SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5205

State of N	Washington	68th Legislature	2023	Regular	Session

By Senate Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Dhingra, Kuderer, and C. Wilson)

AN ACT Relating to limitations in parenting plans related to 1 2 parental conduct; amending RCW 26.09.191; and adding a new section to 3 chapter 26.09 RCW. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON: 4 RCW 26.09.191 and 2021 c 215 s 134 are each amended to 5 Sec. 1. 6 read as follows: 7 ((The permanent parenting plan shall not require mutual (1)8 decision-making or designation of a dispute resolution process other than court action)) Parents are responsible for protecting and 9 10 preserving the health and well-being of their minor child. When a 11 parent acts contrary to the health and well-being of their child, the court may, and in some situations must, impose limitations intended 12 to protect a child from harm as described in this section. 13 14 For the purposes of this section "child" shall also mean 15 "children." 16 For the purposes of this section "parenting functions" are as 17 defined in RCW 26.09.004. 18 (2) RESIDENTIAL TIME LIMITATIONS. (a) Parental conduct requiring limits on a parent's residential 19 20 time.

A parent's residential time with their child shall be limited if 1 it is found that ((a)) the parent has engaged in any of the following 2 3 conduct: 4 ((((a))) (i) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; 5 6 (((b) physical, sexual,)) (ii) Physical abuse or a pattern of 7 emotional abuse of a child; ((or (c) a)) (iii) A history of acts of domestic violence as 8 defined in RCW 7.105.010 or an assault or sexual assault that causes 9 10 grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm ((or that results in a 11 pregnancy. 12 (2) (a) The)); or 13 (iv) Sexual abuse of a child. Required limitations and considerations for a parent who has been convicted of a sexual 14 15 offense against a child or found to have sexually abused a child are addressed in section 2 of this act. 16 17 (b) Parent residing with a person whose conduct requires limits. A parent's residential time with the parent's child shall be 18 19 limited if it is found that the parent resides with a person who has engaged in any of the following conduct: (((i) Willful abandonment 20 that continues for an extended period of time or substantial refusal 21 to perform parenting functions; (ii) physical, sexual,)) 22 23 (i) Physical abuse or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; 24 ((((iii) a)) (ii) A history of acts of domestic violence as 25 defined in RCW 7.105.010 or an assault or sexual assault that causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm ((or that results in a 26 27 pregnancy; or (iv) the parent has been convicted as an adult of a sex 28 offense under: (A) RCW 9A.44.076 if, because of the difference in age between 29 30 the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under 31 (d) of this subsection; 32 (B) RCW 9A.44.079 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under 33 34 (d) of this subsection; (C) RCW 9A.44.086 if, because of the difference in age between 35 the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under 36 37 (d) of this subsection; 38 (D) RCW 9A.44.089; 39 (E) RCW 9A.44.093; 40 (F) RCW 9A.44.096;

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1	(G) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2) if, because of the difference in age
2	between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists
3	under (d) of this subsection;
4	(H) Chapter 9.68A RCW;
5	(I) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed
6	in (a)(iv)(A) through (H) of this subsection;
7	(J) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an
8	offense analogous to the offenses listed in (a)(iv)(A) through (H) of
9	this subsection.
10	This subsection (2)(a) shall not apply when (c) or (d) of this
11	subsection applies.
12	(b) The parent's residential time with the child shall be limited
13	if it is found that the parent resides with a person who has engaged
14	in any of the following conduct: (i) Physical, sexual, or a pattern
15	of emotional abuse of a child; (ii) a history of acts of domestic
16	violence as defined in RCW 7.105.010 or an assault or sexual assault
17	that causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm or that
18	results in a pregnancy; or (iii) the person has been convicted as an
19	adult or as a juvenile has been adjudicated of a sex offense under:
20	(A) RCW 9A.44.076 if, because of the difference in age between
21	the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under
22	(e) of this subsection;
23	(B) RCW 9A.44.079 if, because of the difference in age between
24	the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under
25	(e) of this subsection;
26	(C) RCW 9A.44.086 if, because of the difference in age between
27	the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under
28	(e) of this subsection;
29	(D) RCW 9A.44.089;
30	-(E) RCW 9A.44.093;
31	(F) RCW 9A.44.096;
32	(G) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2) if, because of the difference in age
33	between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists
34	under (e) of this subsection;
35	(H) Chapter 9.68A RCW;
36	(I) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed
37	in (b) (iii) (A) through (H) of this subsection;
38	(J) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an
39	offense analogous to the offenses listed in (b)(iii)(A) through (H)
40	of this subsection.

1 This subsection (2)(b) shall not apply when (c) or (e) of this 2 subsection applies.

(c) If a parent has been found to be a sexual predator under 3 chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any other 4 jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a 5 6 child that would otherwise be allowed under this chapter. If a parent resides with an adult or a juvenile who has been found to be a sexual 7 predator under chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any 8 other jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact 9 with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside that 10 11 person's presence. 12 (d) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who has been

12 (d) There is a reputtable presumption that a parent who has been 13 convicted as an adult of a sex offense listed in (d)(i) through (ix) 14 of this subsection poses a present danger to a child. Unless the 15 parent rebuts this presumption, the court shall restrain the parent 16 from contact with a child that would otherwise be allowed under this 17 chapter:

18 (i) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2), provided that the person convicted 19 was at least five years older than the other person;

- 20 (ii) RCW 9A.44.073;
- 21 (iii) RCW 9A.44.076, provided that the person convicted was at 22 least eight years older than the victim;

23 (iv) RCW 9A.44.079, provided that the person convicted was at 24 least eight years older than the victim;

- 25 (v) RCW 9A.44.083;
- 26 (vi) RCW 9A.44.086, provided that the person convicted was at 27 least eight years older than the victim;
- 28 (vii) RCW 9A.44.100;
- 29 (viii) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses
 30 listed in (d) (i) through (vii) of this subsection;

31 (ix) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an 32 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (d)(i) through (vii) of 33 this subsection.

34 (e) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who resides 35 with a person who, as an adult, has been convicted, or as a juvenile 36 has been adjudicated, of the sex offenses listed in (e)(i) through 37 (ix) of this subsection places a child at risk of abuse or harm when 38 that parent exercises residential time in the presence of the 39 convicted or adjudicated person. Unless the parent rebuts the 40 presumption, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with

1 the parent's child except for contact that occurs outside of the convicted or adjudicated person's presence: 2 (i) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2), provided that the person convicted 3 was at least five years older than the other person; 4 (ii) RCW 9A.44.073; 5 6 (iii) RCW 9A.44.076, provided that the person convicted was at least eight years older than the victim; 7 (iv) RCW 9A.44.079, provided that the person convicted was at 8 least eight years older than the victim; 9 10 (v) RCW 9A.44.083; (vi) RCW 9A.44.086, provided that the person convicted was at 11 12 least eight years older than the victim; 13 (vii) RCW 9A.44.100; 14 (viii) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses 15 listed in (e)(i) through (vii) of this subsection; 16 (ix) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an offense analogous to the offenses listed in (e) (i) through (vii) of 17 this subsection. 18 19 (f) The presumption established in (d) of this subsection may be rebutted only after a written finding that the child was not 20 21 conceived and subsequently born as a result of a sexual assault 22 committed by the parent requesting residential time and that: (i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed 23 by the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the 24 25 child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, and (B) the offending parent has successfully engaged 26 in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress 27 28 in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk 29 30 to the child; or 31 (ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the child 32 and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the 33 child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of 34 35 sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the offending parent is in the child's best interest, and 36 37 (C) the offending parent has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, 38 39 if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes 40 such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child.

1 (g) The presumption established in (e) of this subsection may be 2 rebutted only after a written finding that the child was not 3 conceived and subsequently born as a result of a sexual assault 4 committed by the parent requesting residential time and that:

5 (i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed 6 by the person who is residing with the parent requesting residential 7 time, (A) contact between the child and the parent residing with the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and that parent is 8 able to protect the child in the presence of the convicted or 9 10 adjudicated person, and (B) the convicted or adjudicated person has 11 successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, 12 13 and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and 14 poses minimal risk to the child; or

15 (ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by 16 the person who is residing with the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the child and the parent in the presence of 17 the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and poses minimal 18 risk to the child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for 19 20 victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact 21 between the child and the parent residing with the convicted or adjudicated person in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated 22 person is in the child's best interest, and (C) the convicted or 23 adjudicated person has successfully engaged in treatment for sex 24 25 offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if 26 any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes 27 contact between the parent and child in the presence of the convicted 28 or adjudicated person is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the 29 child.

30 (h) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of 31 rebutting the presumption under (f) of this subsection, the court may 32 allow a parent who has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense listed in (d)(i) through (ix) of this subsection to have residential 33 time with the child supervised by a neutral and independent adult and 34 35 pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such residential time. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between 36 the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the 37 38 evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the 39 40 supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor

1 has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of

2 protecting the child.

(i) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of 3 rebutting the presumption under (g) of this subsection, the court may 4 allow a parent residing with a person who has been adjudicated as a 5 6 juvenile of a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection to have residential time with the child in the presence of 7 the person adjudicated as a juvenile, supervised by a neutral and 8 9 independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of 10 such residential time. The court shall not approve of a supervisor 11 for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of 12 13 protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval 14 of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the 15 supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or 16 capable of protecting the child.

17 (j) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of rebutting the presumption under (g) of this subsection, the court may 18 19 allow a parent residing with a person who, as an adult, has been 20 convicted of a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this 21 subsection to have residential time with the child in the presence of the convicted person supervised by a neutral and independent adult 22 and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such residential 23 24 time. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between 25 the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the 26 evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting 27 the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor 28 29 has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of 30 protecting the child.

31 (k) A court shall not order unsupervised contact between the 32 offending parent and a child of the offending parent who was sexually 33 abused by that parent. A court may order unsupervised contact between the offending parent and a child who was not sexually abused by the 34 35 parent after the presumption under (d) of this subsection has been rebutted and supervised residential time has occurred for at least 36 37 two years with no further arrests or convictions of sex offenses 38 involving children under chapter 9A.44 RCW, RCW 9A.64.020, or chapter 9.68A RCW and (i) the sex offense of the offending parent was not 39 40 committed against a child of the offending parent, and (ii) the court

1 finds that unsupervised contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, after 2 consideration of the testimony of a state-certified therapist, mental 3 health counselor, or social worker with expertise in treating child 4 sexual abuse victims who has supervised at least one period of 5 residential time between the parent and the child, and after 6 consideration of evidence of the offending parent's compliance with 7 community supervision requirements, if any. If the offending parent 8 was not ordered by a court to participate in treatment for sex 9 10 offenders, then the parent shall obtain a psychosexual evaluation 11 conducted by a certified sex offender treatment provider or a 12 certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider indicating that the offender has the lowest likelihood of risk to reoffend before the 13 14 court grants unsupervised contact between the parent and a child.

15 (1) A court may order unsupervised contact between the parent and 16 a child which may occur in the presence of a juvenile adjudicated of 17 a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection who 18 resides with the parent after the presumption under (e) of this subsection has been rebutted and supervised residential time has 19 20 occurred for at least two years during which time the adjudicated 21 juvenile has had no further arrests, adjudications, or convictions of sex offenses involving children under chapter 9A.44 RCW, RCW 22 9A.64.020, or chapter 9.68A RCW, and (i) the court finds that 23 24 unsupervised contact between the child and the parent that may occur 25 in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile is appropriate and poses 26 minimal risk to the child, after consideration of the testimony of a 27 state-certified therapist, mental health counselor, or social worker with expertise in treatment of child sexual abuse victims who has 28 29 supervised at least one period of residential time between the parent 30 and the child in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile, and after 31 consideration of evidence of the adjudicated juvenile's compliance 32 with community supervision or parole requirements, if any. If the adjudicated juvenile was not ordered by a court to participate in 33 treatment for sex offenders, then the adjudicated juvenile shall 34 35 obtain a psychosexual evaluation conducted by a certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender 36 treatment provider indicating that the adjudicated juvenile has the 37 lowest likelihood of risk to reoffend before the court grants 38 unsupervised contact between the parent and a child which may occur 39

1 in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile who is residing with the

2 parent.

(m) (i) The limitations imposed by the court under (a) or (b) of 3 this subsection shall be reasonably calculated to protect the child 4 from the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could 5 6 result if the child has contact with the parent requesting residential time. The limitations shall also be reasonably calculated 7 to provide for the safety of the parent who may be at risk of 8 physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could result if the 9 10 parent has contact with the parent requesting residential time. The limitations the court may impose include, but are not limited to: 11 Supervised contact between the child and the parent or completion of 12 13 relevant counseling or treatment. If the court expressly finds based 14 on the evidence that limitations on the residential time with the 15 child will not adequately protect the child from the harm or abuse 16 that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting 17 residential time, the court shall restrain the parent requesting residential time from all contact with the child. 18

(ii) The court shall not enter an order under (a) of this 19 20 subsection allowing a parent to have contact with a child if the parent has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil 21 action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action 22 23 to have sexually abused the child, except upon recommendation by an 24 evaluator or therapist for the child that the child is ready for 25 contact with the parent and will not be harmed by the contact. The 26 court shall not enter an order allowing a parent to have contact with 27 the child in the offender's presence if the parent resides with a 28 person who has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil 29 action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action 30 to have sexually abused a child, unless the court finds that the 31 parent accepts that the person engaged in the harmful conduct and the 32 parent is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm 33 from the person.

34 (iii) The court shall not enter an order under (a) of this 35 subsection allowing a parent to have contact with a child if the 36 parent has been found by clear and convincing evidence pursuant to 37 RCW 26.26A.465 to have committed sexual assault, as defined in RCW 38 26.26A.465, against the child's parent, and that the child was born 39 within three hundred twenty days of the sexual assault.

1 (iv) If the court limits residential time under (a) or (b) of this subsection to require supervised contact between the child and 2 the parent, the court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact 3 between a child and a parent who has engaged in physical, sexual, or 4 a pattern of emotional abuse of the child unless the court finds 5 6 based upon the evidence that the supervisor accepts that the harmful 7 conduct occurred and is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the 8 supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor 9 10 has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing to or capable 11 of protecting the child.

12 (n) If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that 13 contact between the parent and the child will not cause physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm to the child and that the 14 15 probability that the parent's or other person's harmful or abusive conduct will recur is so remote that it would not be in the child's 16 best interests to apply the limitations of (a), (b), and (m)(i) and 17 (iv) of this subsection, or if the court expressly finds that the 18 19 parent's conduct did not have an impact on the child, then the court need not apply the limitations of (a), (b), and (m) (i) and (iv) of 20 21 this subsection. The weight given to the existence of a protection order issued under chapter 7.105 RCW or former chapter 26.50 RCW as 22 to domestic violence is within the discretion of the court. This 23 24 subsection shall not apply when (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), 25 (j), (k), (l), and (m) (ii) of this subsection apply.

26 (3) A parent's involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect 27 on the child's best interests, and the court may preclude or limit 28 any provisions of the parenting plan, if any of the following factors 29 exist:

30 (a) A parent's neglect or substantial nonperformance of parenting 31 functions;

32 (b) A long-term emotional or physical impairment which interferes 33 with the parent's performance of parenting functions as defined in 34 RCW 26.09.004;

35 (c) A long-term impairment resulting from drug, alcohol, or other 36 substance abuse that interferes with the performance of parenting 37 functions;

38 (d) The absence or substantial impairment of emotional ties
39 between the parent and the child;

1 (e) The abusive use of conflict by the parent which creates the danger of serious damage to the child's psychological development. 2 Abusive use of conflict includes, but is not limited to, abusive 3 litigation as defined in RCW 26.51.020. If the court finds a parent 4 has engaged in abusive litigation, the court may impose any 5 6 restrictions or remedies set forth in chapter 26.51 RCW in addition to including a finding in the parenting plan. Litigation that is 7 aggressive or improper but that does not meet the definition of 8 abusive litigation shall not constitute a basis for a finding under 9 10 this section. A report made in good faith to law enforcement, a medical professional, or child protective services of sexual, 11 physical, or mental abuse of a child shall not constitute a basis for 12 a finding of abusive use of conflict; 13

14 (f) A parent has withheld from the other parent access to the 15 child for a protracted period without good cause; or

16 (g) Such other factors or conduct as the court expressly finds
17 adverse to the best interests of the child.

18 (4) In cases involving allegations of limiting factors under 19 subsection (2)(a)(ii) and (iii) of this section, both parties shall 20 be screened to determine the appropriateness of a comprehensive 21 assessment regarding the impact of the limiting factor on the child 22 and the parties.

23 (5) In entering a permanent parenting plan, the court shall not 24 draw any presumptions from the provisions of the temporary parenting 25 plan.

26 (6) In determining whether any of the conduct described in this 27 section has occurred, the court shall apply the civil rules of 28 evidence, proof, and procedure.

29

(7) For the purposes of this section:

30 (a) "A parent's child" means that parent's natural child, adopted 31 child, or stepchild; and

32 (b) "Social worker" means a person with a master's or further 33 advanced degree from a social work educational program accredited and 34 approved as provided in RCW 18.320.010)); or

35 <u>(iii) Sexual abuse of a child. Required limitations and</u> 36 <u>considerations on a parent who resides with someone who has been</u> 37 <u>convicted of a sexual offense against a child or found to have</u> 38 <u>sexually abused a child are addressed in section 2 of this act.</u>

39 (c) Parental conduct that may result in limits on a parent's 40 residential time.

1	<u>A parent's involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect on a</u>
2	child's best interests, and the court may preclude or limit any
3	provisions of the parenting plan, if any of the following factors
4	<u>exist:</u>
5	(i) A parent's neglect or substantial nonperformance of parenting
6	functions;
7	(ii) A long-term emotional or physical impairment that interferes
8	with the parent's performance of parenting functions;
9	(iii) A long-term impairment resulting from drug, alcohol, or
10	other substance abuse that interferes with the performance of
11	parenting functions;
12	(iv) The absence or substantial impairment of emotional ties
13	between the parent and the parent's child;
14	(v) A parent has engaged in the abusive use of conflict, which
15	creates the danger of serious damage to the child's psychological
16	development. Abusive use of conflict includes, but is not limited to,
17	abusive litigation as defined in RCW 26.51.020. If the court finds a
18	parent has engaged in abusive litigation, the court may impose any
19	restrictions or remedies set forth in chapter 26.51 RCW in addition
20	to including a finding in the parenting plan. Litigation that is
21	aggressive or improper but does not meet the definition of abusive
22	litigation shall not constitute a basis for a finding under this
23	section. A report made in good faith to law enforcement, a medical
24	professional, or child protective services of sexual, physical, or
25	mental abuse of a child shall not constitute a basis for a finding of
26	abusive use of conflict;
27	(vi) A parent has withheld from the other parent access to their
28	child for a protracted period without good cause; or
29	(vii) Such other factors or conduct as the court expressly finds
30	adverse to the best interests of their child.
31	(d) Limitations a court may impose on a parent's residential
32	time.
33	The limitations imposed by the court under this section shall be
34	reasonably calculated to protect the child from the physical, sexual,
35	or emotional abuse or harm that could result if the child has contact
36	with the parent requesting residential time. The limitations shall
37	also be reasonably calculated to provide for the safety of the parent
38	who may be at risk of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm
39	that could result if the parent has contact with the parent

1 requesting residential time. The limitations the court may impose

2 <u>include</u>, but are not limited to:

3 (i) Supervised visitation. A court may, in its discretion, order
 4 supervised contact between a child and the parent.

If the court requires supervised visitation, there is a 5 presumption that the supervision will be provided by a professional 6 7 supervisor. The court shall not approve of a nonprofessional supervisor for contact between a child and a parent who has engaged 8 in physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child 9 unless the court finds, based upon the evidence, that the supervisor 10 acknowledges that the harmful conduct occurred and is willing and 11 capable of protecting a child from harm. This may be accomplished by 12 requiring an oath of supervisor attesting to the supervisor's 13 14 acknowledgment of the harmful conduct, willingness to protect a child, and willingness to enforce any limitations contained in the 15 16 parenting plan;

17 (ii) Evaluation or treatment. The court may order a parent to 18 undergo evaluations for such issues as substance abuse, mental 19 health, anger management, or domestic violence perpetration, with 20 collateral input provided from the other parent.

21 The court may also order that a parent complete treatment for 22 those issues if the need for treatment is supported by the evidence 23 and the evidence supports a finding that the issue interferes with 24 parenting functions.

A parent's residential time and decision-making authority may be conditioned on the parent's completion of an evaluation or treatment ordered by the court; or

(iii) No contact. If, based on the evidence, the court expressly finds that limitations on the residential time with a child will not adequately protect a child from the harm or abuse that could result if a child has contact with the parent requesting residential time, the court shall restrain the parent requesting residential time from all contact with a child.
(3) LIMITATIONS ON DECISION MAKING AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

A court shall limit joint decision making and dispute resolution if it is found that a parent has engaged in any of the following conduct:

38 (a) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period of 39 time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions;

40 (b) Physical abuse or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child;

(c) A history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW
 <u>7.105.010; or</u>
 (d) An assault or sexual assault that causes grievous bodily harm

4 or the fear of such harm.

5 (4) DETERMINATION NOT TO IMPOSE LIMITATIONS.

6 (a) If the court makes express written findings based on the 7 evidence that contact between the parent and the child will not cause physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm to the child and that 8 the probability that the parent's or other person's harmful or 9 abusive conduct will recur is so remote that it would not be in the 10 child's best interests to apply limitations to residential time 11 pursuant to subsection (2) of this section or if the court makes 12 express written findings that the parent's conduct did not have an 13 impact on the child, then the court need not apply the limitations of 14 subsection (2) of this section. This subsection shall not apply to 15 16 findings of sexual abuse which are governed by section 2 of this act.

(b) If the court_makes express written findings that it would be 17 contrary to the child's best interests to limit decision making or 18 19 dispute resolution pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, the court need not apply those limitations. Where there has been a 20 21 finding of domestic violence, there is a rebuttable presumption that there will be sole decision making. The court may not require face-22 23 to-face mediation or counseling where both parties are required to be 24 in the same room or virtual room.

25

(5) EXISTENCE OF A PROTECTION ORDER.

26 <u>The weight given to the existence of a protection order issued</u> 27 <u>under chapter 7.105 RCW or former chapter 26.50 RCW as to domestic</u> 28 <u>violence is within the discretion of the court.</u>

29 (6) WHEN LIMITATIONS APPLY TO BOTH PARENTS.

When mandatory limitations in subsection (2) (a) or (b) of this 30 31 section apply to both parents, or when a mandatory limitation applies 32 to one parent and the court finds, based on a discretionary factor in subsection (2)(c) of this section, that the other parent's time must 33 also be limited in order to protect the child from physical or 34 emotional abuse or harm, the court shall make findings regarding the 35 36 comparative risk of harm to the child posed by each parent, and shall explain the limitations imposed on each parent, including any 37 decision not to impose restrictions on a parent or to award decision 38 39 making to a parent subject to limitations in subsections (2) and (3) 40 of this section. In making these determinations, the court shall

1 consider whether one parent caused or contributed to the basis for

2 the other parent's conduct that is a basis for restrictions.

3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 26.09
4 RCW to read as follows:

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(1) SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS.

If a parent has been found to be a sexually violent predator 6 under chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any other 7 jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a 8 child that would otherwise be allowed under this chapter. If a parent 9 10 resides with an adult or a juvenile who has been found to be a sexually violent predator under chapter 71.09 RCW or under an 11 analogous statute of any other jurisdiction, the court shall restrain 12 13 the parent from contact with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside that person's presence. 14

15

(2) CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE BY PARENT.

(a) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense against any child in this or another jurisdiction poses a present danger to a child. Unless the parent rebuts this presumption, the court shall restrain the parent from all contact with the parent's child that would otherwise be allowed under this chapter.

(b) The court shall not enter an order allowing a parent to have contact with the parent's child if the parent has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused the child, except upon recommendation by an evaluator or therapist for the child that the child is ready for contact with the parent and will not be harmed by the contact.

(3) PARENT RESIDING WITH A PERSON FOUND TO HAVE SEXUALLY ABUSED ACHILD.

(a) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who resides 31 with a person who, as an adult, has been convicted of a sex offense 32 against a child, or as a juvenile has been adjudicated of a sex 33 offense against a child at least eight years younger, in this or 34 35 another jurisdiction, places a child at risk of abuse or harm when that parent exercises residential time in the presence of the 36 37 convicted or adjudicated person. Unless the parent rebuts the presumption, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with 38

1 the parent's child except for contact that occurs outside of the 2 convicted or adjudicated person's presence.

(b) The court shall not enter an order allowing a parent to have 3 contact with the child in the offender's presence if the parent 4 resides with a person who has been found by clear and convincing 5 6 evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused a child, unless the court 7 finds that the parent accepts that the person engaged in the harmful 8 conduct and the parent is willing to and capable of protecting the 9 child from harm from the person. 10

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(4) REBUTTING THE PRESUMPTION OF NO CONTACT.

(a) Offending Parent. The presumption established in subsection
(2) (a) of this section may be rebutted only after a written finding
that:

(i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed by the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, and (B) the offending parent has provided documentation that they have successfully completed treatment for sex offenders or are engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court; or

(ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by 22 the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the child 23 and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the 24 25 child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of 26 sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the offending parent is in the child's best interest, and 27 (C) the offending parent has provided documentation that they have 28 29 successfully completed treatment for sex offenders or are engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court. 30

31 (b) Parent Resides with Offending Person. The presumption 32 established in subsection (3)(a) of this section may be rebutted only 33 after a written finding that:

(i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed by the person who is residing with the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the child and the parent residing with the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and that parent is able to protect the child in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person, and (B) the convicted or adjudicated person has provided documentation that they have successfully completed

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1 treatment for sex offenders or are engaged in and making progress in 2 such treatment, if any was ordered by a court; or

(ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by 3 the person who is residing with the parent requesting residential 4 time, (A) contact between the child and the parent in the presence of 5 6 the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for 7 victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact 8 between the child and the parent residing with the convicted or 9 adjudicated person in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated 10 person is in the child's best interest, and (C) the convicted or 11 12 adjudicated person has provided documentation that they have successfully completed treatment for sex offenders or are engaged in 13 and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court. 14

15 (c) Contact if Presumption Rebutted. If the court finds that the 16 parent has met the burden of rebutting the presumption under 17 subsection (4)(a) of this section, the court may allow a parent who 18 has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense against a child to 19 have residential time with the child supervised by a neutral and 20 independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of 21 such residential time.

(i) The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child;

(ii) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of 29 rebutting the presumption under subsection (4)(b) of this section, 30 31 the court may allow a parent residing with a person who has been 32 convicted of a sex offense against a child or adjudicated of a juvenile sex offense with a child at least eight years younger to 33 have residential time with the child in the presence of that person 34 supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an 35 adequate plan for supervision of such residential time. 36 The supervisor may be the parent if the court finds, based on the 37 evidence, that the parent is willing and capable of protecting the 38 39 child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the 40 supervisor, including the parent, upon finding, based on the

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1 evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is 2 no longer willing or capable of protecting the child;

3 (iii) A court shall not order unsupervised contact between the 4 offending parent and a child of the offending parent who was sexually 5 abused by that parent;

6 (iv) A court may order unsupervised contact between the offending 7 parent and a child who was not sexually abused by the parent after the presumption under subsection (2) of this section has been 8 rebutted pursuant to subsection (4)(a) of this section and supervised 9 residential time has occurred for at least two years with no further 10 11 arrests or convictions of sex offenses involving children and (A) the 12 sex offense of the offending parent was not committed against a child of the offending parent and (B) the court finds that unsupervised 13 14 contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, after consideration of the testimony 15 16 of a state-certified therapist, mental health counselor, or social 17 worker with expertise in treating child sexual abuse victims who has 18 supervised at least one period of residential time between the parent 19 and the child, and after consideration of evidence of the offending parent's compliance with community supervision requirements, if any. 20 21 If the offending parent was not ordered by a court to participate in 22 treatment for sex offenders, then the parent shall obtain a psychosexual evaluation conducted by a certified sex offender 23 treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment 24 25 provider indicating that the offender has the lowest likelihood of 26 risk to reoffend before the court grants unsupervised contact between 27 the parent and a child.

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