visitation report referencing a specific 10 11 incident alleged in the report, or summary of the visitation prepared 12 by the person who supervised the visitation. The documentation attached to the report shall not include the entire visitation 13 14 history.
- the report contains a recommendation, opinion, 15 (3) Ιf 16 assertion by the department ((or supervising agency)) relating to the 17 psychological status of a person, the department ((or supervising 18 agency)) shall attach the document upon which the recommendation, 19 opinion, or assertion was based. The documentation may include the 20 progress report, evaluation, or summary submitted by the provider, 21 but shall not include the entire history of the person.
 - (4) If the report contains a recommendation, opinion, or assertion by the department ((or supervising agency)) relating to injuries to a child, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall attach a summary of the physician's report, prepared by the physician or the physician's designee, relating to the recommendation, opinion, or assertion by the department.
 - (5) If the report contains a recommendation, opinion, or assertion by the department ((or supervising agency)) relating to a home study, licensing action, or background check information, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall attach the document or documents upon which that recommendation, opinion, or assertion is based.
- 34 **Sec. 32.** RCW 26.44.020 and 2012 c 259 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 38 (1) "Abuse or neglect" means sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, 39 or injury of a child by any person under circumstances which cause

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- harm to the child's health, welfare, or safety, excluding conduct permitted under RCW 9A.16.100; or the negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child by a person responsible for or providing care to the child. An abused child is a child who has been subjected to child abuse or neglect as defined in this section.
- 6 (2) "Child" or "children" means any person under the age of 7 eighteen years of age.
- (3) "Child protective services" means those services provided by 8 the department designed to protect children from child abuse and 9 neglect and safeguard such children from future abuse and neglect, 10 and conduct investigations of child abuse and neglect reports. 11 12 Investigations may be conducted regardless of the location of the alleged abuse or neglect. Child protective services includes referral 13 to services to ameliorate conditions that endanger the welfare of 14 children, the coordination of necessary programs and services 15 relevant to the prevention, intervention, and treatment of child 16 17 abuse and neglect, and services to children to ensure that each child has a permanent home. In determining whether protective services 18 19 should be provided, the department shall not decline to provide such services solely because of the child's unwillingness or developmental 20 inability to describe the nature and severity of the abuse or 21 22 neglect.
- 23 (4) "Child protective services section" means the child 24 protective services section of the department.

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- (5) "Children's advocacy center" means a child-focused facility in good standing with the state chapter for children's advocacy centers and that coordinates a multidisciplinary process for the investigation, prosecution, and treatment of sexual and other types of child abuse. Children's advocacy centers provide a location for forensic interviews and coordinate access to services such as, but not limited to, medical evaluations, advocacy, therapy, and case review by multidisciplinary teams within the context of county protocols as defined in RCW 26.44.180 and 26.44.185.
- (6) "Clergy" means any regularly licensed or ordained minister, priest, or rabbi of any church or religious denomination, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.
- 38 (7) "Court" means the superior court of the state of Washington, 39 juvenile department.

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1 (8) "Department" means the state department of social and health 2 services.

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- (9) "Family assessment" means a comprehensive assessment of child safety, risk of subsequent child abuse or neglect, and family strengths and needs that is applied to a child abuse or neglect report. Family assessment does not include a determination as to whether child abuse or neglect occurred, but does determine the need for services to address the safety of the child and the risk of subsequent maltreatment.
- (10) "Family assessment response" means a way of responding to 10 11 certain reports of child abuse or neglect made under this chapter 12 using a differential response approach to child protective services. The family assessment response shall focus on the safety of the 13 14 child, the integrity and preservation of the family, and shall assess the status of the child and the family in terms of risk of abuse and 15 16 neglect including the parent's or guardian's or other caretaker's 17 capacity and willingness to protect the child and, if necessary, plan and arrange the provision of services to reduce the risk and 18 otherwise support the family. No one is named as a perpetrator, and 19 no investigative finding is entered in the record as a result of a 20 21 family assessment.
- 22 (11) "Founded" means the determination following an investigation 23 by the department that, based on available information, it is more 24 likely than not that child abuse or neglect did occur.
 - (12) "Inconclusive" means the determination following an investigation by the department, prior to October 1, 2008, that based on available information a decision cannot be made that more likely than not, child abuse or neglect did or did not occur.
- 29 (13) "Institution" means a private or public hospital or any 30 other facility providing medical diagnosis, treatment, or care.
- 31 (14) "Law enforcement agency" means the police department, the 32 prosecuting attorney, the state patrol, the director of public 33 safety, or the office of the sheriff.
 - (15) "Malice" or "maliciously" means an intent, wish, or design to intimidate, annoy, or injure another person. Such malice may be inferred from an act done in willful disregard of the rights of another, or an act wrongfully done without just cause or excuse, or an act or omission of duty betraying a willful disregard of social duty.

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- 1 (16) "Negligent treatment or maltreatment" means an act or a failure to act, or the cumulative effects of a pattern of conduct, 2 behavior, or inaction, that evidences a serious disregard of 3 consequences of such magnitude as to constitute a clear and present 4 danger to a child's health, welfare, or safety, including but not 5 6 limited to conduct prohibited under RCW 9A.42.100. When considering 7 whether a clear and present danger exists, evidence of a parent's substance abuse as a contributing factor to negligent treatment or 8 maltreatment shall be given great weight. The fact that siblings 9 share a bedroom is not, in and of itself, negligent treatment or 10 maltreatment. Poverty, homelessness, or exposure to domestic violence 11 12 as defined in RCW 26.50.010 that is perpetrated against someone other than the child does not constitute negligent treatment or 13 maltreatment in and of itself. 14
- 15 (17) "Pharmacist" means any registered pharmacist under chapter 16 18.64 RCW, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee 17 or agent of any public or private organization or institution.

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- (18) "Practitioner of the healing arts" or "practitioner" means a person licensed by this state to practice podiatric medicine and surgery, optometry, chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or medicine and surgery or to provide other health services. The term "practitioner" includes a duly accredited Christian Science practitioner. A person who is being furnished Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited Christian Science practitioner will not be considered, for that reason alone, a neglected person for the purposes of this chapter.
- (19) "Professional school personnel" include, but are not limited to, teachers, counselors, administrators, child care facility personnel, and school nurses.
- (20) "Psychologist" means any person licensed to practice psychology under chapter 18.83 RCW, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.
- (21) "Screened-out report" means a report of alleged child abuse or neglect that the department has determined does not rise to the level of a credible report of abuse or neglect and is not referred for investigation.
- (22) "Sexual exploitation" includes: (a) Allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution by any person; or (b) allowing, permitting, encouraging, or engaging in the obscene or

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- 1 pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child by any 2 person.
- 3 (23) "Sexually aggressive youth" means a child who is defined in 4 RCW 74.13.075(1)(b) as being a sexually aggressive youth.
- (24) "Social service counselor" means anyone engaged in a 5 6 professional capacity during the regular course of employment in encouraging or promoting the health, welfare, support, or education 7 of children, or providing social services to adults or families, 8 including mental health, drug and alcohol treatment, and domestic 9 violence programs, whether in an individual capacity, or as 10 11 employee or agent of any public or private organization 12 institution.
- (25) (("Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090 or an Indian tribe under RCW 74.15.190 that has entered into a performance-based contract with the department to provide child welfare services.
- 17 (26)) "Unfounded" means the determination following an 18 investigation by the department that available information indicates 19 that, more likely than not, child abuse or neglect did not occur, or 20 that there is insufficient evidence for the department to determine 21 whether the alleged child abuse did or did not occur.
- 22 **Sec. 33.** RCW 26.44.020 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 321 are each 23 amended to read as follows:

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- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (1) "Abuse or neglect" means sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or injury of a child by any person under circumstances which cause harm to the child's health, welfare, or safety, excluding conduct permitted under RCW 9A.16.100; or the negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child by a person responsible for or providing care to the child. An abused child is a child who has been subjected to child abuse or neglect as defined in this section.
- (2) "Child" or "children" means any person under the age of eighteen years of age.
- 35 (3) "Child protective services" means those services provided by 36 the department designed to protect children from child abuse and 37 neglect and safeguard such children from future abuse and neglect, 38 and conduct investigations of child abuse and neglect reports. 39 Investigations may be conducted regardless of the location of the

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alleged abuse or neglect. Child protective services includes referral to services to ameliorate conditions that endanger the welfare of children, the coordination of necessary programs and services relevant to the prevention, intervention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, and services to children to ensure that each child has a permanent home. In determining whether protective services should be provided, the department shall not decline to provide such services solely because of the child's unwillingness or developmental inability to describe the nature and severity of the abuse or neglect.

(4) "Child protective services section" means the child protective services section of the department.

- (5) "Children's advocacy center" means a child-focused facility in good standing with the state chapter for children's advocacy centers and that coordinates a multidisciplinary process for the investigation, prosecution, and treatment of sexual and other types of child abuse. Children's advocacy centers provide a location for forensic interviews and coordinate access to services such as, but not limited to, medical evaluations, advocacy, therapy, and case review by multidisciplinary teams within the context of county protocols as defined in RCW 26.44.180 and 26.44.185.
- (6) "Clergy" means any regularly licensed or ordained minister, priest, or rabbi of any church or religious denomination, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.
- (7) "Court" means the superior court of the state of Washington, juvenile department.
- 28 (8) "Department" means the department of children, youth, and 29 families.
 - (9) "Family assessment" means a comprehensive assessment of child safety, risk of subsequent child abuse or neglect, and family strengths and needs that is applied to a child abuse or neglect report. Family assessment does not include a determination as to whether child abuse or neglect occurred, but does determine the need for services to address the safety of the child and the risk of subsequent maltreatment.
 - (10) "Family assessment response" means a way of responding to certain reports of child abuse or neglect made under this chapter using a differential response approach to child protective services. The family assessment response shall focus on the safety of the

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- child, the integrity and preservation of the family, and shall assess the status of the child and the family in terms of risk of abuse and neglect including the parent's or guardian's or other caretaker's capacity and willingness to protect the child and, if necessary, plan and arrange the provision of services to reduce the risk and otherwise support the family. No one is named as a perpetrator, and no investigative finding is entered in the record as a result of a family assessment.
- 9 (11) "Founded" means the determination following an investigation 10 by the department that, based on available information, it is more 11 likely than not that child abuse or neglect did occur.

- (12) "Inconclusive" means the determination following an investigation by the department of social and health services, prior to October 1, 2008, that based on available information a decision cannot be made that more likely than not, child abuse or neglect did or did not occur.
- 17 (13) "Institution" means a private or public hospital or any 18 other facility providing medical diagnosis, treatment, or care.
 - (14) "Law enforcement agency" means the police department, the prosecuting attorney, the state patrol, the director of public safety, or the office of the sheriff.
 - (15) "Malice" or "maliciously" means an intent, wish, or design to intimidate, annoy, or injure another person. Such malice may be inferred from an act done in willful disregard of the rights of another, or an act wrongfully done without just cause or excuse, or an act or omission of duty betraying a willful disregard of social duty.
 - (16) "Negligent treatment or maltreatment" means an act or a failure to act, or the cumulative effects of a pattern of conduct, behavior, or inaction, that evidences a serious disregard of consequences of such magnitude as to constitute a clear and present danger to a child's health, welfare, or safety, including but not limited to conduct prohibited under RCW 9A.42.100. When considering whether a clear and present danger exists, evidence of a parent's substance abuse as a contributing factor to negligent treatment or maltreatment shall be given great weight. The fact that siblings share a bedroom is not, in and of itself, negligent treatment or maltreatment. Poverty, homelessness, or exposure to domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010 that is perpetrated against someone other

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1 than the child does not constitute negligent treatment or
2 maltreatment in and of itself.

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- (17) "Pharmacist" means any registered pharmacist under chapter 18.64 RCW, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.
- 6 (18) "Practitioner of the healing arts" or "practitioner" means a 7 person licensed by this state to practice podiatric medicine and surgery, optometry, chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, osteopathic 8 medicine and surgery, or medicine and surgery or to provide other 9 health services. The term "practitioner" includes a duly accredited 10 11 Christian Science practitioner. A person who is being furnished 12 Christian Science treatment by a duly accredited Christian Science practitioner will not be considered, for that reason alone, a 13 14 neglected person for the purposes of this chapter.
- 15 (19) "Professional school personnel" include, but are not limited 16 to, teachers, counselors, administrators, child care facility 17 personnel, and school nurses.
 - (20) "Psychologist" means any person licensed to practice psychology under chapter 18.83 RCW, whether acting in an individual capacity or as an employee or agent of any public or private organization or institution.
 - (21) "Screened-out report" means a report of alleged child abuse or neglect that the department has determined does not rise to the level of a credible report of abuse or neglect and is not referred for investigation.
 - (22) "Sexual exploitation" includes: (a) Allowing, permitting, or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution by any person; or (b) allowing, permitting, encouraging, or engaging in the obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child by any person.
- 31 (23) "Sexually aggressive youth" means a child who is defined in 32 RCW 74.13.075(1)(b) as being a sexually aggressive youth.
- 33 "Social service counselor" means anyone engaged in a professional capacity during the regular course of employment in 34 encouraging or promoting the health, welfare, support, or education 35 36 of children, or providing social services to adults or families, including mental health, drug and alcohol treatment, and domestic 37 violence programs, whether in an individual capacity, or as 38 39 employee or agent of any public or private organization 40 institution.

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- (25) (("Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090 or an Indian tribe under RCW 74.15.190 that has entered into a performance-based contract with the department to provide child welfare services.
- 5 "Unfounded" means the determination (26)))) 6 investigation by the department that available information indicates 7 that, more likely than not, child abuse or neglect did not occur, or that there is insufficient evidence for the department to determine 8 whether the alleged child abuse did or did not occur. 9
- **Sec. 34.** RCW 74.13.010 and 2009 c 520 s 49 are each amended to 10 11 read as follows:
- 12 The purpose of this chapter is to safeguard, protect, and 13 contribute to the welfare of the children of the state, through a comprehensive and coordinated program of child welfare services 14 15 provided by both the department and ((supervising)) agencies 16 providing for: Social services and facilities for children who 17 require quidance, care, control, protection, treatment, 18 rehabilitation; setting of standards for social services and 19 facilities for children; cooperation with public and voluntary 20 agencies, organizations, and citizen groups in the development and coordination of programs and activities in behalf of children; and 21 promotion of community conditions and resources that help parents to 22 23 discharge their responsibilities for the care, development, and well-24 being of their children.
- 25 **Sec. 35.** RCW 74.13.020 and 2015 c 240 s 2 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

27 For purposes of this chapter:

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- "Case management" means convening family meetings, developing, revising, and monitoring implementation of any case plan or individual service and safety plan, coordinating and monitoring services needed by the child and family, caseworker-child visits, 31 family visits, and the assumption of court-related duties, excluding 32 legal representation, including preparing court reports, attending 33 34 judicial hearings and permanency hearings, and ensuring that the child is progressing toward permanency within state and federal 35 mandates, including the Indian child welfare act. 36
 - (2) "Child" means:
 - (a) A person less than eighteen years of age; or

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- 1 (b) A person age eighteen to twenty-one years who is eligible to 2 receive the extended foster care services authorized under RCW 3 74.13.031.
- 4 (3) "Child protective services" has the same meaning as in RCW 5 26.44.020.
- 6 (4) "Child welfare services" means social services including 7 voluntary and in-home services, out-of-home care, case management, 8 and adoption services which strengthen, supplement, or substitute 9 for, parental care and supervision for the purpose of:
- 10 (a) Preventing or remedying, or assisting in the solution of 11 problems which may result in families in conflict, or the neglect, 12 abuse, exploitation, or criminal behavior of children;
- 13 (b) Protecting and caring for dependent, abused, or neglected 14 children;
- 15 (c) Assisting children who are in conflict with their parents, 16 and assisting parents who are in conflict with their children, with 17 services designed to resolve such conflicts;
- 18 (d) Protecting and promoting the welfare of children, including 19 the strengthening of their own homes where possible, or, where 20 needed;
- (e) Providing adequate care of children away from their homes in foster family homes or day care or other child care agencies or facilities.
- "Child welfare services" does not include child protection services.
- 26 (5) (("Committee" means the child welfare transformation design committee.
- (6)) "Department" means the department of social and health services.
- (((7))) (6) "Extended foster care services" means residential and other support services the department is authorized to provide to foster children. These services include, but are not limited to, placement in licensed, relative, or otherwise approved care, or supervised independent living settings; assistance in meeting basic needs; independent living services; medical assistance; and counseling or treatment.
- $((\frac{(8)}{)})$ <u>(7)</u> "Family assessment" means a comprehensive assessment of child safety, risk of subsequent child abuse or neglect, and family strengths and needs that is applied to a child abuse or neglect report. Family assessment does not include a determination as

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to whether child abuse or neglect occurred, but does determine the need for services to address the safety of the child and the risk of subsequent maltreatment.

- (((9) "Measurable effects" means a statistically significant change which occurs as a result of the service or services a supervising agency is assigned in a performance-based contract, in time periods established in the contract.
- (10))) (8) "Medical condition" means, for the purposes of qualifying for extended foster care services, a physical or mental health condition as documented by any licensed health care provider regulated by a disciplining authority under RCW 18.130.040.
- $((\frac{11}{11}))$ <u>(9)</u> "Nonminor dependent" means any individual age eighteen to twenty-one years who is participating in extended foster care services authorized under RCW 74.13.031.
- ((\(\frac{(12)}{12}\))) (10) "Out-of-home care services" means services provided after the shelter care hearing to or for children in out-of-home care, as that term is defined in RCW 13.34.030, and their families, including the recruitment, training, and management of foster parents, the recruitment of adoptive families, and the facilitation of the adoption process, family reunification, independent living, emergency shelter, residential group care, and foster care, including relative placement.
- $((\frac{13}{13}))$ (11) "Performance-based contracting" means the structuring of all aspects of the procurement of services around the purpose of the work to be performed and the desired results with the contract requirements set forth in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Contracts shall also include provisions that link the performance of the contractor to the level and timing of reimbursement.
- $((\frac{14}{1}))$ $\underline{(12)}$ "Permanency services" means long-term services provided to secure a child's safety, permanency, and well-being, including foster care services, family reunification services, adoption services, and preparation for independent living services.
- $((\frac{15}{15}))$ (13) "Primary prevention services" means services which are designed and delivered for the primary purpose of enhancing child and family well-being and are shown, by analysis of outcomes, to reduce the risk to the likelihood of the initial need for child welfare services.
- $((\frac{(16)}{)})$ $\underline{(14)}$ "Supervised independent living" includes, but is 40 not limited to, apartment living, room and board arrangements,

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college or university dormitories, and shared roommate settings.

Supervised independent living settings must be approved by the

children's administration or the court.

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((\(\frac{17}\)) "Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090, or licensed by a federally recognized Indian tribe located in this state under RCW 74.15.190, that has entered into a performance-based contract with the department to provide case management for the delivery and documentation of child welfare services, as defined in this section. This definition is applicable on or after December 30, 2015.

11 $\frac{(18)}{(18)}$) $\frac{(15)}{(15)}$ "Unsupervised" has the same meaning as in RCW 12 43.43.830.

 $((\frac{(19)}{)})$ $\underline{(16)}$ "Voluntary placement agreement" means, for the purposes of extended foster care services, a written voluntary agreement between a nonminor dependent who agrees to submit to the care and authority of the department for the purposes of participating in the extended foster care program.

18 **Sec. 36.** RCW 74.13.020 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 401 are each 19 amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Case management" means convening family meetings, developing, revising, and monitoring implementation of any case plan or individual service and safety plan, coordinating and monitoring services needed by the child and family, caseworker-child visits, family visits, and the assumption of court-related duties, excluding legal representation, including preparing court reports, attending judicial hearings and permanency hearings, and ensuring that the child is progressing toward permanency within state and federal mandates, including the Indian child welfare act.
 - (2) "Child" means:
 - (a) A person less than eighteen years of age; or
- 33 (b) A person age eighteen to twenty-one years who is eligible to 34 receive the extended foster care services authorized under RCW 35 74.13.031.
- 36 (3) "Child protective services" has the same meaning as in RCW 37 26.44.020.
- 38 (4) "Child welfare services" means social services including 39 voluntary and in-home services, out-of-home care, case management,

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and adoption services which strengthen, supplement, or substitute for, parental care and supervision for the purpose of:

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- (a) Preventing or remedying, or assisting in the solution of problems which may result in families in conflict, or the neglect, abuse, exploitation, or criminal behavior of children;
- 6 (b) Protecting and caring for dependent, abused, or neglected 7 children;
- 8 (c) Assisting children who are in conflict with their parents, 9 and assisting parents who are in conflict with their children, with 10 services designed to resolve such conflicts;
- 11 (d) Protecting and promoting the welfare of children, including 12 the strengthening of their own homes where possible, or, where 13 needed;
- 14 (e) Providing adequate care of children away from their homes in 15 foster family homes or day care or other child care agencies or 16 facilities.
- 17 "Child welfare services" does not include child protection 18 services.
- 19 (5) (("Committee" means the child welfare transformation design committee.
- 21 (6)) "Department" means the department of children, youth, and 22 families.
 - (((7))) <u>(6)</u> "Extended foster care services" means residential and other support services the department is authorized to provide to foster children. These services include, but are not limited to, placement in licensed, relative, or otherwise approved care, or supervised independent living settings; assistance in meeting basic needs; independent living services; medical assistance; and counseling or treatment.
 - ((+8)) (7) "Family assessment" means a comprehensive assessment of child safety, risk of subsequent child abuse or neglect, and family strengths and needs that is applied to a child abuse or neglect report. Family assessment does not include a determination as to whether child abuse or neglect occurred, but does determine the need for services to address the safety of the child and the risk of subsequent maltreatment.
- (((9) "Measurable effects" means a statistically significant change which occurs as a result of the service or services a supervising agency is assigned in a performance-based contract, in time periods established in the contract.

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(10)) (8) "Medical condition" means, for the purposes of qualifying for extended foster care services, a physical or mental health condition as documented by any licensed health care provider regulated by a disciplining authority under RCW 18.130.040.

 $((\frac{11}{11}))$ <u>(9)</u> "Nonminor dependent" means any individual age eighteen to twenty-one years who is participating in extended foster care services authorized under RCW 74.13.031.

 $((\frac{(12)}{)})$ $(\underline{10})$ "Out-of-home care services" means services provided after the shelter care hearing to or for children in out-of-home care, as that term is defined in RCW 13.34.030, and their families, including the recruitment, training, and management of foster parents, the recruitment of adoptive families, and the facilitation of the adoption process, family reunification, independent living, emergency shelter, residential group care, and foster care, including relative placement.

(((13))) (11) "Performance-based contracting" means the structuring of all aspects of the procurement of services around the purpose of the work to be performed and the desired results with the contract requirements set forth in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Contracts shall also include provisions that link the performance of the contractor to the level and timing of reimbursement.

 $((\frac{14}{1}))$ (12) "Permanency services" means long-term services provided to secure a child's safety, permanency, and well-being, including foster care services, family reunification services, adoption services, and preparation for independent living services.

(((15))) (13) "Primary prevention services" means services which are designed and delivered for the primary purpose of enhancing child and family well-being and are shown, by analysis of outcomes, to reduce the risk to the likelihood of the initial need for child welfare services.

 $((\frac{16}{16}))$ (14) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department.

 $((\frac{17}{17}))$ (15) "Supervised independent living" includes, but is not limited to, apartment living, room and board arrangements, college or university dormitories, and shared roommate settings. Supervised independent living settings must be approved by the children's administration or the court.

((18) "Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090, or licensed by a federally recognized Indian tribe located in this state under RCW 74.15.190, that has entered

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- into a performance-based contract with the department to provide case
 management for the delivery and documentation of child welfare
 services, as defined in this section. This definition is applicable
 on or after December 30, 2015.
- $\frac{(19)}{(16)}$ "Unsupervised" has the same meaning as in RCW 6 43.43.830.
- 7 ((\(\frac{(20)}{20}\))) (17) "Voluntary placement agreement" means, for the 8 purposes of extended foster care services, a written voluntary 9 agreement between a nonminor dependent who agrees to submit to the 10 care and authority of the department for the purposes of 11 participating in the extended foster care program.
- **Sec. 37.** RCW 74.13.031 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 20 s 7 and 2017 c 13 265 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

- (1) The department ((and supervising agencies)) shall develop, administer, supervise, and monitor a coordinated and comprehensive plan that establishes, aids, and strengthens services for the protection and care of runaway, dependent, or neglected children.
- (2) Within available resources, the department ((and supervising agencies)) shall recruit an adequate number of prospective adoptive and foster homes, both regular and specialized, i.e. homes for children of ethnic minority, including Indian homes for Indian children, sibling groups, handicapped and emotionally disturbed, teens, pregnant and parenting teens, and the department shall annually report to the governor and the legislature concerning the department's ((and supervising agency's)) success in: (a) Meeting the need for adoptive and foster home placements; (b) reducing the foster parent turnover rate; (c) completing home studies for legally free children; and (d) implementing and operating the passport program required by RCW 74.13.285. The report shall include a section entitled "Foster Home Turn-Over, Causes and Recommendations."
- or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, or sexual abuse or exploitation, or that presents an imminent risk of serious harm, and on the basis of the findings of such investigation, offer child welfare services in relation to the problem to such parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis, and/or bring the situation to the attention of an appropriate court, or another community agency. An investigation is not required of nonaccidental

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injuries which are clearly not the result of a lack of care or supervision by the child's parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis. If the investigation reveals that a crime against a child may have been committed, the department shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency.

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- (4) As provided in RCW 26.44.030(11), the department may respond to a report of child abuse or neglect by using the family assessment response.
- 9 (5) The department ((or supervising agencies)) shall offer, on a 10 voluntary basis, family reconciliation services to families who are 11 in conflict.
 - (6) The department ((or supervising agencies)) shall monitor placements of children in out-of-home care and in-home dependencies to assure the safety, well-being, and quality of care being provided is within the scope of the intent of the legislature as defined in RCW 74.13.010 and 74.15.010. Under this section children in out-ofhome care and in-home dependencies and their caregivers shall receive a private and individual face-to-face visit each month. department ((and the supervising agencies)) shall randomly select no less than ten percent of the caregivers currently providing care to receive one unannounced face-to-face visit in the caregiver's home per year. No caregiver will receive an unannounced visit through the random selection process for two consecutive years. If the caseworker makes a good faith effort to conduct the unannounced visit to a caregiver and is unable to do so, that month's visit to that caregiver need not be unannounced. The department ((and supervising agencies are)) is encouraged to group monthly visits to caregivers by geographic area so that in the event an unannounced visit cannot be completed, the caseworker may complete other required monthly visits. The department shall use a method of random selection that does not cause a fiscal impact to the department.

The department ((or supervising agencies)) shall conduct the monthly visits with children and caregivers to whom it is providing child welfare services.

(7) The department ((and supervising agencies)) shall have authority to accept custody of children from parents and to accept custody of children from juvenile courts, where authorized to do so under law, to provide child welfare services including placement for adoption, to provide for the routine and necessary medical, dental, and mental health care, or necessary emergency care of the children,

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- and to provide for the physical care of such children and make payment of maintenance costs if needed. Except where required by Public Law 95-608 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915), no private adoption agency which receives children for adoption from the department shall discriminate on the basis of race, creed, or color when considering applications in their placement for adoption.
 - (8) The department ((and supervising agency)) shall have authority to provide temporary shelter to children who have run away from home and who are admitted to crisis residential centers.

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- 10 (9) The department ((and supervising agency)) shall have 11 authority to purchase care for children.
 - (10) The department shall establish a children's services advisory committee ((with sufficient members representing supervising agencies)) which shall assist the secretary in the development of a partnership plan for utilizing resources of the public and private sectors, and advise on all matters pertaining to child welfare, licensing of child care agencies, adoption, and services related thereto. At least one member shall represent the adoption community.
- 19 (11)(a) The department ((and supervising agencies)) shall provide 20 continued extended foster care services to nonminor dependents who 21 are:
- 22 (i) Enrolled in a secondary education program or a secondary 23 education equivalency program;
- 24 (ii) Enrolled and participating in a postsecondary academic or 25 postsecondary vocational education program;
 - (iii) Participating in a program or activity designed to promote employment or remove barriers to employment;
 - (iv) Engaged in employment for eighty hours or more per month; or
 - (v) Not able to engage in any of the activities described in (a)(i) through (iv) of this subsection due to a documented medical condition.
 - (b) To be eligible for extended foster care services, the nonminor dependent must have been dependent and in foster care at the time that he or she reached age eighteen years. If the dependency case of the nonminor dependent was dismissed pursuant to RCW 13.34.267, he or she may receive extended foster care services pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement under RCW 74.13.336 or pursuant to an order of dependency issued by the court under RCW 13.34.268. A nonminor dependent whose dependency case was dismissed by the court must have requested extended foster care services before

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reaching age nineteen years. Eligible nonminor dependents may unenroll and reenroll in extended foster care through a voluntary placement agreement once between ages eighteen and twenty-one.

- (c) The department shall develop and implement rules regarding youth eligibility requirements.
- (d) The department shall make efforts to ensure that extended foster care services maximize medicaid reimbursements. This must include the department ensuring that health and mental health extended foster care providers participate in medicaid, unless the condition of the extended foster care youth requires specialty care that is not available among participating medicaid providers or there are no participating medicaid providers in the area. The department shall coordinate other services to maximize federal resources and the most cost-efficient delivery of services to extended foster care youth.
- (e) The department shall allow a youth who has received extended foster care services, but lost his or her eligibility, to reenter the extended foster care program once through a voluntary placement agreement when he or she meets the eligibility criteria again.
- (12) The department shall have authority to provide adoption support benefits, or relative guardianship subsidies on behalf of youth ages eighteen to twenty-one years who achieved permanency through adoption or a relative guardianship at age sixteen or older and who meet the criteria described in subsection (11) of this section.
- (13) The department shall refer cases to the division of child support whenever state or federal funds are expended for the care and maintenance of a child, including a child with a developmental disability who is placed as a result of an action under chapter 13.34 RCW, unless the department finds that there is good cause not to pursue collection of child support against the parent or parents of the child. Cases involving individuals age eighteen through twenty shall not be referred to the division of child support unless required by federal law.
- (14) The department ((and supervising agencies)) shall have authority within funds appropriated for foster care services to purchase care for Indian children who are in the custody of a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribally licensed child-placing agency pursuant to parental consent, tribal court order, or state juvenile court order. The purchase of such care is exempt from the

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requirements of chapter 74.13B RCW and may be purchased from the federally recognized Indian tribe or tribally licensed child-placing agency, and shall be subject to the same eligibility standards and rates of support applicable to other children for whom the department purchases care.

Notwithstanding any other provision of RCW 13.32A.170 through 13.32A.200, 43.185C.295, 74.13.035, and 74.13.036, or of this section all services to be provided by the department under subsections (4), (7), and (8) of this section, subject to the limitations of these subsections, may be provided by any program offering such services funded pursuant to Titles II and III of the federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974.

- (15) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the ((supervising agency or)) department shall provide preventive services to families with children that prevent or shorten the duration of an out-of-home placement.
- (16) The department ((and supervising agencies)) shall have authority to provide independent living services to youths, including individuals who have attained eighteen years of age, and have not attained twenty-one years of age who are or have been in foster care.
- (17) The department ((and supervising agencies)) shall consult at least quarterly with foster parents, including members of the foster parent association of Washington state, for the purpose of receiving information and comment regarding how the department ((and supervising agencies are)) is performing the duties and meeting the obligations specified in this section and RCW 74.13.250 ((and 74.13.320)) regarding the recruitment of foster homes, reducing foster parent turnover rates, providing effective training for foster parents, and administering a coordinated and comprehensive plan that strengthens services for the protection of children. Consultation shall occur at the regional and statewide levels.
- (18)(a) The department shall, within current funding levels, place on its public web site a document listing the duties and responsibilities the department has to a child subject to a dependency petition including, but not limited to, the following:
- 36 (i) Reasonable efforts, including the provision of services, 37 toward reunification of the child with his or her family;
- 38 (ii) Sibling visits subject to the restrictions in RCW 39 13.34.136(2)(b)(ii);
- 40 (iii) Parent-child visits;

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1 (iv) Statutory preference for placement with a relative or other 2 suitable person, if appropriate; and

- (v) Statutory preference for an out-of-home placement that allows the child to remain in the same school or school district, if practical and in the child's best interests.
- (b) The document must be prepared in conjunction with a community-based organization and must be updated as needed.
- (19) The department shall have the authority to purchase legal representation for parents of children who are at risk of being dependent, or who are dependent, to establish or modify a parenting plan under chapter 26.09 or 26.26 RCW, when it is necessary for the child's safety, permanence, or well-being. This subsection does not create an entitlement to legal representation purchased by the department and does not create judicial authority to order the department to purchase legal representation for a parent. Such determinations are solely within the department's discretion.
- **Sec. 38.** RCW 74.13.0311 and 2009 c 520 s 52 are each amended to 18 read as follows:
 - The department ((or supervising agencies)) may provide child welfare services pursuant to a deferred prosecution plan ordered under chapter 10.05 RCW. Child welfare services provided under this chapter pursuant to a deferred prosecution order may not be construed to prohibit the department ((or supervising agencies)) from providing services or undertaking proceedings pursuant to chapter 13.34 or 26.44 RCW.
- **Sec. 39.** RCW 74.13.036 and 2009 c 520 s 54 and 2009 c 518 s 5 27 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The department shall oversee implementation of chapter 13.34 RCW and chapter 13.32A RCW. The oversight shall be comprised of working with affected parts of the criminal justice and child care systems as well as with local government, legislative, and executive authorities to effectively carry out these chapters. The department shall work with all such entities to ensure that chapters 13.32A and 13.34 RCW are implemented in a uniform manner throughout the state.
 - (2) The department shall develop a plan and procedures, in cooperation with the statewide advisory committee, to insure the full implementation of the provisions of chapter 13.32A RCW. Such plan and procedures shall include but are not limited to:

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1 (a) Procedures defining and delineating the role of the 2 department and juvenile court with regard to the execution of the 3 child in need of services placement process;

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- (b) Procedures for designating department ((or supervising agency)) staff responsible for family reconciliation services;
- 6 (c) Procedures assuring enforcement of contempt proceedings in accordance with RCW 13.32A.170 and 13.32A.250; and
 - (d) Procedures for the continued education of all individuals in the criminal juvenile justice and child care systems who are affected by chapter 13.32A RCW, as well as members of the legislative and executive branches of government.
- There shall be uniform application of the procedures developed by the department and juvenile court personnel, to the extent practicable. Local and regional differences shall be taken into consideration in the development of procedures required under this subsection.
- 17 (3) In addition to its other oversight duties, the department 18 shall:
- 19 (a) Identify and evaluate resource needs in each region of the 20 state;
- 21 (b) Disseminate information collected as part of the oversight 22 process to affected groups and the general public;
- (c) Educate affected entities within the juvenile justice and child care systems, local government, and the legislative branch regarding the implementation of chapters 13.32A and 13.34 RCW;
- 26 (d) Review complaints concerning the services, policies, and 27 procedures of those entities charged with implementing chapters 28 13.32A and 13.34 RCW; and
- 29 (e) Report any violations and misunderstandings regarding the 30 implementation of chapters 13.32A and 13.34 RCW.
- 31 **Sec. 40.** RCW 74.13.042 and 2009 c 520 s 56 are each amended to read as follows:
 - If the department ((or supervising agency)) is denied lawful access to records or information, or requested records or information is not provided in a timely manner, the department ((or supervising agency)) may petition the court for an order compelling disclosure.
- 37 (1) The petition shall be filed in the juvenile court for the 38 county in which the record or information is located or the county in 39 which the person who is the subject of the record or information

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resides. If the person who is the subject of the record or information is a party to or the subject of a pending proceeding under chapter 13.32A or 13.34 RCW, the petition shall be filed in such proceeding.

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the persons from whom and about whom the record or information is sought shall be served with a summons and a petition at least seven calendar days prior to a hearing on the petition. The court may order disclosure upon ex parte application of the department ((or supervising agency)), without prior notice to any person, if the court finds there is reason to believe access to the record or information is necessary to determine whether the child is in imminent danger and in need of immediate protection.
- (3) The court shall grant the petition upon a showing that there is reason to believe that the record or information sought is necessary for the health, safety, or welfare of the child who is currently receiving child welfare services.

Sec. 41. RCW 74.13.045 and 2009 c 520 s 57 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

The department shall develop and implement an informal, nonadversarial complaint resolution process to be used by clients of the department ((or supervising agency)), foster parents, and other affected individuals who have complaints regarding a department policy or procedure, the application of such a policy or procedure, or the performance of an entity that has entered into a performance-based contract with the department, related to programs administered under this chapter. The process shall not apply in circumstances where the complainant has the right under Title 13, 26, or 74 RCW to seek resolution of the complaint through judicial review or through an adjudicative proceeding.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to create substantive or procedural rights in any person. Participation in the complaint resolution process shall not entitle any person to an adjudicative proceeding under chapter 34.05 RCW or to superior court review. Participation in the process shall not affect the right of any person to seek other statutorily or constitutionally permitted remedies.

The department shall develop procedures to assure that clients and foster parents are informed of the availability of the complaint resolution process and how to access it. The department shall

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- 1 incorporate information regarding the complaint resolution process
- 2 into the training for foster parents and department ((and supervising
- 3 agency)) caseworkers.
- 4 The department shall compile complaint resolution data including
- 5 the nature of the complaint and the outcome of the process.
- 6 **Sec. 42.** RCW 74.13.055 and 2009 c 520 s 58 are each amended to read as follows:
- 8 The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW
- 9 which establish goals as to the maximum number of children who will
- 10 remain in foster care for a period of longer than twenty-four months.
- 11 ((The department shall also work cooperatively with supervising
- 12 agencies to assure that a partnership plan for utilizing the
- 13 resources of the public and private sector in all matters pertaining
- 14 to child welfare is developed and implemented.))
- 15 **Sec. 43.** RCW 74.13.065 and 2009 c 520 s 60 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
- 17 (1) The department ((or supervising agency)) shall conduct a
- 18 social study whenever a child is placed in out-of-home care under the
- 19 supervision of the department ((or supervising agency)). The study
- 20 shall be conducted prior to placement, or, if it is not feasible to
- 21 conduct the study prior to placement due to the circumstances of the
- 22 case, the study shall be conducted as soon as possible following
- 23 placement.
- 24 (2) The social study shall include, but not be limited to, an
- 25 assessment of the following factors:
- 26 (a) The physical and emotional strengths and needs of the child;
- (b) Emotional bonds with siblings and the need to maintain
- 28 regular sibling contacts;
- 29 (c) The proximity of the child's placement to the child's family
- 30 to aid reunification;
- 31 (d) The possibility of placement with the child's relatives or
- 32 extended family;
- 33 (e) The racial, ethnic, cultural, and religious background of the
- 34 child;
- 35 (f) The least-restrictive, most family-like placement reasonably
- 36 available and capable of meeting the child's needs; and
- 37 (g) Compliance with RCW 13.34.260 regarding parental preferences
- 38 for placement of their children.

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1 **Sec. 44.** RCW 74.13.170 and 2009 c 520 s 70 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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The department may, through performance-based contracts with ((supervising)) agencies, implement a therapeutic family home program for up to fifteen youth in the custody of the department under chapter 13.34 RCW. The program shall strive to develop and maintain a mutually reinforcing relationship between the youth and the therapeutic staff associated with the program.

- 9 **Sec. 45.** RCW 74.13.280 and 2013 c 200 s 28 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
- (1) Except as provided in RCW 70.02.220, whenever a child is 11 12 placed in out-of-home care by the department or ((a supervising)) with an agency, the department or agency shall share information 13 known to the department or agency about the child and the child's 14 15 family with the care provider and shall consult with the care 16 provider regarding the child's case plan. If the child is dependent 17 pursuant to a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW, the department or ((supervising)) agency shall keep the care provider 18 informed regarding the dates and location of dependency review and permanency 19 20 planning hearings pertaining to the child.
- 21 (2) Information about the child and the child's family shall 22 include information known to the department or agency as to whether 23 the child is a sexually reactive child, has exhibited high-risk 24 behaviors, or is physically assaultive or physically aggressive, as 25 defined in this section.
- 26 (3) Information about the child shall also include information 27 known to the department or agency that the child:
- 28 (a) Has received a medical diagnosis of fetal alcohol syndrome or 29 fetal alcohol effect;
- 30 (b) Has been diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional as having a mental health disorder;
- 32 (c) Has witnessed a death or substantial physical violence in the 33 past or recent past; or
- 34 (d) Was a victim of sexual or severe physical abuse in the recent 35 past.
- 36 (4) Any person who receives information about a child or a 37 child's family pursuant to this section shall keep the information 38 confidential and shall not further disclose or disseminate the 39 information except as authorized by law. Care providers shall agree

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- in writing to keep the information that they receive confidential and shall affirm that the information will not be further disclosed or disseminated, except as authorized by law.
- 4 (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the 5 authority of the department or ((supervising agencies)) an agency to 6 disclose client information or to maintain client confidentiality as 7 provided by law.
 - (6) As used in this section:
- 9 (a) "Sexually reactive child" means a child who exhibits sexual 10 behavior problems including, but not limited to, sexual behaviors 11 that are developmentally inappropriate for their age or are harmful 12 to the child or others.
- 13 (b) "High-risk behavior" means an observed or reported and 14 documented history of one or more of the following:
 - (i) Suicide attempts or suicidal behavior or ideation;
 - (ii) Self-mutilation or similar self-destructive behavior;
- 17 (iii) Fire-setting or a developmentally inappropriate fascination 18 with fire;
- 19 (iv) Animal torture;

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- 20 (v) Property destruction; or
- 21 (vi) Substance or alcohol abuse.
- (c) "Physically assaultive or physically aggressive" means a child who exhibits one or more of the following behaviors that are developmentally inappropriate and harmful to the child or to others:
 - (i) Observed assaultive behavior;
- 26 (ii) Reported and documented history of the child willfully 27 assaulting or inflicting bodily harm; or
- (iii) Attempting to assault or inflict bodily harm on other children or adults under circumstances where the child has the apparent ability or capability to carry out the attempted assaults including threats to use a weapon.
- 32 **Sec. 46.** RCW 74.13.283 and 2009 c 520 s 73 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- (1) For the purpose of assisting foster youth in obtaining a Washington state identicard, submission of the information and materials listed in this subsection from the department ((or supervising agency)) to the department of licensing is sufficient proof of identity and residency and shall serve as the necessary

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- authorization for the youth to apply for and obtain a Washington state identicard:
- 3 (a) A written signed statement prepared on department ((or 4 supervising agency)) letterhead, verifying the following:
 - (i) The youth is a minor who resides in Washington;
 - (ii) Pursuant to a court order, the youth is dependent and the department ((or supervising agency)) is the legal custodian of the youth under chapter 13.34 RCW or under the interstate compact on the placement of children;
 - (iii) The youth's full name and date of birth;
 - (iv) The youth's social security number, if available;
- 12 (v) A brief physical description of the youth;

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- 13 (vi) The appropriate address to be listed on the youth's 14 identicard; and
- 15 (vii) Contact information for the appropriate person with the 16 department ((or supervising agency)).
- 17 (b) A photograph of the youth, which may be digitized and 18 integrated into the statement.
- 19 (2) The department ((or supervising agency)) may provide the 20 statement and the photograph via any of the following methods, 21 whichever is most efficient or convenient:
- 22 (a) Delivered via first-class mail or electronically to the 23 headquarters office of the department of licensing; or
- 24 (b) Hand-delivered to a local office of the department of licensing by a department ((or supervising agency)) caseworker.
 - (3) A copy of the statement shall be provided to the youth who shall provide the copy to the department of licensing when making an in-person application for a Washington state identicard.
- 29 (4) To the extent other identifying information is readily 30 available, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall include the 31 additional information with the submission of information required 32 under subsection (1) of this section.
- 33 **Sec. 47.** RCW 74.13.285 and 2009 c 520 s 74 are each amended to 34 read as follows:
- 35 (1) Within available resources, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall prepare a passport containing all known and available information concerning the mental, physical, health, and educational status of the child for any child who has been in a foster home for ninety consecutive days or more. The passport shall contain education

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records obtained pursuant to RCW 28A.150.510. The passport shall be provided to a foster parent at any placement of a child covered by this section. The department ((or supervising agency)) shall update the passport during the regularly scheduled court reviews required under chapter 13.34 RCW.

6 New placements shall have first priority in the preparation of passports.

- (2) In addition to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall, within available resources, notify a foster parent before placement of a child of any known health conditions that pose a serious threat to the child and any known behavioral history that presents a serious risk of harm to the child or others.
- 14 (3) The department shall hold harmless the provider ((including supervising agencies)) for any unauthorized disclosures caused by the department.
 - (4) Any foster parent who receives information about a child or a child's family pursuant to this section shall keep the information confidential and shall not further disclose or disseminate the information, except as authorized by law. Such individuals shall agree in writing to keep the information that they receive confidential and shall affirm that the information will not be further disclosed or disseminated, except as authorized by law.
 - Sec. 48. RCW 74.13.289 and 2013 c 200 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Upon any placement, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall inform each out-of-home care provider if the child to be placed in that provider's care is infected with a blood-borne pathogen, and shall identify the specific blood-borne pathogen for which the child was tested if known by the department ((or supervising agency)).
- 31 (2) All out-of-home care providers licensed by the department 32 shall receive training related to blood-borne pathogens, including 33 prevention, transmission, infection control, treatment, testing, and 34 confidentiality.
- 35 (3) Any disclosure of information related to HIV must be in accordance with RCW 70.02.220.
- 37 (4) The department of health shall identify by rule the term 38 "blood-borne pathogen" as used in this section.

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- 1 **Sec. 49.** RCW 74.13.300 and 2009 c 520 s 77 are each amended to 2 read as follows:
 - (1) Whenever a child has been placed in a foster family home by the department ((or supervising agency)) and the child has thereafter resided in the home for at least ninety consecutive days, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall notify the foster family at least five days prior to moving the child to another placement, unless:
- 9 (a) A court order has been entered requiring an immediate change 10 in placement;
 - (b) The child is being returned home;

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- (c) The child's safety is in jeopardy; or
- 13 (d) The child is residing in a receiving home or a group home.
- 14 (2) If the child has resided in a foster family home for less 15 than ninety days or if, due to one or more of the circumstances in 16 subsection (1) of this section, it is not possible to give five days' 17 notification, the department ((or supervising agency)) shall notify 18 the foster family of proposed placement changes as soon as reasonably 19 possible.
 - (3) This section is intended solely to assist in minimizing disruption to the child in changing foster care placements. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that a court hearing be held prior to changing a child's foster care placement nor to create any substantive custody rights in the foster parents.
 - Sec. 50. RCW 74.13.310 and 2009 c 520 s 78 are each amended to read as follows:

27 Adequate foster parent training has been identified as directly associated with increasing the length of time foster parents are 28 willing to provide foster care and reducing the number of placement 29 30 disruptions for children. Placement disruptions can be harmful to children by denying them consistent and nurturing support. Foster 31 parents have expressed the desire to receive training in addition to 32 the foster parent training currently offered. Foster parents who care 33 for more demanding children, such as children with severe emotional, 34 35 mental, or physical handicaps, would especially benefit 36 additional training. The department ((and supervising agency)) shall 37 develop additional training for foster parents that focuses on skills to assist foster parents in caring for emotionally, mentally, or 38 physically handicapped children. 39

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- 1 **Sec. 51.** RCW 74.13.315 and 2009 c 520 s 79 are each amended to 2 read as follows:
- The department ((or supervising agency)) may provide child care for all foster parents who are required to attend department-
- 5 sponsored ((or supervising agency-sponsored)) meetings or training
- 6 sessions. If the department ((or supervising agency)) does not
- 7 provide such child care, the department ((or supervising agency)),
- 8 where feasible, shall conduct the activities covered by this section
- 9 in the foster parent's home or other location acceptable to the
- 10 foster parent.
- 11 **Sec. 52.** RCW 74.13.325 and 2009 c 520 s 81 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
- Within available resources, the department ((and supervising
- 14 agencies)) shall increase the number of adoptive and foster families
- 15 available to accept children through an intensive recruitment and
- 16 retention program. ((The department shall enter into performance-
- 17 based contracts with supervising agencies, under which the agencies
- 18 will coordinate all foster care and adoptive home recruitment
- 19 activities.))
- 20 **Sec. 53.** RCW 74.13.333 and 2013 c 23 s 206 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
- 22 (1) A foster parent who believes that a department ((Θr
- 23 supervising agency)) employee has retaliated against the foster
- 24 parent or in any other manner discriminated against the foster parent
- 25 because:
- 26 (a) The foster parent made a complaint with the office of the
- 27 family and children's ombuds, the attorney general, law enforcement
- 28 agencies, or the department((, or the supervising agency,)) provided
- 29 information, or otherwise cooperated with the investigation of such a
- 30 complaint;
- 31 (b) The foster parent has caused to be instituted any proceedings
- 32 under or related to Title 13 RCW;
- 33 (c) The foster parent has testified or is about to testify in any
- 34 proceedings under or related to Title 13 RCW;
- 35 (d) The foster parent has advocated for services on behalf of the
- 36 foster child;
- 37 (e) The foster parent has sought to adopt a foster child in the
- 38 foster parent's care; or

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- 1 (f) The foster parent has discussed or consulted with anyone 2 concerning the foster parent's rights under this chapter or chapter 3 74.15 or 13.34 RCW, may file a complaint with the office of the 4 family and children's ombuds.
- 5 (2) The ombuds may investigate the allegations of retaliation. 6 The ombuds shall have access to all relevant information and 7 resources held by or within the department by which to conduct the 8 investigation. Upon the conclusion of its investigation, the ombuds 9 shall provide its findings in written form to the department.
- 10 (3) The department shall notify the office of the family and 11 children's ombuds in writing, within thirty days of receiving the 12 ombuds's findings, of any personnel action taken or to be taken with 13 regard to the department employee.
- 14 (4) The office of the family and children's ombuds shall also include its recommendations regarding complaints filed under this section in its annual report pursuant to RCW 43.06A.030. The office of the family and children's ombuds shall identify trends which may indicate a need to improve relations between the department ((expression of the family and foster parents.)
- 20 **Sec. 54.** RCW 74.13.334 and 2013 c 23 s 207 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
- The department ((and supervising agency)) shall develop procedures for responding to recommendations of the office of the family and children's ombuds as a result of any and all complaints filed by foster parents under RCW 74.13.333.
- 26 **Sec. 55.** RCW 74.13.500 and 2009 c 520 s 84 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) Consistent with the provisions of chapter 42.56 RCW and applicable federal law, the secretary, or the secretary's designee, shall disclose information regarding the abuse or neglect of a child, the investigation of the abuse, neglect, or near fatality of a child, and any services related to the abuse or neglect of a child if any one of the following factors is present:
- (a) The subject of the report has been charged in an accusatory instrument with committing a crime related to a report maintained by the department in its case and management information system;
- 37 (b) The investigation of the abuse or neglect of the child by the 38 department or the provision of services by the department (($\frac{1}{2}$)

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supervising agency)) has been publicly disclosed in a report required to be disclosed in the course of their official duties, by a law enforcement agency or official, a prosecuting attorney, any other state or local investigative agency or official, or by a judge of the superior court;

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- (c) There has been a prior knowing, voluntary public disclosure by an individual concerning a report of child abuse or neglect in which such individual is named as the subject of the report; or
- (d) The child named in the report has died and the child's death resulted from abuse or neglect or the child was in the care of, or receiving services from the department ((or a supervising agency)) at the time of death or within twelve months before death.
- (2) The secretary is not required to disclose information if the 13 14 factors in subsection (1) of this section are present if he or she specifically determines the disclosure is contrary to the best 15 interests of the child, the child's siblings, or other children in 17 the household.
 - (3) Except for cases in subsection (1)(d) of this section, requests for information under this section shall specifically identify the case about which information is sought and the facts that support a determination that one of the factors specified in subsection (1) of this section is present.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, "near fatality" means an 23 24 act that, as certified by a physician, places the child in serious or 25 critical condition. The secretary is under no obligation to have an 26 act certified by a physician in order to comply with this section.
- 27 **Sec. 56.** RCW 74.13.515 and 2009 c 520 s 85 are each amended to read as follows: 28

For purposes of RCW 74.13.500(1)(d), the secretary must make the fullest possible disclosure consistent with chapter 42.56 RCW and applicable federal law in cases of all fatalities of children who were in the care of, or receiving services from, the department ((or a supervising agency)) at the time of their death or within the twelve months previous to their death.

If the secretary specifically determines that disclosure of the name of the deceased child is contrary to the best interests of the child's siblings or other children in the household, the secretary may remove personally identifying information.

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For the purposes of this section, "personally identifying information" means the name, street address, social security number, and day of birth of the child who died and of private persons who are relatives of the child named in child welfare records. "Personally identifying information" shall not include the month or year of birth б of the child who has died. Once this personally identifying information is removed, the remainder of the records pertaining to a child who has died must be released regardless of whether the remaining facts in the records are embarrassing to the unidentifiable other private parties or to identifiable public workers who handled the case.

- **Sec. 57.** RCW 74.13.525 and 2009 c 520 s 86 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
- The department ((or supervising agency)), when acting in good faith, is immune from any criminal or civil liability, except as provided under RCW 42.56.550, for any action taken under RCW 74.13.500 through 74.13.520.
- **Sec. 58.** RCW 74.13.530 and 2009 c 520 s 87 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

- (1) No child may be placed or remain in a specific out-of-home placement under this chapter or chapter 13.34 RCW when there is a conflict of interest on the part of any adult residing in the home in which the child is to be or has been placed. A conflict of interest exists when:
- (a) There is an adult in the home who, as a result of: (i) His or her employment; and (ii) an allegation of abuse or neglect of the child, conducts or has conducted an investigation of the allegation; or
 - (b) The child has been, is, or is likely to be a witness in any pending cause of action against any adult in the home when the cause includes: (i) An allegation of abuse or neglect against the child or any sibling of the child; or (ii) a claim of damages resulting from wrongful interference with the parent-child relationship of the child and his or her biological or adoptive parent.
 - (2) For purposes of this section, "investigation" means the exercise of professional judgment in the review of allegations of abuse or neglect by: (a) Law enforcement personnel; (b) persons employed by, or under contract with, the state; (c) persons licensed

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1 to practice law and their employees; and (d) mental health 2 professionals as defined in chapter 71.05 RCW.

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- (3) The prohibition set forth in subsection (1) of this section may not be waived or deferred by the department ((or a supervising agency)) under any circumstance or at the request of any person, regardless of who has made the request or the length of time of the requested placement.
- 8 **Sec. 59.** RCW 74.13.560 and 2009 c 520 s 88 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- 10 The administrative regions of the department ((and the supervising agencies)) shall develop protocols with the respective 11 school districts in their regions specifying specific strategies for 12 13 communication, coordination, and collaboration regarding the status and progress of foster children placed in the region, in order to 14 15 maximize the educational continuity and achievement for foster 16 children. The protocols shall include methods to assure effective 17 sharing of information consistent with RCW 28A.225.330.
- 18 **Sec. 60.** RCW 74.13.590 and 2009 c 520 s 89 are each amended to 19 read as follows:
- The department ((and supervising agencies)) shall perform the tasks provided in RCW 74.13.550 through 74.13.580 based on available resources.
- 23 **Sec. 61.** RCW 74.13.600 and 2009 c 520 s 90 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
 - (1) For the purposes of this section, "kin" means persons eighteen years of age or older to whom the child is related by blood, adoption, or marriage, including marriages that have been dissolved, and means: (a) Any person denoted by the prefix "grand" or "great"; (b) sibling, whether full, half, or step; (c) uncle or aunt; (d) nephew or niece; or (e) first cousin.
- 31 (2) The department ((and supervising agencies)) shall plan, 32 design, and implement strategies to prioritize the placement of 33 children with willing and able kin when out-of-home placement is 34 required.
- These strategies must include at least the following:
- 36 (a) Development of standardized, statewide procedures to be used 37 ((by supervising agencies)) when searching for kin of children prior

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1 to out-of-home placement. The procedures must include a requirement that documentation be maintained in the child's case record that 2 identifies kin, and documentation that identifies the assessment 3 criteria and procedures that were followed during all kin searches. 4 The procedures must be used when a child is placed in out-of-home 5 6 care under authority of chapter 13.34 RCW, when a petition is filed 7 under RCW 13.32A.140, or when a child is placed under a voluntary placement agreement. To assist with implementation of the procedures, 8 the department ((or supervising agencies)) shall request that the 9 juvenile court require parents to disclose to the ((agencies)) 10 11 <u>department</u> all contact information for available and appropriate kin 12 within two weeks of an entered order. For placements under signed voluntary agreements, the department ((and supervising agencies)) 13 14 shall encourage the parents to disclose to the department ((and agencies)) all contact information for available and appropriate kin 15 16 within two weeks of the date the parent signs the voluntary placement 17 agreement.

(b) Development of procedures for conducting active outreach efforts to identify and locate kin during all searches. The procedures must include at least the following elements:

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- (i) Reasonable efforts to interview known kin, friends, teachers, and other identified community members who may have knowledge of the child's kin, within sixty days of the child entering out-of-home care;
- (ii) Increased use of those procedures determined by research to be the most effective methods of promoting reunification efforts, permanency planning, and placement decisions;
- (iii) Contacts with kin identified through outreach efforts and interviews under this subsection as part of permanency planning activities and change of placement discussions;
- (iv) Establishment of a process for ongoing contact with kin who express interest in being considered as a placement resource for the child; and
- (v) A requirement that when the decision is made to not place the child with any kin, the department ((or supervising agency)) provides documentation as part of the child's individual service and safety plan that clearly identifies the rationale for the decision and corrective action or actions the kin must take to be considered as a viable placement option.

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(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to create an entitlement to services or to create judicial authority to order the provision of services to any person or family if the services are unavailable or unsuitable or the child or family is not eligible for such services.

- **Sec. 62.** RCW 74.13.640 and 2015 c 298 s 1 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
 - (1)(a) The department shall conduct a child fatality review in the event of a fatality suspected to be caused by child abuse or neglect of any minor who is in the care of the department ((or a supervising agency)) or receiving services described in this chapter or who has been in the care of the department ((or a supervising agency)) or received services described in this chapter within one year preceding the minor's death.
 - (b) The department shall consult with the office of the family and children's ombuds to determine if a child fatality review should be conducted in any case in which it cannot be determined whether the child's death is the result of suspected child abuse or neglect.
 - (c) The department shall ensure that the fatality review team is made up of individuals who had no previous involvement in the case, including individuals whose professional expertise is pertinent to the dynamics of the case.
 - (d) Upon conclusion of a child fatality review required pursuant to this section, the department shall within one hundred eighty days following the fatality issue a report on the results of the review, unless an extension has been granted by the governor. Reports must be distributed to the appropriate committees of the legislature, and the department shall create a public web site where all child fatality review reports required under this section must be posted and maintained. A child fatality review report completed pursuant to this section is subject to public disclosure and must be posted on the public web site, except that confidential information may be redacted by the department consistent with the requirements of RCW 13.50.100, 68.50.105, 74.13.500 through 74.13.525, chapter 42.56 RCW, and other applicable state and federal laws.
- (e) The department shall develop and implement procedures to carry out the requirements of this section.
 - (2)(a) In the event of a near fatality of a child who is in the care of or receiving services described in this chapter from the

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department ((or a supervising agency)) or who has been in the care of or received services described in this chapter from the department ((or a supervising agency)) within one year preceding the near fatality, the department shall promptly notify the office of the family and children's ombuds. The department may conduct a review of the near fatality at its discretion or at the request of the office of the family and children's ombuds.

- (b) In the event of a near fatality of a child who is in the care of or receiving services described in this chapter from the department ((or a supervising agency)) or who has been in the care of or received services described in this chapter from the department ((or a supervising agency)) within three months preceding the near fatality, or was the subject of an investigation by the department for possible abuse or neglect, the department shall promptly notify the office of the family and children's ombuds and the department shall conduct a review of the near fatality.
- (c) "Near fatality" means an act that, as certified by a physician, places the child in serious or critical condition.
 - (3) In any review of a child fatality or near fatality in which the child was placed with or received services from ((a supervising)) an agency pursuant to a contract with the department, the department and the fatality review team shall have access to all records and files regarding the child or otherwise relevant to the review that have been produced or retained by the ((supervising)) agency.
 - (4)(a) A child fatality or near fatality review completed pursuant to this section is subject to discovery in a civil or administrative proceeding, but may not be admitted into evidence or otherwise used in a civil or administrative proceeding except pursuant to this section.
 - (b) A department employee responsible for conducting a child fatality or near fatality review, or member of a child fatality or near fatality review team, may not be examined in a civil or administrative proceeding regarding (i) the work of the child fatality or near fatality review team, (ii) the incident under review, (iii) his or her statements, deliberations, thoughts, analyses, or impressions relating to the work of the child fatality or near fatality review team or the incident under review, or (iv) the statements, deliberations, thoughts, analyses, or impressions of any other member of the child fatality or near fatality review team, or any person who provided information to the child fatality or near

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fatality review team, relating to the work of the child fatality or near fatality review team or the incident under review.

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- 3 (c) Documents prepared by or for a child fatality or near fatality review team are inadmissible and may not be used in a civil 4 or administrative proceeding, except that any document that exists 5 б before its use or consideration in a child fatality or near fatality review, or that is created independently of such review, does not 7 become inadmissible merely because it is reviewed or used by a child 8 fatality or near fatality review team. A person is not unavailable as 9 a witness merely because the person has been interviewed by or has 10 11 provided a statement for a child fatality or near fatality review, 12 but if called as a witness, a person may not be examined regarding the person's interactions with the child fatality or near fatality 13 14 including, without limitation, whether the person interviewed during such review, the questions that were asked during 15 16 such review, and the answers that the person provided during such 17 review. This section may not be construed as restricting the person 18 from testifying fully in any proceeding regarding his or her 19 knowledge of the incident under review.
- 20 (d) The restrictions set forth in this section do not apply in a 21 licensing or disciplinary proceeding arising from an agency's effort 22 to revoke or suspend the license of any licensed professional based 23 in whole or in part upon allegations of wrongdoing in connection with 24 a minor's death or near fatality reviewed by a child fatality or near 25 fatality review team.
 - **Sec. 63.** RCW 74.13.650 and 2009 c 520 s 92 are each amended to read as follows:

28 A foster parent critical support and retention program established to retain foster parents who care for sexually reactive 29 30 children, physically assaultive children, or children with other high-risk behaviors, as defined in RCW 74.13.280. Services shall 31 consist of short-term therapeutic and educational interventions to 32 support the stability of the placement. The department shall enter 33 into performance-based contracts with ((supervising)) agencies to 34 35 provide this program.

- 36 **Sec. 64.** RCW 74.15.010 and 2009 c 520 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
- 38 The purpose of chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 is:

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(1) To safeguard the health, safety, and well-being of children, expectant mothers and developmentally disabled persons receiving care away from their own homes, which is paramount over the right of any person to provide care;

- (2) To strengthen and encourage family unity and to sustain parental rights and responsibilities to the end that foster care is provided only when a child's family, through the use of all available resources, is unable to provide necessary care;
- (3) To promote the development of a sufficient number and variety of adequate foster family homes and maternity-care facilities, both public and private, through the cooperative efforts of public ((and supervising)) agencies and related groups;
- (4) To provide consultation to agencies caring for children, expectant mothers or developmentally disabled persons in order to help them to improve their methods of and facilities for care;
- (5) To license agencies as defined in RCW 74.15.020 and to assure the users of such agencies, their parents, the community at large and the agencies themselves that adequate minimum standards are maintained by all agencies caring for children, expectant mothers and developmentally disabled persons.
- **Sec. 65.** RCW 74.15.020 and 2017 c 39 s 11 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter and RCW 74.13.031 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (1) "Agency" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or facility which receives children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities for control, care, or maintenance outside their own homes, or which places, arranges the placement of, or assists in the placement of children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities for foster care or placement of children for adoption, and shall include the following irrespective of whether there is compensation to the agency or to the children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities for services rendered:
- 35 (a) "Child-placing agency" means an agency which places a child 36 or children for temporary care, continued care, or for adoption;
- 37 (b) "Community facility" means a group care facility operated for 38 the care of juveniles committed to the department under RCW 39 13.40.185. A county detention facility that houses juveniles

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committed to the department under RCW 13.40.185 pursuant to a contract with the department is not a community facility;

- (c) "Crisis residential center" means an agency which is a temporary protective residential facility operated to perform the duties specified in chapter 13.32A RCW, in the manner provided in RCW 43.185C.295 through 43.185C.310;
- (d) "Emergency respite center" is an agency that may be commonly known as a crisis nursery, that provides emergency and crisis care for up to seventy-two hours to children who have been admitted by their parents or guardians to prevent abuse or neglect. Emergency respite centers may operate for up to twenty-four hours a day, and for up to seven days a week. Emergency respite centers may provide care for children ages birth through seventeen, and for persons eighteen through twenty with developmental disabilities who are admitted with a sibling or siblings through age seventeen. Emergency respite centers may not substitute for crisis residential centers or HOPE centers, or any other services defined under this section, and may not substitute for services which are required under chapter 13.32A or 13.34 RCW;
 - (e) "Foster-family home" means an agency which regularly provides care on a twenty-four hour basis to one or more children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities in the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child, expectant mother, or person with a developmental disability is placed;
 - (f) "Group-care facility" means an agency, other than a foster-family home, which is maintained and operated for the care of a group of children on a twenty-four hour basis;
- (q) "HOPE center" means an agency licensed by the secretary to provide temporary residential placement and other services to street youth. A street youth may remain in a HOPE center for thirty days while services are arranged and permanent placement is coordinated. No street youth may stay longer than thirty days unless approved by the department and any additional days approved by the department must be based on the unavailability of a long-term placement option. A street youth whose parent wants him or her returned to home may remain in a HOPE center until his or her parent arranges return of the youth, not longer. All other street youth must have court approval under chapter 13.34 or 13.32A RCW to remain in a HOPE center up to thirty days;

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- 1 (h) "Maternity service" means an agency which provides or 2 arranges for care or services to expectant mothers, before or during 3 confinement, or which provides care as needed to mothers and their 4 infants after confinement;
- 5 (i) "Resource and assessment center" means an agency that 6 provides short-term emergency and crisis care for a period up to 7 seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays to 8 children who have been removed from their parent's or guardian's care 9 by child protective services or law enforcement;
 - (j) "Responsible living skills program" means an agency licensed by the secretary that provides residential and transitional living services to persons ages sixteen to eighteen who are dependent under chapter 13.34 RCW and who have been unable to live in his or her legally authorized residence and, as a result, the minor lived outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy by the minor. Dependent minors ages fourteen and fifteen may be eligible if no other placement alternative is available and the department approves the placement;
- 19 (k) "Service provider" means the entity that operates a community 20 facility.
 - (2) "Agency" shall not include the following:

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- 22 (a) Persons related to the child, expectant mother, or person 23 with developmental disability in the following ways:
- (i) Any blood relative, including those of half-blood, and including first cousins, second cousins, nephews or nieces, and persons of preceding generations as denoted by prefixes of grand, great, or great-great;
 - (ii) Stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, and stepsister;
- (iii) A person who legally adopts a child or the child's parent as well as the natural and other legally adopted children of such persons, and other relatives of the adoptive parents in accordance with state law;
- (iv) Spouses of any persons named in (a)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection (2), even after the marriage is terminated;
- (v) Relatives, as named in (a)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subsection (2), of any half sibling of the child; or
 - (vi) Extended family members, as defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe or, in the absence of such law or custom, a person who has reached the age of eighteen and who is the Indian child's grandparent, aunt or uncle, brother or sister, brother-in-law

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- or sister-in-law, niece or nephew, first or second cousin, or stepparent who provides care in the family abode on a twenty-fourhour basis to an Indian child as defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903(4);
 - (b) Persons who are legal guardians of the child, expectant mother, or persons with developmental disabilities;
 - (c) Persons who care for a neighbor's or friend's child or children, with or without compensation, where the parent and person providing care on a twenty-four-hour basis have agreed to the placement in writing and the state is not providing any payment for the care;
- 11 (d) A person, partnership, corporation, or other entity that 12 provides placement or similar services to exchange students or 13 international student exchange visitors or persons who have the care 14 of an exchange student in their home;
 - (e) A person, partnership, corporation, or other entity that provides placement or similar services to international children who have entered the country by obtaining visas that meet the criteria for medical care as established by the United States citizenship and immigration services, or persons who have the care of such an international child in their home;
 - (f) Schools, including boarding schools, which are engaged primarily in education, operate on a definite school year schedule, follow a stated academic curriculum, accept only school-age children and do not accept custody of children;
 - (g) Hospitals licensed pursuant to chapter 70.41 RCW when performing functions defined in chapter 70.41 RCW, nursing homes licensed under chapter 18.51 RCW and assisted living facilities licensed under chapter 18.20 RCW;
 - (h) Licensed physicians or lawyers;

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- (i) Facilities approved and certified under chapter 71A.22 RCW;
- 31 (j) Any agency having been in operation in this state ten years 32 prior to June 8, 1967, and not seeking or accepting moneys or 33 assistance from any state or federal agency, and is supported in part 34 by an endowment or trust fund;
 - (k) Persons who have a child in their home for purposes of adoption, if the child was placed in such home by a licensed child-placing agency, an authorized public or tribal agency or court or if a replacement report has been filed under chapter 26.33 RCW and the placement has been approved by the court;

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1 (1) An agency operated by any unit of local, state, or federal government or an agency licensed by an Indian tribe pursuant to RCW 74.15.190;

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- (m) A maximum or medium security program for juvenile offenders operated by or under contract with the department;
- (n) An agency located on a federal military reservation, except where the military authorities request that such agency be subject to the licensing requirements of this chapter;
- (o) A host home program, and host home, operated by a tax exempt 9 organization for youth not in the care of or receiving services from 10 the department, if that program: (i) Recruits and screens potential 11 12 homes in the program, including performing background checks on individuals over the age of eighteen residing in the home through the 13 14 Washington state patrol or equivalent law enforcement agency and performing physical inspections of the home; (ii) screens 15 16 provides case management services to youth in the program; (iii) 17 obtains a notarized permission slip or limited power of attorney from the parent or legal guardian of the youth authorizing the youth to 18 participate in the program and the authorization is updated every six 19 months when a youth remains in a host home longer than six months; 20 21 (iv) obtains insurance for the program through an insurance provider authorized under Title 48 RCW; (v) provides mandatory reporter and 22 confidentiality training; and (vi) registers with the secretary of 23 state as provided in RCW 24.03.550. A host home is a private home 24 25 that volunteers to host youth in need of temporary placement that is associated with a host home program. Any host home program that 26 27 receives local, state, or government funding shall report the 28 following information to the office of homeless youth prevention and 29 protection programs annually by December 1st of each year: The number of children the program served, why the child was placed with a host 30 31 home, and where the child went after leaving the host home, including 32 but not limited to returning to the parents, running away, reaching the age of majority, or becoming a dependent of the state. A host 33 home program shall not receive more than one hundred thousand dollars 34 per year of public funding, including local, state, and federal 35 36 funding. A host home shall not receive any local, state, or 37 government funding.
- 38 (3) "Department" means the state department of social and health 39 services.

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(4) "Juvenile" means a person under the age of twenty-one who has been sentenced to a term of confinement under the supervision of the department under RCW 13.40.185.

- (5) "Performance-based contracts" or "contracting" means the structuring of all aspects of the procurement of services around the purpose of the work to be performed and the desired results with the contract requirements set forth in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Contracts may also include provisions that link the performance of the contractor to the level and timing of the reimbursement.
- (6) "Probationary license" means a license issued as a disciplinary measure to an agency that has previously been issued a full license but is out of compliance with licensing standards.
- 14 (7) "Requirement" means any rule, regulation, or standard of care 15 to be maintained by an agency.
- 16 (8) "Secretary" means the secretary of social and health 17 services.
 - (9) "Street youth" means a person under the age of eighteen who lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy by the minor and who is not residing with his or her parent or at his or her legally authorized residence.
 - (10) (("Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090 or an Indian tribe under RCW 74.15.190 that has entered into a performance-based contract with the department to provide child welfare services.
 - (11))) "Transitional living services" means at a minimum, to the extent funds are available, the following:
 - (a) Educational services, including basic literacy and computational skills training, either in local alternative or public high schools or in a high school equivalency program that leads to obtaining a high school equivalency degree;
 - (b) Assistance and counseling related to obtaining vocational training or higher education, job readiness, job search assistance, and placement programs;
- 35 (c) Counseling and instruction in life skills such as money 36 management, home management, consumer skills, parenting, health care, 37 access to community resources, and transportation and housing 38 options;
 - (d) Individual and group counseling; and

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- 1 (e) Establishing networks with federal agencies and state and
 2 local organizations such as the United States department of labor,
 3 employment and training administration programs including the
 4 workforce innovation and opportunity act which administers private
 5 industry councils and the job corps; vocational rehabilitation; and
 6 volunteer programs.
- **Sec. 66.** RCW 74.15.020 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 408 are each 8 amended to read as follows:
- 9 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter and 10 RCW 74.13.031 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Agency" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or facility which receives children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities for control, care, or maintenance outside their own homes, or which places, arranges the placement of, or assists in the placement of children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities for foster care or placement of children for adoption, and shall include the following irrespective of whether there is compensation to the agency or to the children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities for services rendered:
- 21 (a) "Child-placing agency" means an agency which places a child 22 or children for temporary care, continued care, or for adoption;
 - (b) "Community facility" means a group care facility operated for the care of juveniles committed to the department under RCW 13.40.185. A county detention facility that houses juveniles committed to the department under RCW 13.40.185 pursuant to a contract with the department is not a community facility;
 - (c) "Crisis residential center" means an agency which is a temporary protective residential facility operated to perform the duties specified in chapter 13.32A RCW, in the manner provided in RCW 43.185C.295 through 43.185C.310;
 - (d) "Emergency respite center" is an agency that may be commonly known as a crisis nursery, that provides emergency and crisis care for up to seventy-two hours to children who have been admitted by their parents or guardians to prevent abuse or neglect. Emergency respite centers may operate for up to twenty-four hours a day, and for up to seven days a week. Emergency respite centers may provide care for children ages birth through seventeen, and for persons eighteen through twenty with developmental disabilities who are

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admitted with a sibling or siblings through age seventeen. Emergency respite centers may not substitute for crisis residential centers or HOPE centers, or any other services defined under this section, and may not substitute for services which are required under chapter 13.32A or 13.34 RCW;

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- (e) "Foster-family home" means an agency which regularly provides care on a twenty-four hour basis to one or more children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities in the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child, expectant mother, or person with a developmental disability is placed;
- (f) "Group-care facility" means an agency, other than a foster-family home, which is maintained and operated for the care of a group of children on a twenty-four hour basis;
- (g) "HOPE center" means an agency licensed by the secretary to provide temporary residential placement and other services to street youth. A street youth may remain in a HOPE center for thirty days while services are arranged and permanent placement is coordinated. No street youth may stay longer than thirty days unless approved by the department and any additional days approved by the department must be based on the unavailability of a long-term placement option. A street youth whose parent wants him or her returned to home may remain in a HOPE center until his or her parent arranges return of the youth, not longer. All other street youth must have court approval under chapter 13.34 or 13.32A RCW to remain in a HOPE center up to thirty days;
- (h) "Maternity service" means an agency which provides or arranges for care or services to expectant mothers, before or during confinement, or which provides care as needed to mothers and their infants after confinement;
- (i) "Resource and assessment center" means an agency that provides short-term emergency and crisis care for a period up to seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays to children who have been removed from their parent's or guardian's care by child protective services or law enforcement;
- 36 (j) "Responsible living skills program" means an agency licensed 37 by the secretary that provides residential and transitional living 38 services to persons ages sixteen to eighteen who are dependent under 39 chapter 13.34 RCW and who have been unable to live in his or her 40 legally authorized residence and, as a result, the minor lived

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- outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy by the minor. Dependent minors ages fourteen and fifteen may be eligible if no other placement alternative is available and the department approves the placement;
- 5 (k) "Service provider" means the entity that operates a community 6 facility.
 - (2) "Agency" shall not include the following:

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- 8 (a) Persons related to the child, expectant mother, or person 9 with developmental disability in the following ways:
- 10 (i) Any blood relative, including those of half-blood, and 11 including first cousins, second cousins, nephews or nieces, and 12 persons of preceding generations as denoted by prefixes of grand, 13 great, or great-great;
 - (ii) Stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, and stepsister;
- (iii) A person who legally adopts a child or the child's parent as well as the natural and other legally adopted children of such persons, and other relatives of the adoptive parents in accordance with state law;
- 19 (iv) Spouses of any persons named in (a)(i), (ii), or (iii) of 20 this subsection (2), even after the marriage is terminated;
- (v) Relatives, as named in (a)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subsection (2), of any half sibling of the child; or
 - (vi) Extended family members, as defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe or, in the absence of such law or custom, a person who has reached the age of eighteen and who is the Indian child's grandparent, aunt or uncle, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, niece or nephew, first or second cousin, or stepparent who provides care in the family abode on a twenty-four-hour basis to an Indian child as defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903(4);
- 30 (b) Persons who are legal guardians of the child, expectant 31 mother, or persons with developmental disabilities;
- 32 (c) Persons who care for a neighbor's or friend's child or 33 children, with or without compensation, where the parent and person 34 providing care on a twenty-four-hour basis have agreed to the 35 placement in writing and the state is not providing any payment for 36 the care;
- 37 (d) A person, partnership, corporation, or other entity that 38 provides placement or similar services to exchange students or 39 international student exchange visitors or persons who have the care 40 of an exchange student in their home;

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- (e) A person, partnership, corporation, or other entity that provides placement or similar services to international children who have entered the country by obtaining visas that meet the criteria for medical care as established by the United States citizenship and immigration services, or persons who have the care of such an international child in their home;
- (f) Schools, including boarding schools, which are engaged primarily in education, operate on a definite school year schedule, follow a stated academic curriculum, accept only school-age children and do not accept custody of children;
- (g) Hospitals licensed pursuant to chapter 70.41 RCW when performing functions defined in chapter 70.41 RCW, nursing homes licensed under chapter 18.51 RCW and assisted living facilities licensed under chapter 18.20 RCW;
 - (h) Licensed physicians or lawyers;

- (i) Facilities approved and certified under chapter 71A.22 RCW;
- (j) Any agency having been in operation in this state ten years prior to June 8, 1967, and not seeking or accepting moneys or assistance from any state or federal agency, and is supported in part by an endowment or trust fund;
- (k) Persons who have a child in their home for purposes of adoption, if the child was placed in such home by a licensed child-placing agency, an authorized public or tribal agency or court or if a replacement report has been filed under chapter 26.33 RCW and the placement has been approved by the court;
- (1) An agency operated by any unit of local, state, or federal government or an agency licensed by an Indian tribe pursuant to RCW 74.15.190;
- 29 (m) A maximum or medium security program for juvenile offenders 30 operated by or under contract with the department;
- 31 (n) An agency located on a federal military reservation, except 32 where the military authorities request that such agency be subject to 33 the licensing requirements of this chapter;
 - (o) A host home program, and host home, operated by a tax exempt organization for youth not in the care of or receiving services from the department, if that program: (i) Recruits and screens potential homes in the program, including performing background checks on individuals over the age of eighteen residing in the home through the Washington state patrol or equivalent law enforcement agency and performing physical inspections of the home; (ii) screens and

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1 provides case management services to youth in the program; (iii) obtains a notarized permission slip or limited power of attorney from 2 the parent or legal guardian of the youth authorizing the youth to 3 participate in the program and the authorization is updated every six 4 months when a youth remains in a host home longer than six months; 5 6 (iv) obtains insurance for the program through an insurance provider authorized under Title 48 RCW; (v) provides mandatory reporter and 7 confidentiality training; and (vi) registers with the secretary of 8 state as provided in RCW 24.03.550. A host home is a private home 9 that volunteers to host youth in need of temporary placement that is 10 11 associated with a host home program. Any host home program that 12 receives local, state, or government funding shall report the following information to the office of homeless youth prevention and 13 14 protection programs annually by December 1st of each year: The number of children the program served, why the child was placed with a host 15 16 home, and where the child went after leaving the host home, including 17 but not limited to returning to the parents, running away, reaching the age of majority, or becoming a dependent of the state. A host 18 home program shall not receive more than one hundred thousand dollars 19 20 per year of public funding, including local, state, and federal 21 funding. A host home shall not receive any local, state, government funding. 22

23 (3) "Department" means the department of children, youth, and 24 families.

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- (4) "Juvenile" means a person under the age of twenty-one who has been sentenced to a term of confinement under the supervision of the department under RCW 13.40.185.
- (5) "Performance-based contracts" or "contracting" means the structuring of all aspects of the procurement of services around the purpose of the work to be performed and the desired results with the contract requirements set forth in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes. Contracts may also include provisions that link the performance of the contractor to the level and timing of the reimbursement.
- (6) "Probationary license" means a license issued as a disciplinary measure to an agency that has previously been issued a full license but is out of compliance with licensing standards.
- 38 (7) "Requirement" means any rule, regulation, or standard of care 39 to be maintained by an agency.
 - (8) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department.

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- (9) "Street youth" means a person under the age of eighteen who lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy by the minor and who is not residing with his or her parent or at his or her legally authorized residence.
- (10) (("Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090 or an Indian tribe under RCW 74.15.190 that has entered into a performance-based contract with the department to provide child welfare services.
- 9 (11)) "Transitional living services" means at a minimum, to the 10 extent funds are available, the following:
 - (a) Educational services, including basic literacy and computational skills training, either in local alternative or public high schools or in a high school equivalency program that leads to obtaining a high school equivalency degree;
- 15 (b) Assistance and counseling related to obtaining vocational 16 training or higher education, job readiness, job search assistance, 17 and placement programs;
- 18 (c) Counseling and instruction in life skills such as money 19 management, home management, consumer skills, parenting, health care, 20 access to community resources, and transportation and housing 21 options;
 - (d) Individual and group counseling; and

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- (e) Establishing networks with federal agencies and state and local organizations such as the United States department of labor, employment and training administration programs including the workforce innovation and opportunity act which administers private industry councils and the job corps; vocational rehabilitation; and volunteer programs.
- 29 **Sec. 67.** RCW 74.15.100 and 2009 c 520 s 16 and 2009 c 206 s 1 30 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 31 Each agency ((or supervising agency)) shall make application for a license or renewal of license to the department on forms prescribed 32 by the department. A licensed agency having foster-family homes under 33 its supervision may make application for a license on behalf of any 34 such foster-family home. Such a foster home license shall cease to be 35 valid when the home is no longer under the supervision of that 36 agency. Upon receipt of such application, the department shall either 37 38 grant or deny a license within ninety days unless the application is for licensure as a foster-family home, in which case RCW 74.15.040 39

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1 shall govern. A license shall be granted if the agency meets the 2 minimum requirements set forth in chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 and the departmental requirements consistent herewith, except that an 3 initial license may be issued as provided in RCW 74.15.120. Licenses 4 provided for in chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 shall be issued 5 б for a period of three years. The licensee, however, shall advise the 7 secretary of any material change in circumstances which might constitute grounds for reclassification of license as to category. 8 The license issued under this chapter is not transferable and applies 9 only to the licensee. The license shall be limited to a particular 10 11 location which shall be stated on the license. For licensed foster-12 family homes having an acceptable history of child care, the license may remain in effect for thirty days after a move, except that this 13 14 will apply only if the family remains intact. Licensees must notify their licensor before moving to a new location and may request a 15 16 continuation of the license at the new location. At the request of 17 the licensee, the department shall, within thirty days following a 18 foster-family home licensee's move to a new location, amend the 19 license to reflect the new location, provided the new location and the licensee meet minimum licensing standards. 20

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 68. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 23 (1) RCW 74.13.320 (Printing informational materials—Department's 24 duty) and 2009 c 520 s 80 & 1990 c 284 s 15;
- 25 (2) RCW 74.13.360 (Performance-based contracts—Child welfare demonstration sites—Department duties—Contracts with tribes) and 27 2016 c 184 s 1, 2013 c 205 s 4, 2012 c 205 s 8, 2010 c 291 s 4, & 2009 c 520 s 3;
- 29 (3) RCW 74.13.362 (Performance-based contracts—Legislative 30 mandate) and 2009 c 520 s 4;
- 31 (4) RCW 74.13.364 (Performance-based contracts—State authority— 32 Selection of demonstration sites) and 2010 c 291 s 5 & 2009 c 520 s 33 5;
- 34 (5) RCW 74.13.366 (Performance-based contracts—Preference for qualifying private nonprofit entities) and 2010 c 291 s 6 & 2009 c 36 520 s 6;

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- 1 (6) RCW 74.13.370 (Performance-based contracts—Washington state 2 institute for public policy report) and 2016 c 184 s 2, 2012 c 205 s 3 9, & 2009 c 520 s 9;
- 4 (7) RCW 74.13.372 (Performance-based contracts—Determination of sexpansion of delivery of child welfare services by contractors—Governor's duty) and 2016 c 184 s 3, 2012 c 205 s 11, & 2009 c 520 s 10; and
- 8 (8) RCW 43.10.280 (Dependency and termination of parental rights— 9 Legal services to supervising agencies under state contract) and 2009 10 c 520 s 7.
- 11 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 69.** Sections 3, 8, 13, 20, 33, 36, and 66 12 take effect July 1, 2018.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 70. Sections 2, 7, 12, 19, 32, 35, and 65 14 expire July 1, 2018.

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