

**NINETY NINTH DAY**

House Chamber, Olympia, Monday, April 18, 2011

The House was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by the Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding). The Clerk called the roll and a quorum was present.

The flags were escorted to the rostrum by a Sergeant at Arms Color Guard, Pages Sarah and Laura Snodgrass. The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) led the Chamber in the Pledge of Allegiance. The prayer was offered by Pastor Matthew Klaus, Olympia-Lacey Church of God, Washington.

Reading of the Journal of the previous day was dispensed with and it was ordered to stand approved.

**MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

April 18, 2011

MR. SPEAKER:

The President has signed:

- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5025
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5072
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5097
- SENATE BILL 5141
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5156
- ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5186
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5192
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5203
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5232
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5239
- ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5253

and the same are herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

**INTRODUCTIONS AND FIRST READING**

HB 2101 by Representatives Klippert, Haler, McCune, Nealey, Chandler, Taylor and Angel

AN ACT Relating to reducing energy costs to consumers through recognition of hydroelectric power as an eligible renewable resource; amending RCW 19.285.030; and creating a new section.

Referred to Committee on Environment.

HB 2102 by Representatives Pettigrew, Reykdal, Sullivan, Appleton, Van De Wege, Upthegrove, Ormsby, Fitzgibbon, Jinkins, Lytton, Billig, Green, Liias, Dunshee, Roberts, Moscoso, Sells, Eddy, Hasegawa, Hunt and Kenney

AN ACT Relating to restoring funding to in-home care services; reenacting and amending RCW 82.04.050; adding a new section to chapter 74.09 RCW; creating a new section; repealing RCW 82.08.0273; and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people.

Referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

There being no objection, the bills listed on the day's introduction sheet under the fourth order of business were referred to the committees so designated.

**REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

April 15, 2011

HB 2020 Prime Sponsor, Representative Dunshee: Relating to funding capital projects. Reported by Committee on Capital Budget

MAJORITY recommendation: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by Representatives Dunshee, Chair; Ormsby, Vice Chair; Warnick, Ranking Minority Member; Zeiger, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Jinkins; Lytton; Moeller and Tharinger.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Pearson and Smith.

Referred to Second Reading Calendar

There being no objection, the bill listed on the day's committee reports under the fifth order of business was placed on the second reading calendar.

**MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE**

April 18, 2011

MR. SPEAKER:

The Senate concurred in the House amendment(s) to the following bills and passed the bills as amended by the House:

- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5067
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5326
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5350
- ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5371
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5392
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5394
- SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5427
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5436
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5445
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5451
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5452
- SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5504

and the same are herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

April 18, 2011

MR. SPEAKER:

The President has signed:

## JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

HOUSE BILL 1040  
 HOUSE BILL 1052  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1061  
 HOUSE BILL 1106  
 ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL 1177  
 ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1186  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1202  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1211  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1220  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1237  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1254  
 HOUSE BILL 1290  
 HOUSE BILL 1306  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1309  
 HOUSE BILL 1413  
 HOUSE BILL 1425  
 HOUSE BILL 1473  
 HOUSE BILL 1479  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1485  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1493  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1502  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1506  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1509  
 ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL 1517  
 HOUSE BILL 1521  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1538  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1567  
 HOUSE BILL 1582  
 HOUSE BILL 1586  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1600  
 ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1634  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1636  
 HOUSE BILL 1640  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1697  
 HOUSE BILL 1698  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1710  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1716  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1721  
 HOUSE BILL 1726  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1728  
 ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL 1730  
 HOUSE BILL 1770  
 ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1776  
 HOUSE BILL 1794  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1822  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1829  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1854  
 HOUSE BILL 1867  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1886  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1897  
 SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1909  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1922  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1923  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1933  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1967  
 HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 4004

and the same are herewith transmitted.  
 Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

April 18, 2011

MR. SPEAKER:

The President has signed:

HOUSE BILL 1031  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1041  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1051  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1071  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1084  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1089  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1103  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1133  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1135

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1136  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1145  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1148  
 SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1163  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1170  
 HOUSE BILL 1178  
 HOUSE BILL 1182  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1183  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1188  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1218  
 HOUSE BILL 1225  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1257  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1315  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1328  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1329  
 HOUSE BILL 1334  
 HOUSE BILL 1358  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1367  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1384  
 SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1405  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1406  
 HOUSE BILL 1407  
 ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL 1409  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1421  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1422  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1431  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1453  
 HOUSE BILL 1454  
 HOUSE BILL 1455  
 HOUSE BILL 1465  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1467  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1483  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1494  
 HOUSE BILL 1520  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1524  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1663  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1718  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1761  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1783  
 ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1789  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1811  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1858  
 SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1861  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1864  
 ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1902

and the same are herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

There being no objection, the House advanced to the seventh order of business.

### THIRD READING

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

April 4, 2011

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed HOUSE BILL NO. 1546 with the following amendment:

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"**NEW SECTION. Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) School district boards of directors are encouraged to support the expansion of innovative K-12 school or K-12 program models focused on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) that partner with business, industry, and higher education to increase STEM pathways that use project-based or hands-on learning for elementary, middle, and high school students; and

(b) Particularly in schools and communities that are struggling to improve student academic outcomes and close the educational

opportunity gap, there is a critical need for innovative models of public education that are tailored to STEM-related programs that implement interdisciplinary instructional delivery methods that are engaging, rigorous, and culturally relevant at each grade level.

(2) Therefore, the legislature intends to create a framework for change that includes:

(a) Leveraging community assets;

(b) Improving staff capacity and effectiveness;

(c) Developing family, school, business, industry, STEM professionals, and higher education partnerships in STEM education at all grade levels that can lead to industry certification or dual high school and college credit;

(d) Implementing evidence-based practices proven to be effective in reducing demographic disparities in student achievement; and

(e) Enabling educators and parents of selected schools and school districts to restructure school operations and develop model STEM programs that will improve student performance and close the educational opportunity gap.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 2.** (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a process for school districts to apply to have one or more schools within the district designated as an innovation school focused on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics that actively partners with the community, business, industry, and higher education, and uses project-based or hands-on learning. A group of schools that share common interests, such as geographical location, or that sequentially serve classes of students as they progress through elementary and secondary grades may be designated as an innovation zone. An innovation zone may include all schools within a school district. Consortia of multiple districts may also apply for designation as an innovation zone, to include all schools within the participating districts.

(2) Applications requesting designation of innovation schools or innovation zones must be developed by the school district in collaboration with educators, parents, businesses, industries, and the communities of participating schools. School districts must ensure that each school has substantial opportunity to participate in the development of the innovation plan under section 4 of this act.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop common criteria for reviewing applications and for evaluating the need for waivers of state statutes and administrative rules as provided under section 5 of this act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 3.** (1) Applications to designate innovation schools and innovation zones must be submitted by school district boards of directors to their respective educational service districts by January 6, 2012, to be implemented beginning in the 2012-13 school year. Innovation plans must be able to be implemented without supplemental state funds.

(2) Each educational service district boards of directors shall review applications from within the district using the common criteria developed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. Each educational service district shall recommend approval by the office of the superintendent of public instruction of no more than three applications from within each educational service district, except that any educational service district with over three hundred fifty thousand full-time equivalent students may recommend approval of no more than ten applications from within the educational service district. At least one of the recommended applications in each educational service district must propose an innovation zone, as long as the application meets the review criteria.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall approve the innovation plans of the applicants recommended by the educational service districts. School districts that have applied shall be notified by March 1, 2012, whether they were selected.

(4) Designation of innovation schools and innovation zones under this section shall be for a six-year period, beginning in the 2012-13

school year, unless the designation is revoked in accordance with section 7 of this act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 4.** (1) Each application for designation of an innovation school or innovation zone must include a proposed plan that:

(a) Defines the scope of the innovation school or innovation zone and describes why designation would enhance the ability of the school or schools to improvement student achievement and close the educational opportunity gap by implementing a program focused on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics themes that partner with the community, business, industry, and higher education and use project-based or hands-on learning;

(b) Enumerates specific, research-based activities and innovations to be carried out under the designation;

(c) Justifies each request for waiver of state statutes or administrative rules as provided under section 5 of this act;

(d) Justifies any requests for waiver of state statutes or administrative rules that are in addition to the waivers authorized under section 5 of this act that are necessary to carry out the proposed innovations;

(e) Identifies the improvements in student achievement and the educational opportunity gap that are expected to be accomplished through the innovations;

(f) Includes budget plans and anticipated sources of funding, including private grants and contributions, if any;

(g) Identifies the technical resources desired, the potential costs of those resources, and the institutions of higher education, educational service districts, businesses, industries, or consultants available to provide such services;

(h) Identifies the multiple measures for evaluation and accountability to be used to measure improvement in student achievement, closure in the educational opportunity gap, and the overall performance of the innovation school or innovation zone, including but not limited to assessment scores, graduation rates, and dropout rates;

(i) Includes a written statement that school directors and administrators are willing to exempt the designated school or schools from specifically identified local rules, as needed;

(j) Includes a written statement that school directors and local bargaining agents will modify those portions of their local agreements as applicable for the designated school or schools;

(k) Includes written statements of support from the district's board of directors, the superintendent, the principal and staff of schools seeking designation, each local employee association affected by the proposal, the local parent organization, and statements of support, willingness to participate, or concerns from any interested parent, business, institution of higher education, or community organization; and

(l) Commits all parties to work cooperatively during the term of the pilot project.

(2) A plan to designate an innovation school or innovation zone must be approved by a majority of the staff assigned to the school or schools participating in the plan.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 5.** (1)(a) The superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education, each within the scope of their statutory authority, may grant waivers of state statutes and administrative rules for designated innovation schools and innovation zones as follows:

(i) Waivers may be granted under RCW 28A.655.180 and 28A.305.140;

(ii) Waivers may be granted to permit the commingling of funds appropriated by the legislature on a categorical basis for such programs as, but not limited to, highly capable students, transitional bilingual instruction, and learning assistance; and

(iii) Waivers may be granted of other administrative rules that in the opinion of the superintendent of public instruction or the state

board of education are necessary to be waived to implement an innovation school or innovation zone.

(b) State administrative rules dealing with public health, safety, and civil rights, including accessibility for individuals with disabilities, may not be waived.

(2) At the request of a school district, the superintendent of public instruction may petition the United States department of education or other federal agencies to waive federal regulations necessary to implement an innovation school or innovation zone.

(3) The state board of education may grant waivers for innovation schools or innovation zones of administrative rules pertaining to calculation of course credits for high school courses.

(4) Waivers may be granted under this section for a period not to exceed the duration of the designation of the innovation school or innovation zone.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education shall provide an expedited review of requests for waivers for designated innovation schools and innovation zones. Requests may be denied if the superintendent of public instruction or the state board of education conclude that the waiver:

(a) Is likely to result in a decrease in academic achievement in the innovation school or innovation zone;

(b) Would jeopardize the receipt of state or federal funds that a school district would otherwise be eligible to receive, unless the school district submits a written authorization for the waiver acknowledging that receipt of these funds could be jeopardized; or

(c) Would violate state or federal laws or rules that are not authorized to be waived.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 6.** (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall report to the education committees of the legislature on the progress of the designated innovation schools and innovation zones by January 15, 2013, and January 15th of each odd-numbered year thereafter. The report must include recommendations for waiver of state laws and administrative rules in addition to the waivers authorized under section 5 of this act, as identified in innovation plans submitted by school districts.

(2) Each innovation school and innovation zone must submit an annual report to the office of the superintendent of public instruction on their progress.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, through the center for the improvement of student learning, must collect and disseminate to all school districts and other interested parties information about the innovation schools and innovation zones.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 7.** After reviewing the annual reports of each innovation school and zone, if the office of the superintendent of public instruction determines that the school or zone is not increasing progress over time as determined by the multiple measures for evaluation and accountability provided in the school or zone plan in accordance with section 4 of this act then the superintendent shall revoke the designation.

**Sec. 8.** RCW 28A.305.140 and 1990 c 33 s 267 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state board of education may grant waivers to school districts from the provisions of RCW 28A.150.200 through 28A.150.220 on the basis that such waiver or waivers are necessary to:

(a) Implement successfully a local plan to provide for all students in the district an effective education system that is designed to enhance the educational program for each student. The local plan may include alternative ways to provide effective educational programs for students who experience difficulty with the regular education program; \_\_\_\_\_ or

(b) Implement an innovation school or innovation zone designated under section 3 of this act.

(2) The state board shall adopt criteria to evaluate the need for the waiver or waivers.

**Sec. 9.** RCW 28A.655.180 and 2009 c 543 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state board of education, where appropriate, or the superintendent of public instruction, where appropriate, may grant waivers to districts from the provisions of statutes or rules relating to: The length of the school year; student-to-teacher ratios; and other administrative rules that in the opinion of the state board of education or the opinion of the superintendent of public instruction may need to be waived in order for a district to implement a plan for restructuring its educational program or the educational program of individual schools within the district or to implement an innovation school or innovation zone designated under section 3 of this act.

(2) School districts may use the application process in RCW 28A.305.140 to apply for the waivers under this section.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 10.** Sections 2 through 7 of this act are each added to chapter 28A.630 RCW.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 11.** This act expires June 30, 2019."

On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "to" strike the remainder of the title and insert "authorizing creation of innovation schools and innovation zones focused on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics in school districts; amending RCW 28A.305.140 and 28A.655.180; adding new sections to chapter 28A.630 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date."

and the same is herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

#### SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL

There being no objection, the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to HOUSE BILL NO. 1546 and asked the Senate to recede therefrom.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

April 11, 2011

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed HOUSE BILL NO. 1737 with the following amendment:

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**"Sec. 1.** RCW 74.09.200 and 1979 ex.s. c 152 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislature finds and declares it to be in the public interest and for the protection of the health and welfare of the residents of the state of Washington that a proper regulatory and inspection program be instituted in connection with the providing of medical, dental, and other health services to recipients of public assistance and medically indigent persons. In order to effectively accomplish such purpose and to assure that the recipient of such services receives such services as are paid for by the state of Washington, the acceptance by the recipient of such services, and by practitioners of reimbursement for performing such services, shall authorize the secretary of the department of social and health services or his designee, to inspect and audit all records in connection with the providing of such services.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature that the regulatory and inspection program authorized in this section shall include a systematic method to gather data for program improvement.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 74.09 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Audits under this chapter of the records of pharmacies licensed under chapter 18.64 RCW are subject to the following:

(a) An initial audit may not commence earlier than thirty days prior to the date on which written notice of the audit is given to the

pharmacy. The notice must be provided to the physical location at which the audit will be conducted and to the principal office or place of business of the pharmacy, if different, and must include the name, office address, and telephone number of any contractor conducting the audit pursuant to a contract with the department. Audit findings resulting from audit work that is commenced before the thirty-day period may not be used in any audit findings;

(b) An audited pharmacy may use the written records of a hospital, physician, or other authorized pharmacy to validate the audited pharmacy's record; and

(c) The pharmacy must have at least ninety days from the date on which the draft audit findings were delivered to the pharmacy to respond with additional documentation or other relevant information. Extensions of these time periods shall be granted for good cause.

(2) This section does not apply to an audit that is based on an investigation for fraudulent or abusive practices under RCW 74.09.210.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "allowable cost" means a medical cost that is:

(a) Covered by the state plan and waivers;

(b) Supported by the medical records indicating that the services were provided and consistent with the medical diagnosis, when special circumstances as required in the billing instructions require such documentation;

(c) Properly coded; and

(d) Paid at the rate allowed by the state plan.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The secretary of the department of social and health services may adopt rules as necessary to implement this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Section 2 of this act applies retroactively to audits commenced by the department of social and health services under chapter 74.09 RCW on or after April 1, 2011.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and this finding does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act in its application to the agencies concerned. Rules adopted under this act must meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state."

On page 1, line 2 of the title, after "payments;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 74.09.200; adding a new section to chapter 74.09 RCW; and creating new sections."

and the same is herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

#### SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL

There being no objection, the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to HOUSE BILL NO. 1737 and asked the Senate to recede therefrom.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

April 13, 2011

MR. SPEAKER:

The Senate refuses to concur in the House amendment to SENATE BILL NO. 5656 and asks the House to recede therefrom, and the same is herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL

There being no objection, the House receded from its amendment. The rules were suspended and SENATE BILL NO. 5656 was returned to second reading for the purpose of amendment.

There being no objection, the House reverted to the sixth order of business.

#### SECOND READING

**SENATE BILL NO. 5656, by Senators Hargrove, Regala, White, McAuliffe and Kline**

#### Creating a state Indian child welfare act.

Representative Kagi moved the adoption of amendment (658):

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. SHORT TITLE. This chapter shall be known and cited as the "Washington state Indian child welfare act."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. APPLICATION. This chapter shall apply in all child custody proceedings as that term is defined in this chapter. Whenever there is a conflict between chapter 13.32A, 13.34, 13.36, 26.10, or 26.33 RCW, the provisions of this chapter shall apply.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. INTENT. The legislature finds that the state is committed to protecting the essential tribal relations and best interests of Indian children by promoting practices designed to prevent out-of-home placement of Indian children that is inconsistent with the rights of the parents, the health, safety, or welfare of the children, or the interests of their tribe. Whenever out-of-home placement of an Indian child is necessary in a proceeding subject to the terms of the federal Indian child welfare act and in this chapter, the best interests of the Indian child may be served by placing the Indian child in accordance with the placement priorities expressed in this chapter. The legislature further finds that where placement away from the parent or Indian custodian is necessary for the child's safety, the state is committed to a placement that reflects and honors the unique values of the child's tribal culture and is best able to assist the Indian child in establishing, developing, and maintaining a political, cultural, social, and spiritual relationship with the child's tribe and tribal community.

It is the intent of the legislature that this chapter is a step in clarifying existing laws and codifying existing policies and practices. This chapter shall not be construed to reject or eliminate current policies and practices that are not included in its provisions.

The legislature further intends that nothing in this chapter is intended to interfere with policies and procedures that are derived from agreements entered into between the department and a tribe or tribes, as authorized by section 109 of the federal Indian child welfare act. The legislature finds that this chapter specifies the minimum requirements that must be applied in a child custody proceeding and does not prevent the department from providing a higher standard of protection to the right of any Indian child, parent, Indian custodian, or Indian child's tribe.

It is also the legislature's intent that the department's policy manual on Indian child welfare, the tribal-state agreement, and relevant local agreements between individual federally recognized tribes and the department should serve as persuasive guides in the interpretation and implementation of the federal Indian child welfare act, this chapter, and other relevant state laws.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Active efforts" means the following:

(a) In any foster care placement or termination of parental rights proceeding of an Indian child under chapter 13.34 RCW and this chapter where the department or a supervising agency as defined in RCW 74.13.020 has a statutory or contractual duty to provide services to, or procure services for, the parent or parents or Indian custodian, or is providing services to a parent or parents or Indian custodian pursuant to a disposition order entered pursuant to RCW 13.34.130, the department or supervising agency shall make timely and diligent efforts to provide or procure such services, including engaging the parent or parents or Indian custodian in reasonably available and culturally appropriate preventive, remedial, or rehabilitative services. This shall include those services offered by tribes and Indian organizations whenever possible. At a minimum "active efforts" shall include:

(i) In any dependency proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW seeking out-of-home placement of an Indian child in which the department or supervising agency provided voluntary services to the parent, parents, or Indian custodian prior to filing the dependency petition, a showing to the court that the department or supervising agency social workers actively worked with the parent, parents, or Indian custodian to engage them in remedial services and rehabilitation programs to prevent the breakup of the family beyond simply providing referrals to such services.

(ii) In any dependency proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW, in which the petitioner is seeking the continued out-of-home placement of an Indian child, the department or supervising agency must show to the court that it has actively worked with the parent, parents, or Indian custodian in accordance with existing court orders and the individual service plan to engage them in remedial services and rehabilitative programs to prevent the breakup of the family beyond simply providing referrals to such services.

(iii) In any termination of parental rights proceeding regarding an Indian child under chapter 13.34 RCW in which the department or supervising agency provided services to the parent, parents, or Indian custodian, a showing to the court that the department or supervising agency social workers actively worked with the parent, parents, or Indian custodian to engage them in remedial services and rehabilitation programs ordered by the court or identified in the department or supervising agency's individual service and safety plan beyond simply providing referrals to such services.

(b) In any foster care placement or termination of parental rights proceeding in which the petitioner does not otherwise have a statutory or contractual duty to directly provide services to, or procure services for, the parent or Indian custodian, "active efforts" means a documented, concerted, and good faith effort to facilitate the parent's or Indian custodian's receipt of and engagement in services capable of meeting the criteria set out in (a) of this subsection.

(2) "Best interests of the Indian child" means the use of practices in accordance with the federal Indian child welfare act, this chapter, and other applicable law, that are designed to accomplish the following: (a) Protect the safety, well-being, development, and stability of the Indian child; (b) prevent the unnecessary out-of-home placement of the Indian child; (c) acknowledge the right of Indian tribes to maintain their existence and integrity which will promote the stability and security of their children and families; (d) recognize the value to the Indian child of establishing, developing, or maintaining a political, cultural, social, and spiritual relationship with the Indian child's tribe and tribal community; and (e) in a proceeding under this chapter where out-of-home placement is necessary, to prioritize placement of the Indian child in accordance with the placement preferences of this chapter.

(3) "Child custody proceeding" includes:

(a) "Foster care placement" which means any action removing an Indian child from his or her parent or Indian custodian for temporary placement in a foster home, institution, or with a relative, guardian,

conservator, or suitable other person where the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned upon demand, but where parental rights have not been terminated;

(b) "Termination of parental rights" which means any action resulting in the termination of the parent-child relationship;

(c) "Preadoptive placement" which means the temporary placement of an Indian child in a foster home or institution after the termination of parental rights but before or in lieu of adoptive placement; and

(d) "Adoptive placement" which means the permanent placement of an Indian child for adoption, including any action resulting in a final decree of adoption.

These terms shall not include a placement based upon an act which, if committed by an adult, would be deemed a crime or upon an award, in a dissolution proceeding of custody to one of the parents.

(4) "Court of competent jurisdiction" means a federal court, or a state court that entered an order in a child custody proceeding involving an Indian child, as long as the state court had proper subject matter jurisdiction in accordance with this chapter and the laws of that state, or a tribal court that had or has exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction pursuant to 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1911.

(5) "Department" means the department of social and health services and any of its divisions. "Department" also includes supervising agencies as defined in RCW 74.13.020(12) with which the department entered into a contract to provide services, care, placement, case management, contract monitoring, or supervision to children subject to a petition filed under chapter 13.34 or 26.33 RCW.

(6) "Indian" means a person who is a member of an Indian tribe, or who is an Alaska native and a member of a regional corporation as defined in 43 U.S.C. Sec. 1606.

(7) "Indian child" means an unmarried and unemancipated Indian person who is under eighteen years of age and is either: (a) A member of an Indian tribe; or (b) eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe.

(8) "Indian child's family" or "extended family member" means an individual, defined by the law or custom of the child's tribe, as a relative of the child. If the child's tribe does not identify such individuals by law or custom, the term means an adult who is the Indian child's grandparent, aunt, uncle, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, niece, nephew, first or second cousin, or step-parent, even following termination of the marriage.

(9) "Indian child's tribe" means a tribe in which an Indian child is a member or eligible for membership.

(10) "Indian custodian" means an Indian person who under tribal law, tribal custom, or state law, has legal or temporary physical custody of an Indian child, or to whom the parent has transferred temporary care, physical custody, and control of an Indian child.

(11) "Indian tribe" or "tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians recognized as eligible for the services provided to Indians by the secretary of the interior because of their status as Indians, including any Alaska native village as defined in 43 U.S.C. Sec. 1602(c).

(12) "Member" and "membership" means a determination by an Indian tribe that a person is a member or eligible for membership in that Indian tribe.

(13) "Parent" means a biological parent or parents of an Indian child or a person who has lawfully adopted an Indian child, including adoptions made under tribal law or custom. "Parent" does not include an unwed father whose paternity has not been acknowledged or established under chapter 26.26 RCW or the applicable laws of other states.

(14) "Secretary of the interior" means the secretary of the United States department of the interior.

(15) "Tribal court" means a court or body vested by an Indian tribe with jurisdiction over child custody proceedings, including but not limited to a federal court of Indian offenses, a court established

and operated under the code or custom of an Indian tribe, or an administrative body of an Indian tribe vested with authority over child custody proceedings.

(16) "Tribal customary adoption" means adoption or other process through the tribal custom, traditions, or laws of an Indian child's tribe by which the Indian child is permanently placed with a nonparent and through which the nonparent is vested with the rights, privileges, and obligations of a legal parent. Termination of the parent-child relationship between the Indian child and the biological parent is not required to effect or recognize a tribal customary adoption.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. DETERMINATION OF INDIAN STATUS.** Any party seeking the foster care placement of, termination of parental rights over, or the adoption of a child must make a good faith effort to determine whether the child is an Indian child. This shall be done by consultation with the child's parent or parents, any person who has custody of the child or with whom the child resides, and any other person that reasonably can be expected to have information regarding the child's possible membership or eligibility for membership in an Indian tribe to determine if the child is an Indian child, and by contacting any Indian tribe in which the child may be a member or may be eligible for membership. Preliminary contacts for the purpose of making a good faith effort to determine a child's possible Indian status, do not constitute legal notice as required by section 7 of this act.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. JURISDICTION.** (1) An Indian tribe shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any child custody proceeding involving an Indian child who resides or is domiciled within the reservation of that tribe, unless the tribe has consented to the state's concurrent jurisdiction, the tribe has expressly declined to exercise its exclusive jurisdiction, or the state is exercising emergency jurisdiction in strict compliance with section 14 of this act.

(2) If an Indian child is already a ward of a tribal court at the start of the child custody proceeding, the Indian tribe may retain exclusive jurisdiction, notwithstanding the residence or domicile of the child.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. NOTICE.** (1) In any involuntary child custody proceeding seeking the foster care placement of, or the termination of parental rights to, a child in which the petitioning party or the court knows, or has reason to know, that the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in this chapter, the petitioning party shall notify the parent or Indian custodian and the Indian child's tribe or tribes, by certified mail, return receipt requested, and by use of a mandatory Indian child welfare act notice. If the identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe cannot be determined, such notice shall be given to the secretary of the interior by registered mail, return receipt requested, in accordance with the regulations of the bureau of Indian affairs. The secretary of the interior has fifteen days after receipt to provide the requisite notice to the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe. No foster care placement or termination of parental rights proceeding shall be held until at least ten days after receipt of notice by the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe. The parent or Indian custodian or the tribe shall, upon request, be granted up to twenty additional days to prepare for the proceeding.

(2) The determination of the Indian status of a child shall be made as soon as practicable in order to serve the best interests of the Indian child and protect the interests of the child's tribe.

(3)(a) A written determination by an Indian tribe that a child is a member of or eligible for membership in that tribe, or testimony by the tribe attesting to such status shall be conclusive that the child is an Indian child;

(b) A written determination by an Indian tribe that a child is not a member of or eligible for membership in that tribe, or testimony by the tribe attesting to such status shall be conclusive that the child is not a member or eligible for membership in that tribe. Such determinations are presumptively those of the tribe where submitted in the form of a tribal resolution, or signed by or testified to by the

person(s) authorized by the tribe's governing body to speak for the tribe, or by the tribe's agent designated to receive notice under the federal Indian child welfare act where such designation is published in the federal register;

(c) Where a tribe provides no response to notice under section 7 of this act, such nonresponse shall not constitute evidence that the child is not a member or eligible for membership. Provided, however, that under such circumstances the party asserting application of the federal Indian child welfare act, or this chapter, will have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is an Indian child.

(4)(a) Where a child has been determined not to be an Indian child, any party to the proceeding, or an Indian tribe that subsequently determines the child is a member, may, during the pendency of any child custody proceeding to which this chapter or the federal Indian child welfare act applies, move the court for redetermination of the child's Indian status based upon new evidence, redetermination by the child's tribe, or newly conferred federal recognition of the tribe.

(b) This subsection (4) does not affect the rights afforded under 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1914.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.** (1) In any proceeding for the foster care placement of, or termination of parental rights to, an Indian child who is not domiciled or residing within the reservation of the Indian child's tribe, the court shall, in the absence of good cause to the contrary, transfer the proceeding to the jurisdiction of the Indian child's tribe, upon the motion of any of the following persons:

- (a) Either of the child's parents;
- (b) The child's Indian custodian;
- (c) The child's tribe; or
- (d) The child, if age twelve or older.

The transfer shall be subject to declination by the tribe. The tribe shall have seventy-five days to affirmatively respond to a motion or order transferring jurisdiction to the tribal court. A failure of the tribe to respond within the seventy-five day period shall be construed as a declination to accept transfer of the case.

(2) If the child's tribe has not formally intervened, the moving party shall serve a copy of the motion and all supporting documents on the tribal court to which the moving party seeks transfer.

(3) If either of the Indian child's parents objects to transfer of the proceeding to the Indian child's tribe, the court shall not transfer the proceeding.

(4) Following entry of an order transferring jurisdiction to the Indian child's tribe:

(a) Upon receipt of an order from a tribal court accepting jurisdiction, the state court shall dismiss the child custody proceeding without prejudice.

(b) Pending receipt of such tribal court order, the state court may conduct additional hearings and enter orders which strictly comply with the requirements of the federal Indian child welfare act and this chapter. The state court shall not enter a final order in any child custody proceeding, except an order dismissing the proceeding and returning the Indian child to the care of the parent or Indian custodian from whose care the child was removed, while awaiting receipt of a tribal court order accepting jurisdiction, or in the absence of a tribal court order or other formal written declination of jurisdiction.

(c) If the Indian child's tribe declines jurisdiction, the state court shall enter an order vacating the order transferring jurisdiction and proceed with adjudication of the child custody matter in strict compliance with the federal Indian child welfare act, this chapter, and any applicable tribal-state agreement.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. INTERVENTION.** The Indian child, the Indian child's tribe or tribes, and the Indian custodian have the right to intervene at any point in any child custody proceeding involving the Indian child.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.** The state shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, judicial proceedings, and judgments of any Indian tribe applicable to Indian child custody proceedings.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. RIGHT TO COUNSEL.** In any child custody proceeding under this chapter in which the court determines the Indian child's parent or Indian custodian is indigent, the parent or Indian custodian shall have the right to court-appointed counsel. The court may, in its discretion, appoint counsel for the Indian child upon a finding that the appointment is in the best interests of the Indian child.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. RIGHT TO ACCESS TO EVIDENCE.** Each party to a child custody proceeding involving an Indian child shall have the right to examine all reports or other documents filed with the court upon which any decision with respect to the proceeding may be based.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. EVIDENTIARY REQUIREMENTS.**

(1) A party seeking to effect an involuntary foster care placement of or the involuntary termination of parental rights to an Indian child shall satisfy the court that active efforts have been made to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that these efforts have proved unsuccessful.

(2) No involuntary foster care placement may be ordered in a child custody proceeding in the absence of a determination, supported by clear and convincing evidence, including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. For purposes of this subsection, any harm that may result from interfering with the bond or attachment between the foster parent and the child shall not be the sole basis or primary reason for continuing the child in foster care.

(3) No involuntary termination of parental rights may be ordered in a child custody proceeding in the absence of a determination, supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. For the purposes of this subsection, any harm that may result from interfering with the bond or attachment that may have formed between the child and a foster care provider shall not be the sole basis or primary reason for termination of parental rights over an Indian child.

(4)(a) For purposes of this section, "qualified expert witness" means a person who provides testimony in a proceeding under this chapter to assist a court in the determination of whether the continued custody of the child by, or return of the child to, the parent, parents, or Indian custodian, is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. In any proceeding in which the child's Indian tribe has intervened pursuant to section 9 of this act or, if the department is the petitioner and the Indian child's tribe has entered into a local agreement with the department for the provision of child welfare services, the petitioner shall contact the tribe and ask the tribe to identify a tribal member or other person of the tribe's choice who is recognized by the tribe as knowledgeable regarding tribal customs as they pertain to family organization or child rearing practices. The petitioner shall notify the child's Indian tribe of the need to provide a "qualified expert witness" at least twenty days prior to any evidentiary hearing in which the testimony of the witness will be required. If the child's Indian tribe does not identify a "qualified expert witness" for the proceeding on a timely basis, the petitioner may proceed to identify such a witness pursuant to (b) of this subsection.

(b) In any proceeding in which the child's Indian tribe has not intervened or entered into a local agreement with the department for the provision of child welfare services, or a child's Indian tribe has not responded to a request to identify a "qualified expert witness" for the proceeding on a timely basis, the petitioner shall provide a "qualified

expert witness" who meets one or more of the following requirements in descending order of preference:

(i) A member of the child's Indian tribe or other person of the tribe's choice who is recognized by the tribe as knowledgeable regarding tribal customs as they pertain to family organization or child rearing practices for this purpose;

(ii) Any person having substantial experience in the delivery of child and family services to Indians, and extensive knowledge of prevailing social and cultural standards and child rearing practices within the Indian child's tribe;

(iii) Any person having substantial experience in the delivery of child and family services to Indians, and knowledge of prevailing social and cultural standards and child rearing practices in Indian tribes with cultural similarities to the Indian child's tribe; or

(iv) A professional person having substantial education and experience in the area of his or her specialty.

(c) When the petitioner is the department or a supervising agency, the currently assigned department or agency caseworker or the caseworker's supervisor may not testify as a "qualified expert witness" for purposes of this section. Nothing in this section shall bar the assigned department or agency caseworker or the caseworker's supervisor from testifying as an expert witness for other purposes in a proceeding under this chapter. Nothing in this section shall bar other department or supervising agency employees with appropriate expert qualifications or experience from testifying as a "qualified expert witness" in a proceeding under this chapter. Nothing in this section shall bar the petitioner or any other party in a proceeding under this chapter from providing additional witnesses or expert testimony, subject to the approval of the court, on any issue before the court including the determination of whether the continued custody of the child by, or return of the child to, the parent, parents, or Indian custodian, is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF AN INDIAN CHILD.** (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of federal or state law, nothing shall be construed to prevent the department or law enforcement from the emergency removal of an Indian child who is a resident of or is domiciled on an Indian reservation, but is temporarily located off the reservation, from his or her parent or Indian custodian or the emergency placement of such child in a foster home, under applicable state law, to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child.

(2) The department or law enforcement agency shall ensure that the emergency removal or placement terminates immediately when such removal or placement is no longer necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child and shall expeditiously initiate a child custody proceeding subject to the provisions of the federal Indian child welfare act and this chapter to transfer the child to the jurisdiction of the appropriate Indian tribe or restore the child to the child's parent or Indian custodian, if appropriate.

(3) When the nature of the emergency allows, the department must notify the child's tribe before the removal has occurred. If prior notification is not possible, the department shall notify the child's tribe by the quickest means possible. The notice must contain the basis for the Indian child's removal, the time, date, and place of the initial hearing, and the tribe's right to intervene and participate in the proceeding. This notice shall not constitute the notice required under section 7 of this act for purposes of subsequent dependency, termination of parental rights, or adoption proceedings.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. CONSENT.** (1) If an Indian child's parent or Indian custodian voluntarily consents to a foster care placement of the child or to termination of parental rights, the consent is not valid unless executed in writing and recorded before a judge of a court of competent jurisdiction and accompanied by the judge's certificate that the terms and consequences of the consent were fully

explained in detail and were fully understood by the parent or Indian custodian. The court must also certify that either the parent or Indian custodian fully understood the explanation in English or that it was interpreted into a language that the parent or Indian custodian understood. Any consent for release of custody given prior to, or within ten days after, the birth of the Indian child shall not be valid.

(2) An Indian child's parent or Indian custodian may withdraw consent to a voluntary foster care placement at any time and, upon the withdrawal of consent, the child shall be returned to the parent or Indian custodian.

(3) In a voluntary proceeding for termination of parental rights to, or adoptive placement of, an Indian child, the consent of the parent may be withdrawn for any reason at any time prior to the entry of an order terminating parental rights or a final decree of adoption, and the child shall be returned to the parent.

(4) After the entry of a final decree of adoption of an Indian child, the parent may withdraw consent to the adoption upon the grounds that consent was obtained through fraud or duress. Upon a finding that such consent was obtained through fraud or duress the court shall vacate the decree and return the child to the parent. No adoption which has been effective for at least two years may be invalidated under this section unless otherwise allowed by state law.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. IMPROPER REMOVAL OF AN INDIAN CHILD.** If a petitioner in a child custody proceeding under this chapter has improperly removed the child from the custody of the parent or Indian custodian or has improperly retained custody after a visit or other temporary relinquishment of custody, the court shall decline jurisdiction over the petition and shall immediately return the child to the child's parent or Indian custodian unless returning the child to the parent or Indian custodian would subject the child to substantial and immediate danger or threat of such danger.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. REMOVAL OF INDIAN CHILD FROM ADOPTIVE OR FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT.** (1) If a final decree of adoption of an Indian child has been vacated or set aside or the adoptive parents voluntarily consent to the termination of their parental rights to the child, the biological parent or prior Indian custodian may petition to have the child returned to their custody and the court shall grant the request unless there is a showing by clear and convincing evidence that return of custody to the biological parent or prior Indian custodian is not in the best interests of the Indian child.

(2) If an Indian child is removed from a foster care placement or a preadoptive or adoptive home for the purpose of further foster care, preadoptive, or adoptive placement, the placement shall be in accordance with this chapter, except when an Indian child is being returned to the parent or Indian custodian from whose custody the child was originally removed.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. PLACEMENT PREFERENCES.** (1) When an emergency removal, foster care placement, or preadoptive placement of an Indian child is necessary, a good faith effort will be made to place the Indian child:

- (a) In the least restrictive setting;
- (b) Which most approximates a family situation;
- (c) Which is in reasonable proximity to the Indian child's home; and
- (d) In which the Indian child's special needs, if any, will be met.

(2) In any foster care or preadoptive placement, a preference shall be given, in absence of good cause to the contrary, to the child's placement with one of the following:

- (a) A member of the child's extended family.
- (b) A foster home licensed, approved, or specified by the child's tribe.
- (c) An Indian foster home licensed or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority.
- (d) A child foster care agency approved by an Indian tribe or operated by an Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs.

(e) A non-Indian child foster care agency approved by the child's tribe.

(f) A non-Indian family that is committed to:

- (i) Promoting and allowing appropriate extended family visitation;
- (ii) Establishing, maintaining, and strengthening the child's relationship with his or her tribe or tribes; and
- (iii) Participating in the cultural and ceremonial events of the child's tribe.

(3) In the absence of good cause to the contrary, any adoptive or other permanent placement of an Indian child, preference shall be given to a placement with one of the following, in descending priority order:

- (a) Extended family members;
- (b) An Indian family of the same tribe as the child;
- (c) An Indian family that is of a similar culture to the child's tribe;
- (d) Another Indian family; or
- (e) Any other family which can provide a suitable home for an Indian child, such suitability to be determined in consultation with the Indian child's tribe or, in proceedings under chapter 13.34 RCW where the Indian child is in the custody of the department or a supervising agency and the Indian child's tribe has not intervened or participated, the local Indian child welfare advisory committee.

(4) Notwithstanding the placement preferences listed in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, if a different order of placement preference is established by the child's tribe, the court or agency effecting the placement shall follow the order of preference established by the tribe so long as the placement is in the least restrictive setting appropriate to the particular needs of the child.

(5) Where appropriate, the preference of the Indian child or his or her parent shall be considered by the court. Where a consenting parent evidences a desire for anonymity, the court or agency shall give weight to such desire in applying the preferences.

(6) The standards to be applied in meeting the preference requirements of this section shall be the prevailing social and cultural standards of the Indian community in which the parent or extended family members of an Indian child reside, or with which the parent or extended family members maintain social and cultural ties.

(7) Nothing in this section shall prevent the department or the court from placing the child with a parent to effectuate a permanent plan regardless of the parent's relationship to the child's tribe.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. COMPLIANCE.** (1) The department, in consultation with Indian tribes, shall establish standards and procedures for the department's review of cases subject to this chapter and methods for monitoring the department's compliance with provisions of the federal Indian child welfare act and this chapter. These standards and procedures and the monitoring methods shall also be integrated into the department's child welfare contracting and contract monitoring process.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall affect, impair, or limit rights or remedies provided to any party under the federal Indian child welfare act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1914.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. SEVERABILITY.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

**Sec. 21.** RCW 13.32A.152 and 2004 c 64 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Whenever a child in need of services petition is filed by: (a) A youth pursuant to RCW 13.32A.150; (b) the child or the child's parent pursuant to RCW 13.32A.120; or (c) the department pursuant to RCW 13.32A.140, the filing party shall have a copy of the petition served on the parents of the youth. Service shall first be attempted in person and if unsuccessful, then by certified mail with return receipt.

(2) Whenever a child in need of services petition is filed by a youth or parent pursuant to RCW 13.32A.150, the court shall immediately notify the department that a petition has been filed.

~~(3)((a) Whenever) When a child in need of services petition is filed by the department, and the court or the petitioning party knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, the (petitioning party shall promptly provide notice to the child's parent or Indian custodian and to the agent designated by the child's Indian tribe to receive such notices. Notice shall be by certified mail with return receipt requested. If the identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe cannot be determined, notice shall be given to the secretary of the interior in the manner described in 25 C.F.R. 23.11. If the child may be a member of more than one tribe, the petitioning party shall send notice to all tribes the petitioner has reason to know may be affiliated with the child. (b) The notice shall: (i) Contain a statement notifying the parent or custodian and the tribe of the pending proceeding; and (ii) notify the tribe of the tribe's right to intervene and/or request that the case be transferred to tribal court)) provisions of chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) apply.~~

**Sec. 22.** RCW 13.34.030 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 8 s 13, 2010 c 272 s 10, and 2010 c 94 s 6 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

For purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Abandoned" means when the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian has expressed, either by statement or conduct, an intent to forego, for an extended period, parental rights or responsibilities despite an ability to exercise such rights and responsibilities. If the court finds that the petitioner has exercised due diligence in attempting to locate the parent, no contact between the child and the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian for a period of three months creates a rebuttable presumption of abandonment, even if there is no expressed intent to abandon.

(2) "Child" and "juvenile" means any individual under the age of eighteen years.

(3) "Current placement episode" means the period of time that begins with the most recent date that the child was removed from the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian for purposes of placement in out-of-home care and continues until: (a) The child returns home; (b) an adoption decree, a permanent custody order, or guardianship order is entered; or (c) the dependency is dismissed, whichever occurs first.

(4) "Department" means the department of social and health services.

(5) "Dependency guardian" means the person, nonprofit corporation, or Indian tribe appointed by the court pursuant to this chapter for the limited purpose of assisting the court in the supervision of the dependency.

(6) "Dependent child" means any child who:

(a) Has been abandoned;

(b) Is abused or neglected as defined in chapter 26.44 RCW by a person legally responsible for the care of the child; or

(c) Has no parent, guardian, or custodian capable of adequately caring for the child, such that the child is in circumstances which constitute a danger of substantial damage to the child's psychological or physical development.

(7) "Developmental disability" means a disability attributable to intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or another neurological or other condition of an individual found by the secretary to be closely related to an intellectual disability or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals with intellectual disabilities, which disability originates before the individual attains age eighteen, which has continued or can be expected to continue indefinitely, and which constitutes a substantial limitation to the individual.

(8) "Guardian" means the person or agency that: (a) Has been appointed as the guardian of a child in a legal proceeding, including a

guardian appointed pursuant to chapter 13.36 RCW; and (b) has the legal right to custody of the child pursuant to such appointment. The term "guardian" does not include a "dependency guardian" appointed pursuant to a proceeding under this chapter.

(9) "Guardian ad litem" means a person, appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child in a proceeding under this chapter, or in any matter which may be consolidated with a proceeding under this chapter. A "court-appointed special advocate" appointed by the court to be the guardian ad litem for the child, or to perform substantially the same duties and functions as a guardian ad litem, shall be deemed to be guardian ad litem for all purposes and uses of this chapter.

(10) "Guardian ad litem program" means a court-authorized volunteer program, which is or may be established by the superior court of the county in which such proceeding is filed, to manage all aspects of volunteer guardian ad litem representation for children alleged or found to be dependent. Such management shall include but is not limited to: Recruitment, screening, training, supervision, assignment, and discharge of volunteers.

(11) "Housing assistance" means appropriate referrals by the department or other supervising agencies to federal, state, local, or private agencies or organizations, assistance with forms, applications, or financial subsidies or other monetary assistance for housing. For purposes of this chapter, "housing assistance" is not a remedial service or time-limited family reunification service as described in RCW 13.34.025(2).

(12) "Indigent" means a person who, at any stage of a court proceeding, is:

(a) Receiving one of the following types of public assistance: Temporary assistance for needy families, disability lifeline benefits, poverty-related veterans' benefits, food stamps or food stamp benefits transferred electronically, refugee resettlement benefits, medicaid, or supplemental security income; or

(b) Involuntarily committed to a public mental health facility; or

(c) Receiving an annual income, after taxes, of one hundred twenty- five percent or less of the federally established poverty level; or

(d) Unable to pay the anticipated cost of counsel for the matter before the court because his or her available funds are insufficient to pay any amount for the retention of counsel.

(13) "Out-of-home care" means placement in a foster family home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or placement in a home, other than that of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, not required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW.

(14) "Preventive services" means preservation services, as defined in chapter 74.14C RCW, and other reasonably available services, including housing assistance, capable of preventing the need for out- of-home placement while protecting the child.

(15) "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 RCW 74.15.030.

(16) "Sibling" means a child's birth brother, birth sister, adoptive brother, adoptive sister, half-brother, or half-sister, or as defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe for an Indian child as defined in ~~((25 U.S.C. See. 1903(4))~~ section 4 of this act.

(17) "Social study" means a written evaluation of matters relevant to the disposition of the case and shall contain the following information:

(a) A statement of the specific harm or harms to the child that intervention is designed to alleviate;

(b) A description of the specific services and activities, for both the parents and child, that are needed in order to prevent serious harm to the child; the reasons why such services and activities are likely to be useful; the availability of any proposed services; and the agency's overall plan for ensuring that the services will be delivered. The

description shall identify the services chosen and approved by the parent;

(c) If removal is recommended, a full description of the reasons why the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, including a description of any previous efforts to work with the parents and the child in the home; the in-home treatment programs that have been considered and rejected; the preventive services, including housing assistance, that have been offered or provided and have failed to prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, and welfare of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home; and the parents' attitude toward placement of the child;

(d) A statement of the likely harms the child will suffer as a result of removal;

(e) A description of the steps that will be taken to minimize the harm to the child that may result if separation occurs including an assessment of the child's relationship and emotional bond with any siblings, and the agency's plan to provide ongoing contact between the child and the child's siblings if appropriate; and

(f) Behavior that will be expected before determination that supervision of the family or placement is no longer necessary.

(18) "Supervising agency" means an agency licensed by the state under RCW 74.15.090, or licensed by a federally recognized Indian tribe located in this state under RCW 74.15.190, that has entered into a performance-based contract with the department to provide case management for the delivery and documentation of child welfare services as defined in RCW 74.13.020.

**Sec. 23.** RCW 13.34.040 and 2004 c 64 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person may file with the clerk of the superior court a petition showing that there is within the county, or residing within the county, a dependent child and requesting that the superior court deal with such child as provided in this chapter. There shall be no fee for filing such petitions.

(2) In counties having paid probation officers, these officers shall, to the extent possible, first determine if a petition is reasonably justifiable. Each petition shall be verified and contain a statement of facts constituting a dependency, and the names and residence, if known to the petitioner, of the parents, guardian, or custodian of the alleged dependent child.

(3) Every petition filed in proceedings under this chapter shall contain a statement alleging whether the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in ~~(25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903)~~ section 4 of this act. If the child is an Indian child ~~((as defined under the Indian child welfare act, the provisions of the act))~~ chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) shall apply.

(4) Every order or decree entered under this chapter shall contain a finding that the federal Indian child welfare act or chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) does or does not apply. Where there is a finding that the federal Indian child welfare act or chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) does apply, the decree or order must also contain a finding that all notice requirements and evidentiary requirements under the federal Indian child welfare act and chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) have been satisfied.

**Sec. 24.** RCW 13.34.065 and 2009 c 520 s 22, 2009 c 491 s 1, 2009 c 477 s 3, and 2009 c 397 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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

(b) Any parent, guardian, or legal custodian who for good cause is unable to attend the shelter care hearing may request that a subsequent shelter care hearing be scheduled. The request shall be

made to the clerk of the court where the petition is filed prior to the initial shelter care hearing. Upon the request of the parent, the court shall schedule the hearing within seventy-two hours of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The clerk shall notify all other parties of the hearing by any reasonable means.

(2)(a) If it is likely that the child will remain in shelter care longer than seventy-two hours, in those areas in which child welfare services are being provided by a supervising agency, the supervising agency shall assume case management responsibilities of the case. The department or supervising agency shall submit a recommendation to the court as to the further need for shelter care in all cases in which the child will remain in shelter care longer than the seventy-two hour period. In all other cases, the recommendation shall be submitted by the juvenile court probation counselor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.062 was given to all known parents, guardians, or legal custodians of the child. The court shall make an express finding as to whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.062 was given to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian. If actual notice was not given to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the whereabouts of such person is known or can be ascertained, the court shall order the department to make reasonable efforts to advise the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the status of the case, including the date and time of any subsequent hearings, and their rights under RCW 13.34.090;

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

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

(d) What services were provided to the family to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home. If the dependency petition or other information before the court alleges that homelessness or the lack of suitable housing was a significant factor contributing to the removal of the child, the court shall inquire

as to whether housing assistance was provided to the family to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child or children;

(e) Is the placement proposed by the department or supervising agency the least disruptive and most family-like setting that meets the needs of the child;

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

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

(h) Whether the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in ((25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903)) section 4 of this act, whether the provisions of the federal Indian child welfare act or chapter 13.-- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) apply, and whether there is compliance with the federal Indian child welfare act and chapter 13.-- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act), including notice to the child's tribe;

(i) Whether, as provided in RCW 26.44.063, restraining orders, or orders expelling an allegedly abusive household member from the home of a nonabusive parent, guardian, or legal custodian, will allow the child to safely remain in the home;

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

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

(5)(a) 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:

(i) After consideration of the specific services that have been provided, 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

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

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

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

(b) If the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the court shall order placement with a relative or other suitable person as described in RCW 13.34.130(1)(b), unless there is reasonable cause to believe the health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that the efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered. The court must also determine whether placement with the relative or other suitable person is in the child's best interests. The relative or other suitable person must be willing and available to:

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

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

(iii) Cooperate with the department or supervising agency in providing necessary background checks and home studies.

(c) If the child was not initially placed with a relative or other suitable person, and the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the supervising agency shall make reasonable efforts to locate a relative or other suitable person pursuant to RCW 13.34.060(1). In determining placement, the court

shall weigh the child's length of stay and attachment to the current provider in determining what is in the best interest of the child.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7)(a) 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 placed in shelter care for longer than thirty days without an order, signed by the judge, authorizing continued shelter care.

(b)(i) 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.

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

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

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

**Sec. 25.** RCW 13.34.070 and 2004 c 64 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon the filing of the petition, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons, one directed to the child, if the child is twelve or more years of age, and another to the parents, guardian, or custodian, and such other persons as appear to the court to be proper or necessary parties to the proceedings, requiring them to appear

personally before the court at the time fixed to hear the petition. If the child is developmentally disabled and not living at home, the notice shall be given to the child's custodian as well as to the child's parent. The developmentally disabled child shall not be required to appear unless requested by the court. When the custodian is summoned, the parent or guardian or both shall also be served with a summons. The fact-finding hearing on the petition shall be held no later than seventy-five days after the filing of the petition, unless exceptional reasons for a continuance are found. The party requesting the continuance shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that exceptional circumstances exist. To ensure that the hearing on the petition occurs within the seventy-five day time limit, the court shall schedule and hear the matter on an expedited basis.

(2) A copy of the petition shall be attached to each summons.

(3) The summons shall advise the parties of the right to counsel. The summons shall also inform the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian of his or her right to appointed counsel, if indigent, and of the procedure to use to secure appointed counsel.

(4) The summons shall advise the parents that they may be held responsible for the support of the child if the child is placed in out-of-home care.

(5) The judge may endorse upon the summons an order directing any parent, guardian, or custodian having the custody or control of the child to bring the child to the hearing.

(6) If it appears from affidavit or sworn statement presented to the judge that there is probable cause for the issuance of a warrant of arrest or that the child needs to be taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050, the judge may endorse upon the summons an order that an officer serving the summons shall at once take the child into custody and take him or her to the place of shelter designated by the court.

(7) If the person summoned as provided in this section is subject to an order of the court pursuant to subsection (5) or (6) of this section, and if the person fails to abide by the order, he or she may be proceeded against as for contempt of court. The order endorsed upon the summons shall conspicuously display the following legend:

NOTICE:  
VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER  
IS SUBJECT TO PROCEEDING  
FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT  
PURSUANT TO RCW 13.34.070.

(8) If a party to be served with a summons can be found within the state, the summons shall be served upon the party personally as soon as possible following the filing of the petition, but in no case later than fifteen court days before the fact-finding hearing, or such time as set by the court. If the party is within the state and cannot be personally served, but the party's address is known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the summons may be served upon the party by mailing a copy by certified mail as soon as possible following the filing of the petition, but in no case later than fifteen court days before the hearing, or such time as set by the court. If a party other than the child is without the state but can be found or the address is known, or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, service of the summons may be made either by delivering a copy to the party personally or by mailing a copy thereof to the party by certified mail at least ten court days before the fact-finding hearing, or such time as set by the court.

(9) Service of summons may be made under the direction of the court by any person eighteen years of age or older who is not a party to the proceedings or by any law enforcement officer, probation counselor, or department employee.

(10) ~~((a))~~ Whenever the court or the petitioning party in a proceeding under this chapter knows or has reason to know that an Indian child as defined in section 4 of this act is involved, the petitioning party shall promptly provide notice to the child's parent or

Indian custodian and to the agent designated by the child's Indian tribe to receive such notices. Notice shall ~~((be by certified mail with return receipt requested. If the identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe cannot be determined, notice shall be given to the secretary of the interior in the manner described in 25 C.F.R. 23.11. If the child may be a member of more than one tribe, the petitioning party shall send notice to all tribes the petitioner has reason to know may be affiliated with the child.))~~ (b) The notice shall: (i) Contain a statement notifying the parent or custodian and the tribe of the pending proceeding; and (ii) notify the tribe of the tribe's right to intervene and/or request that the case be transferred to tribal court) comply with section 7 of this act.

**Sec. 26.** RCW 13.34.105 and 2010 c 180 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Unless otherwise directed by the court, the duties of the guardian ad litem for a child subject to a proceeding under this chapter, including an attorney specifically appointed by the court to serve as a guardian ad litem, include but are not limited to the following:

(a) To investigate, collect relevant information about the child's situation, and report to the court factual information regarding the best interests of the child;

(b) To meet with, interview, or observe the child, depending on the child's age and developmental status, and report to the court any views or positions expressed by the child on issues pending before the court;

(c) To monitor all court orders for compliance and to bring to the court's attention any change in circumstances that may require a modification of the court's order;

(d) To report to the court information on the legal status of a child's membership in any Indian tribe or band;

(e) Court-appointed special advocates and guardians ad litem may make recommendations based upon an independent investigation regarding the best interests of the child, which the court may consider and weigh in conjunction with the recommendations of all of the parties;

(f) To represent and be an advocate for the best interests of the child; ~~((and))~~

(g) To inform the child, if the child is twelve years old or older, of his or her right to request counsel and to ask the child whether he or she wishes to have counsel, pursuant to RCW 13.34.100(6). The guardian ad litem shall report to the court that the child was notified of this right and indicate the child's position regarding appointment of counsel. The guardian ad litem shall report to the court his or her independent recommendation as to whether appointment of counsel is in the best interest of the child; and

(h) In the case of an Indian child as defined in section 4 of this act, know, understand, and advocate the best interests of the Indian child.

(2) A guardian ad litem shall be deemed an officer of the court for the purpose of immunity from civil liability.

(3) Except for information or records specified in RCW 13.50.100(7), the guardian ad litem shall have access to all information available to the state or agency on the case. Upon presentation of the order of appointment by the guardian ad litem, any agency, hospital, school organization, division or department of the state, doctor, nurse, or other health care provider, psychologist, psychiatrist, police department, or mental health clinic shall permit the guardian ad litem to inspect and copy any records relating to the child or children involved in the case, without the consent of the parent or guardian of the child, or of the child if the child is under the age of thirteen years, unless such access is otherwise specifically prohibited by law.

(4) A guardian ad litem may release confidential information, records, and reports to the office of the family and children's

ombudsman for the purposes of carrying out its duties under chapter 43.06A RCW.

(5) The guardian ad litem shall release case information in accordance with the provisions of RCW 13.50.100.

**Sec. 27.** RCW 13.34.130 and 2010 c 288 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

If, after a fact-finding hearing pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, it has been proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030 after consideration of the social study 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 determining the disposition, the court should choose services to assist the parents in maintaining the child in the home, including housing assistance, if appropriate, that least interfere with family autonomy and are adequate to protect the child.

(b)(i) Order the child to be removed from his or her home and into the custody, control, and care of a relative or other suitable person, the department, or a supervising agency for supervision of the child's placement. The court may not order an Indian child, as defined in ~~((25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903))~~ section 4 of this act, to be removed from his or her home unless the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child.

(ii) The department or supervising agency has the authority to place the child, subject to review and approval by the court (A) with a relative as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a), (B) in the home of another suitable person if the child or family has a preexisting relationship with that person, and the person has completed all required criminal history background checks and otherwise appears to the department or supervising agency to be suitable and competent to provide care for the child, or (C) in a foster family home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW. Absent good cause, the department or supervising agency shall follow the wishes of the natural parent regarding the placement of the child in accordance with RCW 13.34.260. The department or supervising agency may only place a child with a person not related to the child as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a) when the court finds that such placement is in the best interest of the child. Unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered, the child shall be placed with a person who is willing, appropriate, and available to care for the child, and who is: (I) Related to the child as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a) with whom the child has a relationship and is comfortable; or (II) a suitable person as described in this subsection (1)(b). The court shall consider the child's existing relationships and attachments when determining placement.

(2) When placing an Indian child in out-of-home care, the department or supervising agency shall follow the placement preference characteristics in ~~((RCW 13.34.250 and in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915))~~ section 18 of this act.

(3) Placement of the child with a relative or other suitable person as described in subsection (1)(b) of this section shall be given preference by the court. An order for out-of-home placement 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, specifying the services, including housing assistance, that have been provided to

the child and the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, and that preventive services have been offered or provided and have failed to prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, and welfare of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, and that:

(a) There is no parent or guardian available to care for such child;

(b) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian is not willing to take custody of the child; or

(c) The court finds, by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence, a manifest danger exists that the child will suffer serious abuse or neglect if the child is not removed from the home and an order under RCW 26.44.063 would not protect the child from danger.

(4) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the court shall consider whether it is in a child's best interest to be placed with, have contact with, or have visits with siblings.

(a) There shall be a presumption that such placement, contact, or visits are in the best interests of the child provided that:

(i) The court has jurisdiction over all siblings subject to the order of placement, contact, or visitation pursuant to petitions filed under this chapter or the parents of a child for whom there is no jurisdiction are willing to agree; and

(ii) There is no reasonable cause to believe that the health, safety, or welfare of any child subject to the order of placement, contact, or visitation would be jeopardized or that efforts to reunite the parent and child would be hindered by such placement, contact, or visitation. In no event shall parental visitation time be reduced in order to provide sibling visitation.

(b) The court may also order placement, contact, or visitation of a child with a step-brother or step-sister provided that in addition to the factors in (a) of this subsection, the child has a relationship and is comfortable with the step-sibling.

(5) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section and placed into nonparental or nonrelative care, the court shall order a placement that allows the child to remain in the same school he or she attended prior to the initiation of the dependency proceeding when such a placement is practical and in the child's best interest.

(6) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the court may order that a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed if the requirements of RCW 13.34.132 are met.

(7) If there is insufficient information at the time of the disposition hearing upon which to base a determination regarding the suitability of a proposed placement with a relative or other suitable person, the child shall remain in foster care and the court shall direct the department or supervising agency to conduct necessary background investigations as provided in chapter 74.15 RCW and report the results of such investigation to the court within thirty days. However, if such relative or other person appears otherwise suitable and competent to provide care and treatment, the criminal history background check need not be completed before placement, but as soon as possible after placement. Any placements with relatives or other suitable persons, pursuant to this section, shall be contingent upon cooperation by the relative or other suitable person with the agency case plan and compliance with court orders related to the care and supervision of the child including, but not limited to, court orders regarding parent-child contacts, sibling contacts, and any other conditions imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or court order shall be grounds for removal of the child from the relative's or other suitable person's home, subject to review by the court.

**Sec. 28.** RCW 13.34.132 and 2000 c 122 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

A court may order that a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed if the following requirements are met:

(1) The court has removed the child from his or her home pursuant to RCW 13.34.130;

(2) Termination is recommended by the department or the supervising agency;

(3) Termination is in the best interests of the child; and

(4) Because of the existence of aggravated circumstances, reasonable efforts to unify the family are not required. Notwithstanding the existence of aggravated circumstances, reasonable efforts may be required if the court or department determines it is in the best interests of the child. In determining whether aggravated circumstances exist by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence, the court shall consider one or more of the following:

(a) Conviction of the parent of rape of the child in the first, second, or third degree as defined in RCW 9A.44.073, 9A.44.076, and 9A.44.079;

(b) Conviction of the parent of criminal mistreatment of the child in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.42.020 and 9A.42.030;

(c) Conviction of the parent of one of the following assault crimes, when the child is the victim: Assault in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.36.011 and 9A.36.021 or assault of a child in the first or second degree as defined in RCW 9A.36.120 or 9A.36.130;

(d) Conviction of the parent of murder, manslaughter, or homicide by abuse of the child's other parent, sibling, or another child;

(e) Conviction of the parent of attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit a crime listed in (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this subsection;

(f) A finding by a court that a parent is a sexually violent predator as defined in RCW 71.09.020;

(g) Failure of the parent to complete available treatment ordered under this chapter or the equivalent laws of another state, where such failure has resulted in a prior termination of parental rights to another child and the parent has failed to effect significant change in the interim. In the case of a parent of an Indian child, as defined in ~~((the Indian Child Welfare Act, P.L. 95-608 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903)))~~ section 4 of this act, the court shall also consider tribal efforts to assist the parent in completing treatment and make it possible for the child to return home;

(h) An infant under three years of age has been abandoned;

(i) Conviction of the parent, when a child has been born of the offense, of: (A) A sex offense under chapter 9A.44 RCW; or (B) incest under RCW 9A.64.020.

**Sec. 29.** RCW 13.34.136 and 2009 c 520 s 28 and 2009 c 234 s 5 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the home, 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 department's or supervising agency's proposed permanency plan must be provided to the department or 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, including a tribal customary adoption as defined in section 4 of this act; 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 program; or independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. 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;

(b) Unless the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(~~((5)))~~ (6), 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 supervising agency or the department 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 department or supervising 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 department's or supervising agency's 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 child. Early, consistent, and frequent visitation is crucial for maintaining parent-child relationships and making it possible for parents and children to safely reunify. The supervising agency or department 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 department or supervising 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.

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

(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 supervising agency or department shall provide all reasonable services that are available within the department or supervising 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(~~((5)))~~ (6), 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 department or supervising 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. If the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, the court shall require the department or supervising agency to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights in accordance with RCW 13.34.145(3)(b)(vi). 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 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)~~) (4). Whenever the permanency plan for a child is adoption, the court shall encourage the prospective adoptive parents, birth parents, foster parents, kinship caregivers, and the department or other supervising agency to seriously consider the long-term benefits to the child adoptee and his or her siblings of providing for and facilitating continuing postadoption contact between the siblings. To the extent that it is feasible, and when it is in the best interests of the child adoptee and his or her siblings, contact between the siblings should be frequent and of a similar nature as that which existed prior to the adoption. If the child adoptee or his or her siblings are represented by an attorney or guardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any other child custody proceeding, the court shall inquire of each attorney and guardian ad litem regarding the potential benefits of continuing contact between the siblings and the potential detriments of severing contact. This section does not require the department of social and health services or other supervising agency to agree to any specific provisions in an open adoption agreement and does not create a new obligation for the department to provide supervision or transportation for visits between siblings separated by adoption from foster care.

(7) For purposes related to permanency planning:

(a) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship or a legal guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW.

(c) "Permanent legal custody" means legal custody pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

**Sec. 30.** RCW 13.34.190 and 2010 c 288 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, after hearings pursuant to RCW 13.34.110 or 13.34.130, the court may enter an order terminating all parental rights to a child only if the court finds that:

(a)(i) The allegations contained in the petition as provided in RCW 13.34.180(1) are established by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence; or

(ii) The provisions of RCW 13.34.180(1) (a), (b), (e), and (f) are established beyond a reasonable doubt and if so, then RCW 13.34.180(1) (c) and (d) may be waived. When an infant has been abandoned, as defined in RCW 13.34.030, and the abandonment has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then RCW 13.34.180(1) (c) and (d) may be waived; or

(iii) The allegation under RCW 13.34.180(2) is established beyond a reasonable doubt. In determining whether RCW 13.34.180(1) (e) and (f) are established beyond a reasonable doubt, the court shall consider whether one or more of the aggravated circumstances listed in RCW 13.34.132 exist; or

(iv) The allegation under RCW 13.34.180(3) is established beyond a reasonable doubt; and

(b) Such an order is in the best interests of the child.

(2) The provisions of chapter 13,--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) must be followed in any proceeding under this chapter for termination of the parent-child relationship of an Indian child as defined in ((25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903, no termination of parental rights may be ordered in such proceeding in the absence of a determination, supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, including testimony of qualified expert witnesses, that the continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child)) section 4 of this act.

**Sec. 31.** RCW 26.10.034 and 2004 c 64 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)((a)) Every petition filed in proceedings under this chapter shall contain a statement alleging whether the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in ((25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903)) section 4 of this act. If the child is an Indian child ((as defined under the Indian child welfare act, the provisions of the act)), chapter 13,--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) shall apply.

~~((b) Whenever the court or the petitioning party in a proceeding under this chapter knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, the petitioning party shall promptly provide notice to the child's parent or Indian custodian and to the agent designated by the child's Indian tribe to receive such notices. Notice shall be by certified mail with return receipt requested. If the identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe cannot be determined, notice shall be given to the secretary of the interior in the manner described in 25 C.F.R. 23.11. If the child may be a member of more than one tribe, the petitioning party shall send notice to all tribes the petitioner has reason to know may be affiliated with the child.~~

~~(c) The notice shall: (i) Contain a statement notifying the parent or custodian and the tribe of the pending proceeding; and (ii) notify the tribe of the tribe's right to intervene and/or request that the case be transferred to tribal court.)~~

(2) Every order or decree entered in any proceeding under this chapter shall contain a finding that the federal Indian child welfare act or chapter 13,--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) does or does not apply. Where there is a finding that the federal Indian child welfare act or chapter 13,--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) does apply, the decree or order must also contain a finding that all notice (~~requirements~~) and evidentiary requirements under the federal Indian child welfare act and chapter 13,--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) have been satisfied.

**Sec. 32.** RCW 26.33.040 and 2004 c 64 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Every petition filed in proceedings under this chapter shall contain a statement alleging whether the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in ((25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903)) section 4 of this act. If the child is an Indian child ((as defined under the Indian child welfare act,

~~the provisions of the act~~), chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) shall apply.

(b) Every order or decree entered in any proceeding under this chapter shall contain a finding that the federal Indian child welfare act or chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) does or does not apply. Where there is a finding that the federal Indian child welfare act or chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act) does apply, the decree or order must also contain a finding that all notice, consent, and evidentiary requirements (~~and evidentiary requirements~~) under the federal Indian child welfare act, chapter 13.--- RCW (the new chapter created in section 35 of this act), and this section have been satisfied.

(c) In proceedings under this chapter, the adoption facilitator shall file a sworn statement documenting efforts to determine whether an Indian child (~~as defined under the Indian child welfare act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903,~~) is involved.

(d) Whenever the court or the petitioning party knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved in any termination, relinquishment, or placement proceeding under this chapter, the petitioning party shall promptly provide notice to the child's parent or Indian custodian and to the agent designated by the child's Indian tribe to receive such notices. Notice shall be by certified mail with return receipt requested. If the identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe cannot be determined, notice shall be given to the secretary of the interior in the manner described in 25 C.F.R. 23.11. If the child may be a member of more than one tribe, the petitioning party shall send notice to all tribes the petitioner has reason to know may be affiliated with the child.

(e) The notice shall: (i) Contain a statement notifying the parent or custodian and the tribe of the pending proceeding; and (ii) notify the tribe of the tribe's right to intervene and/or request that the case be transferred to tribal court.

(f) No termination, relinquishment, or placement proceeding shall be held until at least ten days after receipt of notice by the tribe. If the tribe requests, the court shall grant the tribe up to twenty additional days to prepare for such proceeding.

(2) Every petition filed in proceedings under this chapter shall contain a statement alleging whether the (~~Soldiers and Sailors~~) federal servicemembers civil relief act of ((1940)) 2004, 50 U.S.C. Sec. 501 et seq. applies to the proceeding. Every order or decree entered in any proceeding under this chapter shall contain a finding that the (~~Soldiers and Sailors~~) federal servicemembers civil relief act of ((1940)) 2004 does or does not apply.

**Sec. 33.** RCW 26.33.240 and 1987 c 170 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) After the reports required by RCW 26.33.190 and 26.33.200 have been filed, the court shall schedule a hearing on the petition for adoption upon request of the petitioner for adoption. Notice of the date, time, and place of hearing shall be given to the petitioner and any person or agency whose consent to adoption is required under RCW 26.33.160, unless the person or agency has waived in writing the right to receive notice of the hearing. If the child is an Indian child, notice shall also be given to the child's tribe. Notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by RCW 26.33.310.

(2) Notice of the adoption hearing shall also be given to any person who or agency which has prepared a preplacement report. The notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by RCW 26.33.230.

(3) If the court determines, after review of the petition, preplacement and post-placement reports, and other evidence introduced at the hearing, that all necessary consents to adoption are valid or have been dispensed with pursuant to RCW 26.33.170 and that the adoption is in the best interest of the adoptee, and, in the case of an adoption of an Indian child, that the adoptive parents are within the placement preferences of (~~25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915~~) section 18 of this act or good cause to the contrary has been shown on the record, the court shall enter a decree of adoption pursuant to RCW 26.33.250.

(4) If the court determines the petition should not be granted because the adoption is not in the best interest of the child, the court shall make appropriate provision for the care and custody of the child.

**Sec. 34.** RCW 74.13.350 and 2004 c 183 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

It is the intent of the legislature that parents are responsible for the care and support of children with developmental disabilities. The legislature recognizes that, because of the intense support required to care for a child with developmental disabilities, the help of an out-of-home placement may be needed. It is the intent of the legislature that, when the sole reason for the out-of-home placement is the child's developmental disability, such services be offered by the department to these children and their families through a voluntary placement agreement. In these cases, the parents shall retain legal custody of the child.

As used in this section, "voluntary placement agreement" means a written agreement between the department and a child's parent or legal guardian authorizing the department to place the child in a licensed facility. Under the terms of this agreement, the parent or legal guardian shall retain legal custody and the department shall be responsible for the child's placement and care. The agreement shall at a minimum specify the legal status of the child and the rights and obligations of the parent or legal guardian, the child, and the department while the child is in placement. The agreement must be signed by the child's parent or legal guardian and the department to be in effect, except that an agreement regarding an Indian child shall not be valid unless executed (~~in writing before the court and filed with the court as provided in RCW 13.34.245~~) in accordance with section 15 of this act. Any party to a voluntary placement agreement may terminate the agreement at any time. Upon termination of the agreement, the child shall be returned to the care of the child's parent or legal guardian unless the child has been taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050 or 26.44.050, placed in shelter care pursuant to RCW 13.34.060, or placed in foster care pursuant to RCW 13.34.130.

As used in this section, "out-of-home placement" and "out-of-home care" mean the placement of a child in a foster family home or group care facility licensed under chapter 74.15 RCW.

Whenever the department places a child in out-of-home care under a voluntary placement pursuant to this section, the department shall have the responsibility for the child's placement and care. The department shall develop a permanency plan of care for the child no later than sixty days from the date that the department assumes responsibility for the child's placement and care. Within the first one hundred eighty days of the placement, the department shall obtain a judicial determination pursuant to RCW 13.04.030(1)(j) and 13.34.270 that the placement is in the best interests of the child. If the child's out-of-home placement ends before one hundred eighty days have elapsed, no judicial determination under RCW 13.04.030(1)(b) is required. The permanency planning hearings shall review whether the child's best interests are served by continued out-of-home placement and determine the future legal status of the child.

The department shall provide for periodic administrative reviews as required by federal law. A review may be called at any time by either the department, the parent, or the legal guardian.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the department from filing a dependency petition if there is reason to believe that the child is a dependent child as defined in RCW 13.34.030.

The department shall adopt rules providing for the implementation of chapter 386, Laws of 1997 and the transfer of responsibility for out-of-home placements from the dependency process under chapter 13.34 RCW to the process under this chapter.

It is the intent of the legislature that the department undertake voluntary out-of-home placement in cases where the child's developmental 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. If the department does not accept a voluntary placement agreement signed by the parent, a petition may be filed and an action pursued under chapter 13.34 RCW. The department shall inform the parent, guardian, or legal custodian in writing of their right to civil action under chapter 13.34 RCW.

Nothing in this section prohibits the department from seeking support from parents of a child, including a child with a developmental disability if the child has been placed into care as a result of an action under chapter 13.34 RCW, when state or federal funds are expended for the care and maintenance of that child or when the department receives an application for services from the physical custodian of the child, unless the department finds that there is good cause not to pursue collection of child support against the parent or parents.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 35.** Sections 1 through 20 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 13 RCW.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 36.** RCW 13.34.250 (Preference characteristics when placing Indian child in foster care home) and 1979 c 155 s 53 are each repealed."

Correct the title.

Representatives Kagi and Walsh spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (658) was adopted.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Kagi and Walsh spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Senate Bill No. 5656, as amended by the House.

### ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Senate Bill No. 5656, as amended by the House, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 82; Nays, 16; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Asay, Bailey, Billig, Blake, Carlyle, Clibborn, Cody, Dahlquist, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Fagan, Finn, Fitzgibbon, Frockt, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Haler, Hasegawa, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jinkins, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kirby, Ladenburg, Liias, Lytton, Maxwell, McCoy, McCune, Miloscia, Moeller, Morris, Moscoso, Nealey, Ormsby, Orwall, Parker, Pearson, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Probst, Reykdal, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Ryu, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Short, Smith, Springer, Stanford, Sullivan, Takko, Tharinger, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Walsh, Warnick, Wilcox, Wylie, Zeiger and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Ahern, Buys, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Hargrove, Harris, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Orcutt, Overstreet, Rivers, Schmick, Shea and Taylor.

SENATE BILL NO. 5656, as amended by the House, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

### STATEMENT FOR THE JOURNAL

I intended to vote YEA on Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 5656.

Representative Schmick, 9th District

### THIRD READING

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

April 13, 2011

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate refuses to concur in the House amendment to SENATE BILL NO. 5836 and asks the House to recede therefrom, and the same is herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoemann, Secretary

### HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL

There being no objection, the House insisted on its position in its amendment to SENATE BILL NO. 5836 and asked the Senate for a conference thereon. The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) appointed Representatives Billig, Clibborn and Hargrove as conferees.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

March 23, 2011

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed HOUSE BILL NO. 1544 with the following amendment:

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"**Sec. 1.** RCW 70.47.020 and 2009 c 568 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Administrator" means the Washington basic health plan administrator, who also holds the position of administrator of the Washington state health care authority.

(2) "Health coverage tax credit eligible enrollee" means individual workers and their qualified family members who lose their jobs due to the effects of international trade and are eligible for certain trade adjustment assistance benefits; or are eligible for benefits under the alternative trade adjustment assistance program; or are people who receive benefits from the pension benefit guaranty corporation and are at least fifty-five years old.

(3) "Health coverage tax credit program" means the program created by the Trade Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-210) that provides a federal tax credit that subsidizes private health insurance coverage for displaced workers certified to receive certain trade adjustment assistance benefits and for individuals receiving benefits from the pension benefit guaranty corporation.

(4) "Managed health care system" means: (a) Any health care organization, including health care providers, insurers, health care service contractors, health maintenance organizations, or any combination thereof, that provides directly or by contract basic health care services, as defined by the administrator and rendered by duly licensed providers, to a defined patient population enrolled in the plan and in the managed health care system; or (b) a self-funded or self-insured method of providing insurance coverage to subsidized enrollees provided under RCW 41.05.140 and subject to the limitations under RCW 70.47.100(7).

(5) "Nonsubsidized enrollee" means an individual, or an individual plus the individual's spouse or dependent children: (a) Who is not eligible for medicare; (b) who is not confined or residing in a government-operated institution, unless he or she meets eligibility

criteria adopted by the administrator; (c) who is accepted for enrollment by the administrator as provided in RCW 48.43.018, either because the potential enrollee cannot be required to complete the standard health questionnaire under RCW 48.43.018, or, based upon the results of the standard health questionnaire, the potential enrollee would not qualify for coverage under the Washington state health insurance pool; (d) who resides in an area of the state served by a managed health care system participating in the plan; (e) who chooses to obtain basic health care coverage from a particular managed health care system; and (f) who pays or on whose behalf is paid the full costs for participation in the plan, without any subsidy from the plan.

(6) "Premium" means a periodic payment, which an individual, their employer or another financial sponsor makes to the plan as consideration for enrollment in the plan as a subsidized enrollee, a nonsubsidized enrollee, or a health coverage tax credit eligible enrollee.

(7) "Rate" means the amount, negotiated by the administrator with and paid to a participating managed health care system, that is based upon the enrollment of subsidized, nonsubsidized, and health coverage tax credit eligible enrollees in the plan and in that system.

(8) "Subsidy" means the difference between the amount of periodic payment the administrator makes to a managed health care system on behalf of a subsidized enrollee plus the administrative cost to the plan of providing the plan to that subsidized enrollee, and the amount determined to be the subsidized enrollee's responsibility under RCW 70.47.060(2).

(9) "Subsidized enrollee" means:

(a) An individual, or an individual plus the individual's spouse or dependent children:

(i) Who is not eligible for medicare;

(ii) Who is not confined or residing in a government-operated institution, unless he or she meets eligibility criteria adopted by the administrator;

(iii) Who is not a full-time student who has received a temporary visa to study in the United States;

(iv) Who resides in an area of the state served by a managed health care system participating in the plan;

(v) Until March 1, 2011, whose gross family income at the time of enrollment does not exceed two hundred percent of the federal poverty level as adjusted for family size and determined annually by the federal department of health and human services;

(vi) Who chooses to obtain basic health care coverage from a particular managed health care system in return for periodic payments to the plan; ~~(and)~~

(vii) Who is not receiving medical assistance administered by the department of social and health services; and

(viii) After February 28, 2011, who is in the basic health transition eligibles population under 1115 medicaid demonstration project number 11-W-00254/10;

(b) An individual who meets the requirements in (a)(i) through (iv), (vi), and (vii) of this subsection and who is a foster parent licensed under chapter 74.15 RCW and whose gross family income at the time of enrollment does not exceed three hundred percent of the federal poverty level as adjusted for family size and determined annually by the federal department of health and human services; and

(c) To the extent that state funds are specifically appropriated for this purpose, with a corresponding federal match, an individual, or an individual's spouse or dependent children, who meets the requirements in (a)(i) through (iv), (vi), and (vii) of this subsection and whose gross family income at the time of enrollment is more than two hundred percent, but less than two hundred fifty-one percent, of the federal poverty level as adjusted for family size and determined annually by the federal department of health and human services.

(10) "Washington basic health plan" or "plan" means the system of enrollment and payment for basic health care services,

administered by the plan administrator through participating managed health care systems, created by this chapter.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 2.** The legislature intends to define eligibility for the basic health plan for periods subsequent to expiration of the 1115 medicaid demonstration project based upon recommendations from its joint select committee on health reform regarding whether the basic health plan should be offered as an enrollment option for persons who qualify for federal premium subsidies under the federal patient protection and affordable care act of 2010.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 3.** This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately."

On page 1, line 3 of the title, after "waiver;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "reenacting and amending RCW 70.47.020; creating a new section; and declaring an emergency."

and the same is herewith transmitted.

Brad Hendrickson, Deputy Secretary

### SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL

There being no objection, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to HOUSE BILL NO. 1544 and advanced the bill as amended by the Senate to final passage.

### FINAL PASSAGE OF HOUSE BILL AS SENATE AMENDED

Representatives Hunter and Alexander spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1544, as amended by the Senate.

### ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1544, as amended by the Senate, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 75; Nays, 23; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

Voting yea: Representatives Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Asay, Bailey, Blake, Carlyle, Chandler, Clibborn, Cody, Dahlquist, Dammeier, Darneille, DeBolt, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Fagan, Finn, Fitzgibbon, Frockt, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Harris, Hasegawa, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jinkins, Johnson, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kirby, Ladenburg, Lytton, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morris, Moscoso, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Probst, Reykdal, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ross, Ryu, Santos, Schmick, Seaquist, Sells, Smith, Springer, Stanford, Sullivan, Takko, Tharinger, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Walsh, Warnick, Wilcox, Wylie, Zeiger and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Ahern, Armstrong, Billig, Buys, Condotta, Crouse, Haler, Hargrove, Hinkle, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, Lias, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Overstreet, Parker, Pearson, Rivers, Shea, Short and Taylor.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1544, as amended by the Senate, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

### STATEMENT FOR THE JOURNAL

I intended to vote NAY on House Bill No. 1544.

Representative Schmick, 9th District

### THIRD READING

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

April 9, 2011

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1560 with the following amendment:

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**Sec. 1.** RCW 70.47A.020 and 2008 c 143 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Administrator" means the administrator of the Washington state health care authority, established under chapter 41.05 RCW.

(2) "Board" means the health insurance partnership board established in RCW 70.47A.100.

(3) "Eligible partnership participant" means a partnership participant who:

(a) Is a resident of the state of Washington; and

(b) Has family income that does not exceed two hundred percent of the federal poverty level, as determined annually by the federal department of health and human services.

(4) "Health benefit plan" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 48.43.005.

(5) "Participating small employer" means a small employer that has entered into an agreement with the partnership to purchase health benefits through the partnership. To participate in the partnership, an employer must attest to the fact that (a) the employer does not currently offer health insurance to its employees and has not offered insurance for at least six months, and (b) at least fifty percent of the employer's employees are low-wage workers.

(6) "Partnership" means the health insurance partnership established in RCW 70.47A.030.

(7) "Partnership participant" means a participating small employer and employees of a participating small employer, and, except to the extent provided otherwise in RCW 70.47A.110(1)(e), a former employee of a participating small employer who chooses to continue receiving coverage through the partnership following separation from employment.

(8) "Small employer" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 48.43.005.

(9) "Subsidy" or "premium subsidy" means payment or reimbursement to an eligible partnership participant toward the purchase of a health benefit plan, and may include a net billing arrangement with insurance carriers or a prospective or retrospective payment for health benefit plan premiums.

**Sec. 2.** RCW 70.47A.030 and 2009 c 257 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) To the extent funding is appropriated in the operating budget for this purpose or obtained through federal resources, the health insurance partnership is established. The administrator shall be responsible for the implementation and operation of the health insurance partnership, directly or by contract. The administrator shall offer premium subsidies to eligible partnership participants under RCW 70.47A.040.

(2) Consistent with policies adopted by the board under RCW 70.47A.110, the administrator shall, directly or by contract:

(a) Establish and administer procedures for enrolling small employers in the partnership, including publicizing the existence of the partnership and disseminating information on enrollment, and establishing rules related to minimum participation of employees in

small groups purchasing health insurance through the partnership. Opportunities to publicize the program for outreach and education of small employers on the value of insurance shall explore the use of online employer guides (~~As a condition of participating in the partnership, a small employer must agree to establish a cafeteria plan under section 125 of the federal internal revenue code that will enable employees to use pretax dollars to pay their share of their health benefit plan premium. The partnership shall provide technical assistance to small employers for this purpose~~);

(b) Establish and administer procedures for health benefit plan enrollment by employees of small employers during open enrollment periods and outside of open enrollment periods upon the occurrence of any qualifying event specified in the federal health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996 or applicable state law. Except to the extent authorized in RCW 70.47A.110(1)(e), neither the employer nor the partnership shall limit an employee's choice of coverage from among the health benefit plans offered through the partnership;

(c) Establish and manage a system of collecting and transmitting to the applicable carriers all premium payments or contributions made by or on behalf of partnership participants, including employer contributions, automatic payroll deductions for partnership participants, premium subsidy payments, and contributions from philanthropies;

(d) Establish and manage a system for determining eligibility for and making premium subsidy payments under chapter 259, Laws of 2007;

(e) Establish a mechanism to apply a surcharge to each health benefit plan purchased through the partnership, which shall be used only to pay for administrative and operational expenses of the partnership. The surcharge must be applied uniformly to all health benefit plans purchased through the partnership. Any surcharge amount may be added to the premium, but shall not be considered part of the small group community rate, and shall be applied only to the coverage purchased through the partnership. Surcharges may not be used to pay any premium assistance payments under this chapter. The surcharge shall reflect administrative and operational expenses remaining after any appropriation provided by the legislature or resources received from the federal government to support administrative or operational expenses of the partnership during the year the surcharge is assessed;

(f) Design a schedule of premium subsidies that is based upon gross family income, giving appropriate consideration to family size and the ages of all family members based on a benchmark health benefit plan designated by the board. The amount of an eligible partnership participant's premium subsidy shall be determined by applying a sliding scale subsidy schedule with the percentage of premium similar to that developed for subsidized basic health plan enrollees under RCW 70.47.060. The subsidy shall be applied to the employee's premium obligation for his or her health benefit plan, so that employees benefit financially from any employer contribution to the cost of their coverage through the partnership.

(3) The administrator may enter into interdepartmental agreements with the office of the insurance commissioner, the department of social and health services, and any other state agencies necessary to implement this chapter.

**Sec. 3.** RCW 70.47A.050 and 2007 c 260 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

Enrollment in the health insurance partnership is not an entitlement and shall not result in expenditures that exceed the amount that has been appropriated for the program in the operating budget or resources received from the federal government. If it appears that continued enrollment will result in expenditures exceeding the appropriated level for a particular fiscal year, the administrator may freeze new enrollment in the program and establish

a waiting list of eligible employees who shall receive subsidies only when sufficient funds are available.

**Sec. 4.** RCW 70.47A.110 and 2008 c 143 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The health insurance partnership board shall:

(a) Develop policies for enrollment of small employers in the partnership, including minimum participation rules for small employer groups. The small employer shall determine the criteria for eligibility and enrollment in his or her plan and the terms and amounts of the employer's contributions to that plan, consistent with any minimum employer premium contribution level established by the board under (d) of this subsection;

(b) Designate health benefit plans that are currently offered in the small group market that will be offered to participating small employers through the health insurance partnership and those plans that will qualify for premium subsidy payments. Up to five health benefit plans shall be chosen, with multiple deductible and point-of-service cost-sharing options. The health benefit plans shall range from catastrophic to comprehensive coverage, and one health benefit plan shall be a high deductible health plan accompanied by a health savings account. Every effort shall be made to include health benefit plans that include components to maximize the quality of care provided and result in improved health outcomes, such as preventive care, wellness incentives, chronic care management services, and provider network development and payment policies related to quality of care;

(c) Approve a mid-range benefit plan from those selected to be used as a benchmark plan for calculating premium subsidies;

(d) Determine whether there should be a minimum employer premium contribution on behalf of employees, and if so, how much;

(e) Develop policies related to partnership participant enrollment in health benefit plans. The board may focus its initial efforts on access to coverage and affordability of coverage for participating small employers and their employees. To the extent necessary for successful implementation of the partnership, ~~((during a start-up phase of partnership operation,))~~ the board may:

(i) Limit partnership participant health benefit plan choice; and

(ii) Offer former employees of participating small employers the opportunity to continue coverage after separation from employment to the extent that a former employee is eligible for continuation coverage under 29 U.S.C. Sec. 1161 et seq.

~~((The start-up phase may not exceed two years from the date the partnership begins to offer coverage));~~

(f) Determine appropriate health benefit plan rating methodologies. The methodologies shall be based on the small group adjusted community rate as defined in Title 48 RCW. The board shall evaluate the impact of applying the small group adjusted community rating methodology to health benefit plans purchased through the partnership on the principle of allowing each partnership participant to choose his or her health benefit plan, and may implement one or more risk adjustment or reinsurance mechanisms to reduce uncertainty for carriers and provide for efficient risk management of high-cost enrollees;

(g) Determine whether the partnership should be designated as the administrator of a participating small employer health benefit plan and undertake the obligations required of a plan administrator under federal law in order to minimize administrative burdens on participating small employers;

(h) Conduct analyses and provide recommendations as requested by the legislature and the governor, with the assistance of staff from the health care authority and the office of the insurance commissioner.

(2) The board may authorize one or more limited health care service plans for dental care services to be offered by limited health care service contractors under RCW 48.44.035. However, such plan shall not qualify for subsidy payments.

(3) In fulfilling the requirements of this section, the board shall consult with small employers, the office of the insurance commissioner, members in good standing of the American academy of actuaries, health carriers, agents and brokers, and employees of small business."

On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "partnership;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "and amending RCW 70.47A.020, 70.47A.030, 70.47A.050, and 70.47A.110."

and the same is herewith transmitted.

Thomas Hoeman, Secretary

#### SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL

There being no objection, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1560 and advanced the bill as amended by the Senate to final passage.

#### FINAL PASSAGE OF HOUSE BILL AS SENATE AMENDED

Representative Cody spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Representative Schmick spoke against the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1560, as amended by the Senate.

#### ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1560, as amended by the Senate, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 56; Nays, 42; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

Voting yea: Representatives Appleton, Billig, Blake, Carlyle, Clibborn, Cody, Darneille, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Finn, Fitzgibbon, Frockt, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jinkins, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kirby, Ladenburg, Liias, Lytton, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morris, Moscoso, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Probst, Reykdal, Roberts, Rolfes, Ryu, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Springer, Stanford, Sullivan, Takko, Tharinger, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Wylie and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Ahern, Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Asay, Bailey, Buys, Chandler, Condotta, Crouse, Dahlquist, Dammeier, DeBolt, Fagan, Haler, Hargrove, Harris, Hinkle, Hope, Johnson, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Orcutt, Overstreet, Parker, Pearson, Rivers, Rodne, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Smith, Taylor, Walsh, Warnick, Wilcox and Zeiger.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1560, as amended by the Senate, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

April 11, 2011

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1969 with the following amendment:

On page 2, line 19, after "districts" insert "in a county with a population of seven hundred seventy-five thousand or more"

On page 2, line 24, after "district" insert "in a county with a population of seven hundred seventy-five thousand or more"

On page 4, line 12, after "~~(shall)~~" insert "that have a population of seven hundred seventy-five thousand or more"

On page 6, line 12, after "districts" insert "in a county with a population of seven hundred seventy-five thousand or more"

and the same is herewith transmitted.

Brad Hendrickson, Deputy Secretary

#### **SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL**

There being no objection, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1969 and advanced the bill as amended by the Senate to final passage.

#### **FINAL PASSAGE OF HOUSE BILL AS SENATE AMENDED**

Representatives Hasegawa and Orcutt spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Moeller presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1969, as amended by the Senate.

#### **ROLL CALL**

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1969, as amended by the Senate, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 71; Nays, 27; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

Voting yea: Representatives Anderson, Angel, Appleton, Armstrong, Asay, Bailey, Billig, Blake, Carlyle, Chandler,

Clibborn, Cody, Dammeier, Darneille, Dickerson, Dunshee, Eddy, Finn, Fitzgibbon, Frockt, Goodman, Green, Haigh, Hasegawa, Hinkle, Hope, Hudgins, Hunt, Hunter, Hurst, Jinkins, Kagi, Kelley, Kenney, Kirby, Ladenburg, Lias, Lytton, Maxwell, McCoy, Miloscia, Moeller, Morris, Moscoso, Orcutt, Ormsby, Orwall, Pedersen, Pettigrew, Probst, Reykdal, Roberts, Rodne, Rolfes, Ryu, Santos, Seaquist, Sells, Smith, Springer, Stanford, Sullivan, Takko, Tharinger, Upthegrove, Van De Wege, Walsh, Warnick, Wylie, Zeiger and Mr. Speaker.

Voting nay: Representatives Ahern, Alexander, Buys, Condotta, Crouse, Dahlquist, DeBolt, Fagan, Haler, Hargrove, Harris, Johnson, Klippert, Kretz, Kristiansen, McCune, Nealey, Overstreet, Parker, Pearson, Rivers, Ross, Schmick, Shea, Short, Taylor and Wilcox.

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1969, as amended by the Senate, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

There being no objection, the House advanced to the eleventh order of business.

There being no objection, the House adjourned until 10:00 a.m., April 19, 2011, the 100th Day of the Regular Session.

FRANK CHOPP, Speaker

BARBARA BAKER, Chief Clerk

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1040  
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1309-S	President Signed .....	2
1315-S	President Signed .....	3
1328-S	President Signed .....	3
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1413	President Signed .....	2
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1425	President Signed .....	2
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1454	President Signed .....	3
1455	President Signed .....	3
1465	President Signed .....	3
1467-S	President Signed .....	3
1473	President Signed .....	2
1479	President Signed .....	2
1483-S	President Signed .....	3
1485-S	President Signed .....	2
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1502-S	President Signed .....	2
1506-S	President Signed .....	2
1509-S	President Signed .....	2
1517	President Signed .....	2

1520	President Signed .....	3
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1783-S	President Signed .....	3
1789-S2	President Signed .....	3

1794	President Signed .....	2
1811-S	President Signed .....	3
1822-S	President Signed .....	2
1829-S	President Signed .....	2
1854-S	President Signed .....	2
1858-S	President Signed .....	3
1861-S	President Signed .....	3
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1886-S	President Signed .....	2
1897-S	President Signed .....	2
1902-S	President Signed .....	3
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