**Superior Court of Washington**, **County King**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| In re:Petitioner(s): Jane SmithAnd Respondent(s): John Smith | No. 55555555555 Parenting Plan(PPP / PPT / PP)[X] Clerk's action required: **1** |

#### Parenting Plan

**1.** This parenting plan is a **Proposal** by a parent Jane Smith. It is not a signed court order (PPP).

**2.** **Children** - This parenting plan is for the following children:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Child’s name | Age |
| 1. | Debbie Smith | 7 |

**3.** **Reasons for putting limitations on a parent** (under RCW 26.09.191)

**a. Abandonment, neglect, child abuse, domestic violence, assault, or sex offense.**

A parent has one or more of these problems as follows:

**Child Abuse** – John Smith (or someone living in that parent's home) abused or threatened to abuse a child.

**Domestic Violence** – John Smith has a history of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010.

**b. Other problems** that may harm the child's best interests:

A parent has one or more of these problems as follows:

**Substance Abuse** – John Smith has a long-term problem with drugs, alcohol or other substances that gets in the way of his/her ability to parent.

**4.** **Limitations on a parent**

**The following limits or conditions apply to** John Smith.

SUSPECTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

John Smith shall obtain a domestic violence perpetrator assessment pursuant to WAC 388-60 at his or her cost. The evaluator shall contact collaterals, including but not limited to Jane Smith. John Smith shall follow all recommendations to the evaluator’s satisfaction. A copy of the evaluation, recommendations, and progress and completion reports shall be filed with the court and provided to the parties’ counsel (and the Guardian ad Litem, if applicable).

SUSPECTED CHEMICAL DEPENDENCE

John Smith may not consume or be under the influence of alcohol or any illegal or un-prescribed drugs. Jane Smith may suspend the other party’s residential time at any time if he/she suspects the other party is under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, or un-prescribed drugs. John Smith must then report for a UA that same day, or, if after business hours, the following morning. John Smith shall pay for the UA, though Jane Smith shall reimburse the UA fees if the UA result returns negative for banned substances. If John Smith has three consecutive negative UA test results under this paragraph, the requirements of this paragraph shall terminate and become unenforceable.

John Smith shall obtain a chemical use assessment pursuant to WAC 388-805 at his or her cost. The evaluator shall contact collaterals, including but not limited to Jane Smith. John Smith shall follow all recommendations to the evaluator’s satisfaction, including ongoing AA and NA meetings if applicable. A copy of the evaluation, recommendations, and progress and completion reports shall be filed with the court and provided to the parties’ counsel (and the Guardian ad Litem, if applicable).

SUPERVISED VISITATION UNTIL REQUIREMENTS COMPLETED

Until completion of the domestic violence and chemical use assessment(s) and resulting recommendations, John Smith’s residential time shall be restricted to supervised visitation and Skype contact. The supervised visitation shall occur every Saturday from 10 am to noon, with John Smith’s father arranging the transportation. John Smith’s father shall provide the supervision unless the parties agree on an alternate supervisor. The Skype contact shall occur on Wednesday evenings from 6-6:15 pm. If John Smith does not initiate a Skype call within fifteen minutes of that time, the Skype visit is cancelled.

5. Decision-making

When the child is with you, you are responsible for them. You can make day-to-day decisions for the child when they are with you, including decisions about safety and emergency health care. Major decisions must be made as follows

**a. Who can make major decisions about the children?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Major Decision | Joint*(parents make these decisions together)*  | Limited*(only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions)*  |
| School / Educational |  |  Jane Smith |
| Health care (not emergency) |  |  Jane Smith |

**b. Reasons for limits on major decision-making, if any:**

Major decision-making **must** be limited because one of the parents has problems as described in **3.a.** above.

Major decision-making **should** be limited because:

One of the parents does not want to share decisions-making and this is reasonable because of problems as described in **3.b**. above.

**6. Dispute Resolution** - If you and the other parent disagree:

From time to time, the parents may have disagreements about shared decisions or about what parts of this parenting plan mean. To solve disagreements about this parenting plan, the parents will go to a dispute resolution provider or court. The court may only require a dispute resolution provider if there are no limitations in **3a**.

**a.** The parents will go to the dispute resolution provider below:

Mediation: Volunteers of America

*If there are domestic violence issues, you may only use mediation if the victim asks for mediation, mediation is a good fit for the situation, and the victim can bring a support person to mediation.*

If a dispute resolution provider is not named above, or if the named provider is no longer available, the parents may agree on a provider or ask the court to name one.

***Important!*** Unless there is an emergency, the parents must participate in the dispute resolution process listed above in good faith, before going to court. This section does **not** apply to disagreements about money or support.

**b.** If mediation, arbitration, or counseling is required, one parent must notify the other parent by certified mail. The parents will pay for the mediation, arbitration, or counseling services as follows: John Smith will pay 50%, Jane Smith will pay 50%.

**What to expect in the dispute resolution process**

* Preference shall be given to carrying out the parenting plan.
* If you reach an agreement, it must be put into writing, signed, and both parents must get a copy.
* If the court finds that you have used or frustrated the dispute resolution process without a good reason, the court can order you to pay financial sanctions (penalties) including the other parent's legal fees.
* You may go back to court if the dispute resolution process doesn't solve the disagreement or if you disagree with the arbitrator's decision.

7. Custodian

The custodian is Jane Smith solely for the purpose of all state and federal statutes which require a designation of determination of custody. Even though one parent is called the custodian, this does not change the parenting rights and responsibilities described in this plan.

*(Washington law generally refers to parenting time and decision-making, rather than custody. However, some state and federal laws require that one person be named the custodian. The custodian is the person with whom the children are scheduled to reside a majority of their time.)*

***Parenting Time Schedule*** *(Residential Provisions)*

***Skip*** *the parenting time schedule in sections* ***8*** *-* ***11*** *if one parent has no contact with the children other than what is described in section* ***4*** *– Limitations.*

The child shall live with Jane Smith except as described in section **4**.

12. Transportation Arrangements

The child will be exchanged for parenting time (picked up and dropped off) at other location:

N/A – John Smith’s father will perform supervised visitation and will thus be with the child. Otherwise, the receiving party will provide or arrange visitation.

13. Moving with the Children (Relocation)

Anyone with majority or substantially equal residential time (at least 45 percent) who wants to move with the children **must notify** every other person who has court-ordered time with the children.

***Move to a different school district***

If the move is to a different school district, the relocating person must complete the form *Notice of Intent to Move with Children* (FL Relocate 701) and deliver it at least **60 days** before the intended move.

*Exceptions:*

* If the relocating person could not reasonably have known enough information to complete the form in time to give 60 days’ notice, s/he must give notice within **5 days** after learning the information.
* If the relocating person is relocating to a domestic violence shelter or moving to avoid a clear, immediate and unreasonable risk to health or safety, notice may be delayed **21 days**.
* If information is protected under a court order or the address confidentiality program, it may be withheld from the notice.
* A relocating person who believes that giving notice would put her/himself or a child at unreasonable risk of harm, may ask the court for permission to leave things out of the notice or to be allowed to move without giving notice. Use form *Motion to Limit Notice of Intent to Move with Children (Ex Parte)* (FL Relocate 702).

The *Notice of Intent to Move with Children* can be delivered by having someone personally serve the other party or by any form of mail that requires a return receipt.

If the relocating person wants to change the *Parenting Plan* because of the move, s/he must deliver a proposed *Parenting Plan* together with the *Notice.*

***Move within the same school district***

If the move is within the *same* school district, the relocating person still has to let the other parent know. However, the notice does not have to be served personally or by mail with a return receipt. Notice to the other party can be made in any reasonable way. No specific form is required.

***Warning! If you do not notify...***

A relocating person who does not give the required notice may be found in contempt of court. If that happens the court can impose sanctions. Sanctions can include requiring the relocating person to bring the children back if the move has already happened, and ordering the relocating person to pay the other side's costs and lawyer's fees.

***Right to object***

A person who has court-ordered time with the children can object to a move to a different school district and/or to the relocating person's proposed *Parenting Plan*. If the move is within the same school district, the other party doesn't have the right to object to the move but s/he may ask to change the *Parenting Plan* if there are adequate reasons under the modification law (RCW 26.09.260).

An objection is made by filing the *Objection about Moving with children and Petition about Changing a Parenting/Custody Order (Relocation)* (form FL Relocate 721). File your Objection with the court and serve a copy on the relocating person and anyone else who has court-ordered time with the children. Service of the *Objection* must be by personal service or by mailing a copy to each person by any form of mail that requires a return receipt. The *Objection* must be filed and served no later than **30 days** after the *Notice of intent to Move with Children* was received.

***Right to move***

During the 30 days after the *Notice* was served, the relocating person may not move to a different school district with the children unless s/he has a court order allowing the move.

After the 30 days, if no *Objection* is filed, the relocating person may move with the children without getting a court order allowing the move.

After the 30 days, if an *Objection* has been filed, the relocating person may move with the children **pending** the final hearing on the *Objection* **unless**:

* The other party gets a court order saying the children cannot move, or
* The other party has scheduled a hearing to take place no more than 15 days after the date the *Objection* was served on the relocating person. (However, the relocating person may ask the court for an order allowing the move even though a hearing is pending if the relocating person believes that s/he or a child is at unreasonable risk of harm.)
* the court may make a different decision about the move at a final hearing on the *Objection*.

***Parenting Plan after move***

If the relocating person served a proposed *Parenting Plan* with the *Notice*, **and** if no *Objection* is filed within 30 days after the *Notice* was served (or if the parties agree):

* Both parties may follow that proposed plan without being held in contempt of the *Parenting Plan* that was in place before the move. However, the proposed plan cannot be enforced by contempt unless it has been approved by a court.
* Either party may ask the court to approve the proposed plan. Use form *Ex Parte Motion for Final Order Changing Parenting Plan – No Objection to Moving with Children* (FL Relocate 706).

***Forms***

You can find forms about moving with children at:

* The Washington State Courts' website: *www.courts.wa.gov/forms*,
* The Administrative Office of the Courts - call: (360) 705-5328,
* Washington LawHelp: *www.washingtonlawhelp.org*, or
* The Superior Court Clerk’s office or county law library (for a fee).

*(This is a summary of the law. The complete law is in RCW 26.09.430 through 26.09.480.)*

14. Other

N/A

15. Proposal

This is a **proposed** (requested) parenting plan. *(The parent/s requesting this plan must read and sign below.)*

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that this plan was proposed in good faith and that the information in section **3.** above is true.

*Parent requesting plan signs here* Signed at *(city and state)*

*Other parent requesting plan (if agreed) signs here* Signed at *(city and state)*

16. Court Order

Does not apply. This is a proposal.