H-4704.2			

HOUSE BILL 3205

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By Representatives Jarrett, Walsh, Kagi, Roberts, Hunter, Sullivan, Green, Kelley, Morrell, Chase, McIntire, Seaquist, and Kenney

Read first time 01/24/08. Referred to Committee on Early Learning & Children's Services.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to promoting the long-term well-being of children;
- 2 amending RCW 13.34.136, 13.34.145, and 13.34.020; adding a new section
- 3 to chapter 13.34 RCW; and creating a new section.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that meeting the needs
- 6 of vulnerable children who enter the child welfare system includes
- 7 protecting the child's right to a safe, stable, and permanent home
- 8 where the child receives basic nurturing. The legislature also finds
- 9 that according to measures of timely dependency case processing, many
- 10 children's cases are not meeting the federal and state standards
- intended to promote child-centered decision making in dependency cases.
- 12 The legislature intends to encourage a greater focus on children's
- 13 developmental needs and to promote closer adherence to timeliness
- 14 standards in the resolution of dependency cases.
- 15 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 13.34 RCW
- 16 to read as follows:
- 17 When assessing whether a child's right to conditions of basic
- 18 nurture are being adequately protected under this chapter, the

p. 1 HB 3205

- developmental needs of the child should be considered. The following responsibilities are essential to meeting a child's developmental needs:
 - (1) Providing the child with positive guidance and support;
- 5 (2) Using discipline appropriate to the child's age and stage of development;
 - (3) Supporting intellectual and educational growth;
- 8 (4) Encouraging and modeling positive social relationships and 9 responsibilities;
- 10 (5) Helping the child build positive attachments to appropriate 11 adults;
- 12 (6) Helping the child gain age-appropriate skills for independence; 13 and
- 14 (7) Promoting the building of self-esteem.

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- 15 **Sec. 3.** RCW 13.34.136 and 2007 c 413 s 7 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
 - (1) A permanency plan shall be developed no later than sixty days from the time the supervising agency assumes responsibility for providing services, including placing the child, or at the time of a hearing under RCW 13.34.130, whichever occurs first. The permanency planning process continues until a permanency planning goal is achieved or dependency is dismissed. The planning process shall include reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent's home.
 - (2) The agency supervising the dependency shall submit a written permanency plan to all parties and the court not less than fourteen days prior to the scheduled hearing. Responsive reports of parties not in agreement with the supervising agency's proposed permanency plan must be provided to the 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; guardianship; permanent legal custody; long-term relative or foster care, until the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; successful completion of a responsible living skills

HB 3205 p. 2

program; or independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. The department 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;

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- (b) Unless the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130((4+)) (5), 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 agency 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 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 agency 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.
- (ii) 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 Early, consistent, and frequent visitation is crucial for child. maintaining parent-child relationships and making it possible for parents and children to safely reunify. The agency 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. 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. 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. The court and the agency should rely upon community resources, relatives, foster parents, and other appropriate persons to provide transportation and supervision for visitation to the extent that such resources are available, and appropriate, and the child's safety would not be compromised.
- (iii) A 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.

p. 3 HB 3205

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

- (v) 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.
- (vi) The agency charged with supervising a child in placement shall provide all reasonable services that are available within the agency, or within the community, or those services which the department 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((44)) (5), that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to achieve permanency for the child, services to be offered or provided to the child, and, if visitation would be in the best interests of the child, a recommendation to the court regarding visitation between parent and child pending a fact-finding hearing on the termination petition. The agency shall not be required to develop a plan of services for the parents or provide services to the parents 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, ((preferably before)). If the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months, the court shall require the filing of a petition seeking termination of parental rights in accordance with RCW 13.34.145(2). 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

HB 3205 p. 4

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(3).
 - (7) For purposes related to permanency planning:

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- 9 (a) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship or a legal 10 guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of 11 another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- 12 (b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered 13 pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW.
- 14 (c) "Permanent legal custody" means legal custody pursuant to 15 chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally 16 recognized Indian tribe.
 - Sec. 4. RCW 13.34.145 and 2007 c 413 s 9 are each 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

p. 5 HB 3205

legal custodian, an adoption decree, guardianship order, or a permanent custody order is entered, or the dependency is dismissed.

- (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) When a child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen months, the court shall require the filing of a petition seeking termination of parental rights. The court may make a good cause written finding as to why filing a petition for termination of parental rights is not appropriate at this time. Any such good cause finding shall be reviewed at all subsequent motion and review hearings pertaining to the child.
- (3) 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))) (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.
 - (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:
- (i) The continuing necessity for, and the safety and appropriateness of, the placement;
- (ii) The extent of compliance with the permanency plan by the agency and any other service providers, the child's parents, the child, and the child's guardian, if any;

HB 3205 p. 6

- (iii) The extent of any efforts to involve appropriate service providers in addition to 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;
- (v) The date by which it is likely that the child will be returned to his or her home or placed for adoption, with a guardian 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 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;
- 24 (E) Being placed in the home of a fit and willing relative of the 25 child; or
 - (F) Being placed in some other alternative permanent placement, including independent living or long-term foster care.
 - (c)(i) If the permanency plan identifies independent living as a goal, the court 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.
 - (ii) The permanency plan shall also specifically identify the services that will be provided to assist the child to make a successful transition from foster care to independent living.
 - (iii) The department shall not discharge a child to an independent

p. 7 HB 3205

living situation before the child is eighteen years of age unless the child becomes emancipated pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW.

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HB 3205

- (d) 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 also enter a finding regarding whether the foster parent or relative was informed of the hearing as required in RCW 74.13.280 ((and 13.34.138)), 13.34.215(5), and 13.34.096.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (5) In all cases, at the permanency planning hearing, the court shall:
- 10 (a)(i) Order the permanency plan prepared by the agency to be 11 implemented; or
- 12 (ii) Modify the permanency plan, and order implementation of the 13 modified plan; and
 - (b)(i) Order the child returned home only if the court finds that a reason for removal as set forth in RCW 13.34.130 no longer exists; or
 - (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.
 - $((\frac{5}{1}))$ (6) 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.
 - ((6))) (7) Prior to the second permanency planning hearing, the agency that has custody of the child shall consider whether to file a petition for termination of parental rights.
 - $((\frac{7}{1}))$ (8) If the court orders the child returned home, casework supervision 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.
 - ((\(\frac{(\frac{8})}{0}\)) (9) 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

p. 8

proceeding, a juvenile court hearing shall be held for the purpose of determining whether dependency should be dismissed. If a guardianship or permanent custody order has been entered, the dependency shall be dismissed.

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((+9))) (10) 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 ((+8)) (9) of this section are met.

(((10))) (11) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the ability of the agency that has custody of the child to file a petition for termination of parental rights or a guardianship petition at any time following the establishment of dependency. Upon the filing of such a petition, a fact-finding hearing shall be scheduled and held in accordance with this chapter unless the agency requests dismissal of the petition prior to the hearing or unless the parties enter an agreed order terminating parental rights, establishing guardianship, or otherwise resolving the matter.

 $((\frac{11}{11}))$ (12) The approval of a permanency plan that does not contemplate return of the child to the parent does not relieve the supervising agency of its obligation to provide reasonable services, under this chapter, intended to effectuate the return of the child to the parent, including but not limited to, visitation rights. The court shall consider the child's relationships with siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130.

 $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (13) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the procedural due process rights of any party in a termination or guardianship proceeding filed under this chapter.

Sec. 5. RCW 13.34.020 and 1998 c 314 s 1 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

The legislature declares that the family unit is a fundamental resource of American life which should be nurtured. Toward the continuance of this principle, the legislature declares that the family unit should remain intact unless a child's right to conditions of basic nurture, health, or safety is jeopardized. When the rights of basic nurture, physical and mental health, and safety of the child and the legal rights of the parents are in conflict, the rights and safety of the child should prevail. In making reasonable efforts under this

p. 9 HB 3205

- chapter, the child's health ((and)), safety, and long-term well-being
- 2 shall be the paramount concern. The right of a child to basic
- 3 nurturing includes the right to a safe, stable, and permanent home and
- 4 a speedy resolution of any proceeding under this chapter.

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