

rendered or furnished to alcoholics, persons incapacitated by alcohol, or intoxicated persons, and to enter into agreements for monitoring of verification of qualifications of counselors employed by approved treatment facilities;

(3) Solicit and accept for use any gift of money or property made by will or otherwise, and any grant of money, services, or property from the federal government, the state, or any political subdivision thereof or any private source, and do all things necessary to cooperate with the federal government or any of its agencies in making an application for any grant;

(4) Administer or supervise the administration of the provisions relating to alcoholics and intoxicated persons of any state plan submitted for federal funding pursuant to federal health, welfare, or treatment legislation;

(5) Coordinate its activities and cooperate with alcoholism programs in this and other states, and make contracts and other joint or cooperative arrangements with state, local, or private agencies in this and other states for the treatment of alcoholics, persons incapacitated by alcohol, and intoxicated persons and for the common advancement of alcoholism programs;

(6) Keep records and engage in research and the gathering of relevant statistics;

(7) Do other acts and things necessary or convenient to execute the authority expressly granted to it; and

(8) Acquire, hold, or dispose of real property or any interest therein, and construct, lease, or otherwise provide treatment facilities for alcoholics, persons incapacitated by alcohol, and intoxicated persons.

Passed the House February 16, 1988.

Passed the Senate March 7, 1988.

Approved by the Governor March 22, 1988.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 22, 1988.

## CHAPTER 194

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 1586]

### DEPENDENCY—PLACEMENT PLAN—HEARING

AN ACT Relating to dependency; amending RCW 13.34.130 and 13.34.070; and adding a new section to chapter 13.34 RCW.

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

Sec. 1. Section 4, chapter 188, Laws of 1984 and RCW 13.34.130 are each amended to read as follows:

If, after a fact-finding hearing pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, as now or hereafter amended, it has been proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030(2); after

consideration of the predisposition report prepared pursuant to RCW 13-34.110 and after a disposition hearing has been held pursuant to RCW 13-34.110, the court shall enter an order of disposition pursuant to this section.

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

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

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

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

(ii) The child is unwilling to reside in the custody of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian;

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

(iv) A manifest danger exists that the child will suffer serious abuse or neglect if the child is not removed from the home; or

(v) The extent of the child's disability is such that the parent, guardian, or legal custodian is unable to provide the necessary care for the child and the parent, guardian, or legal custodian has determined that the child would benefit from placement outside of the home.

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

(a) The agency plan shall specify what services the parents will be offered in order to enable them to resume custody ~~((and))~~ , what requirements the parents must meet in order to resume custody, and a time limit for each service plan and parental requirement.

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

(c) A child shall be placed as close to the child's home as possible, preferably in the child's own neighborhood, unless the court finds that placement at a greater distance is necessary to promote the child's or parents' well-being.

(d) The agency charged with supervising a child in placement shall provide all reasonable services that are available within the agency, or within the community, or those services which the department of social and health services has existing contracts to purchase. It shall report to the court if it is unable to provide such services.

(3) The status of all children found to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six months at a hearing in which it shall be determined whether court supervision should continue. The review shall include findings regarding the agency and parental completion of disposition plan requirements, and if necessary, revised permanency time limits.

(a) A child shall not be returned home at the review hearing unless the court finds that a reason for removal as set forth in this section no longer exists. The parents, guardian, or legal custodian shall report to the court the efforts they have made to correct the conditions which led to removal. If a child is returned, casework supervision shall continue for a period of six months, at which time there shall be a hearing on the need for continued intervention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 2. Section 6, chapter 160, Laws of 1913 as last amended by section 3, chapter 311, Laws of 1983 and RCW 13.34.070 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. Where the custodian is summoned, the parent or guardian or both shall also be served with a summons. (~~The hearing on the petition shall be set for a time no later than forty-five days after the filing of the petition and shall be held at such time, unless for good cause the hearing is continued to a later time at the request of either party.~~) The 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 do 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 to the place of shelter designated by the court.

(6) If the person summoned as provided in this section is subject to an order of the court pursuant to subsection (4) or (5) of this section, and if the person fails to abide by the order, he 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.

(7) If a party to be served with a summons can be found within the state, the summons shall be served upon the party personally at least five 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 thereof by certified mail at least ten 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 thereof 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.

(8) 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 of social and health services social worker.

(9) In any proceeding brought under this chapter where the court knows or has reason to know that the child involved is a member of an Indian tribe, notice of the pendency of the proceeding shall also be sent by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the child's tribe. If the identity or location of the tribe cannot be determined, such notice shall be transmitted to the secretary of the interior of the United States.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 13.34 RCW to read as follows:

A dependency may only be maintained for a maximum period of two years, at which time the court shall: (1) Approve a permanent plan of care which can include one of the following: Adoption, guardianship, or placement of the child in the home of the child's parent; (2) require filing of a petition for termination of parental rights; or (3) dismiss the dependency, unless the court finds, based on clear, cogent, and convincing evidence, that it is in the best interest of the child to continue the dependency beyond two years, based on a permanent plan of care. Extensions may only be granted in increments of six months or less unless a juvenile court guardianship is in effect.

Passed the House March 9, 1988.

Passed the Senate March 5, 1988.

Approved by the Governor March 22, 1988.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 22, 1988.

---

## CHAPTER 195

[House Bill No. 1649]

### RETIREMENT—PORTABILITY

AN ACT Relating to clarifying the administration of public employment retirement portability benefits; amending RCW 41.54.010, 41.54.030, 41.54.040, 41.54.070, and 41.04.270; adding a new section to chapter 41.54 RCW; and providing an effective date.

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

Sec. 1. Section 1, chapter 192, Laws of 1987 and RCW 41.54.010 are each amended to read as follows: