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SENATE BILL 5890

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session

By Senators O'Ban, Braun, and Rolfes

Read first time 03/16/17. Referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

- AN ACT Relating to foster care and adoption support; amending RCW 74.13.270, 74.13A.025, 74.13A.030, 74.13A.047, and 28B.118.010; reenacting and amending RCW 13.34.138 and 13.34.145; adding a new section to chapter 41.04 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.06 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 74.13 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 74.13.107 and 74.12.037; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.
- 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 9 **Sec. 1.** RCW 74.13.270 and 1990 c 284 s 8 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
 - (1) The legislature recognizes the need for temporary short-term relief for foster parents who care for children with emotional, mental, or physical handicaps. For purposes of this section, respite care means appropriate, temporary, short-term care for these foster children placed with licensed foster parents. The purpose of this care is to give the foster parents temporary relief from the stresses associated with the care of these foster children. The department shall design a program of respite care that will minimize disruptions to the child and will serve foster parents within these priorities, based on input from foster parents, foster parent associations, and reliable research if available.

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(2)(a) For the purposes of this section, and subject to funding appropriated specifically for this purpose, respite care shall include case aides who provide temporary assistance to foster parents as needed with the overall goal of supporting the parental efforts of the foster parents. The department shall contract with a communitybased organization in each region to establish a statewide pool of individuals to provide the care described in this subsection. These individuals shall be hired by the community-based organization and shall have the appropriate training, background checks, and qualifications as determined by the community-based organization. Respite care as described in this subsection shall be available to all licensed foster parents in the state as funding is available and shall be phased in by geographic region. To obtain the assistance of a case aide for this purpose, the foster parent may request the services from the community-based organization and the communitybased organization may offer assistance to licensed foster families. If the requests for the respite care provided in this subsection exceed the funding available, the community-based organization shall have discretion to determine the assignment of case aides. The community-based organization shall report all respite care provided under this subsection to the department.

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(b) Subject to funding appropriated specifically for this purpose, the Washington state institute for public policy shall prepare an outcome evaluation of the respite care described in this subsection. The evaluation will, to the maximum extent possible, assess the impact of the respite care services described in this subsection on the retention of foster homes and the number of placements a foster child receives while in out-of-home care as well as the return on investment to the state. The institute shall submit a preliminary report to the appropriate committees of the legislature and the governor by December 1, 2018, that describes the initial implementation of these services and descriptive statistics of the families utilizing these services. A final report shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of the legislature by June 30, 2020. At no cost to the institute, the department shall provide all data necessary to discharge this duty.

- 37 <u>(c) Costs associated with case aides as described in this</u> 38 <u>subsection shall not be included in the forecast.</u>
 - (d) Pursuant to RCW 41.06.142(3), performance-based contracting under this subsection is expressly mandated by the legislature and is

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- 1 not subject to the processes set forth in RCW 41.06.142 (1), (4), and
- 2 (5).

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- 3 **Sec. 2.** 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:
 - (1) The status of all children found to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six months from the beginning date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established, whichever is first. The purpose of the hearing shall be to review the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue.
 - (a) The initial review hearing shall be an in-court review and shall be set six months from the beginning date of the placement 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.
- 18 (b) The initial review hearing may be a permanency planning 19 hearing when necessary to meet the time frames set forth in RCW 20 13.34.145(1)(a) or 13.34.134.
 - (c) The court shall weigh the importance of establishing timely permanency for a child when considering a request for continuance of a review hearing under this section and shall only grant a continuance after making a finding that the continuance is in the best interest of the child.
 - (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.
- 34 (b) Prior to the child returning home, the department or 35 supervising agency must complete the following:
- 36 (i) Identify all adults residing in the home and conduct 37 background checks on those persons;
- 38 (ii) Identify any persons who may act as a caregiver for the 39 child in addition to the parent with whom the child is being placed

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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 or supervising 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 or supervising 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 or supervising 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 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.

- (c) If the child is not returned home, the court shall establish 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;
- 38 (ii) Whether there has been compliance with the case plan by the 39 child, the child's parents, and the agency supervising the placement;

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- 1 (iii) Whether progress has been made toward correcting the 2 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;

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- (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;
- 13 (vii) Whether the child is in an appropriate placement which 14 adequately meets all physical, emotional, and educational needs;
- 15 (viii) Whether preference has been given to placement with the 16 child's relatives if such placement is in the child's best interests;
- 17 (ix) Whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state 18 placements have been considered;
- 19 (x) Whether the parents have visited the child and any reasons 20 why visitation has not occurred or has been infrequent;
 - (xi) Whether terms of visitation need to be modified;
- 22 (xii) Whether the court-approved long-term permanent plan for the 23 child remains the best plan for the child;
- 24 (xiii) Whether any additional court orders need to be made to 25 move the case toward permanency; and
 - (xiv) The projected date by which the child will be returned home 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 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.

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1 (b) The following may be grounds for removal of the child from 2 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.
 - (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 in providing an appropriate home for the child; and (b) subject to the 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 the assistance or funding are unavailable or the child or family are not eligible for such assistance.
- 31 (5) The court shall consider the child's relationship with 32 siblings in accordance with RCW $13.34.130((\frac{3}{3}))$ (6).
 - Sec. 3. RCW 13.34.145 and 2015 c 270 s 2 and 2015 c 257 s 1 are 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.

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(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.
- (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.
- 38 (4) At the permanency planning hearing, the court shall conduct 39 the following inquiry:

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(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:
- (i) The continuing necessity for, and the safety and appropriateness of, the placement;
- (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;
- (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 department or supervising agency to achieve the goal

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- 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;
- 4 (B) Having a petition for the involuntary termination of parental rights filed on behalf of the child;
 - (C) Being placed for adoption;

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- (D) Being placed with a guardian;
- 8 (E) Being placed in the home of a fit and willing relative of the 9 child; or
- 10 (F) Being placed in some other alternative permanent placement, 11 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 cause finding shall be reviewed at all subsequent hearings pertaining to the child.
- 20 (a) For purposes of this subsection, "good cause exception" 21 includes but is not limited to the following:
 - (i) The child is being cared for by a relative;
- (ii) The department has not provided to the child's family such services as the court and the department have deemed necessary for the child's safe return home;
 - (iii) The department has documented in the case plan a compelling reason for determining that filing a petition to terminate parental 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

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- 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:

- (i) The parent's expressions or acts of manifesting concern for the child, such as letters, telephone calls, visits, and other forms 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;
- 15 (iii) A positive response by the parent to the reasonable efforts 16 of the department or the supervising agency;
 - (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

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permanency plan of care. The court will inquire whether the child has been provided information about extended foster care services.

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- (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.
- (c) 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.
- 11 (7) If the child has resided in the home of a foster parent or 12 relative for more than six months prior to the permanency planning 13 hearing, the court shall:
- 14 (a) Enter a finding regarding whether the foster parent or 15 relative was informed of the hearing as required in RCW 74.13.280, 16 13.34.215(6), and 13.34.096; and
- 17 (b) If the department or supervising agency is recommending a 18 placement other than the child's current placement with a foster 19 parent, relative, or other suitable person, enter a finding as to the 20 reasons for the recommendation for a change in placement.
- 21 (8) In all cases, at the permanency planning hearing, the court 22 shall:
- 23 (a)(i) Order the permanency plan prepared by the supervising 24 agency to be implemented; or
- 25 (ii) Modify the permanency plan, and order implementation of the 26 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
- 30 (ii) Order the child to remain in out-of-home care for a limited 31 specified time period while efforts are made to implement the 32 permanency plan.
- 33 (9) Following the first permanency planning hearing, the court
 34 shall hold a further permanency planning hearing in accordance with
 35 this section at least once every twelve months until a permanency
 36 planning goal is achieved or the dependency is dismissed, whichever
 37 occurs first.
- 38 (10) Prior to the second permanency planning hearing, the agency 39 that has custody of the child shall consider whether to file a 40 petition for termination of parental rights.

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(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 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 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.

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(16) 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.

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- 4 (17) The court shall weigh the importance of establishing timely
 5 permanency for a child when considering a request for a continuance
 6 of a permanency planning hearing under this section and shall only
 7 grant a continuance after making a finding that the continuance is in
 8 the best interest of the child.
- 9 **Sec. 4.** RCW 74.13A.025 and 2013 c 23 s 210 are each amended to 10 read as follows:

11 The factors to be considered by the secretary in setting the 12 amount of any payment or payments to be made pursuant to RCW 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080 and 13 and in standards hereunder shall include: The size of the family including 14 15 the adoptive child, the usual living expenses of the family, the 16 special needs of any family member including education needs, the 17 family income, the family resources and plan for savings, the medical 18 and hospitalization needs of the family, the family's means of purchasing or otherwise receiving such care, and any other expenses 19 20 likely to be needed by the child to be adopted. In setting the amount of any initial payment made pursuant to RCW 26.33.320 and 74.13A.005 21 through 74.13A.080, the secretary is authorized to establish maximum 22 payment amounts that are reasonable and allow permanency planning 23 24 goals related to adoption of children under RCW 13.34.145 to be 25 achieved at the earliest possible date. To encourage adoption of children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, and in particular 26 27 those children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen who are hard to place for adoption, the secretary is authorized to include as part 28 of any new negotiated adoption agreement executed after the effective 29 30 date of this section continued eligibility for the Washington college 31 bound scholarship pursuant to RCW 28B.118.010.

The amounts paid for the support of a child pursuant to RCW 26.33.320 and 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080 may vary from family to family and from year to year. Due to changes in economic circumstances or the needs of the child such payments may be discontinued and later resumed.

Payments under RCW 26.33.320 and 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080 may be continued by the secretary subject to review as provided for

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herein, if such parent or parents having such child in their custody establish their residence in another state or a foreign jurisdiction.

In fixing the standards to govern the amount and character of payments to be made for the support of adopted children pursuant to RCW 26.33.320 and 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080 and before issuing rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of RCW 26.33.320 and 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080, the secretary shall consider the comments and recommendations of the committee designated by the secretary to advise him or her with respect to child welfare.

Sec. 5. RCW 74.13A.030 and 1996 c 130 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

To carry out the program authorized by RCW 26.33.320 and ((74.13.100 through 74.13.145)) 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080, the secretary may make continuing payments or lump sum payments of adoption support. In lieu of continuing payments, or in addition to them, the secretary may make one or more specific lump sum payments for or on behalf of a hard to place child either to the adoptive parents or directly to other persons to assist in correcting any condition causing such child to be hard to place for adoption.

Consistent with a particular child's needs, continuing adoption support payments shall include, if necessary to facilitate or support the adoption of a special needs child, an amount sufficient to remove any reasonable financial barrier to adoption as determined by the secretary under RCW ((74.13.112)) 74.13A.025.

After determination by the secretary of the amount of a payment or the initial amount of continuing payments, the prospective parent or parents who desire such support shall sign an agreement with the secretary providing for the payment, in the manner and at the time or times prescribed in regulations to be issued by the secretary subject to the provisions of RCW 26.33.320 and ((74.13.100 through 74.13.145)) 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080, of the amount or amounts of support so determined.

Payments shall be subject to review as provided in RCW 26.33.320 and ((74.13.100 through 74.13.145)) 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080.

- **Sec. 6.** RCW 74.13A.047 and 2012 c 147 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 (1) To ensure expenditures continue to remain within available 38 funds as required by RCW 74.13A.005 and 74.13A.020, the secretary

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- shall not set the amount of any adoption assistance payment or payments, made pursuant to RCW 26.33.320 and 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080, to more than eighty percent of the foster care maintenance payment for that child had he or she remained in a foster family home during the same period. This subsection applies prospectively to adoption assistance agreements established on or after July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2017.
 - (2)(a) To ensure expenditures continue to remain within available funds as required by RCW 74.13A.005 and 74.13A.020, the secretary shall not set the amount of any adoption assistance payment or payments, made pursuant to RCW 26.33.320 and 74.13A.005 through 74.13A.080, to more than the following:

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- (i) For a child under the age of five, no more than eighty
 percent of the foster care maintenance payment for that child had he
 or she remained in a foster family home during the same period.
- (ii) For a child aged five through nine, no more than eighty-five percent of the foster care maintenance payment for that child had he or she remained in a foster family home during the same period.
 - (iii) For a child aged ten through thirteen, no more than ninety percent of the foster care maintenance payment for that child had he or she remained in a foster family home during the same period.
 - (iv) For a child aged fourteen through eighteen, no more than ninety-five percent of the foster care maintenance payment for that child had he or she remained in a foster family home during the same period.
 - (b) This subsection applies prospectively to adoption assistance agreements established on or after July 1, 2017.
 - (3) The department must establish a central unit of adoption support negotiators to help ensure consistent negotiation of adoption support agreements that will balance the needs of adoptive families with the state's need to remain fiscally responsible.
 - $((\frac{3}{2}))$ (4) The department must request, in writing, that adoptive families with existing adoption support contracts renegotiate their contracts to establish lower adoption assistance payments if it is fiscally feasible for the family to do so. The department shall explain that adoption support contracts may be renegotiated as needs arise.
- 38 **Sec. 7.** RCW 28B.118.010 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 36 s 8 are each 39 amended to read as follows:

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The office of student financial assistance shall design the Washington college bound scholarship program in accordance with this section and in alignment with the state need grant program in chapter 28B.92 RCW unless otherwise provided in this section.

- (1) "Eligible students" are those students who:
- (a) Qualify for free or reduced-price lunches. If a student qualifies in the seventh grade, the student remains eligible even if the student does not receive free or reduced-price lunches thereafter; ((or))
 - (b) Are dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW and:
 - (i) In grade seven through twelve; or

- 12 (ii) Are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and have not graduated from high school; or
 - (c) Were dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW and were adopted between the ages of fourteen and eighteen with a negotiated adoption agreement that includes continued eligibility for the Washington state college bound scholarship program pursuant to RCW 74.13A.025.
 - (2) Eligible students shall be notified of their eligibility for the Washington college bound scholarship program beginning in their seventh grade year. Students shall also be notified of the requirements for award of the scholarship.
 - (3)(a) To be eligible for a Washington college bound scholarship, a student eligible under subsection (1)(a) of this section must sign a pledge during seventh or eighth grade that includes a commitment to graduate from high school with at least a C average and with no felony convictions, except that for students who are eligible pursuant to subsection (1)(c) of this section a pledge must be signed within one year of adoption finalization. The pledge must be witnessed by a parent or guardian and forwarded to the office of student financial assistance by mail or electronically, as indicated on the pledge form.
 - (b) A student eligible under subsection (1)(b) of this section shall be automatically enrolled, with no action necessary by the student or the student's family, and the enrollment form must be forwarded by the department of social and health services to the higher education coordinating board or its successor by mail or electronically, as indicated on the form.
- 38 (4)(a) Scholarships shall be awarded to eligible students 39 graduating from public high schools, approved private high schools

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under chapter 28A.195 RCW, or who received home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW.

- (b)(i) To receive the Washington college bound scholarship, a student must graduate with at least a "C" average from a public high school or an approved private high school under chapter 28A.195 RCW in Washington or have received home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW, must have no felony convictions, and must be a resident student as defined in RCW 28B.15.012(2) (a) through (d).
- (ii) For eligible children as defined in subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section, to receive the Washington college bound scholarship, a student must have received a high school equivalency certificate as provided in RCW 28B.50.536 or have graduated with at least a "C" average from a public high school or an approved private high school under chapter 28A.195 RCW in Washington or have received home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW, must have no felony convictions, and must be a resident student as defined in RCW 28B.15.012(2) (a) through (d).

For a student who does not meet the "C" average requirement, and who completes fewer than two quarters in the running start program, under chapter 28A.600 RCW, the student's first quarter of running start course grades must be excluded from the student's overall grade point average for purposes of determining their eligibility to receive the scholarship.

- 24 (5) A student's family income will be assessed upon graduation 25 before awarding the scholarship.
 - (6) If at graduation from high school the student's family income does not exceed sixty-five percent of the state median family income, scholarship award amounts shall be as provided in this section.
 - (a) For students attending two or four-year institutions of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, the value of the award shall be (i) the difference between the student's tuition and required fees, less the value of any state-funded grant, scholarship, or waiver assistance the student receives; (ii) plus five hundred dollars for books and materials.
 - (b) For students attending private four-year institutions of higher education in Washington, the award amount shall be the representative average of awards granted to students in public research universities in Washington or the representative average of awards granted to students in public research universities in Washington in the 2014-15 academic year, whichever is greater.

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(c) For students attending private vocational schools in Washington, the award amount shall be the representative average of awards granted to students in public community and technical colleges in Washington or the representative average of awards granted to students in public community and technical colleges in Washington in the 2014-15 academic year, whichever is greater.

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- (7) Recipients may receive no more than four full-time years' worth of scholarship awards.
- (8) Institutions of higher education shall award the student all need-based and merit-based financial aid for which the student would otherwise qualify. The Washington college bound scholarship is intended to replace unmet need, loans, and, at the student's option, work-study award before any other grants or scholarships are reduced.
- 14 (9) The first scholarships shall be awarded to students 15 graduating in 2012.
 - (10) The state of Washington retains legal ownership of tuition units awarded as scholarships under this chapter until the tuition units are redeemed. These tuition units shall remain separately held from any tuition units owned under chapter 28B.95 RCW by a Washington college bound scholarship recipient.
- 21 (11) The scholarship award must be used within five years of 22 receipt. Any unused scholarship tuition units revert to the 23 Washington college bound scholarship account.
- (12) Should the recipient terminate his or her enrollment for any reason during the academic year, the unused portion of the scholarship tuition units shall revert to the Washington college bound scholarship account.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 41.04 29 RCW to read as follows:
- 30 (1) The foster parent shared leave pool is created to allow employees to donate leave to be used as shared leave for any employee 31 who is a foster parent needing to care for or preparing to accept a 32 foster child in their home. Participation in the pool shall, at all 33 times, be voluntary on the part of the employee. The department of 34 social and health services, in consultation with the office of 35 financial management, shall administer the foster parent shared leave 36 37 pool.
- 38 (2) Employees, as defined in RCW 41.04.655, may donate leave to 39 the foster parent shared leave pool.

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- 1 (3) An employee, as defined in RCW 41.04.655, who is also a 2 foster parent licensed pursuant to RCW 74.15.040 may request shared 3 leave from the foster parent shared leave pool.
 - (4) Shared leave under this section may not be granted unless the pool has a sufficient balance to fund the requested shared leave.
- 6 (5) Shared leave paid under this section must not exceed the level of the employee's state monthly salary.
- 8 (6) Any leave donated must be removed from the personally 9 accumulated leave balance of the employee donating the leave.
- 10 (7) An employee who receives shared leave from the pool is not 11 required to recontribute such leave to the pool, except as otherwise 12 provided in this section.
- 13 (8) Leave that may be donated or received by any one employee shall be calculated as in RCW 41.04.665.
- 15 (9) As used in this section, "monthly salary" includes monthly 16 salary and special pay and shift differential, or the monthly 17 equivalent for hourly employees. "Monthly salary" does not include:
 - (a) Overtime pay;

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- (b) Call back pay;
- 20 (c) Standby pay; or
- 21 (d) Performance bonuses.
- (10) The office of financial management, in consultation with the department of social and health services, shall adopt rules and policies governing the donation and use of shared leave from the foster parent shared leave pool, including definitions of pay and allowances and guidelines for agencies to use in recordkeeping concerning shared leave.
 - (11) Agencies must investigate any alleged abuse of the foster parent shared leave pool and on a finding of wrongdoing, the employee may be required to repay all of the shared leave received from the foster parent shared leave pool.
- 32 (12) Higher education institutions shall adopt policies 33 consistent with the needs of the employees under their respective 34 jurisdictions.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 43.06 RCW to read as follows:
- Within the office of the governor's appropriations, the governor shall regularly acknowledge the contributions of foster parents to the state of Washington with, at a minimum, a letter signed by the

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- 1 governor. The department of social and health services shall provide
- 2 to the office of the governor all data necessary to discharge this
- 3 duty.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 74.13 5 RCW to read as follows:
- 6 (1) The child welfare system improvement account is created in 7 the state treasury. Moneys in the account may be spent only after
- 8 appropriation. Moneys in the account may be expended solely for the
- 9 following: (a) Foster home licensing; (b) achieving permanency for
- 10 children; (c) support and assistance provided to foster parents in
- 11 order to improve foster home retention and stability of placements;
- 12 and (d) improving and increasing placement options for youth in out-
- 13 of-home care.
- 14 (2) Revenues to the child welfare system improvement account
- 15 consist of: (a) Legislative appropriations; and (b) any other public
- or private funds appropriated to or deposited in the account.
- 17 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 11.** The following acts or parts of acts are
- 18 each repealed:
- 19 (1) RCW 74.13.107 (Child and family reinvestment account—
- 20 Methodology for calculating savings resulting from reductions in
- 21 foster care caseloads and per capita costs) and 2013 c 332 s 12 &
- 22 2012 c 204 s 2; and
- 23 (2) RCW 74.12.037 (Income eligibility—Unearned income exemption)
- 24 and 2014 c 75 s 1 & 2011 1st sp.s. c 42 s 4.
- 25 NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Any residual balance of funds remaining
- 26 in the child and family reinvestment account repealed by section 11
- 27 of this act on the effective date of this section must be transferred
- 28 to the general fund.
- 29 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** Pursuant to RCW 41.06.142(3), the
- 30 competitive procurement process and contract provisions in this act
- 31 are expressly mandated by the legislature and are not subject to the
- 32 processes of RCW 41.06.142 (1), (4), and (5).
- 33 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 14.** Section 12 of this act is necessary for
- 34 the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or

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- 1 support of the state government and its existing public institutions,
- 2 and takes effect July 1, 2017.

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