

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 2592

As Reported by House Committee On:
Early Learning & Human Services

Title: An act relating to extended foster care services.

Brief Description: Concerning extended foster care services.

Sponsors: Representatives Roberts, Haler, Carlyle, Hinkle, Reykdal, Pettigrew, Walsh, Wylie, Kagi, Darneille, Kelley, Kenney and Tharinger.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Early Learning & Human Services: 1/27/12, 1/31/12 [DPS].

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Expresses the Legislature's intent that dependent youth seeking postsecondary education will be served through the Extended Foster Care program, and not the Foster Care to 21 program.
- Requires the Foster Care to 21 program to cease operating in three years.
- Authorizes the Department of Social and Health Services to provide extended foster care services to youth ages 18 to 21 to participate in or complete a postsecondary or vocational program.
- Requires the court to postpone a dependency for youth who demonstrate within six months after turning age 18 that he or she applied to a postsecondary or vocational education program that he or she appears to be eligible to attend.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EARLY LEARNING & HUMAN SERVICES

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 8 members: Representatives Kagi, Chair; Roberts, Vice Chair; Walsh, Ranking Minority Member; Hope, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Dickerson, Goodman, Johnson and Orwall.

Minority Report: Do not pass. Signed by 1 member: Representative Overstreet.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Staff: Megan Palchak (786-7120).

Background:

Title IV-E Funding.

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act authorizes federal funds for states to provide foster care for children under an approved state plan. To be eligible for Title IV-E funding, a child must meet the eligibility requirements, including requirements regarding age, whether there has been a deprivation of parental support or care, and whether there has been a judicial determination that remaining in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare.

Foster Care to 21.

For at least the past two decades, the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) has been authorized to provide continued foster care or group care for youth between the ages of 18 and 21 in order to support the youths' completion of high school or vocational school programs. In 2005 legislation was enacted authorizing the DSHS to provide continuing foster care or group care for youth between the ages of 18 and 21 who are enrolled in postsecondary education or training programs. The practice of providing continuing foster care past age 18 for postsecondary and related purposes is commonly referred to as Foster Care to 21. It is a state-funded program.

The enacting legislation for Washington's Foster Care to 21 programs provides that, beginning in 2006, the DSHS was authorized to allow 50 youth to remain in foster care after reaching age 18. In addition to the first 50 youth, an additional 50 youth could also enter the program in 2007 and 2008.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008.

In October 2008 the United States Congress approved, and the President signed, the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Act). The legislation includes a variety of provisions, both mandatory and permissive, intended to reform aspects of child welfare programs. Some of the changes took effect immediately and others are phased in over a period of years. The mandatory provisions in the Act include the following:

- developing health care oversight and coordination plans for children in foster care;
- requiring due diligence in identifying and notifying adult relatives of children placed in foster care;
- ensuring school-age children in foster care are enrolled in school and requiring school stability issues to be addressed in children's case plans;
- negotiating in good faith with Indian tribes seeking to develop their own foster care program using federal moneys;
- notifying prospective adoptive parents of federal adoption tax credits; and
- requiring children's case plans to include a transition plan for youth aging out of foster care.

The DSHS has determined it can, for the time being, implement the mandatory provisions without a change in state law. One of the key changes permitted by the Act includes allowing states to use foster care funds to provide Foster Care to 21 placement services to youth

engaged in a broader array of qualifying activities. The federal funding attached to this provision became available October 1, 2010.

Foster Care to 21 and Other Transitional Supports.

In 2009 Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1961 was enacted clarifying the Foster Care to 21 statutes to allow continued enrollment in the program, subject to the availability of appropriated funding. Under that bill, eligibility to remain in foster care or group care continued until the youth turned 21 years old if he or she adhered to program rules and remained enrolled in a postsecondary program.

Beginning October 1, 2010, the type of activities necessary to qualify for Foster Care to 21 was expanded to reflect the activities eligible for use of federal funds. The DSHS is authorized to provide continued foster care or group care up to age 21, within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, for youth who are:

- enrolled and participating in a postsecondary program;
- participating in a program to promote, or reduce barriers, to employment;
- working 80 or more hours per month; or
- incapable of participating in school, work, or other activities due to a medical condition supported with regularly updated information.

In lieu of Foster Care to 21 placement services and within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the DSHS may provide adoption support or relative guardianship benefits on behalf of youth who achieved permanency through adoption or a guardianship after age 16 and who are engaged in one of the activities listed above. Eligibility for continued support or subsidy payments continues until the youth reaches age 21.

Extended Foster Care Services/Court Jurisdiction.

In 2011 the Legislature established extended foster care services, which are defined as residential and other support services that the DSHS is authorized to provide to foster children. They include the following:

- placement in licensed, relative, or otherwise approved care;
- supervised independent living settings;
- assistance in meeting basic needs;
- independent living services;
- medical assistance; and
- counseling or treatment.

When a child or youth in foster care reaches age 18, his or her parent or guardian is dismissed from the dependency proceeding. The dependency court must postpone the dismissal of the dependency petition in its entirety for six months after a child in foster care turns 18 years old and who, at the time of his or her eighteenth birthday, is enrolled in a secondary education program or secondary education equivalency program. This six-month postponement allows the youth who is eligible for extended foster care services time to request extended foster care services after turning 18 years old. At the end of the six-month period, if the youth has not requested extended foster care services, the court must dismiss the dependency. After the youth turns 18 years old and before the youth requests the DSHS to provide extended foster care services, the DSHS is not required to supervise the youth's dependency.

As long as the youth continues to agree to participate in extended foster care services, he or she is under the care and placement authority of the DSHS. The court must dismiss the dependency at the request of the youth who has turned 18 years old or when the youth is no longer eligible to receive extended foster care services.

The requirement to conduct six-month review hearings on the case plan for and the delivery of services applies to youth receiving extended foster care services and should be applied in a developmentally appropriate manner.

Summary of Substitute Bill:

Under the act, the Foster Care to 21 and Extended Foster Care programs are each named. Foster Care to 21 must cease operations within three years of the effective date of this act. The DSHS is authorized to provide extended foster care services to youth ages 18 to 21 to participate in or complete a postsecondary or vocational education program. The court is required to postpone dismissing a dependency proceeding for any dependent child who can demonstrate that he or she applied to a postsecondary or vocational education program that he or she appears to be eligible to attend, within six months of his or her eighteenth birthday.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill:

The substitute bill authorizes the DSHS to provide extended foster care services to youth ages 18 to 21 to participate in or complete a postsecondary or vocational education program. The substitute bill provides that if dependent youth can demonstrate having applied to a postsecondary or vocational program within six months of his or her eighteenth birthday, then the court must postpone dismissing the youth's dependency to allow the youth a reasonable window of opportunity to request extended foster care services.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Preliminary fiscal note available.

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

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) Providing safe and stable living environments for youth allows them to pursue education. Most parents will have to pay for their child's postsecondary education until they are 24 years old. Foster children depend on the state for their needs. The least the state can do is help foster youth pursue postsecondary education until they turn 21 years old. By authorizing the DSHS to provide extended foster care services for youth pursuing

postsecondary education, the state can receive a federal match that could save state funds and better serve youth.

(With concerns) The DSHS supports continued support for older youth, but regretfully cannot support the services. Youth under the extended foster care services program are under the care and authority of the DSHS; there are costs associated with monitoring their care and court reviews. This bill presents a significant workload.

(Opposed) None.

Persons Testifying: (In support) Representative Roberts, prime sponsor; Jim Theofelis and Samantha McDonald, Mockingbird Society; and Casey Trupin, Columbia Legal Services.

(With concerns) Denise Revels Robinson, Department of Social and Health Services.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.