

## CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS) and DEPENDENCY ACTIONS

**If you are involved with Child Protective Services, but no court action has been filed,** see the first section of this memo, The Role of CPS.



### Legal Information &

**Referral:** 206-621-7691

**Toll-Free:** 1-866-259-772

**TTY:** 206-521-4317

**Web:** [www.legalvoice.org](http://www.legalvoice.org)

**If the State of Washington (through DSHS, CPS, the Prosecutor, or the Attorney General's Office) has filed a court action to remove your child from you,** see the section of this memo titled Parents' Right in a Dependency Action. But you may also find the first section on the role of CPS helpful.

### The Role of CPS

#### What is Child Protective Services (CPS)?

Child Protective Services (CPS) is a statewide government agency. It is part of the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The Office of the Attorney General of the State of Washington represents DSHS and CPS. -The people who work at CPS are called caseworkers or social workers.

#### When does CPS Get Involved with a Family?

When someone reports child abuse or neglect, the law requires CPS to investigate. If there is an immediate danger of harm to the child, CPS must start an investigation within 24 hours of receiving the report. If there is no immediate danger of harm, CPS has up to 90 days to respond to the report.

#### What is Child Abuse?

The definition of child abuse is physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, or bad treatment to the point that the child's health, welfare, or safety is in danger.

#### Can CPS Interview My Child Without My Permission?

Yes. During the investigation, the caseworker may interview your child and anyone else who can provide useful information. The CPS caseworker can interview the child at any suitable place, like school, home, or day-care. They don't need to get your permission or notify you. This is true whether you are the suspected abuser or not. CPS may interview the child alone or with a third person there. The CPS caseworker can also photograph the child.

## **How Can I Get Information from CPS?**

CPS must notify both parents of the investigation, if they can find both parents, and must make reasonable efforts to find both parents.

You have the right to see records and information collected by CPS about your child, with some exceptions. See the Washington State law RCW 13.50.100 for more information. “RCW” stands for “Revised Code of Washington.” See Resources.

DSHS (the Department of Social and Health Services) is the state agency responsible for these records. You may ask a caseworker at CPS to explain how the agency’s public records request process works. The agency is required to give you the necessary information and help to get the records.

DSHS may remove or “black out” information that the agency has decided is confidential, like the names of foster parents. Often the person who made the referral to CPS wants to remain anonymous. CPS is not required to disclose witness statements or other parts of the record that would identify the source of the referral.

## **What Happens after the Investigation?**

CPS has 90 days from the date the report is made to finish its investigation. After the 90 days, CPS must make one of the following choices:

- (1) end the investigation and close the file;
- (2) file a dependency petition; or
- (3) enter into a voluntary contract with the parents.

However, CPS can reopen a closed case for a good reason.

## **What is a Voluntary Contract?**

The caseworker or social worker will usually offer the parents a voluntary contract for services or a voluntary placement agreement. A contract with CPS means that you and the caseworker have both agreed to complete a list of requirements and responsibilities. You may be asked to participate in drug or alcohol treatment, parenting classes, counseling, or some other services. CPS must make reasonable efforts to provide the required services to try to keep families together.

You might think that the voluntary contract is over once you have done the things that you agreed to do. But this doesn’t always happen. This issue is not specifically addressed in the laws and regulations. See the section below, What If I Feel that CPS Is Treating Me Unfairly?

If you do not do what you said you would do in the contract, CPS may start a dependency court case and ask the judge to order you to use the services in order to keep your child. If the caseworker feels that the child is in danger, the court has the authority to have the child removed from your care.

### **What is the Best Way to Work with CPS?**

Make sure that you fully understand the terms of the voluntary contract. Do all you can to understand what caseworkers say. You will be provided with an interpreter if you need one.

When you meet with or call a caseworker, try to speak calmly and clearly. You can ask to have a trusted friend or relative at your side as long as the person does not interfere and is not involved in the case. You can ask caseworkers questions, ask them to repeat what they have said, and then restate the important issues in your own words so that there is no misunderstanding. You can take notes when you meet with a caseworker.

You should write down the dates and times of all your calls to CPS and record how you have tried to do what you agreed to do in the voluntary contract.

### **What if I Feel that CPS is Treating Me Unfairly?**

You should write down every time you call CPS. If your calls are not returned within several days, you should try to reach the caseworker's supervisor. If you still do not hear from the caseworker, then you should call the DSHS regional manager.

The Office of the Family and Children's Ombudsman (OFCO) is an independent voice for families and children who are under state supervision because of allegations or findings of child abuse or neglect. OFCO can help with complaints involving government services to state-supervised families and children. OFCO asks that you first try to solve the problem by contacting the agency directly. If it is not in the best interest of the family or child to contact the agency, or if you have made contact but have not received a satisfactory response, then it is time to contact OFCO. See the Resources list for contact information.

OFCO has complete access to official files. If necessary, OFCO will contact key officials or people in upper management to investigate a complaint and see that action is taken.

### **Do I Need an Attorney?**

In general, during the beginning stages of an investigation or when parents and CPS have agreed to a voluntary contract, the parents deal with caseworkers on their own. If the children have been removed from the home by CPS, or if a caseworker files a dependency petition, then a court case begins.

Once a dependency petition has been filed, it is a good idea to have an attorney to represent you. See the section of this memo called Parents' Rights in a Dependency Action, below. Parents may hire one attorney to represent them both. If you are not living together or are in different situations, then you may each want your own attorney. Some parents may be eligible for a court-appointed attorney. This depends on each person's financial situation and is reviewed by the court. The court-appointed attorney is usually called a public defender.

## Parents' Rights in a Dependency Action

### What is a Dependency Action?

The law allows the state to step in to protect a child from harm within the family in a court procedure known as a “dependency action.” A dependency action is started by filing a petition (written request) in Juvenile Court. The petition claims that the child is “dependent.” A “dependent child” is a child who

- 1) has been abandoned by his or her parent, guardian, or other custodian; OR
- 2) has been abused or neglected by a person who is legally responsible for care of the child;  
OR
- 3) has no parent, guardian or custodian able to take good care of the child, so that there is a danger of serious damage to the child’s psychological or physical development.

### Who can File a Dependency Action?

Any person, including a relative of a child, can file a Dependency Petition. Usually, petitions are filed by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The Juvenile Division of the Superior Court will hear the case, except that in some counties some dependency cases are heard in Unified Family Court.

### What will Happen and When?

See the chart at the end of this memo for an overview of the proceedings once a child is removed or a petition is filed.

#### 1) The Petition is Filed and/or the Child is Removed from the Home

DSHS workers can file dependency petitions when the child is still in your home. If DSHS thinks your child is in danger, however, they will go to court to get an order allowing them to take the child into custody and place the child in temporary care. DSHS must try to serve a copy of the petition on you to notify you that your child has been removed by CPS. DSHS must try to place the child with a relative or other suitable person requested by the parent.

Law enforcement officers may take a child into custody without a court order if they believe that a child is abused or neglected and that the child will be injured if they don’t remove the child immediately. Hospitals and health care workers can hold children they think have been abused or neglected, even if the parents object.

#### 2) Shelter Care – 72-Hour Hearing

If your child is removed from your home, a “shelter care hearing” must be held within 72 hours of the removal. If the child is not removed, the hearing must be held within 72 hours of filing the dependency petition. At the 72-hour hearing, the court decides whether the child should have been removed from your home and whether it is safe for the child to return to (or stay in) the home. The court can also dismiss the case, but it is very rare to dismiss a case at a 72-hour hearing.

If the child is to remain out of your home, the court decides where the child will live until a later, more in-depth hearing is held. The court will ask DSHS what they have done to try to place the child with a relative. The court also decides if visitation is proper, what social services should be provided to the parents, and if medical, mental health, or drug/alcohol evaluations are needed. The focus is on protecting the child and offering appropriate services to help the parents. The court cannot order you to take exams, be evaluated, or use services unless you agree, but the court can remove your child if you don't agree.

### **3) Shelter Care – 30-Day Hearing – Case Conference**

A second hearing is held 30 days after the 72-hour hearing to determine whether there have been any changes in the situation. This is called a 30-day shelter care hearing. Your child cannot be placed in shelter care for more than 30 days without a court order.

A case conference may also take place after the 30-day hearing. A case conference must be offered to you unless you don't want one or you didn't appear for the 72-hour hearing. At the case conference, you will meet with your attorney, the department social worker and any other people involved in the dependency case. You will discuss the service plan, possible settlement negotiations, and any other topic that would help the case move forward in a positive direction.

### **4) Fact-Finding – Trial**

A trial date will be set for no later than 75 days after the petition was filed (although these trials are often delayed). But most dependency cases are settled by agreement between DSHS and the parents, and a trial is unnecessary. Both DSHS and you can present testimony and evidence at the trial. There may be more hearings after the trial, before disposition.

### **5) Disposition**

The settlement agreement or court ruling (if there is a trial) will state whether or not the child is "dependent." If the child is dependent, there will also be a "dispositional order." The dispositional order states where your child will live, what social services you must complete to get your child back or keep your child, and what DSHS must do to help you complete the services. The goal at this stage is to have the child reunited with the parents. If the child is staying in the home, the goal is to get rid of risks to the child's safety and well-being.

In the dispositional order, the court will usually allow you to visit your child regularly unless the child is being harmed by the visitation. Visitation may be supervised and relatives may be chosen as supervisors. In general, the court cannot limit your visitation as a punishment if you don't follow court orders or use services. Only when the health, safety or welfare of a child is at risk will the court consider limiting visitation.

The court may also require you to pay child support. But if you are very low-income, the Division of Child Support may delay collection.

## 6) Initial Progress Review Hearing

The court must review a dependent child case 90 days after a dispositional order has been entered or 6 months after the child has been removed from the home, whichever is sooner. At the hearing, the court will determine whether you and DSHS have made progress towards completing the dispositional plan requirements. If a child has been removed from your home, the court will return the child only if the court finds that the reason for removal no longer exists. The court must also set a date when a “permanency plan of care” will be put in place.

## 7) Permanency Planning Hearing – Final Result

When a child has been removed from the home, the law requires that the court put a permanency plan in place as soon as possible – no later than 12 months from the time the child was removed from the home, if possible.

### What is a Permanency Plan?

There are 6 possible outcomes.

- 1) **Dismissal** – In most cases, all the issues are addressed, the child is returned to the parent’s care, and the case is dismissed.
- 2) **Guardianship** (also called Minor Guardianship or Title 13 RCW Guardianship) – The child is placed long-term with a guardian, someone who is not the child’s parent. The guardian could be a relative or a foster parent. The guardian has the legal responsibility to take care of the child. The parent’s rights are not terminated. When a guardianship order is entered, the original dependency proceeding is dismissed and DSHS no longer provides services.

Any party to a dependency proceeding may ask the court for an order of guardianship for a child in foster care. The hearing to decide whether someone will be named a guardian is part of the dependency proceeding. Usually all parties must agree to the guardianship, but there are some exceptions to this. Pattern court forms for guardianship can be found here:

<http://www.courts.wa.gov/forms/?fa=forms.contribute&formID=83>.

Guardianship changed in June 2010. It is different from old “dependency guardianships,” which are no longer being created. Existing dependency guardianships may continue, or they may be changed into guardianships upon request. Under the old system of dependency guardianships, dependency cases were not dismissed, and DSHS continued to provide services.

- 3) **Permanent Custody Order** – Sometimes a family member or another person who is not the parent files a Nonparental (Third-Party) Custody Petition, asking the court to order that the child live with them. If you and the third person agree to this custody order, the court may order this and then dismiss the dependency. See Resources at the end of this memo for more information.

- 4) **Long-Term Foster Care** – This usually happens when the child is near 18 and needs to live outside the parent’s home. The dependency is not dismissed and the child grows up in foster care. It may also happen when the child is severely disabled and needs long-term medical or therapeutic care outside the home.
- 5) **Termination** – In a few cases, a parent’s rights to the child are completely cut off, or “terminated.” This means the child is free to be adopted, and the parent no longer has any rights or responsibilities. The court will terminate parental rights only in cases with serious abuse or neglect.

During a Termination of Parental Rights hearing, the court may consider non-contact between the parent and the child, but only if the opportunity for contact was provided. The court may consider the special issues of a parent who is, or was, incarcerated during the dependency period. For example, parents in jail or prison may have trouble keeping the agency up-to-date on their location or keeping in contact with the child. See the section “What if I am in Jail or Prison?” below.

- 6) **Independent Living** – If the child becomes emancipated, they no longer have to live with a parent or guardian. See Resources.

### What if I am in Jail or Prison?

As of July 28, 2013, the Children of Incarcerated Parents Act will be law. Parents who are incarcerated will have specific rights:

- to participate in a case conference where a plan for voluntary services for the parent is agreed to, by teleconference or videoconference if they can’t attend in person;
- where possible, the plan will include treatment options available at the facility where the parent is incarcerated;
- the plan must provide for visitation, unless visitation is not in the best interests of the child

Usually, at the permanency plan hearing, a court must consider ordering the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to file a petition for termination of parental rights if the child has been out of the home for 15 of the last 22 months since the dependency petition was filed. But under the new law,

- if the parent is or was incarcerated and that is an important reason why the child has been in foster care for fifteen of the last twenty-two months, AND
- the parent maintains a meaningful role in the child's life, AND
- the department has not documented another reason to file a petition for termination,

then the court may consider the special circumstances of an incarcerated parent. For example, parents in jail or prison may have trouble keeping the DSHS up-to-date on their location or keeping in contact with the child.

Also under this law, when a parent

- has been sentenced to a **long-term** incarceration and has maintained a meaningful role in the child's life AND
- it is in the best interest of the child,

DSHS should consider a permanent placement that allows the parent to maintain a relationship with the child, like a guardianship.

### **What Is a Guardian ad Litem or CASA?**

In many cases the court will appoint a “guardian ad litem” (GAL) or “court-appointed special advocate” (CASA) for the child. The guardian ad litem’s role is to represent the best interests of the child, not necessarily what the child wants. The guardian ad litem may or may not be a lawyer. CASAs are volunteer GALs from the community. For more information, see the memo *Working with GALs and Parenting Evaluators: Tips for Parents in Family Law Cases*, on the Washington Law Help website (See the Resource list).

A parent should be able to ask for the child to be appointed an attorney and a child can ask once they turn 12. If the child requests legal counsel and is age twelve or older, or if the guardian ad litem or the court determines that the child needs to be independently represented by counsel, the court may appoint an attorney to represent the child’s position. If the child doesn’t have a CASA or GAL and someone asks for an attorney, the Court must appoint an attorney.

### **What If My Child Is Native American?**

Under federal law, special rules apply to Native American children in dependency actions. The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) defines an “Indian child” as an unmarried person under age 18 who either 1) is a member of an Indian tribe, or 2) is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe. The law defines “Indian tribes” as those tribes recognized by the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs. Certain Alaska Native villages also qualify.

The court will ask if the Indian Child Welfare Act applies at the 72-hour shelter care hearing.

The ICWA affects dependency cases in different ways. Depending on the tribe, the case may have to be tried in a tribal court instead of the state court. The child’s tribe must be given notice of the case and may have the right to “intervene in” (join in) the case. The ICWA makes it more difficult to remove an Indian child from home and also makes it more difficult to take custody away from the child’s parents or to terminate their parental rights. The law requires that a child be placed with relatives or in Indian foster care approved by the child’s tribe rather than non-Indian foster care, unless there is a good reason not to do so.

For more information, see the memo “Indian Child Welfare Act,” on the Washington Law Help website (See the Resource list).

### **What Are My Rights and Responsibilities in a Dependency Action?**

#### **You Have the Right to a Lawyer**

If a dependency petition has been filed, you have a right to be represented by a lawyer, and you will probably want a lawyer. If you want a lawyer, but cannot afford to pay, you can tell the judge. The judge may either appoint one for you or direct you to the office of the public defender. In King County, the Office of Public Defense (OPD) screens people who are looking for legal representation to determine if they qualify for public defense services.

If you can pay for a lawyer, you are expected to hire one on your own. The Legal Voice memo “How to find a Lawyer” includes the phone numbers for lawyer referral services around the state. (See Resource list).

### **You Have the Right to Information**

CPS must try to notify you that your child has been taken into custody, why the child was taken into custody, and your legal rights, as soon as possible. The notice must be understandable, considering your primary language, level of education, and cultural issues.

You have a right to information about your child’s health, progress in school, and behavior. You have the right to work with your CPS worker in making plans for you and your child. You have the right to know what CPS expects you to do before your child is returned to you.

You have the right to see records and information collected by CPS about your child, with some exceptions. See the Washington state law RCW 13.50.100 for more information. Links to Washington State laws are in the Resources section).

### **You Have the Right to Services**

You have the right to services to help your family. Some services are provided directly by DSHS for free. If you are referred to another agency that charges a fee, you may have to pay that fee. Your CPS worker may be able to help you find housing, clothing, financial assistance, medical care, child care, employment services, parenting classes, family planning services, transportation services, mental health services, drug and alcohol abuse programs, and/or domestic violence or sexual assault programs.

### **You Have a Responsibility to Support Your Child**

You will be expected to contribute to the cost of your child’s care if your child is placed outside your home. You should also provide your child with necessary clothes and personal items to help your child be more comfortable if he or she is in care outside of your home.

## **What Else can I Do to Help Myself and My Child?**

### **Try to Get Other Kinds of Support**

Try to form a network of support – family, friends, and community professionals who care about you and your family and who can help out, if necessary. It often makes a difference in court when parents have statements from family, friends, church members, counselors and others to tell the judge helpful things about you and your family.

### **Keep Records**

Be sure to keep copies of all records that show your family’s medical and dental care, any services you are using, that you are following the court orders, and any other proof that could show how you are caring for yourself and your children.

### **Follow Advice and Use Services**

Follow the advice of teachers, medical providers, and counselors who work with you and your children, when possible.

**Keep In Touch**

Try to visit your child regularly, as allowed by the court order. If you cannot make it to a visit, notify the caseworker before the scheduled visit. Keep in regular contact with your attorney and caseworker and tell them about changes in address, telephone number, job, income, or living arrangements. If you cannot keep an appointment with your attorney, caseworker, or service provider, let them know in advance.

**Get More Legal Information**

See Resources at the end of this memo.

<b>JUVENILE COURT DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS</b>				
<b>SHELTER CARE HEARING</b>	<b>FACT-FINDING HEARING</b>	<b>DISPOSITION HEARING</b>	<b>INITIAL PROGRESS REVIEW HEARING</b>	<b>PERMANENCY PLANNING HEARING</b>
<u>Time Frame:</u> Within 72 hours of placement	<u>Time Frame:</u> Within 75 days of filing of petition-	<u>Time Frame:</u> At Fact-Finding or within 14 days of Fact-Finding	<u>Time Frame:</u> 90 days after the entry of the dispositional order or 6 months from out-of-home placement, whichever is earlier. An in-court hearing.	<u>Time Frame:</u> Between 9-18 months (depending on child's age) after child's out-of-home placement
<p>Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placement</li> <li>Home</li> <li>Relative</li> <li>Responsible Adult</li> <li>Foster Care</li> <li>-Group Care</li> <li>Visitation</li> <li>Supervised</li> <li>Unsupervised</li> <li>Frequency</li> </ul> <p>Parent Choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agree/cooperate</li> <li>Compromise/negotiate</li> <li>Disagree</li> <li>Shelter care hearing</li> <li>Judge decides above issues</li> </ul>	<p>Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine facts as alleged in petition</li> <li>-Determine legal sufficiency</li> </ul> <p>Parent choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agree/cooperate</li> <li>Compromise/negotiate</li> <li>Disagree/go to trial</li> </ul> <p>Types of dependency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-home with services</li> <li>Out-of-home with services</li> </ul>	<p>Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placement</li> <li>Home</li> <li>Relative</li> <li>Responsible Adult</li> <li>Foster care</li> <li>Group Care</li> </ul> <p>Example of Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluations</li> <li>Parenting classes</li> <li>Counseling</li> <li>Substance abuse counseling</li> <li>Anger management</li> <li>Domestic violence classes</li> <li>Sexual offender treatment</li> <li>Victim/survivor treatment</li> </ul> <p>Visitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supervised/Unsupervised</li> <li>Frequency/Time/Place</li> </ul>	<p>Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress &amp; compliance with court order</li> <li>Services</li> <li>Placement</li> <li>Visitation if not returned home</li> <li>Continue Dependency or Dismissal</li> </ul>	<p>Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent Plan determined by Court:</li> <li>Continue Dependency</li> <li>Dismissal</li> <li>Return Home</li> <li>Long-term foster care</li> <li>Permanent (3rd-Party)</li> <li>Custody Order</li> <li>Proceed with Guardianship</li> <li>Proceed with Termination</li> </ul>

## Resources

### Your Rights with CPS

Office of the Family and Children's Ombudsman (OFCO)

**By phone:** (206) 439-3870      1-800-571-7321      (206) 439-3789 TTY

**Online:** <http://www.governor.wa.gov/ofco/default.asp>

Children's Administration Case Services Policy Manual

**Online:** [http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ca/pubs/mnl\\_case/chapter1.asp](http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ca/pubs/mnl_case/chapter1.asp)

This manual has the written agency rules to be followed by CPS staff when investigating a case or providing CPS services.

### Related Legal Information

Legal Voice statewide Legal Information and Referral Line for legal information and referral to legal services, private attorneys, or self-help methods in many areas of law

**By phone:** (206) 621-7691    Toll-Free 1-866-259-7720

Legal Voice memos, [www.LegalVoice.org](http://www.LegalVoice.org), go to Tools to Help You or call (206) 621-7691 to request a copy:

- How to Find a Lawyer
- Placement of Minor Children in Case of Death
- Options for Unmarried Parents
- Options for Grandparents and Other Nonparental Caregivers

**Washington Law Help** website [www.washingtonlawhelp.org](http://www.washingtonlawhelp.org) for legal information about many areas of law, including:

- Emancipation of Minors
- Working with GALs and Parenting Evaluators: Tips for Parents in Family Law Cases
- Indian Child Welfare Act

**Publication:** Managing Your Divorce: A Guide for Battered Women, see the chapter "Alcohol, Drugs, and Domestic Violence: What a Woman Should Know Before Going to Court," National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Family Violence Department, 1998. Available in English, Korean, Mandarin, and Spanish.

**Online:** [http://www.ncjfcj.org/images/stories/dept/fvd/pdf/pro\\_se\\_web.pdf](http://www.ncjfcj.org/images/stories/dept/fvd/pdf/pro_se_web.pdf)

### Washington State Laws

RCW, or Revised Code of Washington (statutes)

**Online:** [www.legalwa.org](http://www.legalwa.org) or <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/>

You can read state laws, called the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), in law libraries, some public libraries, through your lawyer, or on the web. Sections that apply to CPS are found in Chapters 13.34, 13.36, 26.44, and 74.13.

WAC, or Washington Administrative Code (agency rules)

**Online:** [www.legalwa.org](http://www.legalwa.org) or <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/>

You can read agency rules, called administrative codes. The section of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) about CPS is Chapter 388-15.

Children of Incarcerated Parents Act, Bill # 1284 effective 7/28/2013

Enter the bill number on this website to find this law:

**Online:** <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/billinfo/> Under “Available Documents” at the bottom of the web page, choose “session law.”

### Services for Parents

Washington State **Domestic Violence 24-hour Hot Line** 1-800-562-6025 (Voice/TTY)

Parent Trust: Free or low cost classes, workshops and coaching for parents statewide

**Family Help Line:** 1-800-932-4673 Monday-Friday 9-5

**Online:** <http://www.parenttrust.org/>

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration, U. S. Dept. of Health

**Treatment Referral Helpline:** 1-800-662-HELP (4357) or 1-800-487-4889 (TDD)

Free and confidential information in English and Spanish for individuals and family members facing substance abuse and mental health issues. 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Child Care Resource and Referral Network

**Online:** [www.childcare.org](http://www.childcare.org)

**By phone:** (206) 329-5544 or Toll Free: 1-877-512-3948) King County (Seattle, Redmond, Kent)

(425) 591-4213 Snohomish County

(253) 591-2025 Pierce County

1-800-446-1114 Washington State

For referral to social services such as counseling, parenting classes, daycare assistance, and employment assistance, **dial 2-1-1**, anywhere in Washington State.

King County Office of the Public Defender

**By phone:** (206) 296-7662

**Online:** <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/OPD.aspx>

*Updated Inessa Baram Blackwell, 04/06/11. Rev. June Krumpotick 5/30/13*