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ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1194 (Corrected Copy)

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State of Washington

67th Legislature

2021 Regular Session

**By** House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Ortiz-Self, Senn, Young, Santos, Callan, Morgan, Davis, and Harris-Talley)

READ FIRST TIME 02/19/21.

1 AN ACT Relating to strengthening parent-child visitation during  
2 child welfare proceedings; amending RCW 13.34.065, 13.34.136, and  
3 13.34.138; and creating a new section.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.34.065 and 2019 c 172 s 11 are each amended to  
6 read as follows:

7 (1)(a) When a child is taken into custody, the court shall hold a  
8 shelter care hearing within (~~seventy-two~~) 72 hours, excluding  
9 Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The primary purpose of the shelter  
10 care hearing is to determine whether the child can be immediately and  
11 safely returned home while the adjudication of the dependency is  
12 pending.

13 (b) Any parent, guardian, or legal custodian who for good cause  
14 is unable to attend the shelter care hearing may request that a  
15 subsequent shelter care hearing be scheduled. The request shall be  
16 made to the clerk of the court where the petition is filed prior to  
17 the initial shelter care hearing. Upon the request of the parent, the  
18 court shall schedule the hearing within (~~seventy-two~~) 72 hours of  
19 the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The clerk  
20 shall notify all other parties of the hearing by any reasonable  
21 means.

1 (2) (a) If it is likely that the child will remain in shelter care  
2 longer than ((~~seventy-two~~)) 72 hours, the department shall submit a  
3 recommendation to the court as to the further need for shelter care  
4 in all cases in which the child will remain in shelter care longer  
5 than the ((~~seventy-two~~)) 72 hour period. In all other cases, the  
6 recommendation shall be submitted by the juvenile court probation  
7 counselor.

8 (b) All parties have the right to present testimony to the court  
9 regarding the need or lack of need for shelter care.

10 (c) Hearsay evidence before the court regarding the need or lack  
11 of need for shelter care must be supported by sworn testimony,  
12 affidavit, or declaration of the person offering such evidence.

13 (3) (a) At the commencement of the hearing, the court shall notify  
14 the parent, guardian, or custodian of the following:

15 (i) The parent, guardian, or custodian has the right to a shelter  
16 care hearing;

17 (ii) The nature of the shelter care hearing, the rights of the  
18 parents, and the proceedings that will follow; and

19 (iii) If the parent, guardian, or custodian is not represented by  
20 counsel, the right to be represented. If the parent, guardian, or  
21 custodian is indigent, the court shall appoint counsel as provided in  
22 RCW 13.34.090; and

23 (b) If a parent, guardian, or legal custodian desires to waive  
24 the shelter care hearing, the court shall determine, on the record  
25 and with the parties present, whether such waiver is knowing and  
26 voluntary. A parent may not waive his or her right to the shelter  
27 care hearing unless he or she appears in court and the court  
28 determines that the waiver is knowing and voluntary. Regardless of  
29 whether the court accepts the parental waiver of the shelter care  
30 hearing, the court must provide notice to the parents of their rights  
31 required under (a) of this subsection and make the finding required  
32 under subsection (4) of this section.

33 (4) At the shelter care hearing the court shall examine the need  
34 for shelter care and inquire into the status of the case. The  
35 paramount consideration for the court shall be the health, welfare,  
36 and safety of the child. At a minimum, the court shall inquire into  
37 the following:

38 (a) Whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.062 was given to  
39 all known parents, guardians, or legal custodians of the child. The  
40 court shall make an express finding as to whether the notice required

1 under RCW 13.34.062 was given to the parent, guardian, or legal  
2 custodian. If actual notice was not given to the parent, guardian, or  
3 legal custodian and the whereabouts of such person is known or can be  
4 ascertained, the court shall order the department to make reasonable  
5 efforts to advise the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the  
6 status of the case, including the date and time of any subsequent  
7 hearings, and their rights under RCW 13.34.090;

8 (b) Whether the child can be safely returned home while the  
9 adjudication of the dependency is pending;

10 (c) What efforts have been made to place the child with a  
11 relative. The court shall ask the parents whether the department  
12 discussed with them the placement of the child with a relative or  
13 other suitable person described in RCW 13.34.130(1)(b) and shall  
14 determine what efforts have been made toward such a placement;

15 (d) What services were provided to the family to prevent or  
16 eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home. If  
17 the dependency petition or other information before the court alleges  
18 that homelessness or the lack of suitable housing was a significant  
19 factor contributing to the removal of the child, the court shall  
20 inquire as to whether housing assistance was provided to the family  
21 to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child or  
22 children;

23 (e) Is the placement proposed by the department the least  
24 disruptive and most family-like setting that meets the needs of the  
25 child;

26 (f) Whether it is in the best interest of the child to remain  
27 enrolled in the school, developmental program, or child care the  
28 child was in prior to placement and what efforts have been made to  
29 maintain the child in the school, program, or child care if it would  
30 be in the best interest of the child to remain in the same school,  
31 program, or child care;

32 (g) Appointment of a guardian ad litem or attorney;

33 (h) Whether the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in  
34 RCW 13.38.040, whether the provisions of the federal Indian child  
35 welfare act or chapter 13.38 RCW apply, and whether there is  
36 compliance with the federal Indian child welfare act and chapter  
37 13.38 RCW, including notice to the child's tribe;

38 (i) Whether, as provided in RCW 26.44.063, restraining orders, or  
39 orders expelling an allegedly abusive household member from the home

1 of a nonabusive parent, guardian, or legal custodian, will allow the  
2 child to safely remain in the home;

3 (j) Whether any orders for examinations, evaluations, or  
4 immediate services are needed. The court may not order a parent to  
5 undergo examinations, evaluation, or services at the shelter care  
6 hearing unless the parent agrees to the examination, evaluation, or  
7 service;

8 (k) The terms and conditions for parental, sibling, and family  
9 visitation.

10 (5) (a) The court shall release a child alleged to be dependent to  
11 the care, custody, and control of the child's parent, guardian, or  
12 legal custodian unless the court finds there is reasonable cause to  
13 believe that:

14 (i) After consideration of the specific services that have been  
15 provided, reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate  
16 the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make  
17 it possible for the child to return home; and

18 (ii) (A) The child has no parent, guardian, or legal custodian to  
19 provide supervision and care for such child; or

20 (B) The release of such child would present a serious threat of  
21 substantial harm to such child, notwithstanding an order entered  
22 pursuant to RCW 26.44.063; or

23 (C) The parent, guardian, or custodian to whom the child could be  
24 released has been charged with violating RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070.

25 (b) If the court does not release the child to his or her parent,  
26 guardian, or legal custodian, the court shall order placement with a  
27 relative or other suitable person as described in RCW  
28 13.34.130(1)(b), unless there is reasonable cause to believe the  
29 health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that  
30 the efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered. If such  
31 relative or other suitable person appears otherwise suitable and  
32 competent to provide care and treatment, the fingerprint-based  
33 background check need not be completed before placement, but as soon  
34 as possible after placement. The court must also determine whether  
35 placement with the relative or other suitable person is in the  
36 child's best interests. The relative or other suitable person must be  
37 willing and available to:

38 (i) Care for the child and be able to meet any special needs of  
39 the child;

1 (ii) Facilitate the child's visitation with siblings, if such  
2 visitation is part of the department's plan or is ordered by the  
3 court; and

4 (iii) Cooperate with the department in providing necessary  
5 background checks and home studies.

6 (c) If the child was not initially placed with a relative or  
7 other suitable person, and the court does not release the child to  
8 his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the department shall  
9 make reasonable efforts to locate a relative or other suitable person  
10 pursuant to RCW 13.34.060(1). In determining placement, the court  
11 shall weigh the child's length of stay and attachment to the current  
12 provider in determining what is in the best interest of the child.

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

19 (e) Any placement with a relative, or other suitable person  
20 approved by the court pursuant to this section, shall be contingent  
21 upon cooperation with the department's or agency's case plan and  
22 compliance with court orders related to the care and supervision of  
23 the child including, but not limited to, court orders regarding  
24 parent-child contacts, sibling contacts, and any other conditions  
25 imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or court order  
26 is grounds for removal of the child from the home of the relative or  
27 other suitable person, subject to review by the court.

28 (f) If the child is placed in a qualified residential treatment  
29 program as defined in this chapter, the court shall, within (~~sixty~~)  
30 60 days of placement, hold a hearing to:

31 (i) Consider the assessment required under RCW 13.34.420 and  
32 submitted as part of the department's social study, and any related  
33 documentation;

34 (ii) Determine whether placement in foster care can meet the  
35 child's needs or if placement in another available placement setting  
36 best meets the child's needs in the least restrictive environment;  
37 and

38 (iii) Approve or disapprove the child's placement in the  
39 qualified residential treatment program.

1 (g) Uncertainty by a parent, guardian, legal custodian, relative,  
2 or other suitable person that the alleged abuser has in fact abused  
3 the child shall not, alone, be the basis upon which a child is  
4 removed from the care of a parent, guardian, or legal custodian under  
5 (a) of this subsection, nor shall it be a basis, alone, to preclude  
6 placement with a relative or other suitable person under (b) of this  
7 subsection.

8 (6) (a) A shelter care order issued pursuant to this section shall  
9 include the requirement for a case conference as provided in RCW  
10 13.34.067. However, if the parent is not present at the shelter care  
11 hearing, or does not agree to the case conference, the court shall  
12 not include the requirement for the case conference in the shelter  
13 care order.

14 (b) If the court orders a case conference, the shelter care order  
15 shall include notice to all parties and establish the date, time, and  
16 location of the case conference which shall be no later than  
17 (~~thirty~~) 30 days before the fact-finding hearing.

18 (c) The court may order another conference, case staffing, or  
19 hearing as an alternative to the case conference required under RCW  
20 13.34.067 so long as the conference, case staffing, or hearing  
21 ordered by the court meets all requirements under RCW 13.34.067,  
22 including the requirement of a written agreement specifying the  
23 services to be provided to the parent.

24 (7) (a) (i) A shelter care order issued pursuant to this section  
25 may be amended at any time with notice and hearing thereon. The  
26 shelter care decision of placement shall be modified only upon a  
27 showing of change in circumstances. No child may be placed in shelter  
28 care for longer than thirty days without an order, signed by the  
29 judge, authorizing continued shelter care.

30 (ii) If the court previously ordered that visitation between a  
31 parent and child be supervised or monitored, there shall be a  
32 presumption that such supervision or monitoring will no longer be  
33 necessary following a continued shelter care order under (a)(i) of  
34 this subsection. To overcome this presumption, a party must provide a  
35 report to the court including evidence establishing that removing  
36 visit supervision or monitoring would create a risk to the child's  
37 safety, and the court shall make a determination as to whether visit  
38 supervision or monitoring must continue.

39 (b) (i) An order releasing the child on any conditions specified  
40 in this section may at any time be amended, with notice and hearing

1 thereon, so as to return the child to shelter care for failure of the  
2 parties to conform to the conditions originally imposed.

3 (ii) The court shall consider whether nonconformance with any  
4 conditions resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the  
5 parent, guardian, or legal custodian and give weight to that fact  
6 before ordering return of the child to shelter care.

7 (8)(a) If a child is returned home from shelter care a second  
8 time in the case, or if the supervisor of the caseworker deems it  
9 necessary, the multidisciplinary team may be reconvened.

10 (b) If a child is returned home from shelter care a second time  
11 in the case a law enforcement officer must be present and file a  
12 report to the department.

13 (9)(a) If a child is placed out of the home of a parent,  
14 guardian, or legal custodian following a shelter care hearing, the  
15 court shall order the petitioner to provide regular visitation with  
16 the parent, guardian, or legal custodian, and siblings. Early,  
17 consistent, and frequent visitation is crucial for maintaining  
18 parent-child relationships and allowing family reunification. The  
19 court shall order a visitation plan individualized to the needs of  
20 the family with a goal of providing the maximum parent, child, and  
21 sibling contact possible.

22 (b) Visitation under this subsection shall not be limited as a  
23 sanction for a parent's failure to comply with recommended services  
24 during shelter care.

25 (c) Visitation under this subsection may only be limited where  
26 necessary to ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the child.

27 (d) The first visit must take place within 72 hours of the  
28 child's removal, unless the court finds that extraordinary  
29 circumstances require delay.

30 (e) If the first visit under subsection (9)(d) of this section  
31 occurs in an in-person format, this first visit must be supervised  
32 unless the department determines that visit supervision is not  
33 necessary.

34 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.34.136 and 2020 c 312 s 117 are each amended to  
35 read as follows:

36 (1) Whenever a child is ordered to be removed from the home, a  
37 permanency plan shall be developed no later than (~~sixty~~) 60 days  
38 from the time the department assumes responsibility for providing  
39 services, including placing the child, or at the time of a hearing

1 under RCW 13.34.130, whichever occurs first. The permanency planning  
2 process continues until a permanency planning goal is achieved or  
3 dependency is dismissed. The planning process shall include  
4 reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent's home.

5 (2) The department shall submit a written permanency plan to all  
6 parties and the court not less than (~~fourteen~~) 14 days prior to the  
7 scheduled hearing. Responsive reports of parties not in agreement  
8 with the department's proposed permanency plan must be provided to  
9 the department, all other parties, and the court at least seven days  
10 prior to the hearing.

11 The permanency plan shall include:

12 (a) A permanency plan of care that shall identify one of the  
13 following outcomes as a primary goal and may identify additional  
14 outcomes as alternative goals: Return of the child to the home of the  
15 child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian; adoption, including a  
16 tribal customary adoption as defined in RCW 13.38.040; guardianship  
17 pursuant to chapter 13.36 RCW; guardianship of a minor pursuant to  
18 RCW 11.130.215; long-term relative or foster care, if the child is  
19 between ages (~~sixteen~~) 16 and (~~eighteen~~) 18, with a written  
20 agreement between the parties and the care provider; successful  
21 completion of a responsible living skills program; or independent  
22 living, if appropriate and if the child is age (~~sixteen~~) 16 or  
23 older. Although a permanency plan of care may only identify long-term  
24 relative or foster care for children between ages (~~sixteen~~) 16 and  
25 (~~eighteen~~) 18, children under (~~sixteen~~) 16 may remain placed with  
26 relatives or in foster care. The department shall not discharge a  
27 child to an independent living situation before the child is  
28 (~~eighteen~~) 18 years of age unless the child becomes emancipated  
29 pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW;

30 (b) Unless the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(8),  
31 that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the  
32 child will be placed, what steps will be taken to return the child  
33 home, what steps the department will take to promote existing  
34 appropriate sibling relationships and/or facilitate placement  
35 together or contact in accordance with the best interests of each  
36 child, and what actions the department will take to maintain parent-  
37 child ties. All aspects of the plan shall include the goal of  
38 achieving permanence for the child.

39 (i) The department's plan shall specify what services the parents  
40 will be offered to enable them to resume custody, what requirements



1 the parents must meet to resume custody, and a time limit for each  
2 service plan and parental requirement.

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

9 (B) If a parent has a developmental disability according to the  
10 definition provided in RCW 71A.10.020, and that individual is  
11 eligible for services provided by the department of social and health  
12 services developmental disabilities administration, the department  
13 shall make reasonable efforts to consult with the department of  
14 social and health services developmental disabilities administration  
15 to create an appropriate plan for services. For individuals who meet  
16 the definition of developmental disability provided in RCW 71A.10.020  
17 and who are eligible for services through the developmental  
18 disabilities administration, the plan for services must be tailored  
19 to correct the parental deficiency taking into consideration the  
20 parent's disability and the department shall also determine an  
21 appropriate method to offer those services based on the parent's  
22 disability.

23 (ii)(A) Visitation is the right of the family, including the  
24 child and the parent, in cases in which visitation is in the best  
25 interest of the child. Early, consistent, and frequent visitation is  
26 crucial for maintaining parent-child relationships and making it  
27 possible for parents and children to safely reunify. The department  
28 shall encourage the maximum parent and child and sibling contact  
29 possible, when it is in the best interest of the child, including  
30 regular visitation and participation by the parents in the care of  
31 the child while the child is in placement.

32 (B) Visitation shall not be limited as a sanction for a parent's  
33 failure to comply with court orders or services where the health,  
34 safety, or welfare of the child is not at risk as a result of the  
35 visitation.

36 (C) Visitation may be limited or denied only if the court  
37 determines that such limitation or denial is necessary to protect the  
38 child's health, safety, or welfare. Visitation must occur in the  
39 least restrictive setting and be unsupervised unless the presence of  
40 threats or danger to the child requires the constant presence of an

1 adult to ensure the safety of the child. When a parent or sibling has  
2 been identified as a suspect in an active criminal investigation for  
3 a violent crime that, if the allegations are true, would impact the  
4 safety of the child, the department shall make a concerted effort to  
5 consult with the assigned law enforcement officer in the criminal  
6 case before recommending any changes in parent/child or child/sibling  
7 contact. In the event that the law enforcement officer has  
8 information pertaining to the criminal case that may have serious  
9 implications for child safety or well-being, the law enforcement  
10 officer shall provide this information to the department during the  
11 consultation. The department may only use the information provided by  
12 law enforcement during the consultation to inform family visitation  
13 plans and may not share or otherwise distribute the information to  
14 any person or entity. Any information provided to the department by  
15 law enforcement during the consultation is considered investigative  
16 information and is exempt from public inspection pursuant to RCW  
17 42.56.240. The results of the consultation shall be communicated to  
18 the court.

19 (D) The court and the department should rely upon community  
20 resources, relatives, foster parents, and other appropriate persons  
21 to provide transportation and supervision for visitation to the  
22 extent that such resources are available, and appropriate, and the  
23 child's safety would not be compromised.

24 (E) If the court previously ordered that visitation between a  
25 parent and child be supervised or monitored, there shall be a  
26 presumption that such supervision or monitoring will no longer be  
27 necessary when the permanency plan is entered. To overcome this  
28 presumption, a party must provide a report to the court including  
29 evidence establishing that removing visit supervision or monitoring  
30 would create a risk to the child's safety, and the court shall make a  
31 determination as to whether visit supervision or monitoring must  
32 continue.

33 (F) The court shall advise the petitioner that the failure to  
34 provide court-ordered visitation may result in a finding that the  
35 petitioner failed to make reasonable efforts to finalize the  
36 permanency plan. The lack of sufficient contracted visitation  
37 providers will not excuse the failure to provide court-ordered  
38 visitation.

39 (iii) (A) The department, court, or caregiver in the out-of-home  
40 placement may not limit visitation or contact between a child and

1 sibling as a sanction for a child's behavior or as an incentive to  
2 the child to change his or her behavior.

3 (B) Any exceptions, limitation, or denial of contacts or  
4 visitation must be approved by the supervisor of the department  
5 caseworker and documented. The child, parent, department, guardian ad  
6 litem, or court-appointed special advocate may challenge the denial  
7 of visits in court.

8 (iv) A child shall be placed as close to the child's home as  
9 possible, preferably in the child's own neighborhood, unless the  
10 court finds that placement at a greater distance is necessary to  
11 promote the child's or parents' well-being.

12 (v) The plan shall state whether both in-state and, where  
13 appropriate, out-of-state placement options have been considered by  
14 the department.

15 (vi) Unless it is not in the best interests of the child,  
16 whenever practical, the plan should ensure the child remains enrolled  
17 in the school the child was attending at the time the child entered  
18 foster care.

19 (vii) The department shall provide all reasonable services that  
20 are available within the department, or within the community, or  
21 those services which the department has existing contracts to  
22 purchase. It shall report to the court if it is unable to provide  
23 such services; and

24 (c) If the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(9), that  
25 a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the  
26 child will be placed, what steps will be taken to achieve permanency  
27 for the child, services to be offered or provided to the child, and,  
28 if visitation would be in the best interests of the child, a  
29 recommendation to the court regarding visitation between parent and  
30 child pending a fact-finding hearing on the termination petition. The  
31 department shall not be required to develop a plan of services for  
32 the parents or provide services to the parents if the court orders a  
33 termination petition be filed. However, reasonable efforts to ensure  
34 visitation and contact between siblings shall be made unless there is  
35 reasonable cause to believe the best interests of the child or  
36 siblings would be jeopardized.

37 (3) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest  
38 possible date. If the child has been in out-of-home care for  
39 (~~fifteen~~) 15 of the most recent (~~twenty-two~~) 22 months, and the  
40 court has not made a good cause exception, the court shall require

1 the department to file a petition seeking termination of parental  
2 rights in accordance with RCW 13.34.145(4)(b)(vi). In cases where  
3 parental rights have been terminated, the child is legally free for  
4 adoption, and adoption has been identified as the primary permanency  
5 planning goal, it shall be a goal to complete the adoption within six  
6 months following entry of the termination order.

7 (4) If the court determines that the continuation of reasonable  
8 efforts to prevent or eliminate the need to remove the child from his  
9 or her home or to safely return the child home should not be part of  
10 the permanency plan of care for the child, reasonable efforts shall  
11 be made to place the child in a timely manner and to complete  
12 whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of  
13 the child.

14 (5) The identified outcomes and goals of the permanency plan may  
15 change over time based upon the circumstances of the particular case.

16 (6) The court shall consider the child's relationships with the  
17 child's siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(7). Whenever the  
18 permanency plan for a child is adoption, the court shall encourage  
19 the prospective adoptive parents, birth parents, foster parents,  
20 kinship caregivers, and the department or other agency to seriously  
21 consider the long-term benefits to the child adoptee and his or her  
22 siblings of providing for and facilitating continuing postadoption  
23 contact between the siblings. To the extent that it is feasible, and  
24 when it is in the best interests of the child adoptee and his or her  
25 siblings, contact between the siblings should be frequent and of a  
26 similar nature as that which existed prior to the adoption. If the  
27 child adoptee or his or her siblings are represented by an attorney  
28 or guardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any  
29 other child custody proceeding, the court shall inquire of each  
30 attorney and guardian ad litem regarding the potential benefits of  
31 continuing contact between the siblings and the potential detriments  
32 of severing contact. This section does not require the department or  
33 other agency to agree to any specific provisions in an open adoption  
34 agreement and does not create a new obligation for the department to  
35 provide supervision or transportation for visits between siblings  
36 separated by adoption from foster care.

37 (7) For purposes related to permanency planning, "guardianship"  
38 means a guardianship pursuant to chapter 13.36 RCW or a guardianship  
39 of a minor pursuant to RCW 11.130.215, or equivalent laws of another  
40 state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

1           **Sec. 3.** RCW 13.34.138 and 2019 c 172 s 13 are each amended to  
2 read as follows:

3           (1) The status of all children found to be dependent shall be  
4 reviewed by the court at least every six months from the beginning  
5 date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established,  
6 whichever is first. The purpose of the hearing shall be to review the  
7 progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision  
8 should continue.

9           (a) The initial review hearing shall be an in-court review and  
10 shall be set six months from the beginning date of the placement  
11 episode or no more than (~~ninety~~) 90 days from the entry of the  
12 disposition order, whichever comes first. The requirements for the  
13 initial review hearing, including the in-court review requirement,  
14 shall be accomplished within existing resources.

15           (b) The initial review hearing may be a permanency planning  
16 hearing when necessary to meet the time frames set forth in RCW  
17 13.34.145(1)(a) or 13.34.134.

18           (2)(a) A child shall not be returned home at the review hearing  
19 unless the court finds that a reason for removal as set forth in RCW  
20 13.34.130 no longer exists. The parents, guardian, or legal custodian  
21 shall report to the court the efforts they have made to correct the  
22 conditions which led to removal. If a child is returned, casework  
23 supervision by the department shall continue for a period of six  
24 months, at which time there shall be a hearing on the need for  
25 continued intervention.

26           (b) Prior to the child returning home, the department must  
27 complete the following:

28           (i) Identify all adults residing in the home and conduct  
29 background checks on those persons;

30           (ii) Identify any persons who may act as a caregiver for the  
31 child in addition to the parent with whom the child is being placed  
32 and determine whether such persons are in need of any services in  
33 order to ensure the safety of the child, regardless of whether such  
34 persons are a party to the dependency. The department may recommend  
35 to the court and the court may order that placement of the child in  
36 the parent's home be contingent on or delayed based on the need for  
37 such persons to engage in or complete services to ensure the safety  
38 of the child prior to placement. If services are recommended for the  
39 caregiver, and the caregiver fails to engage in or follow through

1 with the recommended services, the department must promptly notify  
2 the court; and

3 (iii) Notify the parent with whom the child is being placed that  
4 he or she has an ongoing duty to notify the department of all persons  
5 who reside in the home or who may act as a caregiver for the child  
6 both prior to the placement of the child in the home and subsequent  
7 to the placement of the child in the home as long as the court  
8 retains jurisdiction of the dependency proceeding or the department  
9 is providing or monitoring either remedial services to the parent or  
10 services to ensure the safety of the child to any caregivers.

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

21 (c) If the child is not returned home, the court shall establish  
22 in writing:

23 (i) Whether the department is making reasonable efforts to  
24 provide services to the family and eliminate the need for placement  
25 of the child. If additional services, including housing assistance,  
26 are needed to facilitate the return of the child to the child's  
27 parents, the court shall order that reasonable services be offered  
28 specifying such services;

29 (ii) Whether there has been compliance with the case plan by the  
30 child, the child's parents, and the agency supervising the placement;

31 (iii) Whether progress has been made toward correcting the  
32 problems that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care;

33 (iv) Whether the services set forth in the case plan and the  
34 responsibilities of the parties need to be clarified or modified due  
35 to the availability of additional information or changed  
36 circumstances;

37 (v) Whether there is a continuing need for placement;

38 (vi) Within (~~sixty~~) 60 days of the placement of a child in a  
39 qualified residential treatment program as defined in this chapter,

1 and at each review hearing thereafter if the child remains in such a  
2 program, the following:

3 (A) Whether ongoing assessment of the child's strengths and needs  
4 continues to support the determination that the child's needs cannot  
5 be met through placement in a foster family home;

6 (B) Whether the child's placement provides the most effective and  
7 appropriate level of care in the least restrictive environment;

8 (C) Whether the placement is consistent with the child's  
9 permanency plan;

10 (D) What specific treatment or service needs will be met in the  
11 placement, and how long the child is expected to need the treatment  
12 or services; and

13 (E) What efforts the department has made to prepare the child to  
14 return home or be placed with a fit and willing relative as defined  
15 in RCW 13.34.030, a Title 13 RCW legal guardian, an adoptive parent,  
16 or in a foster family home.

17 (vii) Whether a parent's homelessness or lack of suitable housing  
18 is a significant factor delaying permanency for the child by  
19 preventing the return of the child to the home of the child's parent  
20 and whether housing assistance should be provided by the department;

21 (viii) Whether the child is in an appropriate placement which  
22 adequately meets all physical, emotional, and educational needs;

23 (ix) Whether preference has been given to placement with the  
24 child's relatives if such placement is in the child's best interests;

25 (x) Whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state  
26 placements have been considered;

27 (xi) Whether the parents have visited the child and any reasons  
28 why visitation has not occurred or has been infrequent;

29 (xii) Whether terms of visitation need to be modified. If the  
30 court previously ordered that visitation between a parent and child  
31 must be supervised or monitored, there shall be a presumption that  
32 such supervision or monitoring will no longer be necessary after the  
33 review hearing. To overcome this presumption, a party must provide a  
34 report to the court including evidence establishing that removing  
35 visit supervision or monitoring would create a risk to the child's  
36 safety, and the court shall make a determination as to whether visit  
37 supervision or monitoring must continue;

38 (xiii) Whether the court-approved long-term permanent plan for  
39 the child remains the best plan for the child;

1 (xiv) Whether any additional court orders need to be made to move  
2 the case toward permanency; and

3 (xv) The projected date by which the child will be returned home  
4 or other permanent plan of care will be implemented.

5 (d) The court at the review hearing may order that a petition  
6 seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed.

7 (3)(a) In any case in which the court orders that a dependent  
8 child may be returned to or remain in the child's home, the in-home  
9 placement shall be contingent upon the following:

10 (i) The compliance of the parents with court orders related to  
11 the care and supervision of the child, including compliance with the  
12 department's case plan; and

13 (ii) The continued participation of the parents, if applicable,  
14 in available substance abuse or mental health treatment if substance  
15 abuse or mental illness was a contributing factor to the removal of  
16 the child.

17 (b) The following may be grounds for removal of the child from  
18 the home, subject to review by the court:

19 (i) Noncompliance by the parents with the department's case plan  
20 or court order;

21 (ii) The parent's inability, unwillingness, or failure to  
22 participate in available services or treatment for themselves or the  
23 child, including substance abuse treatment if a parent's substance  
24 abuse was a contributing factor to the abuse or neglect; or

25 (iii) The failure of the parents to successfully and  
26 substantially complete available services or treatment for themselves  
27 or the child, including substance abuse treatment if a parent's  
28 substance abuse was a contributing factor to the abuse or neglect.

29 (c) In a pending dependency case in which the court orders that a  
30 dependent child may be returned home and that child is later removed  
31 from the home, the court shall hold a review hearing within thirty  
32 days from the date of removal to determine whether the permanency  
33 plan should be changed, a termination petition should be filed, or  
34 other action is warranted. The best interests of the child shall be  
35 the court's primary consideration in the review hearing.

36 (4) The court's authority to order housing assistance under this  
37 chapter is: (a) Limited to cases in which a parent's homelessness or  
38 lack of suitable housing is a significant factor delaying permanency  
39 for the child and housing assistance would aid the parent in  
40 providing an appropriate home for the child; and (b) subject to the



1 availability of funds appropriated for this specific purpose. Nothing  
2 in this chapter shall be construed to create an entitlement to  
3 housing assistance nor to create judicial authority to order the  
4 provision of such assistance to any person or family if the  
5 assistance or funding are unavailable or the child or family are not  
6 eligible for such assistance.

7 (5) The court shall consider the child's relationship with  
8 siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(~~(+6)~~) (7).

9 (6) The court shall advise the petitioner that the failure to  
10 provide court-ordered visitation may result in a finding that the  
11 petitioner failed to make reasonable efforts to finalize the  
12 permanency plan. The lack of sufficient contracted visitation  
13 providers will not excuse the failure to provide court-ordered  
14 visitation.

15 NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. If specific funding for the purposes of  
16 this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not  
17 provided by June 30, 2021, in the omnibus appropriations act, this  
18 act is null and void.

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