2 **ESHB 1514 - CC** - S COMM AMD

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3 By Committee on Judiciary

4 ADOPTED 4/13/99

- 5 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 6 following:
- 7 "Sec. 1. RCW 26.09.260 and 1991 c 367 s 9 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (4), (5), (7), and 10 (9) of this section, the court shall not modify a prior custody decree or a parenting plan unless it finds, upon the basis of facts that have 11 arisen since the prior decree or plan or that were unknown to the court 12 at the time of the prior decree or plan, that a substantial change has 13 occurred in the circumstances of the child or the nonmoving party and 14 15 that the modification is in the best interest of the child and is necessary to serve the best interests of the child. 16
- 17 (2) In applying these standards, the court shall retain the 18 residential schedule established by the decree or parenting plan 19 unless:
 - (a) The parents agree to the modification;
- (b) The child has been integrated into the family of the petitioner with the consent of the other parent in substantial deviation from the parenting plan;
- (c) The child's present environment is detrimental to the child's physical, mental, or emotional health and the harm likely to be caused by a change of environment is outweighed by the advantage of a change to the child; or
- (d) The court has found the nonmoving parent in contempt of court at least twice within three years because the parent failed to comply with the residential time provisions in the court-ordered parenting plan, or the parent has been convicted of custodial interference in the first or second degree under RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070.
- 33 (3) A conviction of custodial interference in the first or second 34 degree under RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070 shall constitute a substantial 35 change of circumstances for the purposes of this section.

- 1 (4) The court may reduce or restrict contact between the nonprimary
 2 residential parent and a child if it finds that the reduction or
 3 restriction would serve and protect the best interests of the child
 4 using the criteria in RCW 26.09.191.
 - (5) The court may order adjustments to the residential aspects of a parenting plan upon a showing of a substantial change in circumstances of either parent or of the child, and without consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (2) of this section, if the proposed modification is only a((÷
 - (a) Modification in the dispute resolution process; or
- 11 (b) Minor modification in the residential schedule that:

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- 12 (i) Does not change the residence the child is scheduled to reside 13 in the majority of the time; and
- 14 (ii) Does not exceed twenty-four full days in a calendar year or 15 five full days in a calendar month; or
- (iii) Is based on a change of residence or an involuntary change in work schedule by a parent which makes the residential schedule in the parenting plan impractical to follow)) minor modification in the residential schedule that does not change the residence the child is scheduled to reside in the majority of the time and:
- 21 (a) Does not exceed twenty-four full days in a calendar year; or
 - (b) Is based on a change of residence or an involuntary change in work schedule by a parent which makes the residential schedule in the parenting plan impractical to follow; or
- (c) Does not result in a schedule that exceeds ninety overnights 25 per year in total, if the court finds that the decree of dissolution or 26 parenting plan does not provide reasonable time with the nonprimary 27 residential parent at the time the petition for modification is filed, 28 29 and further, the court finds that it is in the best interests of the 30 child to increase residential time with the nonprimary residential parent in excess of the residential time period in (a) of this 31 subsection. However, any motion under this subsection (5)(c) is 32 subject to the factors established in subsection (2) of this section if 33 the party bringing the motion has previously been granted a 34 modification under this same subsection within twenty-four months of 35 the current motion. Relief granted under this section shall not be the 36 37 sole basis for adjusting or modifying child support.
- 38 (6) A nonprimary residential parent whose residential time with the 39 child is subject to limitations pursuant to RCW 26.09.191 (2) or (3)

- 1 may not seek expansion of residential time under subsection (5)(c) of 2 this section unless that parent demonstrates a substantial change in 3 circumstances specifically related to the basis for the limitation.
- (7) If a nonprimary residential parent voluntarily fails to exercise residential time for an extended period, that is, one year or longer, the court upon proper motion may make adjustments to the parenting plan in keeping with the best interests of the minor child.
 - (8) A nonprimary parent who is required by the existing parenting plan to complete evaluations, treatment, parenting, or other classes may not seek expansion of residential time under subsection (5)(c) of this section unless that parent has fully complied with such requirements.
- 13 (9) The court may order adjustments to any of the nonresidential
 14 aspects of a parenting plan upon a showing of a substantial change of
 15 circumstances of either parent or of a child, and the adjustment is in
 16 the best interest of the child. Adjustments ordered under this section
 17 may be made without consideration of the factors set forth in
 18 subsection (2) of this section.
- (((5))) <u>(10)</u> If the court finds that a motion to modify a prior decree or parenting plan has been brought in bad faith, the court shall assess the attorney's fees and court costs of the nonmoving parent against the moving party."
- 23 <u>ESHB 1514 CC</u> S COMM AMD 24 By Committee on Judiciary

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25 ADOPTED 4/13/99

On page 1, line 2 of the title, after "decree;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "and amending RCW 26.09.260."

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