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## SENATE BILL 5061

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State of Washington 53rd Legislature 1993 Regular Session

By Senators Fraser, Winsley and A. Smith

Read first time 01/11/93. Referred to Committee on Law & Justice.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to restrictions on residential time for abusive
- 2 parents; amending RCW 26.10.160; and reenacting and amending RCW
- 3 26.09.191.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 26.09.191 and 1989 c 375 s 11 and 1989 c 326 s 1 are 6 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 7 (1) The permanent parenting plan shall not require mutual decision-
- 8 making or designation of a dispute resolution process other than court
- 9 action if it is found that a parent has engaged in any of the following
- 10 conduct: (a) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period
- 11 of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (b)
- 12 physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; or (c) a
- 13 history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or
- 14 an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the
- 15 fear of such harm.
- 16 (2)(a) The court shall deny residential time to a parent and enter
- 17 a permanent restraining order prohibiting the parent from contacting
- 18 the child directly or indirectly, if the court finds in an action under

p. 1 SB 5061

- this chapter, or another court found in a prior civil or criminal 1 action, that: 2
- (i) The child was conceived because one parent committed a sex 3 4 offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, against the child's other parent; 5 or
- (ii) The parent has sexually abused a child in the household at any 6 7 time during the parent's life or any other child within the previous 8 ten years.
- 9 (b)(i) The court shall require that a neutral third party supervise any residential time the parent spends with the child if the court 10 finds in an action under this chapter, or another court found in a 11 prior civil or criminal action, that the parent physically abused the 12 13 child, or exhibits a pattern of emotional abuse of the child, or has physically or sexually abused another child within the previous ten 14 15 <u>years.</u>
- (ii) The neutral third party may not be a member of the offending parent's family unless the nonoffending parent agrees to the appointment. The offending parent has the burden of proving that the proposed supervisor, whether or not a family member, is neutral, 19 independent, willing to supervise, and is capable of intervening between the child and the parent if necessary. The court shall appoint and have jurisdiction over the supervisor, may specify minimum requirements of supervision, and may hold the supervisor in contempt if the supervisor fails to adequately supervise the residential time. The court shall enter findings of fact regarding the qualifications of the appointed supervisor. The court shall notify the supervisor of the court's requirements and the contempt provision. In addition, the court may impose other limitations under (c) and (d) of this subsection. 29
- 30 (c) The parent's residential time with the child shall be limited 31 if it is found that the parent has engaged in any of the following conduct: (i) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period 32 33 of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (ii) physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; or (iii) 34 35 a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or 36 37 the fear of such harm.
- $((\frac{b}{b}))$  (d) The limitations imposed by the court shall be 38 reasonably calculated to protect the child from physical, sexual, or 39

SB 5061 p. 2

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emotional abuse or harm that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting residential time. If the court expressly finds limitation on the residential time with the child will not adequately protect the child from the harm or abuse that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting residential time, the court shall restrain the parent requesting residential time from all contact

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with the child.

- 8 ((<del>(c)</del>)) <u>(e) Except as provided in (a) and (b) of this subsection,</u> if the court expressly finds that contact between the parent and the 9 10 child will not cause physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm to the child and that the probability that the parent's harmful or abusive 11 conduct will recur is so remote that it would not be in the child's 12 best interests to apply the limitations of ((\frac{(a) and (b)}{})) (c) and (d) 13 of this subsection, or if the court expressly finds the parent's 14 15 conduct did not have an impact on the child, then the court need not apply the limitations of  $((\frac{a}{a}) - and (b))) - (c) - and (d)$  of this 16 17 subsection. The weight given to the existence of a protection order issued under chapter 26.50 RCW as to domestic violence is within the 18 19 discretion of the court.
- (3) A parent's involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect on the child's best interests, and the court may preclude or limit any provisions of the parenting plan, if any of the following factors exist:
- 24 (a) A parent's neglect or substantial nonperformance of parenting 25 functions;
- (b) A long-term emotional or physical impairment which interferes with the parent's performance of parenting functions as defined in RCW 28 26.09.004;
- (c) A long-term impairment resulting from drug, alcohol, or other substance abuse that interferes with the performance of parenting functions;
- (d) The absence or substantial impairment of emotional ties between the parent and the child;
- 34 (e) The abusive use of conflict by the parent which creates the 35 danger of serious damage to the child's psychological development;
- 36 (f) A parent has withheld from the other parent access to the child 37 for a protracted period without good cause; or
- 38 (g) Such other factors or conduct as the court expressly finds 39 adverse to the best interests of the child.

p. 3 SB 5061

- 1 (4) In entering a permanent parenting plan, the court shall not 2 draw any presumptions from the provisions of the temporary parenting 3 plan.
- 4 (5) In determining whether any of the conduct described in this 5 section has occurred, the court shall apply the civil rules of 6 evidence, proof, and procedure.
- 7 **Sec. 2.** RCW 26.10.160 and 1989 c 326 s 2 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 (1) A parent not granted custody of the child is entitled to 10 reasonable visitation rights except as provided in subsection (2) of 11 this section.
- 12 (2)(a) The court shall deny visitation or residential time to a
  13 parent and enter a permanent restraining order prohibiting the parent
  14 from contacting the child directly or indirectly, if the court finds in
  15 an action under this chapter, or another court found in a prior civil
  16 or criminal action, that:
- (i) The child was conceived because one parent committed a sex offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, against the child's other parent; or
- 20 <u>(ii) The parent has sexually abused a child in the household at any</u>
  21 <u>time during the parent's life or any other child within the previous</u>
  22 <u>ten years.</u>
  - (b)(i) The court shall require that a neutral third party supervise any visitation or residential time the parent spends with the child if the court finds in an action under this chapter, or another court found in a prior civil or criminal action, that the parent physically abused the child, or exhibits a pattern of emotional abuse of the child, or has physically or sexually abused another child within the previous ten years.
- 30 (ii) The neutral third party may not be a member of the offending parent's family unless the nonoffending parent agrees to the 31 appointment. The offending parent has the burden of proving that the 32 33 proposed supervisor, whether or not a family member, is neutral, independent, willing to supervise, and is capable of intervening 34 between the child and the parent if necessary. The court shall appoint 35 and have jurisdiction over the supervisor, may specify minimum 36 requirements of supervision, and may hold the supervisor in contempt if 37 38 the supervisor fails to adequately supervise the residential time. The

SB 5061 p. 4

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court shall enter findings of fact regarding the qualifications of the 1 appointed supervisor. The court shall notify the supervisor of the court's requirements and the contempt provision. In addition, the 4 court may impose other limitations under (c) and (d) of this subsection.

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(c) Visitation with the child shall be limited if it is found that the parent seeking visitation has engaged in any of the following conduct: (i) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (ii) physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; or (iii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm.

 $((\frac{b}{b}))$  (d) The limitations imposed by the court shall be reasonably calculated to protect the child from the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting visitation. If the court expressly finds limitations on visitation with the child will not adequately protect the child from the harm or abuse that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting visitation, the court shall restrain the person seeking visitation from all contact with the child.

(((c))) (e) Except as provided in (a) and (b) of this subsection, if the court expressly finds that contact between the parent and the child will not cause physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm to the child and that the probability that the parent's harmful or abusive conduct will recur is so remote that it would not be in the child's best interests to apply the limitations of ((<del>(a) and (b)</del>)) <u>(c) and (d)</u> of this subsection, or if the court expressly finds the parent's conduct did not have an impact on the child, then the court need not apply the limitations of (((a) and (b))) (c) and (d) of this The weight given to the existence of a protection order issued under chapter 26.50 RCW as to domestic violence is within the discretion of the court.

(3) Any person may petition the court for visitation rights at any time including, but not limited to, custody proceedings. The court may order visitation rights for any person when visitation may serve the best interest of the child whether or not there has been any change of circumstances.

> p. 5 SB 5061

1 (4) The court may modify an order granting or denying visitation 2 rights whenever modification would serve the best interests of the 3 child. Modification of a parent's visitation rights shall be subject 4 to the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

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SB 5061 p. 6