

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Sections 1 through 5 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

Passed the House March 1, 1984.

Passed the Senate February 24, 1984.

Approved by the Governor March 15, 1984.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 15, 1984.

## CHAPTER 188

[House Bill No. 1526]

### CHILD PLACEMENT AND REVIEW HEARINGS

AN ACT Relating to child placement and review hearings; amending section 31, chapter 155, Laws of 1979 as amended by section 12, chapter 298, Laws of 1981 and RCW 13.32A.170; amending section 33, chapter 155, Laws of 1979 as amended by section 13, chapter 298, Laws of 1981 and RCW 13.32A.190; amending section 34, chapter 291, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 246, Laws of 1983 and RCW 13.34.060; reenacting and amending section 41, chapter 291, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. as last amended by section 2, chapter 246, Laws of 1983 and by section 5, chapter 311, Laws of 1983 and RCW 13.34.130; and amending section 3, chapter 172, Laws of 1967 as last amended by section 6, chapter 118, Laws of 1982 and RCW 74.15.030.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. Section 31, chapter 155, Laws of 1979 as amended by section 12, chapter 298, Laws of 1981 and RCW 13.32A.170 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The court shall hold a fact-finding hearing to consider a proper petition and may approve or deny alternative residential placement giving due weight to the intent of the legislature that families, absent compelling reasons to the contrary, shall remain together and that parents have the right to place reasonable rules and restrictions upon their children. The court may appoint legal counsel and/or a guardian ad litem to represent the child and advise parents of their right to be represented by legal counsel. The court may approve an order stating that the child shall be placed in a residence other than the home of his or her parent only if it is established by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(a) The petition is not capricious;

(b) The petitioner, if a parent or the child, has made a reasonable effort to resolve the conflict; ~~((and))~~

(c) The conflict which exists cannot be resolved by delivery of services to the family during continued placement of the child in the parental home; and

(d) Reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make it possible for the child to return home.

The court may not grant a petition filed by the child or the department if it is established that the petition is based only upon a dislike of reasonable rules or reasonable discipline established by the parent.

(2) The order approving out-of-home placement shall direct the department to submit a disposition plan for a three-month placement of the child that is designed to reunite the family and resolve the family conflict. In making the order, the court shall further direct the department to make recommendations, as to which agency or person should have physical custody of the child, as to which parental powers should be awarded to such agency or person, and as to parental visitation rights. The court may direct the department to consider the cultural heritage of the child in making its recommendations.

(3) The hearing to consider the recommendations of the department for a three-month disposition plan shall be set no later than fourteen days after the approval of the court of a petition to approve alternative residential placement. Each party shall be notified of the time and place of such disposition hearing.

(4) If the court approves or denies a petition for an alternative residential placement, a written statement of the reasons shall be filed. If the court denies a petition requesting that a child be placed in a residence other than the home of his or her parent, the court shall enter an order requiring the child to remain at or return to the home of his or her parent.

(5) If the court denies the petition, the court shall impress upon the party filing the petition of the legislative intent to restrict the proceedings to situations where a family conflict is so great that it cannot be resolved by the provision of in-home services.

(6) A child who fails to comply with a court order directing that the child remain at or return to the home of his or her parent shall be subject to contempt proceedings, as provided in this chapter, but only if the noncompliance occurs within ninety calendar days after the day of the order.

Sec. 2. Section 33, chapter 155, Laws of 1979 as amended by section 13, chapter 298, Laws of 1981 and RCW 13.32A.190 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon making a dispositional order under RCW 13.32A.180, the court shall schedule the matter on the calendar for review within three months, advise the parties of the date thereof, appoint legal counsel and/or a guardian ad litem to represent the child at the review hearing, advise parents of their right to be represented by legal counsel at the review hearing, and notify the parties of their rights to present evidence at the hearing. Where resources are available, the court shall encourage the parent and child to participate in mediation programs for reconciliation of their conflict.

(2) At the review hearing, the court shall approve or disapprove the continuation of the dispositional plan in accordance with the goal of resolving the conflict and reuniting the family which governed the initial approval. The court shall determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to reunify the family and make it possible for the child to return home. The court is authorized to discontinue the placement and order that the child return home if the court has reasonable grounds to believe that the parents have displayed concerted efforts to utilize services and resolve the conflict and the court has reason to believe that the child's refusal to return home is capricious. If out-of-home placement is continued, the court may modify the dispositional plan.

Out-of-home placement may not be continued past one hundred eighty days from the day the review hearing commenced. The court shall order that the child return to the home of the parent at the expiration of the placement. If continued out-of-home placement is disapproved, the court shall enter an order requiring that the child return to the home of the child's parent.

Sec. 3. Section 34, chapter 291, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 246, Laws of 1983 and RCW 13.34.060 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A child taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050 or 26.44.050 shall be immediately placed in shelter care. "Shelter care" means temporary physical care in a facility licensed pursuant to RCW 74.15.030 or in a home not required to be licensed pursuant to that section. Whenever a child is taken into such custody pursuant to this section, the supervising agency may authorize routine medical and dental examination and care and all necessary emergency care. In no case may a child who is taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050 or 26.44.050 be detained in a secure detention facility. No child may be held longer than seventy-two hours, excluding Sundays and holidays, after such child is taken into custody unless a court order has been entered for continued shelter care. The child and his or her parent, guardian, or custodian shall be informed that they have a right to a shelter care hearing. The court shall hold a shelter care hearing if one is requested.

(2) The juvenile court counselor assigned to the matter shall make all reasonable efforts to advise the parents, guardian, or legal custodian of the time and place of any shelter care hearing, request that they be present, and inform them of their basic rights as provided in RCW 13.34.090.

(3) At the commencement of the shelter care hearing the court shall advise the parties of their basic rights as provided in RCW 13.34.090 and shall appoint counsel pursuant to RCW 13.34.090 if counsel has not been retained by the parent or guardian and if the parent or guardian is indigent, unless the court finds that the right to counsel has been expressly and voluntarily waived.

(4) The court shall examine the need for shelter care. All parties have the right to present testimony to the court regarding the need or lack of need for shelter care.

(5) The juvenile court probation counselor shall submit a recommendation to the court as to the further need for shelter care, except that such recommendation shall be submitted by the department of social and health services in cases where the petition alleging dependency has been filed by the department of social and health services, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

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

(a) Reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make it possible for the child to return home;

(b) (i) The child has no parent, guardian, or legal custodian to provide supervision and care for such child; or

~~((b))~~ (ii) The release of such child would present a serious threat of substantial harm to such child.

If the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the court shall order continued shelter care or order placement with another suitable person, and the court shall set forth its reasons for the order.

(7) An order releasing the child on any conditions specified in this section may at any time be amended, with notice and hearing thereon, so as to return the child to shelter care for failure of the parties to conform to the conditions originally imposed.

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

Sec. 4. Section 41, chapter 291, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. as last amended by section 2, chapter 246, Laws of 1983 and by section 5, chapter 311, Laws of 1983 and RCW 13.34.130 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

If, after a fact-finding hearing pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, as now or hereafter amended, it has been proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030(2); after consideration of the predisposition report prepared pursuant to RCW 13.34.110 and after a disposition hearing has been held pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, the court shall enter an order of disposition pursuant to this section.

(1) The court shall order one of the following dispositions of the case:

(a) Order a disposition other than removal of the child from his or her home, which shall provide a program designed to alleviate the immediate danger to the child, to mitigate or cure any damage the child has already suffered, and to aid the parents so that the child will not be endangered in the future. In selecting a program, the court should choose those services that least interfere with family autonomy, provided that the services are adequate to protect the child.

(b) Order that the child be removed from his or her home and ordered into the custody, control, and care of a relative or the department of social and health services or a licensed child placing agency for placement in a foster family home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or in a home not required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW. Such an order may be made only if the court finds that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make it possible for the child to return home and that:

- (i) There is no parent or guardian available to care for such child;
- (ii) The child is unwilling to reside in the custody of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian;
- (iii) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian is not willing to take custody of the child;
- (iv) A manifest danger exists that the child will suffer serious abuse or neglect if the child is not removed from the home; or
- (v) The extent of the child's disability is such that the parent, guardian, or legal custodian is unable to provide the necessary care for the child and the parent, guardian, or legal custodian has determined that the child would benefit from placement outside of the home.

(2) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the child's home, the agency charged with his or her care shall provide the court with a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to return the child home, and what actions the agency will take to maintain parent-child ties.

(a) The agency plan shall specify what services the parents will be offered in order to enable them to resume custody and what requirements the parents must meet in order to resume custody.

(b) The agency shall be required to encourage the maximum parent-child contact possible, including regular visitation and participation by the parents in the care of the child while the child is in placement.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 of social and health services has existing contracts to purchase. It shall report to the court if it is unable to provide such services.

(3) The status of all children found to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six months at a hearing in which it shall be determined whether court supervision should continue.

(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 this section 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 shall continue for a period of six months, at which time there shall be a hearing on the need for continued intervention.

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

(i) ~~((What))~~ Whether reasonable services have been provided to or offered to the parties to facilitate reunion;

(ii) The extent to which the parents have visited the child and any reasons why visitation has not occurred or has been infrequent;

(iii) Whether the agency is satisfied with the cooperation given to it by the parents;

(iv) Whether additional services are needed to facilitate the return of the child to the child's parents; if so, the court shall order that reasonable services be offered; and

(v) When return of the child can be expected.

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

Sec. 5. Section 3, chapter 172, Laws of 1967 as last amended by section 6, chapter 118, Laws of 1982 and RCW 74.15.030 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary shall have the power and it shall be ~~((his))~~ the secretary's duty:

(1) In consultation with the children's services advisory committee, and with the advice and assistance of persons representative of the various type agencies to be licensed, to designate categories of facilities for which separate or different requirements shall be developed as may be appropriate whether because of variations in the ages, sex and other characteristics of persons served, variations in the purposes and services offered or size or structure of the agencies to be licensed hereunder, or because of any other factor relevant thereto;

(2) In consultation with the children's services advisory committee, and with the advice and assistance of persons representative of the various type

agencies to be licensed, to adopt and publish minimum requirements for licensing applicable to each of the various categories of agencies to be licensed.

The minimum requirements shall be limited to:

(a) The size and suitability of a facility and the plan of operation for carrying out the purpose for which an applicant seeks a license;

(b) The character, suitability and competence of an agency and other persons associated with an agency directly responsible for the care and treatment of children, expectant mothers or developmentally disabled persons. ~~((In investigating the character of an agency and the persons employed by or under contract to an agency, the secretary may have access to conviction records or pending charges of the agencies and its staff.))~~ In consultation with law enforcement personnel, the secretary shall investigate the conviction record or pending charges of each agency and its staff seeking licensure or relicensure. Such investigation shall include an examination of the child abuse and neglect register established under chapter 26.44 RCW on all agencies seeking a license under this chapter. The secretary shall use the information solely for the purpose of determining eligibility for a license and for determining the character, suitability, and competence of those persons or agencies, excluding parents, not required to be licensed who are authorized to care for children, expectant mothers, and developmentally disabled persons, and shall safeguard the information in the same manner as the child abuse registry established in RCW 26.44.070. Criminal justice agencies shall provide the secretary such information as they may have and that the secretary may require for such purpose;

(c) The number of qualified persons required to render the type of care and treatment for which an agency seeks a license;

(d) The safety, cleanliness, and general adequacy of the premises to provide for the comfort, care and well-being of children, expectant mothers or developmentally disabled persons;

(e) The provision of necessary care, including food, clothing, supervision and discipline; physical, mental and social well-being; and educational, recreational and spiritual opportunities for those served;

(f) The financial ability of an agency to comply with minimum requirements established pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13-.031; and

(g) The maintenance of records pertaining to the admission, progress, health and discharge of persons served.

(3) To investigate any person, including relatives by blood or marriage except for parents, for character, suitability, and competence in the care and treatment of children, expectant mothers, and developmentally disabled persons prior to authorizing that person to care for children, expectant mothers, and developmentally disabled persons.

(4) To issue, revoke, or deny licenses to agencies pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031. Licenses shall specify the category of care which an agency is authorized to render and the ages, sex and number of persons to be served;

~~((4))~~ (5) To prescribe the procedures and the form and contents of reports necessary for the administration of chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 and to require regular reports from each licensee;

~~((5))~~ (6) To inspect agencies periodically to determine whether or not there is compliance with chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 and the requirements adopted hereunder;

~~((6))~~ (7) To review requirements adopted hereunder at least every two years and to adopt appropriate changes after consultation with the children's services advisory committee; and

~~((7))~~ (8) To consult with public and private agencies in order to help them improve their methods and facilities for the care of children, expectant mothers and developmentally disabled persons.

Passed the House March 1, 1984.

Passed the Senate February 26, 1984.

Approved by the Governor March 15, 1984.

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## CHAPTER 189

[Engrossed House Bill No. 1218]

### AUCTIONEERS

AN ACT Relating to auctioneers; amending section 10, chapter 205, Laws of 1982 and RCW 18.11.120; amending section 35.23.440, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as last amended by section 28, chapter 136, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 35.23.440; amending section 36.71.070, chapter 4, Laws of 1963 and RCW 36.71.070; amending section 1, chapter 165, Laws of 1953 as last amended by section 4, chapter 243, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 45.12.100; adding a new section to chapter 18.11 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 35.21 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. There is added to chapter 18.11 RCW a new section to read as follows:

All newspaper advertising regarding auctions that is purchased by an auctioneer licensed under this chapter shall include the auctioneer's name and license number.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. There is added to chapter 35.21 RCW a new section to read as follows:

A city or town shall not license auctioneers that are licensed by the state under chapter 18.11 RCW other than by requiring an auctioneer to obtain a general city or town business license and by subjecting an auctioneer to a city or town business and occupation tax. A city or town shall not