
HOUSE BILL 2893

State of Washington

59th Legislature

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By Representatives Simpson, P. Sullivan, Darneille, Williams,
McDonald, McCoy, Morrell, Ericks and Green

Read first time 01/16/2006. Referred to Committee on Juvenile
Justice & Family Law.

1 AN ACT Relating to restrictions on granting a sex offender
2 visitation under a parenting plan; and amending RCW 26.09.191.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 26.09.191 and 2004 c 38 s 12 are each amended to read
5 as follows:

6 (1) The permanent parenting plan shall not require mutual decision-
7 making or designation of a dispute resolution process other than court
8 action if it is found that a parent has engaged in any of the following
9 conduct: (a) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period
10 of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (b)
11 physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; or (c) a
12 history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or
13 an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the
14 fear of such harm.

15 (2)(a) The parent's residential time with the child shall be
16 limited if it is found that the parent has engaged in any of the
17 following conduct: (i) Willful abandonment that continues for an
18 extended period of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting
19 functions; (ii) physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a

1 child; (iii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW
2 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous
3 bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iv) the parent has been
4 convicted as an adult of a sex offense under:

5 (A) RCW 9A.44.076 if, because of the difference in age between the
6 offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of
7 this subsection;

8 (B) RCW 9A.44.079 if, because of the difference in age between the
9 offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of
10 this subsection;

11 (C) RCW 9A.44.086 if, because of the difference in age between the
12 offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of
13 this subsection;

14 (D) RCW 9A.44.089;

15 (E) RCW 9A.44.093;

16 (F) RCW 9A.44.096;

17 (G) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2) if, because of the difference in age
18 between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists
19 under (d) of this subsection;

20 (H) Chapter 9.68A RCW;

21 (I) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed
22 in (a)(iv)(A) through (H) of this subsection;

23 (J) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an
24 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (a)(iv)(A) through (H) of
25 this subsection.

26 This subsection (2)(a) shall not apply when (c) or (d) of this
27 subsection applies.

28 (b) The parent's residential time with the child shall be limited
29 if it is found that the parent resides with a person who has engaged in
30 any of the following conduct: (i) Physical, sexual, or a pattern of
31 emotional abuse of a child; (ii) a history of acts of domestic violence
32 as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault that
33 causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iii) the
34 person has been convicted as an adult or as a juvenile has been
35 adjudicated of a sex offense under:

36 (A) RCW 9A.44.076 if, because of the difference in age between the
37 offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of
38 this subsection;

1 (B) RCW 9A.44.079 if, because of the difference in age between the
2 offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of
3 this subsection;

4 (C) RCW 9A.44.086 if, because of the difference in age between the
5 offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of
6 this subsection;

7 (D) RCW 9A.44.089;

8 (E) RCW 9A.44.093;

9 (F) RCW 9A.44.096;

10 (G) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2) if, because of the difference in age
11 between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists
12 under (e) of this subsection;

13 (H) Chapter 9.68A RCW;

14 (I) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed
15 in (b)(iii)(A) through (H) of this subsection;

16 (J) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an
17 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (b)(iii)(A) through (H) of
18 this subsection.

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

21 (c) If a parent has been found to be a sexual predator under
22 chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any other
23 jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a
24 child that would otherwise be allowed under this chapter. If a parent
25 resides with an adult or a juvenile who has been found to be a sexual
26 predator under chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any
27 other jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact
28 with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside that
29 person's presence.

30 (d) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who has been
31 convicted as an adult of a sex offense listed in (d)(i) through (ix) of
32 this subsection poses a present danger to a child. Unless the parent
33 rebuts this presumption, the court shall restrain the parent from
34 contact with a child that would otherwise be allowed under this
35 chapter:

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

38 (ii) RCW 9A.44.073;

1 (iii) RCW 9A.44.076, provided that the person convicted was at
2 least eight years older than the victim;

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

5 (v) RCW 9A.44.083;

6 (vi) RCW 9A.44.086, provided that the person convicted was at least
7 eight years older than the victim;

8 (vii) RCW 9A.44.100;

9 (viii) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses
10 listed in (d)(i) through (vii) of this subsection;

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

14 (e) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who resides
15 with a person who, as an adult, has been convicted, or as a juvenile
16 has been adjudicated, of the sex offenses listed in (e)(i) through (ix)
17 of this subsection places a child at risk of abuse or harm when that
18 parent exercises residential time in the presence of the convicted or
19 adjudicated person. Unless the parent who resides with a convicted or
20 adjudicated person rebuts the presumption, and the other parent agrees
21 that contact with the parent in the presence of the convicted or
22 adjudicated person will not place the child at risk of abuse or harm,
23 the court shall restrain the parent from contact with the parent's
24 child except for contact that occurs outside of the convicted or
25 adjudicated person's presence:

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

28 (ii) RCW 9A.44.073;

29 (iii) RCW 9A.44.076, provided that the person convicted was at
30 least eight years older than the victim;

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

33 (v) RCW 9A.44.083;

34 (vi) RCW 9A.44.086, provided that the person convicted was at least
35 eight years older than the victim;

36 (vii) RCW 9A.44.100;

37 (viii) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses
38 listed in (e)(i) through (vii) of this subsection;

1 (ix) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an
2 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (e)(i) through (vii) of
3 this subsection.

4 (f) The presumption established in (d) of this subsection may be
5 rebutted only after a written finding that:

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

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

24 (g) The presumption established in (e) of this subsection may be
25 rebutted only after a written finding that:

26 (i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed by
27 the person who is residing with the parent requesting residential time,
28 (A) contact between the child and the parent residing with the
29 convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and that parent is able
30 to protect the child in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated
31 person, and (B) the convicted or adjudicated person has successfully
32 engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making
33 progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the
34 treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses
35 minimal risk to the child; or

36 (ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by
37 the person who is residing with the parent requesting residential time,
38 (A) contact between the child and the parent in the presence of the

1 convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and poses minimal risk
2 to the child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims
3 of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between
4 the child and the parent residing with the convicted or adjudicated
5 person in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person is in the
6 child's best interest, and (C) the convicted or adjudicated person has
7 successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in
8 and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court,
9 and the treatment provider believes contact between the parent and
10 child in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person is
11 appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child.

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

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

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

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

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

27 (m)(i) The limitations imposed by the court under (a) or (b) of
28 this subsection shall be reasonably calculated to protect the child
29 from the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could result
30 if the child has contact with the parent requesting residential time.
31 If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that limitations on
32 the residential time with the child will not adequately protect the
33 child from the harm or abuse that could result if the child has contact
34 with the parent requesting residential time, the court shall restrain
35 the parent requesting residential time from all contact with the child.

36 (ii) The court shall not enter an order under (a) of this
37 subsection allowing a parent to have contact with a child if the parent
38 has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by

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

12 (iii) If the court limits residential time under (a) or (b) of this
13 subsection to require supervised contact between the child and the
14 parent, the court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between
15 a child and a parent who has engaged in physical, sexual, or a pattern
16 of emotional abuse of the child unless the court finds based upon the
17 evidence that the supervisor accepts that the harmful conduct occurred
18 and is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm. The
19 court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based
20 on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or
21 is no longer willing to or capable of protecting the child.

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

36 (3) A parent's involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect on
37 the child's best interests, and the court may preclude or limit any

1 provisions of the parenting plan, if any of the following factors
2 exist:

3 (a) A parent's neglect or substantial nonperformance of parenting
4 functions;

5 (b) A long-term emotional or physical impairment which interferes
6 with the parent's performance of parenting functions as defined in RCW
7 26.09.004;

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

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

13 (e) The abusive use of conflict by the parent which creates the
14 danger of serious damage to the child's psychological development;

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

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

19 (4) In entering a permanent parenting plan, the court shall not
20 draw any presumptions from the provisions of the temporary parenting
21 plan.

22 (5) In determining whether any of the conduct described in this
23 section has occurred, the court shall apply the civil rules of
24 evidence, proof, and procedure.

25 (6) For the purposes of this section, a parent's child means that
26 parent's natural child, adopted child, or stepchild.

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